

LONDON, JULY 18.
AN ISLAND OF SAVAGE CANNIBALS.
 [The following interesting article is copied from the Sydney Gazette, and New South Wales Advertiser, published by authority.]

THE FEJEE ISLANDS.
 To navigation, while the inhabitants of regions unexplored are indebted for an intercourse with civilized man, and an expansion of intellect which would for ever have continued in a state of stupor, if not awakened by the suggestion of ideas which such as intercourse gave rise to—yet, no less indebted is the polished humanist, whose active mind has by the love of science been excited to measure out an almost half the globe, but little known until the British spirit of adventure etched it on the universal map. By this most profitable and friendly of the sciences is man to man made known, and his extensive species, variegated by many a contrasted hue and disposition.

Upon a first acquaintance with a barbarous people it is not easy always to determine on their character, which therefore must in many instances be left to time and future intercourse. Long after our first acquaintance with the inhabitants of Tongatoo they were considered hospitable; but at length betrayed their sanguinary and ferocious character by repeated acts of perfidy and atrocity.

The people who are the subjects of these remarks also were considered of an amicable turn of mind, until by a recent conduct they also have betrayed affections more to be dreaded than caroled.

On the 7th of October last, which was shortly after the arrival at the Fejees of the Favourite, Captain Campbell, Mr. Thomas Smith, his second officer, was unexpectedly made prisoner by the natives, with seven others of the ship's company, and remained nine days in captivity, during which interval he experienced and witnessed horrors, from his narrative of which, the following account is accurately deduced.

It begins with stating, that on the 7th of October he went from Sandal-wood Bay round to the Bay of Blighlea, with three boats, in quest of Sandal-wood, one of which, the ship's long boat, he commanded; another, a whale-boat, was under the command of a Mr. Lockerby, formerly chief officer of the American ship Jenny, and the third under Mr. Graham, who had fortunately returned, laden, to the vessel, in time to escape the calamities that fell upon the former two. At Highlea he heard that Bullandam, the chief of the district of Buya, was expected with a force to make war upon the Island of Taffere or Taffeia, and that it was the intention of the Highleas to aid his enterprise. The next morning the two boats prepared to return to the vessel, but were cut off by Bullandam's fleet of canoes, 140 in number, orderly advancing in a semi-circle; and finding it impossible to pass them, it was considered advisable to bear up for the fleet, hoping by such a display of confidence to preserve the lives of their crews. When within hail they were ordered to advance; but the whale-boat was prevented by a large canoe bearing down, and running aboard, cutting her in two. Mr. Lockerby and the crew were picked up and made prisoners, and Mr. Smith and the long-boat's people were made prisoners likewise. The captors were about to dispatch some of the people with their spears and clubs, but were prevented by the Chief commanding the canoe, until the superior Chief should be consulted. When presented to Bullandam he proposed to employ them in his intended assault on Taffere, in which he promised to himself much assistance from their muskets, and seemed much disappointed when informed that the powder was spoiled, and the guns useless. He had no wish, however, to commit any personal injury on his prisoners; but on the contrary shewed some attention to Mr. Smith, whom he respected as an officer, and generally invited to accompany him when he went on shore, always endeavouring to soothe his apprehensions, and quiet his solicitude of returning with his companions to the ship, by an assurance, that as soon as the Island of Taffere was subjugated, and its inhabitants destroyed, he would employ all his subjects in procuring wood for the vessel, to which they should be returned in safety.

On the 12th of October, the junction of forces being thoroughly arranged, an immense fleet of canoes sailed from Highlea for the expedition, and having a fresh head wind, the canoes were set to windward by poles, at the rate of three knots an hour. At night this formidable armament came to, round the north east part of the Island; and Bullandam took Mr. Smith on shore, to pass the night with him; his nightly guard consisted of ten men armed with spears and arrows.

Early in the morning of the 14th the whole of the army returned to their canoes; which on a signal from Bullandam set forward in complete order; and about three in the afternoon the fleet anchored abreast of a village in Taffere, the van coming to close action with a fleet belonging to the island.

The attack was made with arrows at a distance; and as the canoes of Taffere maintained their position, they soon closed, when a desperate and stubborn conflict with spears commenced. The Islanders, however, at length gave way to numbers very far superior, and to escape an otherwise certain destiny, all leaped into the water, and swam towards the shore, from which a division of Bullandam's fleet was endeavouring to cut them off. The canoes were taken possession of, with one captive, an unfortunate boy, who being presented to the relentless Chief, was ordered to be slaughtered, as it was his determination that not a single life should be spared. This ruthless sentence was immediately executed with a club, three blows from which the youthful sufferer endured, and then expired:—the body was afterwards given into the charge of an attendant to be roasted for the Chief and his associates. The horrors that immediately succeeded the defeat the most sensible imagination can but faintly represent. A massacre was determined on: and as the men had escaped the fury of their conquerors by flight, the women and children became the chief objects of search—on which mission a canoe was dispatched, and unhappily the fatal discovery was very soon made. On a signal from the shore pumbers landed, and a hut was set fire to, probably as a signal for the work of destruction to commence,—

