

FOREIGN.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British Packet Lady Louisa, arrived at New-York on the 23d inst. via Halifax. To the politeness of T. W. Moore, Agent for the Packet, the Editors of the Evening Post are indebted for the loan of the London Times of the 9th September, two days later than before received, containing Paris dates of the 5th of that month, and Madrid of the 31st of August.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Although we have accounts in these papers relative to the long talked of bombardment of Cadiz down to the 26th August, six days after the period fixed for making the attack on that place, it appears that not a single shot had been fired against it. A great parade is no doubt made of the preparations making to reduce it; but it is obvious from the delays which had taken place that the French themselves were no way sanguine of success. The Duke d'Angouleme is said to have expressed great dissatisfaction with Gen. Bourdesoult, for not pushing the siege quicker than he had done; but his royal Highness ought to have known better than to have pronounced sentence of condemnation on any man for not doing what he ought to have known from experience, it was impossible to accomplish. It was reported that he had resigned. It also appears that great complaints were making as to the state of the French squadron before Cadiz. Admiral Hamelin is accused of having done nothing; and, in order to escape further censure, he is said to have given up the command and gone to Paris. One account states that his friends had procured a certificate from a physician of his laboring under temporary derangement, in order to prevent his being tried for disobedience. Rear Admiral Dupre, appointed his successor, had left Paris to embark at Brest for Cadiz. A long report from Marshal Moncey, dated Torredunbarra, in Catalonia, gives the particulars of an engagement between the Constitutionalists and his troops before Altsafulla, in which as usual, the former are said to have been defeated with great loss, and compelled to retire within the walls of Tarragona. The loss of the invaders is said to have been very trifling.

The Regency are said to have made up matters with the Duke d'Angouleme, and if we may judge from the harsh measures they are pursuing, there seems to be some truth in this. They had arrested the Count Onale a most distinguished revolutionist, and sent him under a strong guard to the frontiers of France. An animated altercation is said to have taken place between this body & Gen. Sampayho, whom they had ordered to march with a corps of royalists to Andalusia. It was also reported that a dispute took place between the Duke of Reggio and Quesada, which terminated in the arrest of the latter. The Regency having established the principle that all the property belonging to the clergy, regular and secular should be restored, the purchasers of that property has been authorized for this year to collect the crops of the ecclesiastical lands, but under the condition of paying the rents to the "legitimate proprietors."

On the other hand the patriots were every where giving proofs of an inflexible determination not to yield. Gen. Valdez, the governor of Cadiz, on whom they implicitly rely, had so completely fortified the place by throwing up new batteries that the French officers engaged in the siege had been compelled to admit that it would not be that trifling enterprise which they had hitherto represented. St. Sebastian, Pampeluna, and all the other strong holds held out bravely, notwithstanding we are told that the sieges were carried on upon an extensive scale. Even Vigo which has been said again and again to have fallen, had not been given up.

We find nothing in the Paris papers about Corunna. A report was in circulation that Ballasteros had again taken up arms. A letter from Port St. Mary of the 27th August states, that persons who left Cadiz the day preceding, asserted the report of the submission of this general to be entirely false. An article dated Mataro, Sept. 1st, says, that the French troops were on the point of taking Tarragona by stratagem on the 26th August, but the want of address or of energy on the part of three Spanish royalist officers, caused the project to fail.

A letter from a French officer d'Etat-Major, dated Port St. Mary's, August 23d, gives some interesting particulars relative to the affairs of Spain not noticed in the Paris papers. It states that the new recruits were much dissatisfied, but being assured that on reaching Cadiz their fatigues would end, as the place would be theirs, they were pacified. The Duke d'Angouleme had been frayed by the priests and ability in the towns through which

