

markable short passage of 27 days from St. Salvador, we have the following late intelligence from the Brazils. When Capt. D. sailed, markets for all kinds of American produce were dull.

The whole of Brazil had declared in favor of the Prince of Portugal, with the exception of St. Salvador, which was still in possession of the European Portuguese, and garrisoned by 2500 European troops, and about 2200 militia, favorable to the European cause. The troops were constantly employed in fortifying the city. All Brazilian soldiers within the city were disarmed—many were deserting from the European army. The head quarters of the Brazilian army, consisting of 10,000 men, were at Casura, about 40 miles distant. Two days previous to the sailing of the Doris, a detachment of the Brazilian army took possession of the Island of Taparica, on the side of the Bay of All Saints, within 10 miles of St. Salvador. The Governor at Arns, (Medeira) immediately dispatched 200 men with a number of launches and gun boats to effect a landing, and to dislodge them from the fort on that island. They succeeded in landing, but were soon driven back to their vessels, with considerable loss. On the same day several of the launches returned with the wounded. The next day a reinforcement of a large Asmachia of 10 guns and 150 men was sent, which was equally unsuccessful. The Brazilians were undaunted and fought like veterans, obliging the Europeans to retreat, leaving them masters of the island. Reports varied as to the number of killed and wounded.

The European squadron of five armed merchant ships, two brigs and two ships, sloops of war, were cruising off the harbour of St. Salvador. On the 21st of August, one of the brigs returned to port, with loss of fore-topmast and fore-mast sprung—reported they had fallen in with the Prince's squadron from Rio de Janeiro, consisting of one frigate of 44 guns, one brig and three ships, sloops of war, and after both commanders inquiring of each other "if they had orders to fight," and both parties answering "no," they separated. It was afterwards reported, the squadron from Rio, had arrived at Alagoes, with arms and officers for the Brazilian army.

A French 61, one sloop of war, and one schr. were at St. Salvador, the commodore of which had politely offered, in a letter to the American consul, to receive on board his vessels all the Americans and their property, in case of an attack on the city, there not being an American vessel on the station. His B. M. sloop of war Blossom, Captain Boucher, was also there, to protect the English merchants.—American.

## Foreign.

### FROM SPAIN, GREECE, &c.

Boston, Sept. 24.

Gibraltar papers to the 14th ult. have been received at Merchants' Hall by the Independence. The intelligence by these papers, as regards the internal state of Spain, is not such as gives promise of that country's immediately enjoying all the benefits calculated to result from their constitutional system of government. In an address by the town council of Barcelona to the King, all the plots against liberty are attributed to the palace; and no little surprise is expressed by addresses, that the King has not become sensible that no monarch can rule the Spanish nation without strictly adhering to the fundamental laws of the nation. The address further states that it is not in vain that the Spaniards have solemnly proclaimed their determination to preserve their constitution, or to die. By a formal request of the Cortes, the King has dismissed from the palace, the Patriarch, the Master of the Horse, and the Lord Chamberlain, (the Marquis of Belgida and Count de la Puebla de Malestre,) and their duties were to be discharged by the High Steward until new appointments were made.

The malcontents, scattered through the interior of Spain, continue their depredations upon the inhabitants, and often withstand the attacks of the government troops, but most generally are forced to retreat, leaving their dead and wounded.

The plague is again raging at Algiers with great violence, its ravages being confined to the capital and its immediate vicinity. The daily number of deaths is not ascertained, but they are believed to be very numerous.

A treaty of peace is said to have been concluded between Tuscany and Algiers, with great moderation on the part of the latter power; but the differences between Spain and the Dey seem likely to be serious and the Spanish Consul has left Algiers.

GIBRALTAR, AUG. 13.

On the 23d ult. about 1000 malcontents made their appearance close to Gerona, but they shamefully ran away at the approach of the garrisons, leaving behind them a few killed and wounded. On the 24th, a party of 100 entered Barbara; 700 were in Castellar, waiting for reinforcements to return to Tarrasa (where they had committed the greatest excess on the 17th) and to Sabadell; and Montnegre's band plundered Calilla in the morning, and entered Pineola in the evening, but there behaved with greater moderation. On the 21st, a body of 400 men had surprised Balsareny; but they were driven out of it by the officer commanding the patriotic companies of Mansera. Two

days before, a successful attempt had been made by the Governor of Cordova to annoy the band by which that town was blockaded.

