

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 22.

The packet ship James Moore, Captain Marshall, arrived late last evening, in 35 days from Liverpool. By her the Editor of the Advocate has received London papers to the 15th July, and Liverpool to the 16th, inclusive. Our time and limits will only permit us to make the following extracts:

Their contents are more than usually important, containing late intelligence from Spain, Portugal, Russia and Turkey, which will be found below.

The troubles in Spain were increasing. On the 30th June, an affray took place between the populace and the guards, in which an officer was killed.

A letter received in London, dated Madrid 29th June, says—"This country is in a most convulsed state, without funds, credit, or confidence; yet, still I think the constitution will stand firm against all domestic attacks."

The proceedings of the Portuguese Cortes are important, as it is supposed they would lead to a declaration of Independence of the Brazils. A measure to that effect had been proposed, and was under discussion. The debates were carried on with great vehemence.

We have copied below, an article from Hamburg, dated July 4, which the London Courier of July 43, says is a document, which may be considered an official exposition of the conduct of Russia, with respect to her differences with Turkey.

The accounts from Ireland are to the 11th July, and the distress does not appear to have abated any. The Dublin papers say "in one parish in the county of Mayo, one hundred and forty of our fellow creatures died of famine and fever, in ten days." The subscriptions in London increased rapidly.

LONDON, (Sunday Evening,) July 14.

Spain.—Further intelligence arrived yesterday from Madrid, bringing down our information from that city to the evening of the 6th. At that period, we understand, no concession had been made by the mutinous troops, nor had any thing transpired to inspire hopes of bringing the affair to amicable accommodation. Frequent interviews are said to have taken place between the King and his Ministers, in which the latter strongly urged his Majesty to sanction with his name the promulgation of some official document, declaring his disapprobation of the conduct of the royal guards, and designating them by the title of rebels to their country. It is added, that, with this proposition Ferdinand has firmly refused compliance, declaring that his guards were his friends, and should never be stigmatised or brought into peril by any act of his. An apprehension, to which the vacillating conduct of the King gave some cause, appears to have been entertained by the ministers, that Ferdinand might suddenly adopt the resolution of placing himself under the protection of the refractory troops; and they urged him, therefore, to repair to some place of safety, where his person should be incited to do so during an attempt, might be secure from seizure. To this proposition, also, the King returned a decided negative; with the remark, that his guards were faithful, and that he had nothing to fear from them. In this situation affairs at Madrid were left on the 6th inst., the conduct of the King inspiring the most serious alarm among that portion of the people who are well affected to the constitution. All the impartial reports of travellers and of private letters relate, with the utmost confidence, that the great bulk of the Spanish nation is decidedly attached to the constitution, and that the only dangerous disaffection exists in the Royal guards, unless there should also be added the King himself.

A Lisbon mail arrived yesterday with papers to the 29th ult. They are principally filled with discussions in the Cortes, on the additional articles to the constitution of Brazil. The committee to whom the subject had been referred, declare, in their report, that an absolute union between the two kingdoms was impossible, and recommended that there should be two assemblies of Cortes, one in each kingdom. After two days discussion, the further consideration of the subject was adjourned.

The Paris papers of Thursday arrived yesterday. An attempt on the part of the Greeks to carry Napoli di Romania by storm, is stated to have failed, for want of concert in their operations. The commander of the English vessel of war Medina, is said to have compelled the Greeks to restore an English vessel, captured for a violation of the blockade of Canea, in Crete.

Chouschid Pacha is reported to have been defeated by the Greek forces, in a battle which was renewed four days, the 29th, 30th, and 31st May, and 1st of June. On the last day the Turks were completely worsted, and fled towards Glyky, vigorously pursued by the Greeks, who became masters of their baggage.

From the London Courier, July 15.

We have received a document which may be considered as an official exposition of the system and conduct of Russia with respect to her differences with Turkey. It is as follows:

HAMBURG, JULY 4.

