

taking the oath to observe, and cause to be observed, the Constitution of the Spanish monarchy, shall also swear to accomplish, and cause to be accomplished the present law.

The following are extracts from papers of later date:

Vienna, June 1.—Letters from Constantinople of the 13th of May, are of a most afflicting nature, if their details may be believed. The Grand Seignor, exasperated by the news from the Morea and the Archipelago, had ordered that all the Christian churches in the capital should be destroyed. This order had been immediately obeyed, with an excessive barbarity. Sixteen churches had been razed from the foundation. To a representation that this violence would offend all Christians, the Ottoman government replied merely, that "the Sultan was master there, and the grievance had been dictated by reasons of state." Intelligence had just before arrived that the Hidriots had captured forty vessels from Egypt, laden with corn.

Adrianople witnessed another dreadful crime on the 9th of May. An Ex-Patriarch of Constantinople, three Greek bishops, and forty other persons of that nation, had been publicly murdered. The Jews denounce the Greeks to the Turks. Several Greeks who had endeavoured to purchase the silence of the Jews, found themselves miserably deceived by those wretches.

A report, not very probable, is in circulation, that the Hidriots have forced the Dardanelles with 56 vessels, and are in possession of one of the castles.

The capital is in consternation. The fleet will certainly not put out to sea. The troops expected from Asia Minor do not arrive; those which have an appearance of leaving Constantinople, return at night, to pillage and assassinate. The bazars and shops are closed, and as there is no longer any personal safety, all business has ceased.

Madrid, June 4.—Public tranquillity was disturbed the day before yesterday. An assemblage of national guards and of guards of the gate of St. Jerome, went to the Prince's theatre, where they called furiously for the new song of *Tragedy in Perro*, and some other songs; this demand was at length yielded to, and the effervescence subsided.

The intelligence received from the Empeinado, as to the strength of the Merino, becomes, every day, more alarming. The war, carried on between them, is terrible. Each shoots the prisoners he makes; and the former, who is always for extremes, declares, that he will shoot the relatives of those who may be with the Merino. The Cortes frequently hold extraordinary sittings.

Pest, May 28.—The Post which arrived yesterday from Constantinople brought no satisfactory accounts of the state of that city [10th May]. The fury of the Turks had abated since the disposition of the Vizier, but there was still some fears of new excesses.

The Greek inhabitants of Constantinople are endeavouring, as much as possible, to escape by night, and a considerable number had succeeded. They go to the Archipelago.

Portsmouth June 9.—Arrived this evening, the Tees, 26 guns, Captain G. Ronnie, from the Isle of France; she left St. Helena the 16th April. Bonaparte was understood to be very ill with the dropsy when the Tees sailed.

From the Boston Patriot.

It is mentioned that seven Hanoverian horses had arrived from the Continent, which were to act a part in the coronation, which was to take place on the 19th of July.

The Algerine Corsairs are dismantled in port. The Dey has declared, that he would not commit any hostility against other powers unless they should first molest his flag.

Letters from Naples of the 9th June state, that 8000 Austrians are about to embark for Sicily.

The report of the Hydriots having defeated the Turkish squadron is confirmed.

General Elio was condemned to death on the 20th of May, by the Preliminary Tribunal of Valencia. He is to be strangled after being first degraded.

We are not acquainted with the issue of the troubles at Smyrna. The consequences resulting from them

may deprive the Porte of the assistance which it expected from Asia.

Paris, June 12.—Our Bayonne correspondent, dated 5th inst, announces, that Merino and his band are stronger than ever. He has now in his troop 400 cavalry well mounted. A portion of old Castile is occupied by this intrepid curate, and it is thought, in Madrid, that he is about to be declared out of the pale of the law. A letter from Madrid of the 31st of May, states, that the Prior of the Convent of Dominican, in which the king has a private chapel, has been arrested suspected of being the author of a plan of counter revolution.

Naples, May 26.—Our sovereign has resumed the reins of the state. The functions of the provisional government have ceased.

NEW-YORK, July 23.

