

FORRIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Sunday, Sept. 28. Since our last, we have had several arrivals from Europe. The Maria, Capt. Fowler, has furnished London papers to the 27th of August, and by the Marmion, Capt. Hawkins, from Havre, we have Paris papers to the 30th ult. inclusive.

The most prominent articles of intelligence are disastrous to the Spanish cause, and give us fears that resistance to the invaders is nearly at an end.

Corunna and Algeiras both capitulated to the French on the 14th Aug.

The last advices from the Duke of Angouleme state, that on the 19th of August, he was holding a Council of War under the walls of Cadiz. Previous reports stated, that he arrived at St. Mary's on the 16th, and immediately sent a flag into Cadiz, with propositions for a negotiation with the Cortes—but the Cortes, it is said, declined to receive any propositions, except they came through the British government.

The defection of Manso, one of Mina's Generals, is confirmed. He had joined the French with 42 of his troops. Ballasteros carried with him 4000 troops.

The Regency at Madrid, it is said, endeavored to procure of the Duke of Angouleme a modification of his decree against their authority to imprison the Constitutionalists. But it appears the decree was put in execution, and upwards of 600 men had been released from prison at Madrid.

There are reports that the Greeks had obtained further great victories on land; that they had encountered and nearly destroyed the grand Turkish fleet, only 10 vessels escaping, and that they were about to undertake an enterprise against Smyrna.

The Pope Pius VII. died at Rome, on the 20th of August, aged 83 years. His pontificate was 23 years, one of the longest recorded.

A letter from Bayonne, Aug. 19th, says, a courier passed through that place on the 18th, reported to be the bearer of an order from government at Cadiz, to the Constitution Generals, for the suspension of hostilities. Another courier passed through Bayonne, with news of the death of Mr. Belin, at Seville, the agent of the house of Rothschild.

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.

The Marshal Duke of Reggio to the Minister of War.

MADRID, AUG. 20, 6 P. M.

The Captain General of Old Castile, Count Charles O'Donnell, gives an account from Salamanca, under date of the 16th, that two squadrons of the regiment of La Reina, arrived in the environs of Zamora; they united themselves to his own troops, and he acknowledged the Regency. This reinforcement of cavalry will be useful to him in Estramadura.

"I have ordered Gen. Bourck, immediately after the reduction of Corunna, to repair to Astorga, and to despatch the brigade of Larochejacquelin into Estramadura, where some Constitutionalists have made a show of resistance."

Report of Marshal Duke of Corneigliano to the Minister of War.

MADRID, AUG. 19.

The enemy in marching upon Tona, thro' Salsona. It is generally believed they are bending their march towards the Camp of Tarragona by the way of Mont Blanch. General Tromelin and the Baron D'Eroles follow them close. My purpose is to press the enemy in the Camp of Tarragona, to hasten its submission, or to force them to take refuge into Tarragona.

"I have summoned the Governor—the officers of the garrison having met they decided that one of them should be sent to my quarters to ascertain the true state of things. The lieutenant colonel of the regiment of Majorca was chosen. I am expecting him at every moment."

PARIS, AUG. 29.

The Moniteur to day gives the following article in its official column.

Telegraphic Despatch from Bayonne.—The Commanding General at Bayonne, to his excellency the Minister of War.

"Gen. Bourck signed a treaty on the 14th, by which Corunna will be given up on the same conditions as those granted by Gen. Morillo."

Report of Marshal Corneigliano to the Minister of War.

VILLAFRANCA, AUG. 22.

The enemy continues to retreat; he was at Torrejo on the 19th.

The brigade Tromelin, and troops under Baron Eroles arrived here on the 20th. The Constitutional troops reached Montblanch the same day.

I repaired to this place with the brigade Achard, by Yguadala.

The allied troops are taking their positions to-day; the right on Montblanch and the left on Saragossa, near the defile of Santa Christina. To-morrow they will occupy Yales, the defile of Santa Christina and Vendrell. I shall give the enemy no rest as long as they keep up the campaign.

The garrison of Barcelona made a fresh sortie on the 19th, which, as usual, proved unsuccessful.

On the 20th, about 7000 infantry, 200 horse, with 8 pieces of artillery, passed out by the Gate of Madrone, and drew up in battle array on the plains; between that gate and that of Neave. At the same time all the batteries of the place kept up a lively fire, expecting an attack. After some movements which discovered much hesitation, the enemy returned to Madrone.

BERLIGNAN, AUG. 21.

(From a private letter.)

The army of Milans continues its movements, and is leaving our frontier. It was at Solsona on the 19th, and Baron Eroles was at Bergne with a part of his division and four French battalions.

