DEPARTURE OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE FROM THE BRANDYWINE.

The editor of the Patriot has been favored with the following interesting extract from an officer to a gentleman in Baltimore.

U. S. FRIGATE BRANDYWINE,
Cowes, (Eng) Oct. 7, 1825.

I embrace this opportunity of informing you of our arrival, after experiencing several heavy gales which proved our new ship Brandywine to be a superior sea boat to any I have ever before sailed in; and, in addition to that she is one of the fastest vessels in our service. We have only one fault to find; that is, she ships many seas which makes her wet and uncomfortable. But, I believe that it is, in a great measure, owing to her having too much ballast on board. We find the provisions which are expended every day lighten her very much, consequently we are more comfortable every day We spoke a brig within a day's sail of Havre, sent a boat with letters for the officers' friends, but was unable to board her in consequence of the sea running so high; spoke her however and ascertained she was from Havre, bound to Boston—reported the General's family well, anxiously awaiting his arrival, which took place the next day. We sent a boat on shore to inform the American Consul of our arrival, and for him to send a steam boat to land the General. A boat was sent off from shore to let us know the steam boat would be along by 9 o'clock with all the General's family. We immediately commenced getting ship in order for their reception;—they came off at the time appointed, and were hoisted in a chair suspended from the main yard arm of the ship —The General stood in the gang-way with both arms open ready to receive them, and his son in the cabin to receive them there—such joyful embracing I never saw. A salute was fired of 27 guns. They all left the ship in two hours.—Midshipman Porter had the honor of setting the ladies on board the steam boat, and I, the General and Com. Morris, who is to accompany him to Paris. After they had all left the ship another salute was fired of 17 guns, and the men cheered the General, we then made all sail for *Gibraltar*. The end of the first 24 hours came on to blow a very heavy gale; and being near to a lee shore we were obliged to get a pilot and put into Cowes, which is one of the handsomest places I ever saw. The town is small and the houses elegant. I have not been on shore yet, but intend going to morrow. We have had a great many English ladies on board, some of the nobility, but I do not think them to be compared, in point of beauty, to the American ladies.

Another letter says—"We have had a constant gale ever since we left the Capes of Virginia; and, since I have been to sea, I have never known so unpleasant a passage. The General came on deck only four times. He was confined to his bed almost all the time by sea-sickness, combined with an attack of the gout in his right knee."

THE BRANDYWINE.—The New York American of Friday says—"We have the fact from an *unquestionable source*, that the famous *leak* in the upper works of the Brandywine, was so trifling, that if the wind was fair, she would not wait a moment at *Cowes* to caulk her seams—no ammunition was *thrown* over." As to the throwing over of *thirty thousand weight* of ammunition, a little reflection will convince any one, that if throwing overboard so small a quantity of freight would do any good, the leak could not be very bad; and if the leak had been any way dangerous, the Guns—a half a dozen of which weighed more than all the ammunition on board—would have been thrown over. When mariners undertake to lighten a ship, they do not lay hold of feather beds; but seize those articles every one of which *tells* as it goes over.

After a perusal of the following letters, we presume the editor of the Democratic Press will acknowledge his error, and say no more about the *leak* in the Brandywine.

Balt. Pat.

To the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. FRIGATE BRANDYWINE,
COWES, Isle of Wight, Oct. 8, 1825.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, that, after having landed Gen. Lafayette & suite, at Havre on the 5th inst. this ship immediately proceeded to the westward, on her way to Gibraltar, and had advanced, although the weather was thick and bad, with adverse winds, as far as Start Point, off which she encountered a very heavy blow from SW. and continued with great violence for twenty hours; when it gradually hauled to the westward, became a settled and violent storm, and compelled me very reluctantly, to make a harbour; but as it was a measure, and in all reasonable probability the only one which could have insured the safety of the ship, I trust you will approve of the course I adopted. I held no council of war upon the subject, because it was not necessary: after passing a dreadful night, and seeing some of the strongest canvass deserting the yards, I ran in for Portland, and with much difficulty procured a pilot and ran down to this port and anchored last evening. The gale still continues with unabated violence, and vessels are driving in before it hourly, for shelter.

All the repairs, excepting a little caulking, which the ship requires, will be done within ourselves: and in time to permit taking advantage of the first change of wind and weather. The ship behaved remarkably well. The crew are in good health and spirits.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

FRAN. H. GREGORY.

Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Brandywine, to his friend in Washington, dated "COWES, 9th Oct. 1825.

