

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, October 20.

By the arrival of the ship Robt Fulton, Captain Holdridge, in 43 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 5th, and Liverpool of the 6th of Sept.

The principal article of intelligence furnished by this arrival, relates to the affairs of the Turks. It appears, from accounts which wear the appearance of authenticity, that the Divan had assented, in an unqualified manner, to the demands of Russia. Nevertheless, as a notification to the Russian Ambassador, of the agreement to these propositions, did not arrive until several hours after the time appointed, he demanded his passports in the most peremptory manner, and actually sailed for Odessa. The Porte immediately sent two messengers to St. Petersburg, and as the ship in which the Ambassador had embarked was detained by head winds, hopes were entertained by the Turks that an answer would be received in time to prevent his absolute departure. A London article of September 2d, says: The Paris papers of Tuesday and Wednesday have arrived. The intelligence brought by those of the latter day, is rather of a warlike character as respects the negotiations between Russia and Turkey. It appears certain, that Baron Stroganoff had sailed for Odessa, and that his departure had been followed by some movements amongst the Russian troops on the Pruth, indicative of a peremptory appeal to arms. We find it mentioned also in one account that the Porte did not signify its unconditional acquiescence to the ultimatum of the imperial Cabinet, but proposed some modification. If this should turn out to be the fact, it would explain more satisfactorily the conduct of Stroganoff, who might be justified by his instructions in refusing any qualified accession to the terms proposed by his government. But had there been an entire and complete acceptance of these terms, and the Russian Ambassador, acting upon a point of mere punctilio, with respect to the delays of a few hours, (it having been previously signified they were accepted) had abruptly closed the negotiation, very little could be said in favor of the conciliatory spirit in which they were propounded. With the information at present before us, however, we can neither reconcile the conflicting accounts, nor argue very confidently upon any of them.

The Turkish fleet had taken refuge in the island of Stanchio; four Greek fire ships had been sent in there without effect. The insurgents with a strong squadron, were at Samos. At Smyrna, the greatest order prevailed; the Turks were punished if they entered the Greek quarter of the town.—Courier.

The King left Dublin, on his return, on the 3d of Sept. It was thought, since his Majesty had tarried so long in Ireland, that he would not return through Wales, as he had contemplated. It was not expected that he would stop longer than 5 or 6 days in London, previously to his departure for Hanover, and, as the papers still say, for Vienna. The attentions shown to the King, while in Ireland, had in no way been diminished by his stay; nor was the apparent attachment of the people to him, and their anxiety to see him, in the least degree abated. His departure was marked by as much splendor and show, as his arrival in that country. The Marquis of Londonderry (late Lord Castlereagh) started for London before his Majesty.

His Majesty's ship Andromache had arrived at Portsmouth, from South America. Lady Cochrane arrived in the Andromache, as did the Lady of the Ex-Viceroy of Peru, with her three daughters and two sons, with their suites; they left Lima on the 7th of April. Lord Cochrane was at Callao, with about 6 or 7,000 troops. The Royalists at Lima amounted to between 8 and 10,000 troops. The Ex-Viceroy did not come home with his wife. The accounts which had been received of the fall of Lima, of course, are incorrect.

The coroner's inquest appear not to have concluded their proceedings in relation to the death of Honey (killed during the mob on the day of the Queen's funeral.) Earl Bathurst had replied, in terms equally laconic and severe, to the famous letter of Mr. Sheriff Waitman, complaining of the conduct of the Life Guards, on the day of the funeral of Honey and Francis.

The Earl of Moira wreck.—The number of persons rescued from death, by the boats, proves to be 71; and 51 bodies of persons drowned have been picked up, making a total of 102.

VIENNA, AUG. 17.

Despatches have arrived this day from Constantinople, dated the 31st ult. which communicate most important intelligence. Our last advices from that city were of the 25th, on which day the Divan assembled in consultation upon the propositions made by Russia. The following is the substance of them, and it cannot be denied, that they are conceived in an extremely moderate spirit. They begin by calling on the Turks, in the name of all the Christian powers of Europe, to put a speedy end to proceedings which have outraged religion and humanity; to effect which it is required:

1. That all the Churches which have been destroyed or pillaged should be rebuilt and put into a state of service for their holy destination, by which means Europe may be consoled for the death of the Patriarch of Constantinople, and the profanations which followed that deplorable event.