BATONNE, AUG. 28.

Preparations are actively going on for the siege of Pampeluna.

The Regency is engaged, but with little success, in organizing Volunteer Royalists in Spain. They want arms.

A courier arrived this morning with news that Mr. Ouvrard was on his return to Madrid. He also asserts that it was believed in Madrid that the Duke d'Angouleme would speedily follow him.

Gen. Guasada has, for some days, been making ineffectual attempts to introduce his little army into the capital. He is opposed by the Duke de Reggio.

The news of the capitulation of Zamora is not confirmed. The troops of Balleseros are still quartered in the several villages assigned to them.

Madrid is in a state of uncertainty which cannot last long. The constitutionalists manifest great hopes; the absolutists appear uneasy. As for the rest, all is tranquil, although there are occasional disturbances at night, caused by the unauthorized removal of the goods, and of the imprisoned constitutionalists.

The Madrid Gazette of the 19th, announces that Gen. Lopez Banos, Col. Amoz, and several other chiefs, had passed the Tagres at Almeras and the bridge of Arzebispo. Their force amounts to 4000 men. They have occupied Talavera de la Reyna, the Royal authorities of which place have retired to Madrid. The advanced posts are four leagues beyond; but there are about 400 French at Toledo, which will be able to stop the enemy in his approach towards the capital.

PARIS, AUG. 25.

We learn that his Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme arrived on the 16th at port St. Mary, opposite Cadiz, and that the next day he reviewed his troops. Every thing was in readiness to begin the bombardment if no arrangement could be effected.

It was rumored at the Exchange this day, that his Royal Highness, on his arrival before Cadiz, had written to King Ferdinand, and that most auspicious results were expected from the answer of His Majesty.

PARIS, AUG. 27.

It is reported that his Royal Highness, as soon as he arrived before Cadiz, had sent a flag of truce to King Ferdinand, bearer of the conditions that may bring forth an arrangement between the belligerent parties. His Royal Highness, they say, required an answer in 24 hours. It seems that a reply was immediately returned to the Prince that this term was too limited, and that his Royal Highness granted them five days. Three days have elapsed since the departure of the flag of truce without his returning. A favorable result was anticipated from this delay.

PRESIDENTIAL.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Messrs. Gales & Son—Is it not truly surprising, to see men of intelligence, and upon many occasions, of sound discretion, sometimes suffer their zeal to obtain so complete an ascendancy over their reason as to run them headlong into absurdity and contradiction; that they should become so infuriated as to mow down whole ranks of their friends, to inflict a wound upon their memory; or rather on one whose chief crime is that of standing in the way of their pride, promotion or ambitious aggrandizement, or that of their patron? Such, Messrs. Editors, do I humbly conceive to be the case with the Washington Republican, in his infuriated attack upon Mr. Crawford—nor is the Raleigh Star less exempt from this charge.

The Washington Republican (I wish it had not assumed that title, because I do not believe it is entitled to it) fabricates, or, if it is more agreeable, takes its own opinions and wishes for facts; and the Raleigh Star gives publicity to them, with a warmth of zeal that would do credit to a better cause.

What are the facts? The Republican says Mr. Monroe has withdrawn his confidence from Mr. Crawford—that he stands alone in the Cabinet—that he himself is conscious of the true character of his situation—that Mr. Monroe is unwilling to discard him, lest the cry of "persecution" should be raised against him. The Star unhesitatingly transfers their sentiments into its columns. The sole object clearly is to lessen the popularity of Mr. C. by attempting to show that the President has withdrawn his confidence from him. In the same breath they are decrying Mr. Crawford, they are extolling Mr. Monroe and his predecessor, for their wise, faithful, and Republican administration.—How do these sentiments accord? Mr. C. is called to fill one of the most important offices of the government—he holds his office at the discretion of the President—in the discharge of its duties he is found totally incompetent—that he is opposed to all the leading measures of the administration; still Mr. Monroe continues him in office! lest by dismissing this incompetent man from his place he should incur censure—lest in discharging his own duty to his conscience and his country, he should raise the cry of "persecution" in favor of this ignorant, unprincipled Secretary of the Treasury, and thereby make him President of the United States.—A poor compliment to Mr. Monroe and the American people.