By the arrival at this port on Saturday afternoon, of the ship Ann, Captain Crocker, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to June 19, and Liverpool of the 20th—eight days later than before received at this port, and three days later than were brought to Boston, via St. John's. Owing to some mistake, we have not received our regular and usual supply of papers; but our summary and extracts probably embrace every thing of interest that had transpired up to the time the Ann sailed.

The affairs of the Porte, and the continued efforts of the Greeks to shake off the iron yoke of the Mussulmen, are of course the first objects of interest. There is a probability that the excesses of the Turks—the murder of the venerable head of the Greek Church—and other atrocities which have deluged the streets of Constantinople with blood, will induce Russia and Austria to abandon their neutrality with regard to this contest. In this event, the whole of European Turkey must fall; as Alexander has the power, and we need not think he wants the disposition, to march direct to Constantinople.

This event will not secure to Greece her independence; but even if relieved from the inhuman cruelties of the Turks, and divided between Russia and Austria, they will be amply repaid for the exertions they have made, and the whole Christian world will have cause to rejoice. Such an augmentation of the power of Alexander, will doubtless increase the jealousy with which he is already viewed, especially by England. It is certain that this conflict is growing more and more important in the eyes of all Europe; and we do not find that even the London Courier speaks of it with that air of contempt which we noticed a few weeks ago.

One paragraph which we have extracted, says, that the tragical death of Ali Pacha seems to be confirmed; but another account equally late, says, the Pacha of Janina continues to reside in his castle which is besieged, [by the Turks we presume.]

At Constantinople all is upon the *qui vive*? Partial murders continue to be perpetrated; and in the event of any intelligence disastrous to the Turks arriving, they will assuredly again cause streams of Christian blood to flow.

The Servians are organizing themselves, and are repairing from all quarters under the colours of their chiefs. Several engagements have already taken place on the frontiers between them and the Bosnians.

Ypsilanti retired to a formidable position, and was occupied in disciplining and exercising his troops in the European mode, for the purpose of opposing, with a decided advantage, the Turkish bands, if they should venture to cross the Danube.

The city of Adrianople has been the theatre of carnage, under the pretext that the former patriarch, Cyril, who lived there in retirement since his abdication was an agent of Russia. The Ulemas demanded his life, and he was hanged without a trial at the gate of the city, as also three bishops, and the heads of the most opulent Greek families. All the wealthy Christians have been murdered. The bishop, resident at Eno, had just time to escape. The monks at Mount Athos were in the greatest alarm.

Bulgaria and the defile of Mount Hemus was filled with parties of Bulgarians, who massacre all the Turks out of revenge for the murder of the patriarch Gregory, and the holy orthodox synod.

The Montenegrins, under the con-

duct of Harem Bech, have made incursions as far as the environs of Tesleje and Prizpal, where they have carried off several heads.

Tranquillity is restored in Salonica; but the interior of Macedonia has been agitated by several partial insurrections.

At Drama the Greek merchants have been robbed, and many of them cruelly murdered.

Two or three Italian seamen have been murdered, but the British minister accepted of slight satisfaction.

The equipment of the Turkish fleet produces the greatest disorders; but it appears doubtful whether it will ever sail. The Greeks have captured several of their vessels, and a number more, it is said, have been given up by the crews—many of whom were Greeks. The land forces are in the most wretched condition. The Janissaries have made their voice to be heard, and have threatened the ministers and even the Sultan himself. The administration accuse and reprimand each other, and the minister who incurs the displeasure of his master, is immediately exiled, strangled, or decapitated.

All trade has ceased between the Isles of the Archipelago and Constantinople. Advices have been received that several vessels under the Greek flag are cruising in the Egean sea, so as to cut off all communication with Egypt, and neither corn nor rice can be received.

In England splendid preparations are continued for the King's coronation, and his journey to Ireland.

Thirteen Irishmen have been tried and found guilty of having committed a riot in St. Giles, on Sunday the 3d of June. One of the witnesses, the beadle of the parish, stated, that there were 1000 Irishmen fighting, and brickbats flew about just like crows.

On the 13th of June the king gave his anniversary entertainment to the Juvenile Branches of the nobility, gentry, and persons of distinction.

Several splendid entertainments have lately been given by the nobility. The Duke of Wellington gave one at his house in Piccadilly, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

A painful and interesting discussion has taken place in the House of Lords on the conduct of one of the prelates of the established church.