"The policy of the Russian Court is that of peace, because a war in the East would lead to consequences, the extent of which it is impossible to foresee; and a permanent state of peace alone can insure the welfare of Europe and the happiness of nations. Russia hopes to recover, without arms, war, and bloodshed, the rights founded on treaties which have been lost during the Greek insurrection. As the demands of Russia peculiarly regarded the security of the rights of Christian subjects, in the Turkish states, there can be no question raised about disengaging itself from the Greek cause: Had the Porte respected those rights, made a war on the rebels, and not confounded the innocent with the guilty, a breach between the two powers would never have taken place.

"The great heart of the Emperor comprehends every thing that humanity requires and religion demands. A declaration of war, instead of protecting the Greeks, would have been the signal of a vast massacre. To spare suffering humanity torrents of innocent blood, to stifle the seeds of disunion and misunderstanding between the powers; to destroy the germ of new wars; to obtain in peace the result of war, was the sole, the generous object of the Russian Cabinet. This was the tendency of the pacific means of the proposals of mediation, supported by a powerful military force. Moderation alone could lead to the attainment of this object, and every thing gives reason to hope that we shall enjoy the fruits of these exertions.

"The high minded Alexander, therefore, will not disengage himself from the cause of the Greeks, but forever secure to them by guarantee what humanity and religion commands, what right and treaties require, as soon as the direct negotiations now preparing at Vienna have begun. It is to be expected that the other powers will second his amicable intentions, and, with the harmony that now exists between all the courts, it cannot be doubted that this desirable object will be attained, if the Divan remains faithful to the disposition which it has lately shewn. It is clear that the threatening attitude of its neighbors, the energetic language of the mediators, and, above all, the union and harmony of all the European courts, have produced a great change in its way of thinking. The troops in Moldavia and Wallachia, whatever may be publicly reported on the subject, will be withdrawn. A declaration of amnesty in favor of the Greeks is likewise to be expected as soon as they have laid down their arms. We have reason to believe that preliminary steps to this end are already taken.

PARIS, JULY 12.

Our letters from Bayonne, of the 4th inst. state as follows:

My last informed you of the arrangement made by Gen. Lopez Banos, to turn the rebels under the command of Quesada. This operation has perfectly succeeded. An express which arrived this morning, has brought certain intelligence that yesterday, at break of day, Gen. Banos ordered the attack on all points, upon the post of Quesada. And the result was the loss to the latter of upwards of 299 men killed upon the field of battle, which is nearly the whole number of persons capable of using arms amongst the 1500 who had assembled in the valley of Runcal. The rest fled towards Arragon, not being able to retreat upon France, by the wood of Hyrati.

Amongst the number of killed are several chiefs, including the famous Sartan Ladrón. It is not known what has become of Gen. Quesada. Thus, the army which was to overthrow the constitutional government of Spain, and which arrogated the right of interpreting the intentions of allied princes, is entirely destroyed.

Thirty of those unfortunate men who formed part of the band of the Curate Zavala, in Biscay, have arrived here.—They were enlisted to march to Runcal, but they arrived too late.

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

FROM SMYRNA.

A friend has just put into our hands a letter from Smyrna, dated May 27th.—From the following extracts, which may be depended upon, (coming, as it does, from a respectable American gentleman,) it will be seen that the European accounts have not exaggerated the horrid excesses of the Turks towards the Greeks. The unparalleled massacre at Scio is confirmed.

Smyrna, May 27th, 1822.

"Our situation in this country remains about as distressing as ever; in fact, more so. Formerly we were only doomed to witness daily murders in our streets; now we see poor women and children torn from their homes, and sold to the Turks in Asia!—The daughter of a poor Greek peasant sold to a Turkish Aga may pass; but a young lady, brought up in all the luxury

of affluence, sold to a rich Turkish boor, and with him to inhabit the hills and plains of Asia—a mother, brought thus far with her children, the companions of her misery—and then witnessing the sale of one poor child after the other, to be scattered over the country—what can equal this!—Death is nothing to it. Strict orders have been given to prevent the sale of any of their slaves to any Christian. A few, very few, have been bought by the force of money. All the men in Scio have been killed, and all the women and children made slaves. Not content with this, the Government at Constantinople are beholding the poor Scioots as fast as they can find them, altho' residents in that place for thirty or forty years.