MISSISSAUGUI, (GREECE,) JUNE 4.

The capture of Napoli di Romania by the Greeks is a very important event, as it is one of the strongest fortresses, not only of the Morea, but of European Turkey. Two hundred and twenty-five pieces of cannon, and a quantity of arms of all kinds, were found there. By the terms of capitulation, the Turks are to be transported to Asia Minor, but shall give up their arms and retain a quarter of their moveable property. Coras and Modon are negotiating to surrender, and very soon the entire peninsula will be free. Two days ago we received news of the capture of Bradusk, in Thessaly, of which our brave companions in arms have made themselves masters. We expect here to-morrow three Turkish Beys prisoners, as well as 300 spahis. Hassan Pacha, who commanded the corps of which they formed part, lost 5000 men in or near the source of Hollada, and has retreated in great disorder upon Larissa, the capital of the province.

MILO, JUNE 17.

On the 8th inst. the fleet of Mehemet Ali Pacha, commanded by Ali Bey, approached the Isle of Crete. This fleet, composed of 46 vessels, 6 of which were English, surprised before Retino 8 Greek vessels, but captured only 2. The Turkish fleet, after taking up its position before Suda, effected the landing of the troops which were on board, to the number of 4000 men, of which 800 were cavalry. On the 14th, the 8 English vessels struck their flag. Without doubt it will be the same with many other ships of the same nation, freighted for the expedition, and which the Turks say they expect every moment. On the 16th, at 4 o'clock in the morning, part of the army that was landed began to climb up the mountains, to get in front of the Greeks; but the latter descended to meet their assailants with great advantage of position. They fought with surprising fury in an excessive heat, and under a burning sun. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Turks were completely routed. The alarm guns resounded through the fleet. The dread here became general upon seeing a Turkish fleet making for the port.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 28.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS,

Received at the office of the Freeman's Journal.

We have occasionally met with certain curious and speculative persons, says the Liverpool Mercury, who are much addicted to tracing moral, physical, or historical coincidences, especially in the lives and actions of eminent personages. Those who encourage this propensity might find more than ordinary scope for the indulgence of their whim, in the contemplation of the movements of our present monarch on those memorable occasions, when, bidding adieu to the toils and cares of the state, he has condescended to transfer the light of his royal countenance beyond the precincts of Carlton-house or Brighton. When, whilst Prince of Wales, the good people of this favoured country were gratified with a sight of his Royal Highness, the news reached him of the death of Mr. Fox, one of the most upright and enlightened statesmen of this or any other age—a statesman, by whose principles, it was the Regent's boast, that the mind of his beloved daughter had been early and carefully trained. This national loss, which did not appear to make any very deep impression on the royal mind, was probably rendered the more tolerable by the recollection, that his early friend no longer lived to witness and deplore a notable instance of royal apostasy.

The next event, which forms the middle link in the triple coincidence to which we have alluded, was his Majesty's visit to Ireland; from which the most happy anticipations were as naturally indulged, as they have been miserably disappointed. This visit is mournfully and imperishably associated with the memory of an unfortunate Queen, whose mortal remains, after having been buried out of the country with an indecent and disgusting precipitancy, were actually uninterred, whilst her Royal Consort was revelling in pomp and luxury in that country which is now a prey to discord, famine, and civil and religious thraldom.

The catastrophe which next claims our notice, is of very recent date. The King had just quitted his English territory, to honor Scotland with a visit. His confidential minister—the very life and soul of the present precious administration—the Marquis of Londonderry, had attended his Royal Master to the embarkation; and, in all probability, the very first tidings communicated to the Monarch, upon his landing, will be, that this same Lord Londonderry, whom he had so recently left in apparent good health and spirits had subsequently died by his own hand, on the anniversary too of the day, of all others, which gave birth to his gracious sovereign.

