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By George Howard,

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FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT!

From Peru.—By an arrival at Baltimore, Jamaica papers to the 9th ult. have been received, which furnish the following important intelligence from Peru:

VICTORY OF BOLIVAR.

From the Extraordinary Gazette del Isthma, of 7th Sept.

The following official communication was received by the General Commandant, it having been brought by the Colombian schooner Guenchaco, which anchored at this port (Panama) in 17 days from Guenchaco.

Republic of Peru, Truxillo, Aug. 18, 1824.—To the Intendant and general commanding the department of the Isthmus of Panama:

Sir: It is with feelings of the highest satisfaction that I have the honor of enclosing you the Gazette of this city, containing the official accounts of the brilliant affair at Junin; the particulars of which were received here last night. This first success opens the door to expectations, as brilliant as they are well founded, and presages a speedy and felicitous termination of that war which has desolated this rich country, Peru.

The battalion of Zulia, and the squadrons of horse, and dragoons of the guard, joined the head quarters of the Liberator (Bolivar) the day after the action of Junin. Although official accounts transmitted by the Secretary General are very well detailed, I must take the liberty of addressing you a few particulars, which have been extracted from private letters received here from the officers of the army, and which render this brilliant victory more glorious.—More than a thousand of the enemy's cavalry advantageously posted, have been destroyed by only 400 of our horse. Canterac, in person, commanded the enemy's cavalry, as did the Liberator (Bolivar) ours. Canterac fled before the liberator having experienced his irresistible power. The cavalry of the enemy was the flower of the royal army, composed of its oldest veterans, and the greater part Spaniards. The shock was terrific and our cavalry signalized themselves by prodigies of valor. Canterac displayed all his skill and valor; but he was compelled to make a shameful flight from a few brave patriots, who were in number hardly equal to one-third of those whom he commanded. The Liberator, as usual, exposed himself in the most dangerous situations; but his presence (which is well worth an army) soon compelled the disappearance of Canterac and his old veteran troops. This town has received the gratifying intelligence with inexpressible feelings of delight. All

are enlivened by the pure breath of liberty, that they with reason hope to see consolidated by the extraordinary genius of him who has undertaken to give them a country with peace and happiness. I am, &c.

JOSE GABRIEL PEREZ.

Peru.—Jamaica papers to the 28th September, (says the New-York Evening Post) contain advices from Carthage of the 3d of that month, announcing "a victory of importance over Canterac, who is represented as killed, with Sucre on our side wounded, and another General killed. The battle was not decisive, but was equally bloody and destructive."

Colombia.—The Colombian government has ordered the construction of 50 gun-boats, in such parts of the Republic as are best provided with the means of building them. The Congress has appointed the sum of \$300,000 for the repair of the fortifications on the coast, and to the construction of such other forts as may be deemed necessary.

Mexico.—The latest papers from Mexico state that the Congress was engaged in regenerating the Judiciary department. Generals Bravo and Victoria had received the highest number of votes for President and Vice President. Throughout the whole republic newspapers were multiplying, which advocated liberal principles. The legislature of Vera Cruz had passed a vote of thanks to that of Tamaulipas for its firm conduct in ordering Iturbide to be shot, and decreed that the names of its members should be inscribed in letters of gold in the legislative hall of Vera Cruz.—In consequence of the murder of Seth Hayden, a native of the United States, on the 29th August, a reward of \$2000 was offered for the apprehension of the assassin, who was unknown, and the Supreme Executive government issued a proclamation, reprobating the crime in the strongest terms, and declaring all strangers resident in the republic to be under the special protection of the laws.

Russia.—Alexander had set out on a tour through his southern provinces. Previous to his departure, an ukase was issued ordering all the Jews in the empire, who were not physicians or established merchants, to renounce before the ensuing year, the petty commerce and trades they had carried on, and to devote themselves to the tillage of the ground. This arbitrary measure had, as was to be expected, occasioned great consternation among the numerous Jews of Russia and Poland.

Spain and Portugal.—Cadiz papers to the 27th August are filled with decrees against the Constitutionals, who, if possible, are treated every where with greater rigor than before the late affair at Tariffa. A letter, dated Lisbon, Sept. 4, represents the affairs of Portugal as in a worse condition than ever. "From present appearances (says the writer) nothing can save Spain and Portugal from another revolution."

DEATH OF LOUIS XVIII.

France.—His majesty Louis XVIII. rendered up his last breath this morning, September 16th, at 4 o'clock precisely. From his numerous infirmities life itself had become a burden to Louis, and we know of no evil his death is likely to bring on France; yet, when anticipating his decease, the French Journalists, as in duty bound, represented it as a national calamity, mixing up their lamentations, however, with a few compliments to his successor. The reflections indulged in by some of them on the crisis then impending, are of a truly singular nature. "How glorious," says one of them, "how holy is the agony of the most Christian King! Monarchs of the earth, come and learn how to die! Sorrow is spread among the people; the father of the family is dying—weep all—weep! A new reign approaches; the noble Son of France, the model of honor and loyalty, is called to the throne! Frenchmen, let us console ourselves!" According to private accounts, the weeping part of the advice was not much attended to: but the *consolatory* was quite to the taste of the public.

CHARLES PHILIP, Count D'Artois, who succeeds his brother Louis XVIII. under the title of Charles X. comes to the throne at the *mature age* of 67. He was always a bigot, as well in politics as religion; and during the French Revolution, he was unwavering in his support of the kingly prerogative. He became notorious for his dissipated habits when a young man—and in the common course of nature his reign cannot be a long one.