"The Turks, in one short year, have resumed all the barbarity of former ages. I know them no longer. Men with whom I have been much acquainted since my residence in this country, have changed as day from night. If a deadly enmity to all Christians—the infringement of the capitulations of every nation in Turkey with the Porte—an arrogance as great as ridiculous—do not soon bring about a war, I shall be much mistaken. The general opinion is, that a war with Russia will not take place. Something certainly has long delayed it: I presume the disposition of all the cabinets of Europe, to avoid war any in way, or with any people. At last, I fear, they will be driven to it, in which case this country will be no residence for an European. A short time must clear that matter.

"The Turkish and Greek fleets are in sight of each other. The Turks have, by great odds, the greatest force; they do not, however, appear disposed to attack the Greeks, and the Greeks wait to find them at anchor, in hopes of being able to burn them; and for our misfortune, they are no further off than the mouth of the Bay of Smyrna. If the Turks, through their bad conduct, should board their fleet, then we may expect a great uproar here. If they engage at sea, it appears to me utterly impossible the Greeks should succeed. The Turks have six line of battle ships, 11 large frigates, 15 to 20 corvettes, and 20 gun boats; the Greeks in two divisions of 40 each, principally brigs of about 250 tons, a few ships, say 810, from 4 to 500 tons."

BRITISH NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

FROM THE MONTREAL HERALD.

Through the politeness of a gentleman who has just arrived in this city, from a distant post in the Northwest territory, we have received intelligence that the expedition which was fitted out by direction of the Admiralty, in the summer of 1819, under the orders of lieut. Franklin, on its return to Hudson's Bay.

The expedition advanced as near to the Copper Mine River in the following year, as the approaching winter would permit; and in the spring of the last year, having embarked the canoes which they carried with them, they descended that river until it discharges itself into the Hyperborean, or Frozen Ocean. The expedition then proceeded in the execution of its ulterior object, namely, to explore the coast of the Polar Sea, from the mouth of the Copper Mine River, round to Hudson's Bay. This, however, it would appear, from the information we have been able to collect, it could no further affect than by surveying a few hundred miles, of the coast to the northward and eastward, the winter having set in, towards the latter end of August, with such severity as to oblige the party to return. It does not appear from the arrangement which was made (that the land-marks should be placed by either captain Parry or lieut. Franklin, as they should first arrive at certain points, as they proceeded,) that the former had reached so far as the party of the latter.

Several deaths had occurred, among whom was Mr. Wood, nine Canadians, and one Esquimaux.

It is stated from the observations made in this expedition, the mouth of the Copper Mine River differs, by several degrees of latitude from that laid down by Hearn.

DOMESTIC.

Extract from the journal of a gentleman who was engaged among others in running the boundary line between North-Carolina and Virginia, when the United States were colonies under the British crown—first published in the Petersburg Republican.

"I am sorry I can't give a better account of the state of the poor Indian with respect to christianity, although a great deal of pains has been, and still continues to be taken with them. For my part I must be of opinion, as I hinted before, that there is but one way of converting these poor Indians, and reclaiming them from barbarity, and that is charitably to intermarry with them, according to the modern policy of the most christian king in Canada and Louisiana.

"Had the English done this at the first settlement of the colony, the infidelity of the Indians had been worn out at this day, with their dark complexions, and the country had swarmed with people more than it does with insects.

"It was certainly an unreasonable necessity that prevented their entering into so

good natured an alliance. All nations of men have the same natural dignity, and we all know that very bright talents may be lodged under a very dark skin. The principal difference between one people and another, proceeds only from the different opportunities of improvement.