The Journal des Debats gives the following naval intelligence, on the authority of a letter dated Toulon, July 31.—"The squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Hamelin, sailed at five o'clock this morning. It consists of the Colosse, on board of which the Admiral has hoisted his flag; the frigates La Guerriere and La Thetis; the corvette L'Echo; and the galliot Le Momus, which is to serve as a tender. This squadron will be reinforced by the Jean Bart, ship of the line, and the Sibylle. The destination is not known, but the report most prevalent, and

also most probable is, that the fleet will cruise on the coast of Spain. The Admiral takes the title of Commander of the Faval Forces of his Majesty in the Mediterranean, which makes credit be given to the rumour that all the King's ships in the Mediterranean will reinforce this fleet."

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.

The Paris papers of Saturday contain accounts rather favorable to Spain and Greece. The appointment of the new Spanish Minister of War seems likely to produce measures which will speedily check the disorders in Catalonia; and, it appears, that the Greeks are making the most prudent use of their recent striking successes, both in respect to the Turkish fleet, and the repulse at Cadia. The trial at Colmar proceeded with the usual prolixity and utter want of interest.

Dath of Sir S. Achmuty.—The sail-packet Hero, which arrived here on Tuesday from Dublin, brought the melancholy intelligence of the death of Sir S. Achmuty, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in Ireland. Sir Samuel dropped suddenly from his horse whilst riding in the Phoenix Park, on Sunday last, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

By a mail from Turkey, which arrived yesterday, we received intelligence from Constantinople to the 11th, and from Smyrna to the 3d ult. The disaster which had happened to the Turkish fleet, brought about as it was by a rare combination of skill, enterprise and intrepidity on the part of the Greeks, seems to have spread consternation and dismay among the inhabitants of Constantinople. Independently of the loss of lives, the destruction of the Turkish vessels with their equipments, is estimated at not less than 18,000,000 of piasters. The Greeks, though elated to the highest pitch by their triumph, had not lost sight of the due caution necessary to make it valuable to their future interest. They had subsequently kept the open sea, cruising off Ipsara, and occasionally advancing to the north of Seio roads, but avoiding all open encounter with the enemy. Their numbers were from 55 to 60 sail, all small vessels, but well manned and equipped. Cara Mehemet, Pacha of Patras, has been appointed to the command of the Turkish fleet.

In the Morea, the Greeks are maintaining a more than equal conflict with the Turks. The citadel of Athens has capitulated. Napoli di Romania is besieged by land; and at sea the blockade is strictly maintained. An English vessel, the Messenger, laden with corn from Constantinople, had been debarred entrance by the Greek cruisers. No molestation was, however offered to the master and crew. It is stated in one of the letters from Smyrna, that his Majesty's ships Martin and Rose had been despatched to Salonica, with orders to call at the different islands, and vindicate, where interference was necessary, the rights of the British flag.

The death of the Captain Pacha has produced another horrible catastrophe in Constantinople. Letters say that tranquillity has been preserved, but the price paid for it has been a dreadful one. No less than 1,500 of the Greeks, in the first week of July, were apprehended on suspicion of being in secret connexion with their brethren in the south. Of these, between 300 and 400 were publicly strangled. The remainder were thrown into prison; of whose fate nothing was known, but many, it was supposed, had also been put to death.—At Smyrna all was tranquil, and scarcely any Greek lives had been sacrificed to the fury of the populace.

THE KING'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

The Edinburgh Star contains an outline of the preparations in Scotland for the King's visit, and presents us with some of the court ceremonials which are required to be observed on that august occasion.

On the second day after his Majesty's arrival, his first levee will be held in the palace of Holy-wood. No gentleman can be presented, otherwise than in a full dress-suit with sword and bag. "Those who wear the Highland dress must be careful to be armed in the proper Highland fashion, steel-wrought pistols, broad sword and dirk. It is understood that Glengany, Breadalbane, Huntly, and several other chieftains, mean to attend the levee "with their tail on," i. e. with a considerable attendance of their gentleman followers."