2. That distinction should be made between the authors of the existing troubles of these Greeks who have been led take part in them, and between those whose innocence should protect them from the severity of the Divan.

3. That the door of peace shall be opened to those who may have remained tranquil, and to those who, within a limited period, return to submission.

4. The Russia shall be enabled, in the spirit of existing treaties, to assist in the pacification of Moldavia and Wallachia, to place order and tranquility there on a permanent footing, to the end that the example of those provinces may be such as to recal to obedience all Greeks, who sincerely love their country.

AUG. 19.

The following are the circumstantial details of a very remarkable affair, which took place near the Convent of Statina, between the Greeks and Turks, to the great disadvantage of the latter:

The Convent of Statina was inhabited by seven Greek monks. It is surrounded by a very high wall. Ninety seven Greeks under the orders of a Servian Captain of their own choice, called Anastasi, had thrown themselves into this Convent, where they were attacked on the 25th of July, by 1590 Turks, under the orders of a Bimbacha (chief of 1000 men) to whom three Jews acted as guides. The Greeks placed behind the battlements the most experienced marksmen, to whom the rest supplied muskets, loaded, without interruption. At first, the three Jews set fire to baskets of corn, which were placed near the wall, and the wind soon spread the flames into the court of the convent, and the convent being constructed of wood, was soon consumed. The Greeks, however, did not give up their resolution to defend themselves. In the wall of the convent, there was a small old door, and through that one of the monks escaped. The Turks, seeing the opening, penetrated by it into the court. The chief then assembled his followers in the church, and barricaded the door as much as possible, while they kept up an unceasing fire from the roof of the church, which was wrapped in flames—but those who remained in the court, and who could not withdraw in time, were overpowered by numbers, and all put to the sword. The Bimbacha then summoned Anastasi to surrender, promising him pardon, which the latter rejected with disdain. At the same time a ball from the roof laid the Bimbacha dead on the spot. Immediately a Turk cut off his head, and carefully wrapped it in a piece of cloth, to show that it had fallen in battle.

Meanwhile, the flames, which enveloped by degrees the roof of the church, forced the Greeks to descend. The Turks penetrated into the church—they fought round the high altar, and the Greeks continued their fire with such effect, that the Turks demanded an armistice, which was only granted them on condition of immediately withdrawing. The Turks lost 372 killed, and the Greeks 17 killed and 13 wounded. The seven monks were killed. The three Jews fell into the hands of the Greeks, who nailed them to the cross, after having torn the skin from their bodies, and exercised on them other barbarities.

The 30 triumphant Greeks, after having laid down their arms, passed the frontier of Bukovina, and were sent by an officer of the Austrian guard to Bovanca, where they safely arrived on the 28th of July.

Charleston, Oct. 20.

By the arrival of the British ship Corsair, Capt. Petrie, in 30 days from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 6th, and Liverpool of the 8th of September.

The Cotton market appears to be dull. With the exception of Sea Islands, which were rather in request.

The King embarked at Dunleary on the 4th—his squadron had not sailed at 8 o'clock at night.

Odessa has been deprived of the privileges of a Free Port. A meeting of Merchants took place, when it was determined to present a petition to the Emperor Alexander, to restore the freedom of the Port.

Portugal.—The anniversary of the Revolution was celebrated with various public rejoicings. The Russian and Austrian Ambassadors, and Austrian Consul General, have departed from Lisbon. They left no Charges d'Affaires. This departure seems to have been owing to the indecorous behaviour of the Ministers, and Consuls of foreign Courts, in not illuminating their houses, and otherwise not respecting the feelings of the people, on the anniversary of the revolution: Several foolish letters have passed upon the subject—but the Portuguese government still hopes that their good understanding with the governments in question will not be disturbed.

The Peninsula.—We regret that disturbances have taken place in the capital of Spain. The following are extracts:—

MADRID, AUG. 23.