he passed; but the middling class of people never appeared. They had all joined the revolutionary volunteer corps, and their houses and property were destroyed. The hospitals near Cadiz were crowded with sick; the respectable residents had retired to the vineyards and farms, as the unhealthy season approached, and the heat was suffocating. "Le Peste," (continues the writer) haunts the minds of the men, who remember that last year they formed the *cor don sanitaire* to save France from its effects, and know themselves to be now in its cradle; at this moment the thermometer is at 90. The Prince uses every effort to inspire the troops; his caresses are unceasing. Reports had been in circulation that his presence was called for in Catalonia. His royal highness has sworn not to desert his followers; he lost no time in reviewing the troops, & pointed to Cadiz as a reward of the brave. There is but one desire in the army—"to terminate the War." "Could we fight, victory is on our side; but the position of Cadiz is unassailable; marshes and water surround it on every side; we see no enemy; some wandering bands infest our flanks & rear; Mainchi in the Mountains, Fonfrea in the Congado hover around, cut off our stragglers, but fly the moment our troops approach, and only intercept our communications. In this *cul de sac* we await events; September approaches; the Prince feels our situation; he knows the soldiers wish to attack the enemy; that our fine army already suffers from sickness and fatigue; his mind embraces all the circumstances. To remain or retreat would be unworthy of Frenchmen—it would be dangerous: to conquer is difficult. In my next I hope to give you the detail of great events."

The Editor of the Drapeau Blanc, has been condemned to 15 days imprisonment and to pay 140 francs, for publishing a letter to the Grand Master of the University, condemning the system of education in France.

PORTUGAL.

It appears, says the London Times of the 9th September, that the legitimate government of Portugal has made common cause with the Bourbons; and is forthwith (according to the French papers) to join in the blockade of Cadiz. Now, supposing (continues the Editor) that the Portuguese Ultras should retain their power long enough to realize this virtuous project; how must the English Cabinet feel? It will be recalled that it was the ministers of England who prevented the Constitutional government of Portugal from forming an alliance with the Spaniards; England throws away the game: France lays hold of the cards which her rival had abandoned. Mr. Canning thwarts and disappoints the Spanish Cortes; he indirectly helps to overturn those of Portugal. The French Bourbons come and seize the reins of government in both kingdoms—thus effecting, with the concurrence of an English Cabinet, that entire overthrow of the influence and policy of Great Britain, to maintain which against Bonaparte they expended above 100,000 men and 200,000 millions of money.

GREECE.

Letters from Trieste, of the 24th August, had been received in London, mentioning the arrival of advices from Zante and Corfu, confirming the accounts that the Turkish fleet in that neighborhood was in a state of great insubordination, and that the plague prevailed on board of many of the ships. That of the Greeks maintained a position favorable for an attack, but their naval commander had determined to delay it, until disease and the mutinous spirit of the sailors had weakened the Turkish fleet in a still greater degree.

THE GREEKS.

From the Albany Argus.

There is something noble in the hope of the redemption of the Greeks; and every allusion to it is peculiarly interesting. It is not among the least singular, nor the least interesting, of the events of the times in which we live, that they will probably witness the voluntary and unaided emancipation of a people, gallant and renowned in all history, from a bondage as severe, as long continued, and more degrading, than is upon the records of any nation. The last Quarterly Review contains an article, of unusual interest, entitled "The cause of the Greeks." A rapid but animated description of the condition, progress and probable results, of the struggle in which they are now engaged so valiantly, and we are happy to believe, so successfully, is followed by the wish "to see her possess that form of constitution which appears congenial with the feelings of her nature, and most favorable to her enjoyment of civil liberty, that of a representative confederation, under the control of a supreme council or an elected president." This is a liberal acknowledgment of the superiority of our own free institutions;

and not the less acceptable from its origin than from its application. The writer closes with the following language:

"It cannot then, we think, reasonably be doubted, that the Greek nation, so constituted, and gradually to advance from tranquility to enterprise, from enterprise to wealth, from wealth to power. She will have all the vigour of an infant state, with the additional advantage of having known the bitterness of adversity, and she will possess all the elastic activity of first civilization, with the experience which age and variety of fortune have presented to her. The consciousness of freedom, the inexpressible delight of security of possession, will give an impulse to the exertions of the natives, which will soon branch out into every channel of speculation. With wealth and power, morality, religion and sound knowledge will also revive. We brand the unfortunate Greeks with every term of opprobrium for their want of good faith, for their superstition, and for their ignorance, and the cruelties which they have, in their present warfare, exercised against their oppressors, when they have had the power of retaliation, have been even adduced as reasons why they should be left to themselves, as utterly unworthy of the co-operation of civilized Europeans. We do not wish to deny their guilt, we do not stand forth as the apologists for the bloody vengeance with which they have visited their tyrants, but what cannot be defended may be palliated by the consideration of the peculiar aggravation under which they acted. Men whose sires and grandsires have delivered down to them the appalling tradition of miseries which they had suffered from their Ottoman masters; who had themselves participated in those sufferings, and who are, at this moment, groaning under anguish, increased far beyond the intensity of any former period; men who had beheld the common privileges, the sacred rights of human nature, constantly and grossly outraged in the persons of themselves and families, each of whom could, perhaps, number by the days of his life, the insults and injuries which the barbarians, whom he was compelled to serve, had inflicted on himself, his wife or children; surely such men should be treated with indulgence, if, when a moment presented itself for acquitting this long and dreadful score of atrocity, they anticipated the course of legal punishment, and by too summary a process took that retribution into their own hands, which should be executed only by public justice.