Now cannot any one with half an eye, see, that if Mr. Crawford is the character described by the Republican and Star, that Mr. Monroe has not manifested that faithfulness, virtue, and independence, for which they so justly laud him? However praiseworthy it might be in Mr. Monroe, as an individual, not to do Mr. Crawford an injury, is there not a paramount obligation he owes his country, in his official character, not to retain in his councils, a man incapable of executing with capacity the duties belonging to his station, or any other wise unworthy of public confidence? Surely, while they are labouring to establish the foregoing charges against Mr. Crawford, they are inflicting a severe wound upon Mr. Monroe's virtue, or his firmness; or both.

Can these Editors think they will make any man believe, that Mr. Monroe would call a gentleman to the high and responsible station of Secretary of the Treasury, without knowing his capacity & integrity to discharge the duties; or, if, after having placed him in the office, he would retain him, provided he found him disqualified, or otherwise un-

worthy? But it may be asked, "Was not Mr. C. forced upon Mr. Monroe, either by his friends, or by his generously declining a competition for the Presidency?" It is answered, that Mr. C. was a Senator from the State of Georgia—that he was appointed Minister to France, by Mr. Madison—that upon his return to America he was made Secretary of War—that in all these various relations he was well known to Mr. Monroe; who, on his promotion, appointed him Secretary of the Treasury.

Are there no other circumstances of a more recent date which can be brought to incline the balance in favor of Mr. Crawford, and against these Editors? Does not the rigid investigation into his official acts, such as his conduct towards the local Banks; his influence to the merchants on their duty bonds, &c. with a verdict of acquittal, rendered by his personal and political enemies, add nothing to his character? Is it saying nothing for Mr. Crawford, when we see his oldest personal and political friends, adhering to him with a zeal and constancy, which merit alone could excite and virtue retain? Is he not at this day supported by a large majority of the real Republicans throughout the Union? Nav, is he not universally considered the Republican candidate?

Fellow-citizens! We know something of Mr. Monroe—we know something of W. H. Crawford—and I should like to know something of these gentlemen Editors. "Are they the venerable relics of the Revolutionary stock?" Have they any pretensions to those "principles which were imbibed in the purity of the Revolution?" when every man offered up his life upon the altar of his country, in defence of liberty and justice—in times "that tried men's souls?" No. Who is Mr. Lawrence, the hitherto active Editor of the Star? and who are the Editors of the Washington Republican? Were they, or either of them enrolled under the Republican banner in '98 and '99? Did they move, and act, and think with Mr. Jefferson at that date? Did they breast the storm of Federal usurpation, and look danger in the face in support of State Rights, and in defence of the Constitution? No. Were they faithful sentinels warning the nation of impending danger from abroad, and pointing the finger of alarm at those men who had derelicted from duty or principle, at home, as the occasions occurred? No. Were they found in the ranks of their country fighting the battles of her second independence, in the last war with Great-Britain? No. They, like some who now occupy the front rank in declamation and defamation, were too young to partake of the turmoils of the camp, the fatigue of the march, or the honors of the field! Who, or what then are they, that they should claim to be heard in decrying one of the first Patriots of the age? They are the creatures of yesterday—truly may it be said of them, "they are the mere political ephemera, generated by the fermentation of the times." The Republican is a year old: edited by we know not whom, and for purposes I will not say. The Star is not so old, and however deserving the editors may be (as men) they have yet to establish a character as journalists. Strange as it may appear, these are the men who have placed themselves (modestly) in front, in the great political contest for the Presidential chair—and claim the privilege of bestowing the meed on whom they please.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

* For I contend if they make good their charges against Mr. Crawford, they convict Mr. Monroe.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

GENTLEMEN—Observing that you and your correspondents are generally in favor of Mr. Crawford as our next President, and the Star is devoted to Mr. Calhoun, and being myself of opinion that General Jackson is the fittest man to fill that office, as you express a willingness for every candidate to be heard, I will thank you to give insertion to the following pieces in favor of the General.

A SUBSCRIBER.

