

with its brave comrades, to the fire of five Turkish frigates, till the arrival of the Russian frigates. Capt. Hugon has received unanimous felicitations for the boldness of his manœuvres, and the gallantry with which he fought the vessels opposed to him. The Scipio, Capt. Milires, whose bowsprit was entangled with the fire-ship that was in flames, had to extinguish the fire on board four times without ceasing to fight, firing at the same time to the right and left on the enemy's line, and on the forts.

In consequence of the position taken by Capt Maurice of the Trident, Admiral de Rigny received the most complete assistance from that vessel.

"Captain la Bretonniere, of the Breslau, fought first under sail, and then at anchor, going wherever his presence might be useful. The Russian Admiral has returned special thanks to Admiral de Rigny, for the assistance which he received from the Breslau, at the moment when the Azof suffered severely from the cross fire of the enemy.

"The Alcione and the Daphne, schooners, bravely participated in the attack upon the first fire-ships made by the English brigs and corvettes.

"In a word, whatever opposed the allied vessels was speedily overcome, notwithstanding the desperate bravery shown by some Turkish vessels.

"Admiral de Rigny has felt himself bound to return particular thanks to Captain Fellows, of his Britannic Majesty's frigate the Dartmouth, which was appointed to watch the fire-ships, for the timely succour which he afforded him when one of the fire ships, in flames, was on the point of falling on the Syrene.

"Our squadron had 43 killed, and 114 wounded. Captain de la Bretonniere was slightly wounded. Our squadron has suffered great damage. Two of our ships of the line are obliged to return to Toulon to repair their masts. The Syrene in particular has sustained great injury: its main and mizen masts are shot away; the two lower yards and maintop-yard are shot away, and it has six shots between wind and water.

The Trident is going to Smyrna to meet the Junon, the Pomone, and the other light vessels, to supply the wants of the moment, and to expect new directions.

The English corvette, the Rose, has gone to Smyrna, whence couriers will be dispatched to Constantinople to announce this important event. Captain Reverseaux, of the Pomone, had instructions to protect the French subjects.

Chevalier de Rigny speaks in high terms of the cordiality and efficacious co-operations of the Admirals, his colleagues.

Some days before the battle, Admiral De Rigny had intimated to the French, who were employed on board Ibrahim's fleet that the mode of warfare recently adopted by the Turks, and the violation of his word by Ibrahim, authorised him to call upon them to quit that service. Only one of them did not consider the occasion sufficiently urgent to obey this summons. It is not known whether he persevered.

Our crews have justified the confidence of the King; in each vessel, the cry of "Vive le Roi" spontaneously accompanied the first broadside.

This squadron had before it, for some hours, a dreadful scene. Conceive about 50 ships of war, of all rates, firing in a narrow basin, in a triple line; the burning of some, and the explosions which ensued.

When the first frigate, yard arm to yard arm with our vessels took fire and blew up, the Syrene was so near astern, that its mizen-mast fell on that frigate, which was soon followed by the main-mast.

(From the Gazette de France, Nov. 10.)
NAVARIN, SEPT. 27.—The following is the letter which the Admirals of the two European squadrons, wrote on the 22nd to Ibrahim Pacha, before entering the port to open negotiations:—

"Navarin Roads, Sept. 23.
"As your Highness appears to have some doubts respecting the agreement concluded between the three confederate powers, I must declare to you, that after Admiral Codrington had communicated to me the letter which he had the honour to write to your Highness while I was detained by a calm at some distance from this place, we have thought it advisable to send you a duplicate in the French language, signed by us both.

"We have the honour to inform your Highness, that in consequence of a treaty, signed at London, between England, France and Russia, the Allied Powers have agreed to unite their forces to hinder all conveyance of troops, arms, or ammunition, to any part whatever of the Greek continent, and the Islands.

"This measure has been resolved upon, as well for the interest of the Sultan himself, as for that of all the nations trading in the Archipelago, and the contracting powers have had the humane foresight to send a considerable force to weaken all opposition from the Ottoman commanders, whose resistance would lead, not only to their own destruction, but to consequences fatal to the interests of the Sultan.

"It would be extremely painful for us, as well as for our Sovereigns, whose chief object is to prevent the effusion of blood, to be obliged on this occasion to employ force. We therefore urgently invite you not to oppose a resolution, the execution of which it would be impossible to hinder; for it is our duty not to let you doubt, that though our desire is to terminate this cruel war, we have such orders that we must come to extremities rather than give up the object for which our Sovereigns have united together.

"In consequence, if on this occasion a single cannon shot should be fired at our flags, it would lead to the ruin of the Ottoman flag.

"The undersigned have the honour to assure his Highness of their respect.

(Signed) "E. CODRINGTON, Vice-Admiral, Commander in Chief of the naval forces of Great Britain, in the Mediterranean.

"N. DERIGNY, Rear Admiral, Commander in Chief of the squadron of His Most Christian Majesty."

Augiburg Gazette.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

Information was received in London on the evening of November 14, through the French papers, in which it was said that Ibrahim hoisted the white flag, [see No. IV of the official despatches.] before sunset, the time prescribed by the Admirals; and if he did so, it would appear that he was inclined to submit, at least for the moment. This news, if true, it likewise important; but though it is not impossible, it is nevertheless very doubtful. The most authentic unofficial accounts state that Ibrahim was not at Navarin at the time of the battle, having been engaged for a fortnight in the interior of the Morea, pursuing the Christians in the mountains of Messena, attending the execution of some priests, whom he had crucified on some olive trees, making holocausts of poor peasantry, or packages of

young girls and infants, to send into Egypt, and laying the country waste by fire and sword, rooting up the olives, vines, fig-trees, &c.