A party is said to exist in France who prefer the Duke of Orleans for their sovereign to any of the direct line "because they look to him not only as an enlightened liberal man, but because his ascending the throne, *if by their will*, would bring them nearer to the principles of the revolution, and farther from the fact of having a king forced upon them by foreign bayonets. But there is yet another aspirant, said to be still dearer to them—the *son of Napoleon!*"

Letters from Paris speak of the intention of the French government to discontinue the present mode of conducting the commercial intercourse with this country, and to return to the discriminating system.

Hayti.—The French brig Cosmopolite arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 5th ultimo, with the Haytien Commissioners, on their return from an unsuccessful mission to France. The failure of their attempt at negotiation produced a sensation at Port-au-Prince, and a general spirit of animosity against the French residents, who it was believed, would be obliged to flee from the place.

Greece.—Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, dated 1st Sept.—"There arrived here a vessel from Salonica, the Captain of which deposed at the Office of Health, that more than 4000 Greeks made a descent on Epanomy with more than 40 boats, and beat completely the

Turks who were there. The Pacha having heard of this defeat, flew to their assistance with 2000 men, cavalry and infantry, and four pieces of cannon, but he was also beaten and lost more than 200 men, with his cannon, and was obliged to retire to Salonica. The 2d of August, the Turks returned to attack the Greeks, but were again repulsed. After this combat, the Greeks, embarked and went to Salinis, which is still nearer Salonica, where they were again attacked by the Turks on the 3d and 4th of Aug. but these latter were once more repulsed. The Greeks then left Salinis, and landed at Caterina; but the result of their movement is not known, as the vessel sailed before any thing further had taken place."

Other accounts state, that Constantine Botsaris, with 3000 Greeks had descended at the Messinian Gulf; and that two other bodies of 3000 each, had landed under different generals, the one at Gastorina, and the other near Parties, to besiege that place. It is added, that as soon as the Greek government heard that the Egyptian fleet had quitted Alexandria, it sent part of its fleet to attack it, and to watch its motions, and very favorable results were expected since the troops who composed that expedition were an assemblage of Arabs, Negroes, and Albanians.

Letters from Constantinople of the 17th August confirm the statement that the Greek government had sent an expedition against the Turkish fleet. The Ipsariots had "made Ipsara a complete desert, carried away part of their cannon, spiked others, confined their wives and children to the Hydriots and Spezziots, with an affecting recommendation, and then all gone on board their fire-ships, with the fixed resolution either to burn the Turkish fleet, or perish in the attempt." Lord Strangford had not left Constantinople as formerly reported. Serious misunderstandings, which had arisen between the government and the Janissaries, fomented it was believed by foreign intrigue are assigned as the causes of the British minister protracting his stay. The re-taking of Ipsara had occasioned considerable alarm in the capital, and several Greeks had been murdered. The Asiatics at Serla Nuova, were also understood to have revolted, and that the Sultan had ordered 20,000 men to march and subdue the insurrection. It is again stated that the Viceroy will carry into execution, for his own advantage, the project of removing the Greeks to Egypt, and the Egyptians to the Morea. Nothing more is said of the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Western Indians.—The Missouri Intelligencer of the 25th ultimo, says, that through the politeness of Major O'Fallon, who arrived from Council Bluffs on Tuesday last, we learn that a treaty had been concluded between the Spaniards of Santa Fe and that province, and the Pawnee tribe of Indians. This nation consists of about 2000 warriors, well provided with arms; and for bravery, enter-

prize and industry, greatly exceed any nation known in the west. They have long been the terror of the Spaniards; robbing them of their horses, mules and property, travelling the greatest distance, and undergoing the most severe hardships to make war, in which they have been unusually victorious. Major O'Fallon has established peace between the belligerents, and this plundering warfare is no longer to be carried on. The Spaniards were highly delighted at the attention paid by our government to the request of their governor, and left Council Bluffs (26 in number) on the 11th ultimo for their native home. They can now make this long pilgrimage without fear of molestation.

Choctaw Deputation.—A deputation of Choctaws, nine in number, arrived in Washington a few days past, on business with the Government. On their way, and when at Maysville, in Kentucky, *Puckshee-nubbee*, a principal Chief, and aged about 85 years, stepped from a precipice, in a fog which hid the chasm from his view, and fractured his skull, which killed him. It is gratifying to witness, in these deputations of latter times, young men of education and virtue, with talents to conduct the business of their nation, and manners suited, in all respects, to the polished improvements of their white brothers. There are two of this description attached to this deputation. **Col. Folsom**, well known as the friend of the school system among his people, and for the distinguished excellence of his character, and **James L. M'Donald**, who was educated chiefly by the Rev. Mr. Carnahan, now President of Princeton College, at his classical school in Georgetown; and subsequently read law, in Ohio, with the present Postmaster General, where he was admitted to its practice, Mr. M'Donald being on a visit to his mother, after many years separation, was included, by the Council of the nation, in the deputation.

Sun.—Spots on the Sun have been observed at Boston; two of which are said to be so large that they may be easily seen with a common spy glass; with a powerful telescope nearly twenty are visible. On account of the Sun's rotation on its axis, they will probably disappear in seven or eight days.

A Dangerous Device.—One of the laborers in a factory at Philadelphia, missing his liquor which he secreted, determined to set a trap to catch the thief, he accordingly filled his bottle with aqua fortis. One of the hands, suddenly taken sick, was advised to take a dram from the bottle. He swallowed but a small quantity before the mistake was discovered, else the draught would have proved fatal. His mouth and tongue were much blistered.

Snow.—While we are putting our paper to press, says the New-York Commercial Advertiser of the 30th ultimo, the snow is falling in a scattering shower.