From the Columbian Observer.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Andrew Jackson, it is said, was opposed to a declaration of war against Great-Britain, at the time it was made, for the reason that the country was in too unprepared a state to encounter such a trial; but what was his conduct afterwards?—He, to be sure, was in no public situation, yet as a private citizen, such was the opinion he entertained. As soon, however, as the war commenced, he was found, (not like the Hartford and Essex clans) TO SUSTAIN IT WITH ALL HIS EXERTIONS.—By his perseverances and popularity as early as the fall of 1812, a volunteer force of 2500 Tennesseans were at the request of the government, brought out & marched 500 miles to the protection of the lower country. Again in the next year, with unexampled haste, he drew out, and marched a strong force into the Creek Nation, fought, with his raw militia, several important and decisive battles, and in a little while, put an end to disturbances in that quarter. Hardly was this affair ended, when he was ordered to the south, to guard the country from invasion and danger; how he discharged this important trust, let his difficulties and trials and conflicts at New-Orleans, particularly the battle of the 8th January, the most astonishing in the annals of the world—let these proclaim. Crawford and Calhoun claim to be President, because they were in Congress and supported the war; Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams because they proceeded to Ghent, and by a treaty put an end to it. All very true, you made the war, and Jackson fought it. You sat in your closets and made your speeches; Jackson traversed swamps, and faced the pelting storms in quest of the enemies of his country. Your patriotism was savored with pleasant dinners, and comfortable beds; his with parched corn and the cold damp earth. You made a treaty and closed the war amidst every comfort that luxury could afford, while Jackson sealed it with the blood of 2000 of England's chosen troops. Glasses of sparkling Champagne decked your board; cannon balls and Congreve rockets his.—Now, gentlemen, lay aside your modesty, and say, who has most shown his love of country? "Oh what a falling off is here my Countrymen!" Jackson who has done so much for his country; who has done

every thing to shield her and save her, is asking nothing, and is only heard of, while those who have done nothing are manoeuvring and intriguing and straining every nerve for office, place, and power. Shame, shame! that such a man should be opposed, by such a set of men; the people though will put it all aright.—So mote it be.

From the New-Orleans Iris.

GENERAL JACKSON.

The meritorious worth of the tried soldier and patriot is indelibly stamped on the heart of every Louisianian—his name is assimilated with all that is honorable—with every thing that is glorious.

The petty cabal of disaffected partizans who wish to give a tone to Louisiana, among her sister states, would impress the public that Jackson is not the choice of Louisiana; but "palsied be the arm, and phrensied be the brain" that falsify our character—we are hand and heart for JACKSON.

What citizen who was here at that eventful period, when the blood-hirsty legions of England were polluting our soil—when the piteous tear of age and the cries of innocence were heard throughout our streets—but felt himself new manned when led on to victory by JACKSON. The battle of New-Orleans is a halo of immortality in our national firmament, and it is to the HERO and the CONQUEROR, that the natives of Louisiana look to for their presidential guide. A CREOLE.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Gentlemen—I consider it very extraordinary that Mr. Crawford should be charged with any blame on account of the outrages which are said to have been committed on our people on the Missouri. Mr. Calhoun having charge of the War Department, controls and directs all the movements of the Army, and is therefore answerable for the consequences.

When this expedition to the Yellow Stone was first proposed by Mr. Calhoun, he was told that it would certainly produce Indian wars; that the history of this country to the present moment, would prove the justness of this conclusion. But notwithstanding the objections urged against the scheme, Mr. Calhoun, in the plenitude of his power, without the authority of Congress, set the Expedition on foot, and in the recess, pushed it up to Council Bluffs. And now that the consequences have resulted which had been foretold, Mr. Calhoun, the author of the enterprise, is to be considered blameless, and Mr. Crawford, who had nothing to do with the matter, is censured!

Supposing the blame to be on those who arrested the expedition, how can any censure attach to Mr. Crawford? Congress, who refused the appropriation, not Mr. Crawford, must answer for that. He had nothing to do, in any way, with that decision; though it has been said Mr. Calhoun had the success of the measure so much at heart, that he indecorously attended Congress Hall on the last night of the Session when the question was to be decided; but his favourite project was nevertheless rejected by a large majority.

Had this measure been carried and the troops sent, as proposed, to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, the Indian Warfare would have been still more disastrous. Not a trader would have dared to go beyond the line of sentinels, whereas by stopping at Council Bluffs, the hostility of the Indians has not been so inveterate or disastrous. The further the expedition is carried, the greater will be the alarm of the Indians for the loss of their lands. They apprehend nothing from traders; they may pass and repass without difficulty, no act of War will be committed; but let a company of traders be followed by a body of soldiers, and let the soldiers, as they certainly will, commit outrages on the Indians, and how soon war will be the consequence! Such, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, is the commencement of all Indian wars. But we have but one side of the story. The Indians have no newspapers to publish the wrongs which they thus experience.

If the United States were in want of additional territory, Mr. Calhoun might plead this as an excuse for these inroads upon the territory of the Indians; though were this the case, it would be much cheaper, and certainly more just and humane to purchase their lands, rather than provoke a quarrel in order for a pretence to seize upon them. There can be no doubt, indeed, that there was vastly more money paid for transporting the troops to Council Bluffs than all the trade with the Indians in that quarter is worth. But had the Expedition gone to the Yellow Stone, the expence of transportation would have been doubled, and the hostility of the Indians greatly augmented.—And in what possible respect the Nation would have been benefited by the prosecution of the Expedition, I cannot conceive. The Johnson's, who were paid three times as much for transportation as others would have charged for the like services, might have had an opportunity for further exorbitant charges; but no public good could have been attained from the enterprise.