We landed the General on the 5th inst. in fine health and spirits; his meeting with his family on board of our ship was one of the most interesting and affecting scenes I ever witnessed.—The day after we left Havre, there came on one of the severest gales of wind that has been experienced here for a long time. Mr. G. made every effort to get out of the channel, but in vain: and it was not until the ship was in danger of losing her mast, and consequently going on shore, that he was induced to bear up for this place, where we shall remain a few days to caulk our *bends*, which have become very open; after which, we shall embrace the first wind to sail for our destination."

BALTIMORE BATTLE MONUMENT.

The following description of the Battle Monument, we extract from the American:

"This monument, which for perfect propriety of design, as well as for the masterly execution of its various parts, is not equalled by any work of similar character in any country—was planned by MAXIMILIAN GODEFROY, Esq. who presented the drawings to the city, and directed its construction. The statue, griffins and basso-relievos, were executed in this city by Signor ANTONIO CAPELLANO, formerly first sculptor of the Court of Spain. The Monument is of pure white marble—it rests upon a square *Platform*, at each extreme corner of which is placed erect, a brass cannon Between the cannon, and along the verge of the platform, extends a railing or chevaux-de-frieze of brass-headed spears, the beauty and effect of which are much heightened by the disposal, at equal distances, of eight *fasces*, forming a part of and supporting the railing.—These fasces are composed of corresponding spears, bound with iron fillets. The muzzle of each cannon contains a ball half exposed to view.

From the platform rises a square *Egyptian Basement*, entirely *rusticated* to indicate *strength*. It is composed of eighteen layers of stone, to signify the number of the states which formed this confederation at the period of the event which the monument commemorates. The style of this basement is especially consecrated to tombs. It is surmounted by a cornice, each of the four angels of which is decorated with an elegantly executed *Griffin*, with an eagle's head, as an emblem of the eagle of the union. This decorative hieroglyphic having been dedicated to the sun, and often employed by the ancients in front of their temples—is therefore regarded as the emblem of *glory and veneration*. A winged globe adorns each centre of the Egyptian cornice symbolical of eternity and the flight of time. On each of the four fronts of the basement is a false door, in the antique style, closed with a single tablet of black marble—imparting the character of a *cenotaph*, with *the remains of the dead deposited therein*.

There are steps to ascend to these doors in the socle, which forms the base around the whole.

We now carry our description up to the principal part of the Monument, which presents the appearance of a *Fasces*, (symbolical of the *Union*,) the rods of which are bound by a *Fillet*—on this are inscribed, in letters of brass, the names of the brave men who died in defending the city; and who, by their glorious death, strengthened the bands of the Union. Around the top of the Fasces are bound a wreath of laurel and a wreath of cypress, the first expressive of *glory*—the other, *sepulchral* and *mourning*. Between these wreaths, in letters of brass are inscribed the names of the officers who died at the shrine of glory. They are:

JAMES LOWRY DONALDSON,
Adjt. 27th Regt.
GREGORIUS ANDRE,
Lieutenant 1st Rifle Battalion.
LEVI CLAGETT,
3d Lieut. Nicholson's Artilerists.

The names of the killed which are inscribed on the Fillet binding the Fasces, are—

John Clemm, T. V. Beaston, J. Haubert, John Jephson, J. Wallace, J. H. Marriot, of John, E. Marriot, David Davis, J. Merrikin, Wm. Ways, J. Armstrong J Richardson, Benj. Bond, Clement Cox, Cecelius Belt, John Garrett, H. G. M'Comas, Wm. M Clellan, John C. Byrd, M. Desk, Daniel Wells, jr. John K. Cox, Benj. Neal, B. Reynolds, D. Howard, Uriah Prosser, A. Randall, R. K. Cooksey, J Gregg, J. Evans, A. Maas, J. Woolfe, G Jenkins, W. Alexander, C. Fallier, T. Burneston, J. Dunn, P. Byard, J. Craig.

The Fasces is ornamented with two *basso-relievos*—the one on the south front representing the Battle of North-Point, & the death of the British commanding General Ross—the other, on the north front representing a battery of Fort M'Henry at the moment of the Bombardment. On the east and west fronts are *Lachrymal Urns*, emblematic of *regret* and *sorrow*. On the south front of the square base, beneath the basso-relievo, is this inscription in letters of brass:

BATTLE
OF NORTH-POINT,
12TH SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1814,
And of the Independence of the United States, the thirty-ninth.

On the north front, beneath the basso-relievo on that side, is the following inscription in letters of brass:—

BOMBARDMENT
OF FORT M'HENRY,
13TH SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1814,
And of the Independence of the United States, the thirty-ninth.