It is difficult to suppress a smile in reading the following directions that are given for the dress and behaviour of the Scottish ladies, on their introduction to his Majesty. We copy it verbatim:

"The lady drops her train (about four yards in length) when she enters the circle of the king. It is held up by the Lord in Waiting till she is close to his Majesty. She curtsies.—The King raises her up, and salutes her on the cheek. She then retires, always facing the Sovereign till she is beyond the circle. A considerable difficulty is presented to the inexperienced by the necessity of retiring (without assistance) backwards. The ladies must exert their skill to move their trains quietly and neatly from behind them as they retire; and those who have never worn such dresses should lose no time in beginning to practice this. Most painful must the situation be of a young female who is so unfortunate as to make a faux pas on such an occasion. It was by no means so difficult when hoops were in fashion; but now that these have been discarded, there is nothing to assist in keeping the train off the ground."

A further arrangement declares that the

ladies must all appear in court plumes and fans, and that there must be at least nine feathers in each head-dress! (The Cherokees, we understand, have no less than fifteen on like occasions.)

According to ancient usage, it seems that his Majesty could not enter the gates of the city of Edinburgh without permission from the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council. As every thing is to be done in ancient style, this goodly ceremony could not, of course, be omitted. The repositories were searched, and the silver keys found. All things were thus prepared for the ceremony of asking admission for the King at the gate, and of delivering up to him the keys, when the loyal Caledonians discovered, to their great mortification, that there was not a vestige of a gate remaining, nor even an arch to represent it! In this predicament affairs stood at our last advices. The Edinburgh Observer considers this the most important part of the spectacle, and hopes that no time will be lost in devising something to supply the ancient gates. The same paper notices that the provision market has materially advanced as his Majesty approached—an event very naturally to have been expected.—N. Y. American.

NORFOLK, SEPT. 30.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH CORVETTE LE TARN.

The French corvette Le Tarn, Captain Begue, which has arrived in the Roads from Rochfort, sailed on the 17th ult. and has on board as passengers the Count Landos and Colonel Schmaltz, with their families.

Mr. Lyford, of the Commercial Roading and News Room, who went down to the Le Tarn yesterday, has favored us with the following intelligence received from her officers, whose hospitality and politeness (so characteristic of their nation) he experienced in a most distinguished manner.

Count Landos and Col. Schmaltz are charged with special missions from the French to the South American Governments.—They have in charge also the Commercial Treaty between the United States and France, as finally ratified by the latter Government, and will proceed with it to Washington, from whence they will return, and embark here on board the Le Tarn for the Gulph of Mexico and Lima.

The advices from the continent of Europe are of no latter date than those previously received, although from the time of the Le Tarn's sailing, later might have been expected.—The officers, however, state, that every thing in their own and the neighboring governments was tranquil, so far as they could learn; and their accounts of the operations of the Greeks and Turks were not as late as ours.—They state, that a new ship called the Vestal, mounting 64 guns, was fitted out at, and would leave Rochfort about the middle of this month, for the Gulph of Mexico, and might possibly touch at or call off here.—Three frigates were also fitted out at Brest and Toulon, and would sail about the same time—destination not known.

The Subscriber offers for sale, ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, Several Lots of Ground,

OF FROM FIVE TO TEN ACRES, OR MORE, Adjoining Dryborough, and on Neuse road, within one mile of Newbern.

E. PASTEUR.

October 5th, 1822.—\$7if.

Ten Dollars Reward,

WILL be paid for apprehending, and securing in the Jail in Newbern, my Negro man

HUGH S.

Said fellow is by trade a Caulker, about forty years of age, and walks a little lame;—he is supposed to be lurking about the plantation of Mr. John R. Leigh, on White Oak, having a wife there. All persons are cautioned against employing or harbouring said run-away slave.

JOS. F. ANTHONY.

Newbern, 4th Oct. 1822.—\$7 if

Battalion Order.

The Companies composing the Newbern Battalion will assemble in the town of Newbern, on Friday the 18th instant; and will appear on parade, in front of St. JOHN'S LODGE, precisely at TEN O'CLOCK in the forenoon, equipped agreeably to law.