Letters from Bombay, state, that twenty ships have been taken up by the vigilant Governor, on board of which 6000 troops are embarked, destined to the Persian Gulph, to repair the disaster suffered by the surprise of the detachment left by Sir Wm. Keir under the direction of a young man.

Accounts have been received at St. Petersburg, from Billingshausen, who commands the Russian expedition for the discovery of a continent at the South. In lat. 56, he discovered three islands covered with snow; and one of them was a volcano from which a vast body of smoke issued. Captain B. states that he found no trace of an Austral Continent; but even supposing one to exist, he is of opinion that it must be so covered with snow as to be completely inaccessible.

General Count Stackelberg has been deputed Ambassador Extraordinary, by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to attend at the Coronation of his Majesty.

His Serene Highness Prince Paul Esterhazy, sen. is deputed by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, to attend his Majesty's Coronation. He was to have left Vienna on the 15th, on his way to England.

There is nothing in the English papers, confirming the report about the death of Bonaparte, unless it be the following from the Guardian of the 17th June:—There was a story on the Exchange, on Wednesday, that Bonaparte is dead, which had some effect on the funds.

Norway.—The Differences between the Norwegian Diet, and the King of Sweden continue.

NORFOLK, July 17.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this place, dated

St. Thomas, July 1, 1821.

"We have received intelligence of La Guyra and the city of Carracas having been again captured by the Patriot corps under General Bermudez, a number of emigrants arrived here from La Guyra on the 28th ult. in the English schooner Waterloo, who report that place to have been evacuated, and at the time the

vessel sailed, not forty persons were found in it."

From the St. Thomas Times of June 29.

St. THOMAS, June 29.

The fast-sailing schooner Waterloo arrived here on Tuesday last from La Guyra, in the extraordinary quick passage of four days, bringing over several emigrants, from whom we learn that accounts had been received there of the advance of the independent troops under the command of General Bermudez, and their occupation of the suburbs of Carracas, while, at the same time, the royalists were in the city. Such being the posture of affairs up to the latest advices, it was therefore concluded the former had entered the Gapitol, and that the king's troops had retreated into the interior. In consequence of those events, and that of numbers of the Blacks having espoused the cause of the Independents, the Commandant of La Guyra came to the resolution of evacuating it, which was accordingly done on Friday last, when not a single individual was permitted to remain behind. The garrison and inhabitants having been received on board the vessels in the harbour, the whole got under weigh, and (with the exception of the Waterloo, and three vessels bound to Curacao) proceeded to Puerto Cabello, under convoy of a Spanish frigate.

We have been put in possession of bulletins Nos. 1, 2, & 3, of the Independent Army of Operations before Coro, previous to its capture; and should they contain any particulars of that event, with which our readers have not already been made acquainted, we will give the translation of their contents in our next.

By an article under the Curacao head, our readers will perceive that a general engagement was on the eve of taking place between the main armies of the contending parties on the Maine; that such a taken place we have no advices, but ere this it is highly probable that a battle has been fought.

The Congress of Columbia was installed on the 6th May last in Rosario de Cacuata.

The people of Paraguana, on the Venezuelan coast, declared themselves free and proclaimed their Independence on the night of the 3d May, without the least accident having occurred on the occasion.

CURACOA, June 16.

The bulletin No. 3, of the Independent Army of Operations against Coro, which was taken on the 11th May, without any loss by the Independents, states that Lieut. Colonel Yehauspe, who had fled to the interior, returned with his division of 250 men to embrace the cause of Columbia.

The arrivals during the week from Puerto Cabello bring accounts from thence to the 9th inst. It appears that General Morales arrived at Valencia from Carracas, on the evening of Sunday last, accompanied by the regiment from Burgos, and the cavalry with which he entered Carracas. The Columbian forces had advanced as far as San Carlos, where, it is stated, Bolivar and Paer had formed a junction. No general engagement had taken place up to this date of the last advices, but the Spaniards were concentrating all their forces, and the letters add, "an action was momentarily expected to take place, which probably would decide the fate of the province."

Extract of a letter from Santa Marta, dated the 2d of May.

