

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, June 11.

The Packet ship Albion, Capt. Williams, arrived this morning from Liverpool. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received from their correspondents London papers to the 29th of April, and Liverpool to the 1st of May inclusive.

This arrival furnishes us with many articles in relation to the affairs of Moldavia, Wallachia, Constantinople, &c. They are of considerable interest, though very contradictory. Some articles state that Prince Ypsilanti has set out for the Danube, with only 3000 men and two pieces of cannon. On the other hand, some accounts state his force at 6000, and others at 10,000, and well provided. It is also said that the Greek Islands and the Morea, have revolted and massacred many of the Turks. It appears certain by intelligence from Leipsic, St. Petersburg, and Brandenburg, that the Greeks, who are scattered over the continent, whether as students, merchants, or in whatever other capacity, are busily turning their steps homeward. If this enthusiasm be really felt, the Porte will have an arduous struggle to make before she can hope to terminate the business.

At first, it is said to have been the determination of the Russian and Austrian Courts to occupy Wallachia & Moldavia, as they have done Naples, and thus smother the insurrection. But on more deliberate consideration, they have come to the resolution of observing a strict neutrality. They have in consequence, despatched instructions to all the local authorities of both empires on the frontiers, to prevent, as much as possible, all communication with the revolted districts and not to allow any individual of either kingdom to pass the frontier without the assigning of some good reason. With regard to the military, the orders are still more strict, the police being commanded to put under immediate arrest any soldier or soldiers who might attempt to pass the frontiers to join the Revolutionists.

Up to the 20th of March, Prince Ypsilanti and the Turkish chiefs had had no engagement—there had been nothing but preparation.

The Revolutionary army is generally computed at about 6000 men; but they have neither received, nor are likely to receive, any foreign aid. Many of the Greeks of Bulgaria have joined the corps of Ypsilanti. Another body has been organized by a Greek named Karabia. The Porte has declared Prince Alexander Suzzo a traitor. It is affirmed, that two different parties in Wallachia have declared against the Ottoman authority; but that there is a want of harmony between themselves. It is added that fortune has become favorable to Ali Pacha, and that he now numbers no less than 25,000 men under his standard.

The letter from Spain, among our foreign extracts, is not of a flattering character. It was to have been expected, however, that the enemies of reform would seize upon the late disastrous events in Italy, as being auspicious for the cause of despotism.—To this they will cling as long as hope remains.

The King of Netherlands has issued a decree prohibiting the importation of slaves into any of his foreign colonies, particularly that of Surinam.

It is said that since the termination of the Austrian campaign in Naples, the affairs of Italy have become a lively subject of discussion among the allied powers. Russia and France wish to diminish the influence of Austria in Italy.

A paragraph from Vienna, April 14, observes, that the Emperors of Austria and Russia will soon repair to that capital, and that they will have interviews with the Kings of Prussia, the Low Countries, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg. The Congress, it was believed, would be continued till summer; the consolidation of the order and repose of Europe in general, is the cause of this prolongation; and another paper says, "it is possible that the affairs of Spain will not be foreign to the assembly." In the mean time, the Russian troops continue their march for Italy, where the first column was expected on the 21st of April. General Frimont will retain the superior command of the Austrian troops, which will remain for the term of four years in the kingdom of Naples. As soon as all the provinces shall be entirely reduced to submission, a third of the Austrian army will quit Naples to return into Upper Italy.

Austria is increasing her military establishment. By the 16th of April, 14 additional regiments were to be put into active service on the war footing. This will make a new military force of 50,000 men, the precise destination of which is not yet known. A column of Russian troops, 35,000 strong, was to enter Hungary in the course of a few days.

A letter from Madrid of the 10th April, says: "It is with much satisfaction that I have to inform you of something more than a mere prospect of the acknowledgment of the independence of South America, by the Spanish government, which will, if admitted, put a stop to any further effusion of blood on the other side of the Atlantic. The negotiations which are going forward are of a very conciliatory nature."