During the last three days, we have been in a continual state of commotion and alarm. The events which have transpired are of such importance, that reflecting people view them as the commencement of a civil war. On the 20th inst. at 9 in the evening, an assemblage in front of the prison, in which are confined several of the Royal Body Guards, who dispersed the populace on their offering insults to the King about a month ago, began singing the popular obnoxious Tragalala Perro. As their conduct became more violent, the officer commanding the post interfered, upon which he and his men were grossly assailed, and the populace refused to depart. Some blows were now struck by the soldiers, but not in a manner to hurt any one much. The news of the affray soon reached the Club de la Fontana; from whence 400 persons proceeded to reinforce their confederates, and more daring outrages were committed. The political Chief repaired to the spot; he was told that the officer of the guard and his men had, unprovoked, commenced an attack upon the people. He endeavored to allay the ferment by blaming the soldiers and almost flattering the real authors of the tumult. Gen. Morillo appeared, at the head of a military detachment, to the spot; he was assailed with

the most execrable invectives, and the most desperate among the crowd endeavored to arrest his progress. Seeing that his authority was thus opposed and despised, he determined to act with energy and promptitude which the crisis imperiously demanded, and with his cane in his hand, forced his way through the dense and clamorous crowd, and compelled them to disperse. From thence they proceeded in groups to the Club de la Fontana, where the most notorious orators inflamed their rage by perverted narratives of the affair, and false declarations that Morillo, with his drawn sabre, had grievously wounded many citizens.—Cries of "Death to Morillo!" "the head of Morillo," followed these inflammatory speeches. On the following day, (the 21st) crowds assembled in the streets early in the morning, and the populace opposed to the club amounted to above 10,000. Cries for the heads of Morillo and the Ministers, were re-echoed in every quarter. The Political Chief issued a notification that the Minister of War had accepted the resignation of Gen. Morillo; whose functions would be executed *interim*, by Gen. Montemayor. This had the effect of calming the violent spirit which had been manifested by the populace.

The Minister of the Ultra-Marine Possessions set off express to the King at St. Sebastian, to inform his Majesty of what had transpired.

On the 22d, much agitation prevailed. The trial of Morillo was vehemently demanded, and much impatience manifested for the King's answer to the communication which it was known had been addressed to him by the Ministers.

Gen. Morillo issued a Proclamation on the night of the 21st, in which he denounces the malignant aspersions which designing men had cast upon his recitation, by falsely representing that he had used his sabre against the assembled people. After giving an account of his efforts to restore order, he says, "my sword, which I will never use but against the enemies of our country, remained in the scabbard. I spoke with moderation to all, and only endeavored to suppress outrage, and enforce that respect which is due to the laws and the government."

The Journal de Paris adds, in a postscript dated ten o'clock on the evening of the 23th: "The King's answer is just arrived. His Majesty will not accept the resignation of Gen. Morillo, but orders that he shall be tried by a court martial. This answer is not yet known by the public. An immense populace occupy the streets. An explosion is expected."

THE LATEST.

New-York, Oct. 20.

By the Hercules, Capt. Cobb, which arrived last evening, in 35 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received English papers to the 16th Sept. The harvest in Great Britain had been much injured by a succession of heavy rains, and a great advance had taken place in the price of Flour. The owners of the ship, we understand, received the intelligence yesterday morning, and immediately dispatched expresses in every direction. During the day large quantities of flour were purchased for shipment. 35 shillings had been offered in Liverpool for a cargo of Philadelphia flour and refused.

It is affirmed, by several editors of Continental Journals, that the Emperor Alexander has positively made his last arrangements for an immediate attack on the Turks, and that he is only waiting for the assent of the other great powers of the Holy Alliance, to whom, as well as to Great Britain, he has specially communicated the nature of his plans and the principles of his policy.

The plague had made its appearance at Algiers and Morocco. Barcelona remained early in its former state.

A naval action took place between the Greek and Turkish fleets on the 25th of July, in the channel between Samos and Chios, which lasted three days, and terminated in the destruction of the latter, consisting of 17 ships of war, and 32 transports with 13,000 troops on board.

In the Morea, the Greeks had been reduced to submission. A desperate battle had been fought, in which the insurgents had been defeated with a loss of 3,000 men. Tripalitta has been reduced by the army of Ypsilanti.

The Liverpool paper speaks of having had a very animated demand for cotton from the dealers and spinners, who, being much out of stocks had come into the market with great confidence. The holders generally have met this demand freely; considerable business has been done, and an advance of 1-2d. per lb. realized upon Sea Islands, and 1-2d. upon most other descriptions.