The Basement and Fasces thus described form together thirty-nine feet, to show that it was founded *in the thirty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States*

The colossal but exquisitely beautiful *Statue* which surmounts the Fasces, is a Female figure representing the *City of Baltimore*—upon her head is a *mural crown*, emblematic of cities—in one hand she holds an *antique rudder*, symbolic of *navigation*—and with the other she raises a *crown of laurel*, as, with a graceful inclination of the head, she looks towards the Fort and Field of Battle. At her feet, on her right side, is the *Eagle of the United States*—and near it a *bomb*, commemorative of the Bombardment. The height of the monument, including the statue, is fifty-two feet, two inches.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship William Byrnes from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 12th October, has arrived at New York, bringing Liverpool papers to that date, and London to the 10th October.

The U. S. frigate Brandywine, captain Morris, with Gen. Lafayette on board, arrived at Havre on the 4th of October. She then proceeded to Cowes, where she arrived on the 8th. It is stated she leaked badly in her upper works, and would be there recaulked.

The Banking Houses of Square, Prideaux & Co. and that of Shields & Johns, in England, have stopped payment.

Three houses had failed at Manchester, one for 10 000*l*, another for 25,000*l*, and the third for 50.000*l*.

The British government have interfered with the intended expedition of Lord Cochrane by a proclamation, regarding his measures as connected with the Greek Committee, as a breach of neutrality. The king enjoins it upon his subjects, strictly to observe, as well towards the Ottoman Porte and the Greeks, as towards all other *belligerents* with whom his Majesty is at peace, the duties of strict neutrality. Of course it is inferred in the English papers, that the Greeks are regarded with no small respect by the British Goverment, being called not insurgents, but a belligerent power. We hope it may portend no ill to their cause.—*Balt Amer.*

The British Parliament has been further prorogued to the 5th of January.

News of the capture of Donabew by the British, and that the King of Ava had made proposals for peace, were received from the East Indies.

A Trieste article of Sept. 21st, says, the Greeks have taken several European vessels, laden with warlike stores from the Turks. Missolonghi is entirely free on the side of the sea, but the blockade on the land side is not as yet raised. Several combats have taken place which terminated in favor of the Cross. Numerous corps of Guerillas threaten the rear of the army of Redschid Pacha, and they have taken several convoys of arms and ammunition.

It appears that on the 10th of August an attempt was made by Canaris to burn the Turkish fleet in Alexandria. Three fire ships entered the harbour disguised as European vessels. The first was soon recognized, and those on board perceiving this set it on fire in the middle of the harbour, and to the windward of 100 European merchantmen and a French brig. The crew got into their long boat and fled, leaving the pilot on board the fire ship, which burst into flames, but fortunately did not explode, perhaps for want of sufficient combustibles; passing through the forests of masts it ran aground, The other two fire ships seeing this, took flight; a couple of balls which the French brig fired at the long boat of the first reached, but did not injure it. If this attempt had succeeded, not a ship would have escaped.

The expedition for Havana was to leave Ferrol on the 1st of October.

Gen. Roche, and Mr. Washington, have left Napoli de Romani, and gone to Syra.

Advices from Montevideo to August 11th, stated that Buenos Ayres was still blockaded by the Brazilians.

A Greek brig of war, commanded by a son of Admiral Miauli, has arrived in England with despatches for the British government.

Private letters received at London, stated, that the Emperor of Morocco had put to the sword the whole of the inhabitants of the city of Mettenez, and entirely destroyed it in consequence of a revolt.

The timber ship Biron of Renfrew, was spoken September 29th, in latitude 46 50, longitude 24 26, all well.

It was said that Madame Catalina after the termination of her present engagement, would cross the Atlantic, Mr. Price having made her very liberal offers.

Mr. Booth has been engaged to fill the place of Mr. Kean, at Drury Lane, and made his first appearance in the character of Brutus. He was received with great applause.

The Swedish government has refused permission to Swedish subjects to navigate the vessels recently sold to South America.

A letter received in England, states that the American squadron landed a negotiator at Smyrna, who was instructed to demand of the Turkish government the free navigation of the Black Sea for American vessels.

The Pope was said to be dangerously ill.

The London Morning Chronicle contains a proclamation, which was published in Spain to promote the plot of Besieres, for the dethronement of Ferdinand. It is said to have been issued secretly by the church of Spain; probably only by a portion of the priesthood, for it did not succeed.