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Spanish papers and private letters from Madrid, bring intelligence that the public mind, both in the capital and at a distance from it, is in a state of much uneasiness and agitation. At Barcelona, the Bishop, with the Exquisitor, and two other ecclesiastics of high rank, as also five general officers, one of whom bears the name of Campbell, and another that of Saarsfeld, were ordered by the Captain General and Junta to be shipped off for Maon. No specification has yet reached us of the crime told whether any thing but the dread of the popular violence was alleged by the Captain General as his motive for arresting them.

(Extract of a private letter, dated Madrid, April 12.)

It is impossible to describe the effect which the news of the recent events at Naples has produced here. It was brought to Barcelona by Col. de Concillis, a member of the Parliament. The King communicated it to the Cortes, in a message in which his Majesty loudly manifested how blameable the conduct of the Neapolitan Princes appeared to him; that he trusted that the Spaniards, in similar circumstances, would not behave like the Neapolitans; and, to conclude, that, in the political situation of Europe, it was to be hoped that the Allied Powers would not interfere with the affairs of the Peninsula. The Cortes decided that a committee should go up with thanks to his Majesty for his message, and concert measures which it might appear proper to take under existing circumstances. [This passed in a secret sitting.] On this subject an important discussion was brought on the tap, viz whether the committee should see the King in private, or whether in the presence of his Ministers. The party of the late Ministers warmly opposed the last proposition, and the Count de Fernos said, that the present Ministers did not deserve public confidence to such a degree, that the Duties of the Legislative body, could speak to his Majesty in their presence. M. Travey combatted this opinion with much energy. "I see," he said, "and I am forced to say it against my inclination, that there is a faction in the bosom of the Cortes, and that this faction is discontented; that the King, having made use of the powers which the Constitution has given him, has changed the Ministry, who flatter themselves with the hope of seeing the men replaced who have just been deprived of the confidence of the monarch. They flatter themselves in vain. They have fallen forever. Public opinion had dismissed them before the King did so. And after this fall, which all national interests demanded, their friends dare show here the spite which it has occasioned! Sixty millions of the Paris loan have disappeared, and yet they dare speak of their probity! Spain is full of disorders, enmities, factions—enemies of the present system; and their boast of their foresight! Gentlemen, if the present Ministers do not please us, so much the worse for us. They are neither our servants nor our organs. They are the servants and the organs of the King. It is to him that the constitution grants the right of appointing and dismissing them. Let us require their responsibility if it be called for. But how shall we do it? Their predecessors took good care not to call for their important law, (the law for the responsibility of Ministers,) without which an administration will be always sheltered from all punishment, &c." This speech made a strong impression on the Assembly. It has added much to the enormous despatches which the fallen Ministers have every instant experienced. Our secret societies become every day more numerous and formidable. Besides masons, who are divided into two families, and the Carbonari, who have spread in the most rapid manner, we have seen revived the ancient Communion, the association which the name of Padilla has rendered immortal, and which caused so much care and uneasiness to Charles V. This political sect has spread widely in the army. A great number of Generals, who distinguished themselves in the last war, are members of it. At Guadalajara, a pretty considerable town, ten leagues from this capital, there was yesterday a slight tumult. The workmen in a cloth manufactory belonging to the government, being informed that it was the intention to suppress these establishments, collected in the square, armed, and cried out with all their might—"Death to the Constitution!" The Duke of Infantado, however, this personage, who was in the town, went immediately to the place of meeting, addressed the rioters, and succeeded in reducing them to order.

Destruction of the Tunisian Fleet.—The following particulars appear in a letter dated Tunis, Feb. 24. "It had been long since resolved in the Council of the Bey, that a strong squadron should be ready at the beginning of the spring to sail from the port of the Goletta, to cruise in the Mediterranean, and to plunder the Christian vessels that might fall in its way. Nothing had been neglected that could ensure the success of this formidable enterprise. The squadron consisted of nine vessels, well equipped, and provided with every necessary, and with numerous and well disciplined crews.—The brass cannon (not to mention those of iron) amounted to 300. The 5th of this