The Officers of said Battalion will assemble the day previous, in time to appear on parade precisely at FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

By order of the Colonel,  
CHARLES DEWEY,  
Acting Adjutant.

Newbern, October 3d, 1822.

James Aykroyd

RETURNS thanks to his friends for their very liberal patronage and respectfully informs them that he has terminated his Music tuition for this season; but hopes to resume it the ensuing fall, about the 1st of November, when, he trusts, he shall again experience the kindness of his friends.—July 13, 1822.



## Company Order.

NEWBERN GUARDS.

You will appear on parade in front of Saint John's Lodge, on Friday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.; equipped agreeably to the regulations of the Company in Winter Uniform, and you will be formed in battalion, prepared for review and inspection, in compliance with orders received from the Colonel of the Regiment.

Officers, and Non-Commissioned Officers, You will appear on parade in front of Saint John's Lodge, on Thursday next, at four o'clock P. M.; equipped agreeably to regulations, in Winter Uniform, and armed and accoutred with a musket and cartouch box.

T. A. PASTEUR, Capt.  
Saturday, Oct. 12th, 1822.

Will be Leased,

FOR the term of EIGHT YEARS, a lot on Hancock street, of Forty-eight Feet Front, and One Hundred and Fifty Feet depth, the property of St. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 3, Newbern, and adjoining thereto on the South end. The situation is well known as healthy, and eligible for a family residence. Persons wishing to lease, will make application on or before the 10th day of November next, to

THOS. WATSON, Secy.

Newbern, October 12th, 1822.—38 3/4

## Notice.

A GREEABLY to a resolution of the President and Directors of the Charlotte and Harlow's Creek Canal Company, the fifth instalment of TWENTY DOLLARS on each share, is required to be paid to BRIGES ARENDELL, Treasurer of said Company, on or before the 9th day of November next.

E. WHITEHURST, Secy.  
Beaufort, Oct. 8, 1822.—38 3/4

For Sale,  
A THIRTY FOUR SAW  
COTTON GIN,  
OF THE  
Mecklenburg Manufacture.

Apply to M. C. STEPHENS.

October 3th, 1822.—37 3/4

## Letters

Remaining in the Newbern Post-Office,

SEPTEMBER 30, 1822.

B.  
Capt. J. A. Brookfield  
Alfred Bliven  
Wm. G. Bryan  
Wm. Butler  
Sam'l Bishop  
Capt. John Bishop  
M. C. Bogey  
Moses Butler  
Nath'l Babcock  
Mrs. Ann S. Bryan  
Miss Sarah Ann Beck  
Eliza H. Borden  
Hannah Boone

M.  
John Mayo  
Archibald M'Daniel  
Samuel M'Affly  
John M'Callough  
Miss Eliza E. Masters  
William Morris

N.  
E. Newcomb (4)  
James Newell (2)  
James Nelson

O.  
Rev. Anthony O'Hanlon  
Sheldon R. Overton  
Richard N. Oliver

P.  
Spencer Pittman  
Miss P. Powell  
Stephen Pearce  
Joseph Physic (2)  
Elikan Patrick (3)  
Mrs. Nancy Powers  
Abner Pasteur  
Edward D. Paris

R.  
Sam'l Rose  
Luke Russel  
Mrs. Martha Rew  
Mrs. Polly Roach  
Harman Rose  
Fredk. Rew

S.  
Samuel Sheafe  
Mrs. Susan Standley  
Wallace Salter  
Isaac Standley  
E. Sabrook  
John Swan  
Capt. Jos Skidmore (3)  
Joseph Sneed  
Mrs. Mason Smith  
Enoch Simmons  
Miss F. Scott  
Kesia Stanly  
Thomas Sparrow

T.  
S. Timans  
Martin Torrence  
William Trippe  
Moses Todd  
Thomas Timmons  
Miss Sarah Thomas

V.  
John Vail

W.  
Mrs. Mary Wingate (2)  
Jacob Waller  
John H. Whitfield  
Elizabeth Whiles  
Lewie Williams  
Susan Wallace (3)  
John G. Willis  
R. Winstow  
Joseph Williams  
William Williams  
John Wilkinson  
William White

T. WATSON, P. M.