"Let us, then, (we are authorized by the probabilities of political calculation,) indulge in the animating idea, that Greece will again be free. Let us contemplate her endowed with all the natural and acquired advantages of which we have above sketched an outline; advanced to her proper station amidst independent nations, a maritime republic, a confederated state, the abode of enterprise, of knowledge, of morality, of liberty. Let us present her to our imagination, arrayed in the glory of the past, and the admiration of the present times, deriving from ancient recollections an incentive to future exertion, and forming to the prototype of ancestral renown her own thoughts and actions. It is impossible to calculate the extent of the power, and prosperity, and fame, which Greece, under such circumstances, might acquire. We know not where to fix the limits of human capacity and improvement in ordinary cases; and where should we presume to assign boundaries to a people restored to once from ages of sorrow and suffering, to the full enjoyment of freedom, placed in a territory of beauty, of which even their own poets, in their own immortal verse, have failed to convey an adequate idea; enjoying the luxuries of climate and the convenience of maritime intercourse, more than most spots of the globe; endowed with talents of enterprise and speculation, to take the completest advantage of all these natural treasures; and finally gifted with that genius and imagination which can alone preserve the commercial character from grossness, and elevate the calculations of worldly prudence, to the purity of intellectual refinement? In other countries some of these gifts of fortune may be apparent, but Greece alone enjoys a union of them all. The sky in other climes may be as serene, the produce of other soils as luxuriant, the facilities of commerce on other shores as important, the talents of the natives of other countries as undisputed; but where shall we find all these ingredients of individual and political happiness united, and moreover sanctified, (if we may so express ourselves) by that spirit of the past which breathes its notes of sympathy and reminiscence over her seas, her mountains, her groves, and her temples?

"To conclude—Greece will, we firmly hope, accomplish her own independence; her moral and mental emancipation we trust she may receive from Great-Britain. To this country she looks as to her natural protector; and we ourselves, amidst the ruins of Athens, have listened to those representations which the poor debased Greek, in the full confidence that every Briton must sympathize with his woes, has uttered to move our pity. The appeal was deeply affecting, not from the power, but from the weakness of the speaker; not from the union of his sentiments with the present, but from their contrast with the past. It was not a moment of triumph for them to whom the appeal was made; there was no consolation in the idea, that a descendant of the illustrious people, who had created the wonders which appeared on every side, stood a suppliant to the children of a race which, at that time, was removed only a few degrees from barbarism. It was not with emotions of exultation, that we reflected upon the change which two thousand years had caused in the relative situation of the two countries. The beautiful temples, where the sons of genius and of heroism had assembled, lay broken into fragments at our feet; forms which seemed to breathe in marble, had been shattered by the hand of time and of ignorance; arches and porticos arose in majesty, not over warriors and statesmen, but above the path of the goat-herd and his flocks; in the area where assembled multitudes had listened to matchless eloquence, on the very steps where the master-mind had embodied into perfect language, irresistible argument, the dull despot of the country reclined in solitary stupidity; the stresses on which poetry and philosophy had chanted or meditated, were dry; the ports whence had issued triumphant navies, were deserted; and even the tombs of those who were contemporary with these achievements, lay open before us, to satisfy the curiosity or reward the avarice of the casual traveller. All this appeared to our contemplation, whilst we were conscious that the fanes and altars of our own country were entire, her senate house filled with the echoes of free and enlightened debate, her ports and rivers crowded with the vessels of commerce, and the sepulchres of her chil-

den unpolluted. Nothing could so irresistibly press on the mind the mutability of human greatness; nothing could so feelingly make us tremble for the future fortunes of our native land; nothing could so effectually soften any insensibility we might have had to the sufferings of a fallen and degraded nation. "Yes, that nation has fallen, is degraded, but she is not irreclaimable. Her misfortunes are not to be reckoned as her crimes. She is weighed down by a load of oppression, and all her energies, her virtuous hopes, her moral qualities, are compressed into inaction; but if the incumbent weight be removed, they may yet revive,—again bear the blossoms of civilization, and once more ripen into beauty."