The Paris Moniteur contains a letter from Tangiers, which says that "the United States seem disposed to supply the Morocco States with several men of war," whence the London Courier says, may be accounted for the appearance of the American squadron in the Mediterranean and the fierce resolution of the Emperor, to declare war against all nations who have no consuls there.

It is said that the new Spanish loan is likely to succeed, in consequence of a disposition manifested by Spain *to acknowledge the Independence of South America*, so much in accordance with the wishes of France.

The French squadron, under Admiral Jurien, has returned from the West Indies to Brest harbor.

The expedition from Corunna has not sailed—The Courier enquires, "When will it sail?"

An amnesty was expected in Spain on the 13th Oct. to include all but persons designated by name.

We are assured, says the Bordeaux Memorial, that the cabinet of Madrid are laboriously engaged in preparing a plan of a constitution, which is to partake of that of the Cortes and the charter of France. It would appear also that the clergy are willing to make great sacrifices to relieve the public credit.

The whole Sardinian squadron sailed from Genoa, on the 12th of September, preceded by the sloop of war Christine, and frigate Commerce Four transports sailed at the same time with the consuls, vice-consuls and other agents, destined to reside in the different parts of the Barbary coast, and to carry the customary presents to those governments. The Christine had been sent out previously, to arrange affairs with Tripoli.

In Prussia, the censorship, which has for some time been established over the lessons of students in the universities, programs, &c. has been abolished.

SPAIN.—We announced yesterday, the reception of Mr. Everett, the American Minister to Spain, at the Court of Ferdinand. The following is the address of Mr. E. on delivering his credentials.—

"SIRE—The President of the United States of America has done me the honor to appoint me Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that Government, to your Majesty, and desired me to deliver to your Majesty, this credential letter from him, I presume to flatter myself, that your Majesty will vouchsafe to receive me with the same kindness that your Majesty always showed to my predecessors. Although I cannot, in any respect, compare myself with them, at least I shall endeavour to entitle myself to your Majesty's indulgence, by trying to discharge the duties of my situation in such a way as may prove agreeable to your Majesty.

"The President has likewise desired me to assure your Majesty of the sentiments of respect and good will, which the government and people of the United States entertain towards your Majesty's august person, your royal family, and the nation which you govern. The President wishes for nothing but to concur with your Majesty in the adoption of whatever measures may serve to draw closer and closer the relations of good understanding, which happily subsist between Spain and the United States. The geographical situation of both nations, invites them to cultivate an active and extensive commercial intercourse with each other, that may encourage industry, and promote the welfare and riches of both. Thus nature, by placing them near each other in some important parts of their respective possessions, would seem to have intended them to be friends and allies. The government of the United States will omit nothing, on its part, to second these favorable dispositions of Providence, and trusts, that the sentiments by which it is animated will meet with correspondent ones in your Majesty's breast.

"The President has given me the requisite powers to settle with your Majesty's Ministers, the questions which have lately arisen between the two Governments, on some points of detail. For my part, I shall be very happy, if my feeble exertions can contribute to bring them to a close, by means of mutual, advantageous, and satisfactory arrangements.

"I entreat your Majesty to admit the homage of my personal sentiments of profound respect, and unbounded devotedness."

We are favored with the following interesting extract of a letter from Smyrna, dated Aug. 30, to a gentleman of New York.

"We have had a visit from the United States squadron under the command of Com. Rodgers, consisting of the North Carolina, Constitution, Ontario, and Erie. This visit has had the effect of raising the American character to its full merit with the Turks, and has without doubt contributed towards the establishment of the most friendly relations with the United States, as the Turks are well disposed towards a nation that wants nothing of them but a free trade. Some of the European powers may endeavor to lay obstacles in your way at the capital; however, you may rely that all will be surmounted by proper management.—From several conversations we have had with some of the distinguished Ministers at Constantinople, we know that no difficulties will be made for a commercial Treaty with the United States, and that they will be treated on an equal footing with other nations. Even now American vessels can go to Constantinople and to the Black Sea without the least difficulty on the part of the Turks.—There is therefore no reason to apprehend that a treaty might not be negociated that would be highly interesting to American commerce. We think that Commodore Rodgers has had some communication with the Government on this subject, the result of which will be made public. During the short stay of the squadron in our port, almost all the inhabitants of this city visited the North Carolina, and were received and treated with the attention and politeness due to their rank, by the officers in general. In a fire that took place in the city, the officers and crew distinguished themselves by their exertions to subdue the flames in a manner which left a deep impression of gratitude among the inhabitants particularly the Turks.