PARIS, SEPT. 9.

Prince Demetrius Comnene, who was offered the Crown of the Greek Empire by a solemn deputation, died on Saturday in Paris. He was a Major General, and a Knight of St. Louis.

INTERESTING REPORT OF WAR.

Baltimore, Oct. 22.

A respectable merchant of Baltimore has received, by a recent arrival, a letter from his German correspondent, stating that Alexander, with an army of 200,000 men, had already taken the field against the Turks, and that the Emperor of Germany was preparing to follow with 90,000 more. This is the amount of the intelligence communicated; in fine, the Russian overtures to the Ottoman Porte were but War in disguise; they amounted of themselves to a full and explicit Declaration of War on the part of Alexander. We shall not be at all surprised if this intelligence should prove to be correct.

Chronicle

FROM PERU.

Extract of a letter from Valparaiso, dated July 13, 1821, to a house in New-York.

The British frigate Owen Glendower has just arrived here in 18 days from Callao. The armistice between the Viceroy & Gen. San Martin had been renewed for 12 days, afterwards for 6 days. An American gentleman at Lima writes that the conditions offered by Gen. San Martin are the following: The possession of the forts at Callao, with 800 of his troops to garrison them; half the proceeds of the mines of Pasco; quiet possession of the coast of Peru now under Patriot dominion; Callao to be a free port for the United States, Europe, and Chili; no men of war of either party to enter Callao; an armistice for 18 months; the ship to carry them to be furnished by San Martin; all the revenue from commerce, to belong to the Vice King of Peru.

The terms were agreed to by all excepting Valdes, a Spanish Colonel, who is very determined and may hold out a little longer. The letter from Lima, states, that, if there should be a renewal of the war, there will be a civil commotion in Lima.

The ship Caravan, of Providence, with rice, from Batavia, ship Galen, of Boston, for Rio Janeiro, with Flour, & three British ships with Flour, were waiting to enter Callao.

REVOLUTION AT GUAYNA.

A few days previous to the sailing of the Fenelon, recently arrived at Boston, news reached Pernambuco of a Revolution at Guayna, about twelve leagues to the northward of Pernambuco. A brigade was immediately despatched to that place to join the Guaynians, and after them a battalion called the Cassadores were sent, who took part with the Revolutionists. The people were in great confusion.

FROM TEXAS.

In a Red River paper of the 20th of Sept. we have an account direct from the Spanish Provinces. It appears that Gen. Aredondo, the commander of the Royal forces in four of the interior provinces, had been beaten, and surrendered to the revolutionary party, who now have possession of the whole country. A courier had arrived at La Bahia, bringing the Constitution adopted in Mexico, and a request for the Spanish officers and soldiers to swear to support it, which was accordingly done, and the ceremony concluded with a ball and other amusements in the evening. At St Antonio some of the officers refused to swear to the new Constitution, and were sent to Monte el Rey in irons.—Nat. Gaz.

HURRICANE IN THE SOUTH.

New Orleans, Sept. 24.

It is our melancholy task to record a new calamity; and one which is more afflicting, because its extent is unknown.

The gale which we experienced on yesterday week had excited some concern; although no serious consequences had resulted to our city and its immediate vicinity.

What was apprehension, has become sad reality. The accounts from the coast between this and Pensacola are truly distressing. It needs no penicilling to excite the tear of sympathy, when whole families—when father and mother, brother and sister, sink together, and in each other's arms prematurely perish.

The dead bodies of Dr. Ludlow, his wife, and two children, as well as that of Miss Judson, the niece of Mr. Banks, of this city, have, it is believed, all been recognized, and interred at the Bay of St. Louis.

In addition to the information found in the following letter from Col Taylor, the commanding officer at the Bay of St. Louis, we also learn that the dead bodies of two children had drifted ashore at the Bay; the one supposed to be 5, the other 6 years old.

We also learn that the schooner Bagatelle, bound from New Orleans to the Bay of St. Louis, had suddenly disappeared, and no doubt both vessel and crew are lost.

The St. Stephens, Captain Jones, whilst at anchor under Horn Island, was struck by a sea, early on Sunday morning, and lost part of her stem, her bowsprit, foremast, and mainmast, but the vessel and cargo saved.