NATCHEZ.

We rejoice to perceive, that the sickness has so far abated, as to induce some of its citizens to return to their homes. We yesterday received the Mississippiian of the 27th ult. printed at Natchez. This paper, the publication of which has been suspended for about four weeks, furnishes the following particulars in relation to the dreadful malady by which that ill-fated city has recently been afflicted.

After the lapse of four weeks, we are again enabled to resume the publication of the Mississippiian, and we trust that the late fearful disease which has ravaged the city of Natchez, will serve as a full apology for the suspension. Indeed, it was utterly impossible to have avoided it, for of five or six journeymen employed, all were taken down with the fever, and three have died. Under these circumstances, we were necessarily compelled to suspend further operations in our business, until returning health enabled the surviving printers to resume their work. Those who have died from this office were Messrs. S. W. H. Cissna and William Livingston, formerly of New-York, and J. L. Mattingly, of Kentucky.

In no preceding year has the mortality been so great. In the years 1817 and 1819, the cases were not, either year, equal in number to those of the present, nor were they equal in fatality. To publish the distresses and misfortunes of our city, is an ungrateful subject, but it becomes our melancholy duty to record what we have been compelled to witness, that the situation of Natchez should be neither exaggerated nor palliated. Out of a population of about three thousand, we must have lost three hundred; although the official returns of deaths fall short of it. This discrepancy in numbers arises from the many who have left the city, died and were buried in the country.

To account for this visitation upon a city generally healthy, is more than we can pretend to do satisfactorily; but we certainly believe that the late overflow was the prime agent in generating the disease. Some have attributed it to cutting down of the streets. We are inclined to hold to the former opinion, although the result, as following the levelling of the hills in the city, was predicted many years ago, by the late Dr. John Shaw, whose opinions were certainly entitled to the highest respect and consideration. But were this the fact, every year would prove uniformly unhealthy, whereas, with the exception of the two years above mentioned, viz. 1817 and 1819, Natchez has, for a wholesome atmosphere, received any part of the state of Mississippi.

For some days past we have had uncommonly cold weather for the season, but we fear not sufficiently so to ensure safety yet to returning inhabitants. There is on the Louisiana side of the river Mississippi, a wide extent of low ground, we believe of nearly forty miles in width. This part of the country was entirely covered by the late flood; covering many farms of cotton and corn, and drowning, it is said, great numbers of cattle and horses, and leaving vast quantities of fish in the low swamps. These swamps have since become perfectly dry; and the vegetable and animal putrefaction must have generated the miasma which has spread its deadly influence over our city. It was remarked for about two weeks previous to the arrival of the disease, that there was a continuance of westerly breezes, which doubtless wafted over the poisonous vapours of the westerly swamps.

This appears to us the most rational manner of accounting for the origin of the disease, as there certainly existed no local causes within the city which could justify the idea that it was generated within the limits.

We shall afford weekly information of the state of health in the city, and shall acquaint our fellow-citizens at what time it would be prudent to enter their homes.

NOTICE.

ON Monday, the 1st day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Plantation of the late Capt. Benj. Ward, on Shocco Creek in Warren county, the residue of the perishable Estate of said deceased, which was left unsold in April last, consisting of Plantation Utensils, some Household Furniture, Cattle, Sheep, and some likely Horses; also the Crop which has been made on the plantation this present year, which I expect will be about two hundred Barrels of Corn (Blades, Tops and Shus of the same) and about Eight Thousand Pounds of Seed Cotton, &c. &c.

Terms of sale will be, nine months credit for all sums over four dollars, the purchasers giving bond with approved security—for all purchases made not exceeding four dollars, cash will be required.

DENNIS O'BRYAN, Adm'r. Warren county, Oct. 29. 58d1

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. NUNN respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he will open his School for Dancing, on Friday the 31st of this month, at Mr. GOSKIN'S long Room, at 10 o'clock, A. M. At which time and place he will be prompt in his attendance, and exert all his skill and adroitness to improve the position, mein and gracefulness of those young Ladies and young Gentlemen who may be committed or who may commit themselves to his indefatigable care—and he will be ever zealous in a faithful discharge of the various branches of his profession.