"The Indians by no means want understanding, and are in their figure tall and well proportioned. Even their copper coloured complexions would admit of blanching, if not in the first, at the farthest, in the second generation.

"I may safely venture to say, the Indian women would have made altogether as honest wives for the first planters, as the damsels they used to purchase from on board the ships. This strange therefore that any good christian should have refused a wholesome strait bedfellow, when he might have had so fair a portion with her, as the merit of saving her soul."

THE NEWBURG LETTERS.

Judge Johnson, in his life of General Greene, remarks, that "popular opinion has attributed them to an individual (Gen. Armstrong) who has been satisfied to compound for the doubt cast upon his morals, by enjoying the eclat of giving birth to such brilliant productions."

The Judge controverts this opinion, and says, "we think ourselves in possession of a clue to trace out the leader of the boldest and most portentous intrigue that ever threatened the liberties of this country. If there ever was in the United States a man whose bold and decisive character, whose popular eloquence, whose nerve of style and vigor of conception, qualified him more than any other for the author of these letters, and the leader of that undertaking, it was the author of a private letter to Gen. Greene," which is dated February 11, 1783, and inserted.

The Judge in a note says, Governour Morris was the writer; but remarks, that Gen. G. "was only apprised of the writer's intimate connexion with the public creditors, to a greater amount probably than any other man in the Union;" and that Gen. G. was deceived by his specious affectation of disinterestedness and public spirit.

The famous Newburg Letters appeared March 10, 1783.—Salem Gazette.

The following observations are from Mr. Degrand's Boston Weekly Report of Saturday last, and give us, it is quite probable, as true a view of facts as any other paper has done: Nat. Intel.

"Some writers have pronounced that public opinion is wholly, here and hereabouts, against the Captor of the Guerriere. I do not know how much chance those writers have of ascertaining the opinion of the People at large. I dare say they pronounce the opinion honestly, and to the best of their knowledge and belief.—But a regard to truth and justice constrains me to declare that, so far as my observation goes, there is no excitement with the people at large against Com. Hull. The excitement exists in the Newspapers, and not in the hearts of the People, grateful for the services which the gallant Hull has rendered his country. I have watched the public pulse from the beginning of this business; my usual occupations have led me to come in contact, during all the time, with a great variety of persons, in all ranks of society; and so far as my observation goes, I do unhesitatingly declare that there has been no excitement among the people generally. It appears to me some writers must have mistaken the opinion of a few of their own immediate friends for the opinion of the good people at large. I do not in any way mean to impeach the motives of any of the accusers of Com. Hull. The best of men may be mistaken sometimes."

FROM THE EASTPORT (MAINE) SENTINEL.

Murder of the first degree.—Died, in St. Andrews jail, on Sunday last, Mr. Israel Perley, belonging to Salem, (Mass.) aged 32 years. Mr. P. had been imprisoned for the last 15 months for debt. His brother, Mr. John Perley, took passage a short time since in a vessel from Salem for the purpose of going to St. Andrews and liberating his brother. On the passage he fell from the mast head, a distance of about 50 feet, and was so much injured, (though his limbs were broken) that his life was despaired of for several days. He is still confined to his bed in this place, but we are happy to state that he is fast recovering. An inquest was held on the body of Mr. Perley, and the following is the verdict, which is taken from the St. Andrews Herald. His remains were interred on Tuesday last from the boarding house of Mr. Joseph Parker, in St. Andrews. "That the aforesaid Israel Perley, on the 4th day of August, instant, being a prisoner in the jail at St. Andrews, in the county aforesaid, then and there died of the visitation of God; and the jurors aforesaid upon their oaths further say, that they believe his death has been hastened, in consequence of his confinement in the lower room of the jail, where he was exposed for three months to a pestilential effluvia arising from the vault in said room, which occasioned insanity and disease, by which he came to his death."

NEW-YORK, AUG. 24.