The U. S. schooner Tom Shields, left the Bay of St. Louis on the Thursday before the storm, for Pensacola; and, although the wind was ahead, as she sails well, it is hoped had reached Pensacola before Sunday.

We have conversed with Mr. Day, of this city, directly from the Bay of St. Louis, who confirms this melancholy recital.

The sufferers by the storm speak in warm terms of the conduct of Colonel

Taylor and the officers of the Bay, as also at our townsman, Col. Geo. Morgan.

Cantonment, Bay of St. Louis, 18th Sept. 1821.

DEAR SIR: We have just experienced one of the severest gales of wind, accompanied with rain, ever known by the inhabitants of this part of the country. It commenced on Saturday the 15th inst. from the N. E. and continued to blow without intermission until 4 o'clock, A. M. on the 17th. I fear much damage has been done to the vessels navigating the lakes, between New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, &c.

The schr. Washington, after making the Bay of St. Louis, was driven from her anchorage on Sunday evening, capsized soon after getting out into the lake, and was driven ashore a few hundred yards from this place, a complete wreck, and every person on board perished. Report says, there were a number of passengers on board, among the number were Dr. Ludlow and family. Four dead bodies have been found, two males and two females, one of the latter supposed to be Mrs. L. The whole of the cargo has been lost or much damaged—the damaged articles have been collected and stored at this place, by order of the commanding officer, an inventory of which will be forwarded to the Collector at New Orleans.

The Bright Phœbus, after cutting away her foremast, drifted on shore near St. Joseph's Island; fortunately, no lives were lost. The sloop Juno and schr. Henrietta have both been driven on shore in the Bay. It is said one man was lost from the latter.—These are the only vessels we have heard from, and I am fearful that all that were out in the storm have been either lost or much damaged.

Our barracks are in a complete state of ruin; not a house in camp but was either unroofed or inundated; timber two feet over has been left by the tides on the highest part of our parade.—Fortunately, no lives were lost; and, although every person was exposed to the wind and rain during the whole of the night of the 16th, I am in hopes no other bad effects will result from it, with the exception of the loss of part of the public property, and a portion of the officers' baggage.

With great respect, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

Col. J. H. Hawkins, New Orleans

MISS E. GEDDY

Is disposed to accommodate eight or ten MEMBERS of the ensuing Legislature, at her residence on Hillsborough Street, one square west of the State-House. Most of those Gentlemen who boarded with her the two or three past Sessions not being returned to this Assembly, there will be a choice of large and convenient Rooms.

November 1. 54A
N. B. She has one Room well adapted to the accommodation of a Gentleman with a family.

BOARDING.

THE Misses Pulliam respectfully inform the Members of the ensuing General Assembly, that they expect to be prepared to accommodate such as may think proper to board with them.

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BOARDING.

MRS. MARSHALL is prepared to accommodate 7 or 8 MEMBERS during the ensuing Legislature.

Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1821. 51f

BOARDING.

WILLIE JONES is prepared to accommodate Twenty-five MEMBERS of the approaching General Assembly with Board and Lodging. His Rooms are large and convenient—he has rented several good rooms near the State-House. He has a large Stable well supplied with Corn Fodder and Oats—and will keep Horses by the Day or Month on reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 17. 52St

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber still occupies his Stand near the Market-House, and returns his most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, from his friends and the public generally; and still solicits a continuance of their custom, as his table will be furnished with every thing the market affords; and his stables will be furnished with provender, &c. He has room for 10 or 15 MEMBERS during the approaching Legislature; also for transient customers. The subscriber pledges himself to render every thing agreeable.

WM. W. BELL. Raleigh, Oct. 18. 52

UNION HOTEL.

MRS JETER begs leave to return her grateful acknowledgments to her friends and the public generally, for the encouragement she has received; and hopes from her assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. Her House is large and convenient—her Table and Bar supplied with the best the market affords.—Her Stable is plentifully supplied with Corn, Fodder, Oats, &c. &c.

Transient Customers and others will find their fare good, and their bills as low as at any other regular house in town.

Fifteen or Twenty MEMBERS of the approaching Legislature, can be accommodated with Rooms and Board on reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1821. 49f