month all the vessels were assembled in the harbor of Goletta; the 6th was fixed for putting to sea. The Bey, already devoting in imagination the riches in Christendom, set out from the Bardo, (the name of the Bey's palace,) and beheld, with barbarous pleasure, the various manœuvres which the squadron performed in his presence. This review being ended, the vessels received orders to sail the following day. But, in the night, between the 5th and 6th, a violent tramontane wind suddenly closed the mouth of the harbor, and, increasing in violence and fury during the 6th, 7th, and 8th, raised the waves of the sea, and sunk and totally destroyed that formidable flotilla. The tremendous tempest did not leave any time to guard against it: all the mariners, crews, and soldiers, perished; and on the 9th, the sea, still agitated, showed to the astonished spectators the broken masts and sails, and the floating corpses, as monuments of its fury. The Bey saw the flower of his navy and his army vanish before his eyes. Three thousand men were submerged in this dreadful hurricane. It seems that the storm discharged its greatest rage on the ships of the barbarians; but the European vessels, however, suffered from it. Fortunately, all the crews and passengers of the latter are saved, except 4 persons whose fate is not yet ascertained.

FROM PORTUGAL.

The following decree was unanimously approved in the Portuguese Cortes, on the 31st of March:

"The General & Extraordinary Constitutional Cortes, of the Portuguese nation, considering that he alone is member of a society who is disposed to submit to the fundamental law of that society, declare, that every Portuguese who refuses to take the oath, simply, and without any restriction whatever, to the constitution and to the bases of it, ceases to be a citizen, and is immediately to quit the Portuguese territory."

Communicated for the Nat. Gazette.

Extract of a letter, dated Lisbon, April 21.

Our Congress has come to the determination to prohibit altogether the importation of flour, to take place within two months from the 16th inst. and in like manner wheat, when the medium price of this grain, the produce of this kingdom, does not exceed 800 reals per alquier. The duty on foreign wheat will then be 200 reals per alquier on the hard grain usually received from Egypt, Greece and the ports of the Mediterranean; 100 reals per alquier duty on the soft wheat, produce of the northern ports, including the United States, imported in foreign bottoms; & if conveyed here by Portuguese vessels, to pay one half the duty herein specified. Indian corn to be prohibited in like manner, unless the average price of the market exceeds 100 reals per alquier, for the country grain, and the duty on foreign to be 120 reals per alquier; & the one half of the duty if imported in Portuguese vessels.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

St. Jago (Jamaica) papers to May 12 have been received at Charleston. The following is an extract of a letter received at Kingston:

BARAQUILLA, MAY 2.

"There has been an engagement between two Royalist and two Independent gun boats—the latter was commanded by Commodore Padilla, who took the former with seventy prisoners, and fifteen killed and wounded on the Royal side. Fifty men from Cartagena deserted to the Independents, who are blockading that city from Turbaco. The expedition against the former place will be assisted by 41 gun boats under command of Commodore Padilla."

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Salem, Mass., June 8. Capt. Orne, who arrived here on Tuesday last, from the Falkland Islands, has furnished us with the following act of sovereignty for publication:

CIRCULAR.

National Frigate Heroína, At Port Soledad, Nov. 9, 1820.

SIR, I have the honor to inform you of my arrival at this port, to take possession of these Islands, in the name of the Supreme Government of the United Provinces of South America.

This ceremony was publicly performed on the 6th day of this present November, and the national standard hoisted at the fort, under a salute from this frigate, in the presence of several citizens of the United States, and subjects of Great Britain.

It is my desire to act towards all friendly flags with the most distinguished justice and hospitality; and it will give me pleasure to aid and assist such as may require them, to obtain refreshments, with as little trouble and expense as possible.

I have to beg of you to communicate this intelligence to any other vessels of our nation whom it may concern.

I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

D. JEWETT

Colonel of the Marine of the United Provinces of South America, Commander of the Frigate Heroína,

To Capt. Wm. B. Orne, Ship General Knox, of Salem.

PRINTING Of every description neatly executed at this Office.

FRANCE.