Within a cluster of mangroves the devoted wretches had taken sanctuary; many might undoubtedly have secured themselves by accompanying the flight of their vanquished husbands and relatives could they have consented to a separation from their helpless children, who were no less devoted than themselves. A dreadful yell was the forerunner of the assault; the ferocious monsters rushed out upon them with their clubs, and without regard to sex or infancy, promiscuously butchered all. Some who still had life and motion were treated as dead bodies, which were mostly dragged to the beach by one of their limbs, and through the water into the canoes; their groans were disregarded, and their unheeded protracted sufferings were still more hurtful to the feelings of humanity than even the general massacre itself had been!—Among the slaughtered were some few men whose age perhaps had prevented their flight; but in fact, so sudden and so dreadful was the conflagration that succeeded the defeat of the unhappy natives of Taffere, as no doubt to paralyze the minds of the wretched creatures, when prompt consideration would alone be serviceable to their deplorable condition. The conquerors appeared to anticipate with inordinate delight the festival with which this sad event had gratified their horrible expectation. Forty two bodies were extended on one platform in Bullandam's canoe; and one of these, a young female, appearing most to attract his attention, he desired that his second in command would have it lain by for themselves.

The Tafferians being wholly defeated and dispersed, the Island was taken possession of by Bullandam's forces, which were very numerous. This principal Chief invited Mr. Smith on shore, as he seemed inclined to shew him favour; and Mr. Smith declares it to be one of the most beautiful places he had ever seen; the houses, in number about a hundred, ranged in the declivity of a hill, interspersed with cocoa-nut, bread-fruit, and other trees, and each house defended with a wall of piled stones. The buildings were however all set fire to by Bullandam's order; and Mr. Smith becoming solicitous for his release, was informed by the Chief, that as soon as all the victims were devoured, he should be set at liberty with his companions. The dead bodies were got into the canoes, and the whole fleet left Taffere on their return to the main Island, where many others joined in the horrible festivity, which was conducted with rude peals of acclamation. Mr. Smith was on this occasion also taken on shore by the great Chief, and here had again to experience a detestable spectacle. The bodies had been dismembered of their limbs, which were suspended on the boughs of trees in readiness for cookery; and afterwards, part of a human leg was offered to Mr. Smith, who had never broke his fast for five days. The offer he rejected with abhorrence; and upon his captors appearing astonished at the refusal, he gave them to understand, that if he eat of human flesh he would instantly die. They were satisfied with this excuse, and continued their abominable festivity the whole night.

On the 15th, the Chief in the canoe that captured Mr. Smith's boat, applied to Bullandam for the prisoners, and the long boat, in order to return them to their ship, declaring his intention to demand three whale teeth and twelve hatchets for their ransom, but this proposal was not then attended to. Twenty or 30 men then arrived at the place of rendezvous, each bringing a basket of human flesh half roasted, which made Mr. Smith learnt they took to preserve it. The day of deliverance at length approached from a captivity the most afflicting, from a diversity of causes, that man could be exposed to; and after enduring it nine days, and totally failing, he was at length turned over to the charge of the Chief of Niri, with orders to demand the ransom for himself and six of his companions. But previous to quitting the voracious party, a new incident of cruelty occurred:—One of the unfortunate inhabitants of Taffere had swam from his distressed Island to the main, but was perceived as soon as he gained the shore, and was in consequence pursued by a multitude armed with bows and arrows, spears and clubs: the pursuit terminated with the life of the wretched fugitive, whose body presented a new source of exultation and cannibal festivity.

On the 16th, Mr. Smith was restored to his overjoyed shipmates, with all his companions except two, one of whom was Mr. Lockerby, who were afterwards indebted for their rescue to a determined perseverance in the Captain, his officers, and people, which was highly creditable and meritorious. Mr. Smith, Mr. Lockerby, and all the others, had been repeatedly on the very point of assassination, to which these people seem to possess no kind of repugnance whatsoever, but on the contrary, it appearing their chief object of delight. Their determined obstinacy in effecting every thing they attempt, can alone be equalled by the extraordinary precision of their arrangements, which are planned methodically, and executed with an energy and calmness that surprise even an European; with strength of body they possess a thorough contempt of danger, and a heedlessness of pain. Their present conqueror, Bullandam, has already become terrible, and bids fair to possess himself of the sole sovereignty of the Islands. But though implacable and sanguinary in his resentments, yet we are assured that in his disposition strong traces of kindness were perceivable towards all except the enemies of his arms.

These people are very avaricious, and from the foregoing account, must be considered insatiably cruel. Their numbers, no less than the leading traits in their character, render them formidable to an incompetent power of defence, so that in all respects it becomes the duty of vessels trading thither to be no less cautious than at Tongatoo, the natives of which are indeed the less dangerous, as they are less powerful and numerous.