"The Greek cause is lost if not assisted by some other power. The English seem to interest themselves a great deal—they act not for the Greeks, but for their own interest. The Greeks generally are not sufficiently virtuous and enlightened to know the value of the cause for which they pretend to fight."

LONDON, Sept. 28.

We are enabled to lay before our readers the following official intelligence from Greece, received, by express, from Ancona. It is addressed to the Greek Deputies, and will be read with deep interest, as shewing the really successful efforts which the Greeks have made, in their recent conflicts with the enemy.

"The Government hastens to communicate to you the cheering intelligence of the successes of the Greek arms, both at Missolonghi, and in Candia.

"Missolonghi was pressed by land by a persevering and enterprising enemy, and by sea by the Constantinopolitan fleet, which had succeeded in sending into the port more than 30 boats, which played off their artillery on the town. The Greek fleet, although it had set off in time to assist that fortress, was detained by contrary winds and calms, and with difficulty 24 vessels arrived there on the 22d ult. (3d August.) These attacked twice the whole of the enemy's fleet and forced it to fly in a shameful manner, with the loss of two brigs, which our seamen took and burned, and leaving in the port the whole of their boats, of which the Greeks took the four largest without injuring them, with all the ammunition and provisions which were in them: they destroyed two other boats, and all the rest retreated towards the shore under the batteries, and became partly a prey to the flames, and partly were taken by the Greeks The flight of the enemy's fleet was the more shameful, as they were only opposed by 15 of our vessels. This victory was obtained between the 23d and 24th ult. (4th and 5th Aug.) Two days previously, the enemy, being excited by the besieged in Missolonghi, who incessantly defied them to the combat, and being informed that the Greek fleet was coming to their assistance, and that the place was at that moment in great want of every thing, attacked it severely on four points at the same time, having filled up the trenches there, but they were courageously met, and lost more than a thousand men.

When the enemy's blockade had been raised, and the place had received the necessary supplies of ammunition and provisions, there came to the rear of the enemy the troops of Zavellas and Caraiscakis, and other chiefs, to the number of two thousand, which had arrived from the camp at Salona, and which were proceeding to Apocuron and Carpenisi; they conquered and drove away the enemy who were there, and relieved Missolonghi, and having come to an understanding with those in the town on the 25th ult. (6th Aug) they fell from behind on the enemy, and at the same time the besieged made a vehement sally from different points; but this stratagem did not succeed so well as was anticipated, as our troops who were outside the place, were forced to retreat and the besieged re-entered, after having killed 200 of the enemy's troops and taken several pieces of cannon. Our troops showed the greatest perseverance, they have re-erected the batteries which were demolished, and cleared the trenches where the enemy had filled them up. The Albanians desert from the camp of Redschid Pacha, and only 400 are with him now. The same thing happened at Salona, where almost all the Albanians returned to Zeitouny, so that almost all the troops which are now in Greece are Turks, and do not exceed, 12,000 in number.

"Seven Greek vessels remain blockading Patras, and two have just been sent to assist in the seige of Prevesa, and we have published a manifesto declaring those places in a state of blockade. Another part of the fleet is gone to intercept the enemy's division, which we heard yesterday was proceeding towards Suda or Halicarnassus. Two vessels were sent some days since, and three fire ships, under our best *brulotiers*, to burn the fleet in the port of Alexandria.

"Yesterday we received intelligence that on the 2d inst. (14th August) the Greeks in Candia had gained possession of the fortresses of Grambouses and Kissamos, and that several of the provinces had taken up arms.

"Seven hundred Candiotes who, after the catastrophe of their country, had come to the Morea, and were in the armies of the Peloponnesus, and in Western Greece, thinking it a good opportunity, returned home with every thing necessary, and succeeded in their hopes of landing near the fortress of Grambouses.

"The Government is now seriously occupied in preparing a shipment of troops, ammunition, &c. to help our countrymen in Candia. We hope much from this expedition, as all the Albanians who were in that Island followed Ibrahim Pacha into the Morea; and no troops remain there of any consequence, except the native Turks, many of whom also accompanied that Pacha.

"In the fortress of Grambouses, they found 27 pieces of cannon, and 20 mortars, and a great quantity of powder; which, although old can be made use of. In the fortress of Kessamos, there was also a quantity of ammunition, of which we have as yet no detailed account.

"Ibrahim Pacha has returned to Tripolizza. The Albanians who came to his assistance from Candia, have been repeatedly beaten by the Greeks, and in one combat, they lost their commander, Hassan Pacha. Several bodies of Peloponnes-

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