It is remarkable how little of news from France the late European papers have furnished us with. The following, from the National Advocate, is every thing that we have seen copied into the New York papers respecting France:

If accounts contained in private letters are to be relied on, the political aspect of Affairs in France is about to assume a more favorable aspect. It is known that Louis refused to grant permission to the Russians to march into Italy through any part of France.—It is now stated, that he has recalled his former minister, the Duke de Cazès, who was driven from Court by the intrigues of the ultra royalists.—The Morning Chronicle of the 27th of April contains the following article on this subject:

Our readers may rely on the correctness of the intelligence contained in the following extract from a letter from Paris, dated Monday the 23d instant:

"Yesterday (Sunday) the Duke de Cazès went to Court to pay his respects to the King and Princes. His Majesty addressed him twice in presence of all the persons in the chateau. This is sufficient to destroy the malicious reports which the party opposed to him have been pleased to disseminate as to his pretended disgrace. On the preceding evening the Duke was present in the sitting of the Chamber of Peers."

The letter adds, that the appearance of the Duke at Court, and his reception, had filled the ultras with rage and consternation.

CAMPAIGN AT NEW ORLEANS.

From the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: It will probably before long become a question among our schoolmen "whether it is not a moral impossibility for an English writer to speak the truth of this country?"

Copious extracts are now going the rounds of the newspapers (without comment, as usual) from a work lately published in England, called a "Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New-Orleans." It has been pronounced by some of our courteous newspapers, as "in the main tolerably impartial," although it is pretty certain, I believe, that those who make this admission know no more of the real facts connected with these events than any other persons who were not eye witnesses.

As a proof of the impartiality of the writer, I shall merely observe that, besides doubling, and sometimes trebling, the American forces opposed to him, he studiously conceals, at least, in all extracts that I have seen, the important fact, that a great majority of these was raw militia, who had never been in service before. At Baltimore he speaks of them as "infantry" simply, and the natural conclusion, as well as the conclusion he evidently wishes his readers to draw, is, that they were regularly enlisted, organized, and disciplined troops. At New Orleans, according to his statement, the Americans consisted of 25,000 troops, (nothing about militia,) entrenched behind their lines. Now what will people abroad, whose ideas of an army are altogether limited to a regular force, think of this? Why, most assuredly, that 8,000 British troops marched against 25,000 Americans regularly entrenched up to the chin, which aforesaid regulars did not dare to leave these intrusions in pursuit of the enemy, after he was entirely cut up and retreating! Yet, for all this, "the work is in the main tolerably impartial."

But the greatest proof of this writer's impartiality and respect for truth, is his account of the extraordinary manner in which the Americans fired from their entrenchments. Baron Munchausen shooting round a hill is the only parallel we recollect. Speaking of the British troops, he says:

"It was in vain that the most obstinate courage was displayed. They fell by the hands of men whom they absolutely did not see; for the Americans, without so much as lifting their faces above the rampart, swung their firelocks by one arm over the wall, and discharged them directly upon our heads."

This is a species of shooting altogether new, & does such credit to American ingenuity as well as strength, that we are sorry we can't believe it. In the first place, we presume the rampart was rather too broad to allow of a musket being "swung over it with one hand," and discharged upon the heads of the assailants immediately under. In the second place, an American musket, much more an American rifle, is rather too heavy to be held and discharged at the same time with one hand. In the third place, the immense proportion of officers of rank killed and wounded, proves pretty clearly that the Americans did not fire at random, but took aim at the most conspicuous persons of the enemy.—For these reasons, and many more that we do not think it worth while to urge, we don't believe one word of this part of the relation. Yet, for all this, "the work is in the main tolerably impartial."

bly impartial," although the writer would take away all the credit of that brilliant action, by making the Americans a set of skulking cowards! We earnestly hope the American officers will keep an eye over this work, and detect its misrepresentations as they come out, and not suffer the laurels they won with the sword of Americans, to be withered by the blighted pen of Englishmen.