At half past 6 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Nunn tenders his services also to those young Gentlemen who may think proper to patronize him, and who may not find it convenient to attend at the above mentioned time (to wit, 10 o'clock, A. M.)

Subscriptions may be seen in the hands of Mr. GOSKIN. October 19.

NEW BOOKS.



J. GALES & SON have just received from Philadelphia a variety of new Books—amongst which are the following: 7th vol. Wheaton's Reports Roberts on Frauds, new edition Vols. 19 & 20 Vesey, Jun. Reports, including an Index to the Work Vesey & Beame's Reports, 2 vols The Art of Invigorating Life Memoirs of the Rev. Dr. Scott, by his Son Professor Griscom's Tour in Europe, 2 vols Miss Aikin's Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth Mad. Campan's Memoirs of Marie Antoinette The Life of William Penn Las Casas' Journal of the Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, 6 vols Koningsmarke or the Long Finne, 2 vols The Wilderness, or Braddock's Times, 2 vols The Pioneers, 2 vols Peveril of the Peak, 2 vols Quentin Durward, 2 vols Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life Ringan Gilhaize, 2 vols Common Prayer Books, of different sizes and in various bindings. An assortment of School & Children's Books. October 30. 58

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscribers have removed to their New Establishment (corner of Fassettsville and Main Streets) where they have, and will continue to keep, an extensive assortment of

Drugs and Medicines, which they warrant Fresh and Genuine; and which will be sold at the lowest Apothecaries Rates.

BURGES & HUNTER.

N. B.—An additional supply shortly expected from New-York. B. & H. Raleigh, Oct. 30, 1823. 68. 41

FALL GOODS.

S. BIRDSALL & CO.

HAVE received a general assortment of Seasonable Goods, which were selected particularly for this Market, and will be sold as they were bought, viz. very cheap. Among them are,

- Fine and Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Domestic Negro Cloths Keesey and Sagathies; Sattinets Double mill'd Drab Coating Green Baize; Red and White Flannels 3, 3 1/2 and 4 Point Blankets Tartan, Caroline, and PLAIDS. Domestic Carolina; Scarlet printed Rattinett Plain and figured Bombazetts Black Bombazine Plain & bordered Cassimere Shawls Angola Imitation Merino, and SHAWLS. Cassimere Merino Handkerchiefs Cassimere Points Canton and Nankin Crapes Plain and figured Silks Black Levantine and Satin A very handsome assortment of Calicoes Japan Victory and See ed Robs Plain and elegant figured Muslins Black and coloured Silk Velvets White Velvet for Painting Thread Edgings and Laces Cotton Silk Worsted, and HOSE. Lambs-wool Gentlemen's Woodstock Buck and Dog-skin & GLOVES. Ladies Kid Silk and Castor Cotton and Silk Umbrellas Factory Cotton and Turkey Red Whittemore's Cotton Carls Domestic Russia and SHEETINGS. Irish A complete assortment of Domestic Cotton 10 pieces Cotton Bagging 2 Rolls fine Carpeting A large assortment of Gentlemen's & Ladies' Coarse Shoes and Brogans for Servants.

S. B. & CO. keep a constant supply of

- Loaf Lump & BROWN SUGARS Tea and Coffee, Domestic and Imported Liquors. ALSO, American Swede and BAR IRON. English Such articles in the Hardware line are in general demand.

They will continue to receive additions to their Stock throughout the season. A large quantity of SPUN COTTON expected in a few days, from the Manufactory at the Falls of Tar River. 58-41

SHADY GROVE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMIES—WARREN COUNTY. THE Examination of the Pupils of these Institutions will take place on the 14th and 15th of November. The Exercises will be resumed on the 1st Monday in January, 1824. Terms of Board and Tuition, Fifty Dollars per Session, payable in advance. THOMAS COTWELL. 58 2t

October 30.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the late firm of N. Harding & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who may be found at all hours of the day at the house of William Shaw.

N. H. HARDING N. B. On the first of December I place all open accounts with an officer's collection. N. H. H. 57d1D

October 23.

JUST PUBLISHED At the Store of J. Gales & Son in Raleigh

NO. VI. Of the Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, for June Term, 1823. BY FRANCIS L. HAWKS. October 9.