"The Governor of Carthagena, previously to the armistice being broken, despatched to Candamo, Captains Perez, and Herrera, with fifty soldiers of Leon, and other forces, conveyed by five vessels of war, for the purpose of surprising the Independent forces in Lovioa, on the coast of Carthagena, and burning their gunboats and villages. They were received after disembarkation, by the Independents at the point of the bayonet, leaving 84 dead, and a much greater number of prisoners. All the flotilla, consisting of 41 boats, were taken. This news caused such consternation in Carthagena, that the troops mutinied twice, and various persons of respectability in that place were confined."

Extract of a letter communicated for the Wilmington (Del.) Watchman, dated Havana, June 28.

"Since yesterday morning, the good people here have been in a state of no little alarm, by a despatch from Vera Cruz, requiring a reinforcement

from this city of two regiments of soldiers to defend the place; and many of the Royal troops had deserted and gone over to the patriots; such is their situation, that they do not think the shipping by taking their crews to defend the town; and even a ship laden with 600,000 dollars is detained in port, by the crew being taken for the defence of the place. It is said that there are 25,000,000 in money and property at Vera Cruz, belonging to merchants and citizens residing here, which will all be lost if the place falls into the hands of the Patriots. The Chamber of Commerce is called, and are to meet this afternoon to determine what is to be done under present circumstances."

SAVANNAH, July 10.

Horrid Murder.—About midnight on Sunday last, a white man named Saunders, living 17 miles up the Augusta road, was shot dead in his house by a negro fellow, supposed to belong to a Mr. Brown, in or about August, and known by the name of Essex. Mr. Saunders was called to the back door by the fellow, and as he opened it he received the contents of a musket or fowling piece into his head, and dropped dead on the bed from whence he had just risen, and where lay his wife and three infant children.

On Mrs. Saunders' screaming, the fellow who had entered the house, seized her by the throat, and seating her on a bench, threatened that she should share the fate of her husband, if she stirred or made the least noise; and in this situation she was obliged to remain for a quarter of an hour, while he was searching for plunder. He first secured well the outer door, opening into the public road, then lit a fire from a smoking pot that was in the house, and with the greatest coolness and deliberation, proceeded on his search for money. Finding but two dollars he became enraged against the terrified woman, and threatened her with instant death if she did not discover more, or tell him where the pocket book was. She however, found them empty, and then demanded "the two watches," and with these and the two dollars departed through the back door.

The poor woman, whose agony for her husband's melancholy fate had been absorbed in the terror that she instantly excited for her own life and that of her sleeping children, was not left a prey to the dreadful feelings which the scene before her was calculated to inspire.

The murderer is well known on the Augusta road, and it is believed will soon be apprehended. The circumstances must stimulate to extraordinary vigilance in pursuing him. He is a stout made man, and is supposed to be the same who knocked a black boy off his horse and robbed him of his saddle bags the afternoon before. He is said to have been recently employed on the middle ground road of Effingham county, in repairing a house for Low, Wallace & Co. A distressed widow says, that she had seen him before, and that he stopped at her house not long since, when she supposes he discovered the watches hanging over the chimney-piece.

So horrid a transaction has seldom occurred in our community, and we sincerely hope, that before this time the murderer is in the hands of justice.—Rep.

Quick Work.—The Alexandria (Mississippi) Herald, of June 10, states, that "on Thursday evening, the 7th of that month, Nat. a negro man, the property of Mr. P. Bond, of that town, was murdered by Bob, a slave belonging to William Wall, Esq. Bob was tried on Monday last, by the Parish Judge and four of the most respectable citizens of that parish, found guilty, and ordered to be hanged on Thursday following, which was accordingly done." Would such an extraordinary despatch in the proceedings of so important a case, have taken place if a white man had committed the murder?

Commercial Ad.

Melancholy occurrence.—On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Charles Wharton, jun. and his lady rode out to the country, and took with them a child about five weeks old—in their absence, a black girl, aged fourteen years, who had resided in their house only three weeks, put a quantity of laudanum into the bottle out of which the child was usually fed; on their return, the mother took the bottle, and gave, as she supposed, nourishment to her infant; immediately after the