A CITIZEN.

COACH MAKING MATERIALS.

THE Subscriber has for sale at his Manufactory, a few sets of fashionable Coach and Gig Springs, which he will sell at a moderate advance on the wholesale price. He has also on hand, and intends keeping, a constant supply of best Morocco, for Coach Lining, which will be disposed of as above. He has, as usual, a constant supply of Carriages, Gigs, and Harness, all of which will be sold at prices according with the times.

THOS. COBBS.

P. S. On consignment, a supply of Hatters' Morocco, and a few dozen Boot Lining Skins, direct from the Manufactory. July 10.

DEFEAT OF THE RICAREE INDIANS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To gratify the public curiosity, and particularly that of the connections and friends of the Officers and Soldiers engaged in the Expedition against the Ricarees, we anticipate the regular order of publication of the National Intelligencer, in placing before our readers the following interesting

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

Head-Quarters, Western Department, Louisville, Ken. Sept. 21, 1823.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for the information of the General-in-Chief, a copy of a letter from Col. H. Leavenworth, reporting the handsome and honorable result of his late expedition against the Ricaras Indians, numbered 1, with a copy of a treaty of peace with that nation, No. 2.

I have directed Gen. Atkinson to take measures to ascertain the temper and disposition of the Sioux, and their motives for abandoning our troops at a time when their presence and aid were most wanted. I have also directed him to keep an eye upon the Ricaras, as well as the Mandans; and to make his arrangements with a view to the chastisement of the Blackfoot Indians, early in the next spring or summer. As this measure appears to be indispensably necessary, to secure our citizens in that quarter, I trust that the 1st regiment will be permitted to take post at Council Bluffs, in November next.

Respectfully,

I have the honor to be,

E. P. GAINES, Maj. Gen.

To the Adjutant-General.

Head-Quarters, 6th Regt.

Fort Atkinson, Aug. 30, 1823.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that the troops who lately visited the Ricara Towns, returned to this post on the 27th instant.

We arrived before the Ricara Towns on the 9th of the present month. The Sioux Indians, who were with us, were met by the Ricaras a short distance from their towns, and a skirmish took place between them. The Ricaras maintained their ground, or rather, drove the Sioux back, until the regular troops and Gen. Ashley's men arrived, and formed their line. The Ricaras were then immediately driven into their towns. The Sioux were so much scattered in front of the troops that the latter were unable to deliver their fire, without killing some of the Sioux, and therefore did not fire.

Our boats arrived subsequently during the evening of the 9th, and our artillery was disembarked.

On the morning of the 10th, Capt. Riley, with a company of Infantry, were ordered to take possession of a hill above the upper village. They immediately took a position there within one hundred steps from the town, and in a situation which screened them from the fire of the enemy from the towns. At the same moment, Lt. Morris, with one six pounder, and a five and a half inch howitzer, commenced an attack on the lower town. Serjeant Perkins, with one 6 pounder, was ordered to report to Mr. Vanderburg, of the Missouri Fur Company. This six pounder was placed above the upper village. A brisk fire was continued upon the town until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Sioux were in the mean time, busily engaged in gathering and carrying off the corn of the Ricaras.

At 8 o'clock Maj. Ketchum was also ordered to the upper village with his company.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock, the six pounder and the troops opposed to the upper village, were withdrawn, and our whole force concentrated below the lower village, and the troops ordered to form, for the purpose of collecting corn for their own use, as Gen. Ashley's men had been destitute of provisions for two days. At this time, a party of Sioux, and a party of Ricaras, both on horseback, were discovered holding a parley on the hill beyond the upper town. It was also discovered that the Sioux were going off though they had given no intimation of their intention to do so. The Ricaras sent out and begged for peace. They said that the first shot from our cannon had killed the celebrated chief, called "Grey Eyes," who caused all the mischief, and that we had killed a great many of their people, and of their horses. They were, evidently, very much terrified, and completely humbled. Being convinced of this, and supposing that the government would be better pleased to have those Indians corrected than exterminated; and as the Sioux, amounting to 7 or 800 warriors, had left us in a very strange and unaccountable manner, it was thought best, under all the circumstances of the case, to listen to the solicitations of the Ricaras for peace, especially as it was understood that our round shot were nearly expended; consequently, a treaty was made with them, a copy of which is enclosed.