As a companion piece to this method of killing men without seeing or being seen, I send you an extract from an account of a wonderful frigate building at Boston, as extracted from a British paper:

"There is nothing remarkable in her size, excepting in the prodigious and unwieldy strength of her sides and masts; and she ranks among the first class of American frigates, which are equal to British 64 gunships. The mainmast, which is strongly boomed and clasped with iron, is of remarkable strength, and has attached to it the principal weight of the defensive machinery which renders her formidable. She has three steam engines on board; two are employed for propelling her in light winds and calms, and the third, of sixty horse power, is exclusively used for wielding the battering apparatus attached to the mainmast, &c. This consists, first of a series of large iron bars or clubs, moveable perpendicularly on joints arranged about the same centre of the vessel, on each side of the mast, and when in action they are raised alternately, and, like as many energetic flails, beat upon tremendous and unceasing force upon whatever object they are directed against. They are intended for close quarters and when they are made to descend upon an enemy's vessel, they must beat to pieces every thing they strike, men and rigging, and even the decks of the enemy. By converting a perpendicular into a horizontal motion, one of them is made to ply in that direction, and, as it is jointed and very long, it must make dreadful havoc among the men, being armed with lances and jagged hooks, and every thing that can cut or tear. In the event of its encountering a mast or standing post, its joints yield and set it free. An engine, something resembling the catapult of the ancients is constructed on the starboard bow, of such amazing power that it can throw large stones of two hundred weight to the distance of 200 or 300 yards, when the whole force of the engine is employed. It is also calculated for discharging hot water, boiling pitch and melting lead. An apparatus is constructed likewise for setting the pitch on fire, which is discharged flaming on the enemy's vessel. The old practice of red hot sand is likewise in preparation, and when scattered among men must have a powerful effect. All this time, it must be observed, there are not above half a dozen men on deck; two at the wheel are protected by a redoubt, two or three superintend the necessary movements of the catapult, and about three more at the other parts of the vessel. The rest are working the great guns in the lower and middle decks, or attending the engines. The valuable parts are defended with double strength of timber, and in some places faced with steel. The decks are bomb proof; and, in short, it is pretty well ascertained that, with the help of her steam paddles, she is impregnable, except by boarding. To defend against this, one hundred crooked irons, & the like number of spears, at each side, are in readiness to be worked by machinery, which would, in two minutes, annihilate the crew of half a dozen large frigates; and besides this, as her men are not exposed on the decks, she can shower down melted pitch and hot sand on the boarders, and a moveable wheel is propelled in any direction, armed with knives and saws, which will tear in pieces any person against whom it is moved. I have not heard yet what is to be the name of this infernal engine, but surely, if her name is to agree with her description, she is worthy of another name than what I could give her, viz: The Devil."

We shall want a new edition of the Baron Munchausen soon, with a British supplement. Yours, &c. AMERICANUS.

LOTS FOR SALE In Hillsborough.

THE Commissioners of the Town of Hillsborough, will in pursuance of the powers given them by an act of the last General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, proceed to sell on the first Thursday in September next a number of LOTS, to be laid off in the North Common of said Town.—This section of the Town Common contains a number of the most beautiful eminences, and will afford an opportunity, to all those persons who may wish to retire from the sickly parts of the state in the summer season, of purchasing elegant building sites, in one of the most healthy spots in North Carolina, surrounded by a rich and fertile country. In addition to the beauty of the place, its healthiness and the plenty and cheapness of provisions that may be had in it, Hillsborough holds out other inducements to settle in and about it, superior to any other town in the state. It has a most excellent society; an Academy preparatory to the University of the state; a Female School of superior celebrity, conducted by a lady of the first qualifications; and an English School, at present managed by a gentleman highly approved of, all now in the most flourishing condition. Those persons who may be desirous of having their families located permanently, or during the summer season only, in the midst of health, and agreeable society, or those who may be desirous of educating their children, in a place remote from sickness, and where living of the best kind may be procured in the greatest plenty and on the lowest terms, will do well to attend said sale. It is supposed that the lots will sell very low. A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. By order, JOSEPH A. WOODS, Secretary.

June 13, 1825.