The Editor of the Morning Herald apprehends that "his conduct would be regulated by the state of his stores. If his provisions were short, it would seem that he could have no other alternative than to suspend hostilities, or precipitate the total destruction of his troops by famine. If however, a statement in the French papers, professing to be founded on letters from Zante, dated October 25, may be relied on, the hoisting of the white flag by the Egyptian Commander is out of the question. According to this statement, Ibrahim Pacha, on being informed of the memorable events of the 20th, had retreated to Coron, and had caused all the Greek prisoners, men, women and children who had been in his power during fifteen months to be put to death by the sword. According to custom the priests and other persons devoted to religion, were crucified, or burnt by a slow fire. The details given on the subject make one shudder; but every thing announces that the last hour of the Egyptian tyger approaches. The English, French and Russian flags have been flying on the walls of Navarin since the 24th, Modon must now be in the power of the Triple Alliance." The Herald adds, however that the above intelligence appears to us of a doubtful character. (If it be true, it is quite clear Ibrahim is determined not to surrender, and we do not see how the sanguinary monster can be driven out of the Morea, without troops are employed against him. Indeed it is said that troops will be immediately forwarded to the Morea, from Gibraltar, and the British possessions in the Mediterranean. Private letters from Paris also state, that the minister of marine had issued orders for the fitting out of several ships of the line for the Mediterranean.

But the good news does not stop here, Mr. Eynard, the Chairman of the Greek Committee for Switzerland, writes from Beaujeu, November 8, that he has received the official confirmation of the account, of the Greek fleet having burnt, in the Gulf of Lepanto, six Turkish brigs, and taken three Austrian transports.

The London Gazette of Nov. 13 contains the following:—The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint Vice Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Military Order.

The King has been pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned Officers in the Royal Navy to be companions of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, viz:—Captain John Acworth Ommanny; the Hon. J. A. Maude; the Hon. Frederick Spencer; Edward Curzon; Commanders John Norman Campbell; Richard Dickinson; George Bohon Martin; Lewis Davies; the Hon. Wm. Anson; the Lord Viscount Ingestre; Robert Lambert Baynes.

ANOTHER BATTLE.—Gibraltar papers of the 31 and 5th of November, have been received.—One of them contains a letter from Algiers stating that on the night of the 2d of October, their squadron put to sea, a frigate of 50 guns, a corvette of 36, the Admiral's ship: two other corvettes of 24 and 20 guns; two 3 masted schooners of 16 guns; four of 12 guns each, and a brig of 18 guns. The next morning they came in sight of the French squadron, and after considerable manœuvring, the French got the weather gage, and action commenced at 10 o'clock, which continued two

hours and a quarter. They then separated without any apparent damage to either, and the Algerines returned into port. Since the French resumed the blockade, with their squadron, consisting of two 60 gun ships, one the Admiral's, two brigs, one of 20 and the other 16 guns, and a schooner of 16 guns.

Late information received at Philadelphia from Rio Janeiro states, there is no prospect of a speedy termination of the war between Buenos Ayres and Brazil.

CONGRESS.—In the House on Friday, a Resolution was offered, that the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the House if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interest, the correspondence of this Government with that of Great Britain, relative to the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence.

Guernsey, Oct. 30.—On Sunday, the 27th inst., the brig Eleanor, Sawbridge master, arrived here from Vera Cruz and Tampico. She brings intelligence confirmatory the defeat of commodore Porter by the Spanish Admiral LaBorde, after a most severe action; as also of the release, by force of Gen. Megrette, and his subsequent assumption of the command of two corps, who had some time before manifested a strong disposition to mutiny. Whilst the Eleanor lay at Vera Cruz, the authorities represented that under circumstances, Government had been induced not to send any specie for shipment at Vera Cruz for the present; and though his Majesty's ship Pylades, Captain G. V. Jackson, was lying at Tampico, and Government was aware of the circumstance, as they must also have been that the character of the Republic was at stake upon the transmission of money to England, yet the last letters received at Tampico from the city of Mexico state, that they had not sent off a single dollar, nor were likely to do so.

MISSING,

A BOX containing 66½ lbs. SOAP, belonging to the Subscriber.

T. GARDINER.

29th December, 1827.

B. CARROLL, Tailor and Habit Maker, &c.

THANKFUL for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received from the Inhabitants of this Town and its Vicinity; and still wishing further to secure their favor and Interest, he now begs leave to acquaint them and the public at large, that his Cash prices will in future be reduced as follows, viz: Dress Coats 20s, Pantaloon 8s, Waistcoats 6s 6d, and other articles of Dress in proportion; and with regard to other the industrious classes of the community who do not require very fine work, his prices will be equally reduced. From the encouragement he has hitherto received from a generous public, he is now enabled to work for Cash at the above low rates; and those Gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon the utmost punctuality and dispatch, and that all work in the above line entrusted to his care shall be executed in the most fashionable and Workmanlike manner; and as he intends to keep none but the best Workmen he hopes for a further continuation of favor.

ALL orders from the Country punctually attended to.
Fredericton, 12th June, 1827.

WILLIAM LEVISTON, TAILOR,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has removed his Shop to that next adjoining Mr. Sphann's Watchmaker; where he still continues to carry on the above Business, and wishes his customers and the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favors.

Orders from the Country punctually attended to.
Fredericton, Nov. 13, 1827.