LONDON, JULY 21.
 We have the satisfaction to announce, that, notwithstanding the restraints attempted to be imposed on the trade of the Baltic, a fleet of 240 sail has arrived from that sea. Our last letters from Malta contain the following melancholy article of naval intelligence, which, we trust, may prove, if not unfounded, at least considerably exaggerated:—“A few days since, just after the hands of His Majesty's ship Repulse, of 74 guns, Capt. J. Halliday, had been pi-

ped on deck, a vivid sheet of lightning passed along it, and struck near one hundred of the men instantaneously dead!”
 The corn crops, we are very happy to state, speaking generally, are of great promise; and no apprehensions need now be entertained of a scarcity.

JULY 23.
 The defaulters who were announced on Saturday in the City, were principally confined to the Stock Exchange, except one Broker for an inconsiderable sum. And although there were 13 or 14 failures in the Stock Exchange declared on Friday or Saturday, the Funds rose about 3 per cent on the latter day.

Mr. Canning accompanied by his friends Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Ellis, intends to take a trip to Cadiz; and they have been prevailed upon, as it is said, by the Marquis Wellesley, to go up the Mediterranean, and to pay a visit to the Court of Palermo.

JULY 27.
 Letters have been received in town this morning from North Yarmouth, of yesterday's date. They mention the arrival of the Lynx sloop of war, from the Cattegat, who brings intelligence that a convoy of merchantmen, under the protection of the Forward, gun-brig, had been attacked off the Naze of Norway, by a division of the enemy's gun-boats, and that 42 sail of them were captured.

The Turks have solicited an Armistice, which has been refused, except upon the terms of ceding Moldavia and Wallacha, and paying thirty millions of piasters.

JULY 28.
 There are not yet any official advices from Lord Wellington; and, though a belief continues of a battle having been fought, no certain intelligence has been received to that effect.

Yesterday the following letter was received from Heligoland:—

“HELIGOLAND, JULY 21.
 “I learn from some Gentlemen just arrived from the Continent, that the Westphalian troops refuse to march to Spain, and are deserting as fast as they can get to the coast, in order to get on board the English brigs, &c. stationed in the rivers: they likewise bring news of the Queen of Holland having died suddenly at the baths of Piombiers.”
 YARMOUTH, JULY 27.—Arrived, the Solebay, with a large American ship, cut out of one of the ports in the Baltic, (in ballast.)
 The Danes will not now suffer any American ships to go to the Island of Scyll, nor to any port on the west coast of Holstein, Schleswidge, and Jutland, to unload.
 A total exclusion of the Americans is daily apprehended.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 27.
REVOLUTION AT BUENOS AYRES.

On Wednesday arrived at Salem, the brig Venus, Captain Tunison, from Buenos Ayres.—Mr. Nathan Cook, the supercargo informs that a revolution had taken place there, similar to that in Carracas: the authorities emanating from the Supreme Junta of Old Spain had been put down, and a new provisional government set up, with professed loyalty to Ferdinand the VII. and to continue only till his restoration to his throne, but actually, no doubt, with a view to complete and permanent independence. Mr. Cook was in confidential relations with some of the leaders, who informed him, that they contemplated a government as nearly like that of the United States as the genius and habits of the people would admit of, but were aware that those were not such as to enable them to enjoy the same degree of political freedom with us. Thus, while the ambition of Bonaparte is overturning the old establishment, and shutting up the usual channels of commerce in Europe, new states are rising, and new paths to commerce opening, in the western world.

Mr. Cook has favoured us with the minutes he made of the revolutionary events while he was at Buenos Ayres, from which we have taken the following extracts.

“On Tuesday morning the 15th of May the long expected explosion burst forth. A deputation from the several military commanders waited on the Viceroy, and demanded categorically his intentions, in the event of a confirmation of the intelligence from Europe, by a vessel just arrived at Monte Video, announcing the actual removal of the old Supreme Junta, the appointment of a provisional one, the success of the French, and their approach towards Cadiz, and the preparatory arrangements to remove the seat of government to the Island of Leon. Two hours were given for a reply. However, there was nothing decisive till Saturday the 19th, when the post from Monte Video brought a confirmation of the above particulars.—A second deputation then waited on the Viceroy, and demanded an immediate and public declaration of his intentions; which he promised to make. Sunday morning the Cabildo notified the Viceroy that it was indispensable that he should resign his command, as the authority from which it proceeded no longer existed, and that he must send the staff of office to them in session. In the interim he issued a proclamation to the people of the viceroyalty; in which he took a cursory view of the disastrous events in Spain, and the efforts making to restore confidence, &c. &c. This address did not satisfy the people, as it left on their minds the impression, that he would maintain his authority as long as he could. Several of the commandants entered the palace in the evening at 9 o'clock, and demanded a resignation then, or a promise of it in the morning—hinting in plain terms that his refusal would occasion an immediate recurrence to force. He finally consented to surrender his authority at 12 o'clock the ensuing day. Patroles paraded the streets, and the troops were all under arms in the barracks, during the night.

“On Monday the inhabitants were in anxious suspense—the military and partisans of the revolution were all in motion—and the troops to the number of 8000, as it was said, were under arms. The alarm beat in the morning—the hats of the patriots were decorated with the portrait of Ferdinand VII. under which, and to the button hole of the coat, was tied a white ribbon, signifying, as they said, union among themselves, and fidelity to Ferdinand in the event of his restoration to the throne. At 4 o'clock a num-