On Wednesday evening, one of the stages of the Union Line, between this city and Philadelphia, was overturned three miles north of Trenton, N. J. The vehicle was demolished entirely, and when the passengers were extricated from the ruins and baggage, it was discovered that Mr. S. French had dislocated his arm and was much bruised on the hip and body. Mr. Woodrow, covered with contusions, and Mr. Charles Vignoles had the whole of his left side much hurt, particularly the arm, which was stripped of the skin and greatly injured; the other passengers escaped unhurt. Messrs. Woodrow and Vignoles had arrived in New-York, but Mr. French was carried back to Philadelphia. The same evening another of the coaches of the same line was overturned close to New-Brunswick, and a third overthrow took place of a stage belonging to another line. On Tuesday evening one of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Union stages was likewise overturned between French Town and New-Castle, and several of the passengers hurt! Nat. Ad.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 20.

It is with unfeigned regret that we learn that the cases of fever, greatly multiply in New-York, and that the alarm of the citizens extends to every part of the city. It is said that all the public institutions are making arrangements to move, and that more than 20,000 of the citizens have abandoned their dwellings. The first death which excited alarm in this city in 1793, was on the 19th of August, and the removals began about the 24th or 26th of that month. The whole number then swept off by that dreadful pestilence was 4041: of these but 323 died in the month of August. Happily the disease is much better understood now than it was thirty years ago. There is, however, no safety but in flight, and while we hope that our fellow-citizens at New-York will fly, we trust that our gates will not be shut against them. Their losses must be great; let us do all we can to mitigate their sufferings and diminish their losses. It is our duty so to do, and let not slavish fear or attachment to theories lead us from the path of duty and humanity.—Press.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Francisville, to his friend in Alexandria, (Lou.) dated July 9.

"This country was never more sickly than at present; it is again visited with what is termed by medical gentlemen the cold plague or black fever—which proved so fatal in the year 1819. He says that in no case where medical aid was not rendered before the second paroxysms of fever, has the patient recovered, and invariably the third takes him off. Symptoms of this disease are, chills, succeeded by high grades of fever in the head and chest, with the extremities cold at the same time; here the faculty deplete and stimulate simultaneously, and if the third fever does not kill, the patient recovers. The parts that remain cold assume a black color and the skin scales off. Hence it is termed the cold plague and black fever.

CHARLESTON, AUGUST 22.

A most daring Robbery was committed on Tuesday night last, at the Carolina Coffee House. The rooms of several of the lodgers were visited while they were asleep, and their pockets rifled; while several trunks were taken to the lower room and forced open. One gentleman lost \$680, mostly in Bank Bills, viz: One \$100 Bill of the U. States Bank at Philadelphia; two \$100 Bills of the U. States Branch Bank at Pittsburgh, (Pen.); two \$100 Bills of the Brownsville Bank (Pen.); and three \$50 Bills of the same Bank.—Two or three suspicious looking persons were seen lurking about the house during the evening, and it having been ascertained that persons supposed to be the same had crossed the Ashley River Ferry yesterday morning, some of the police officers went in pursuit, and returned last evening, with two persons, (John Tomes and John Brown) whom they had apprehended about 16 miles from town, on the Savannah road. On their examination before Justice RICHARDS, nothing was found upon them which would prove their guilt in this instance, but we learn that sufficient evidence appeared to warrant their commitment for further examination. Courier.

A letter from Milledgeville (Geo.) dated 13th inst. mentions an occurrence that is likely to make much noise in that State. The Secretary of State, Col. HAMMOND, having left the "Seat of Government," on a visit either to Darien or St. Augustine, Gov. CLARK construed his absence into a vacation of the office; which he accordingly declared to be vacant, and appointed Mr. SIMON WHITAKER, in his stead. The chief Clerk of the Department refused to give up the papers belonging to the office, to the newly appointed officer—but they were taken from his possession by force. Col. H. is a warm opponent of Gov. CLARK, and the step thus taken by the Governor, is as a matter of course, attributed to that circumstance. The friends of the Ex Secretary pronounced it a high-handed usurpation of authority.—Charleston Courier.