

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW YORK July 5.

Latest from England.

The packet ship *Nestor*, Captain Macy arrived here yesterday morning, sailed from Liverpool on the first of June. The price of American produce had undergone no material change. The news of the most interest is from Turkey. Constantinople is a scene of disturbance and massacre. The grand seignor, to revenge the insurrection in his northern provinces, has had recourse to the most dreadful reprisals. The patriarch has been strangled and four archbishops have been massacred. The departure of such foreign ministers as wished to leave the capital, is said to have been stopped. Some letters say that such is the rage of the Turks against the Greeks, that the government cannot restrain them. The most blood-thirsty are said to be the Asiatic troops, who come by forced marches, and are guilty of unbounded cruelties to the Greek inhabitants. They plunder, murder, and drag away the women and girls, and nobody is able to check their daily increasing disorder.

The Dragoman of the Porte, and 19 other Greeks have been decapitated or hanged in the course of one day.

It is stated that the lady of the British Ambassador at Constantinople had been grossly insulted, and that an English sailor had been shot by a Turk on board of a vessel in the harbour.

Letters from Trieste of the 11th of May say, that a Greek priest had arrived at Laybach, and requested an audience of the emperor of Austria which had been denied him.

Nine persons have been thrown into prison by the British government at Corfu, for petitioning his majesty to take into consideration the manner in which they are at present governed; one of those arrested, since escaped and is coming to England.

The queen's birthday was celebrated in different parts of England. In Newcastle it was observed as a holiday, the ships in the harbour displaying a profusion of colors.

A most extraordinary fraud has lately been detected by the government. Sovereigns to a great extent have been counterfeited, by casting platinum with gold, the specific gravity of the two metals being nearly equal. In melting down some sovereigns, the platinum was detected at the bottom of the crucible.

Several circumstances have taken place since the queen's trial calculated to increase instead of diminishing the original enthusiasm in her favor. The doubts then entertained with respect to her permanent residence in England have vanished, and the persecution which she continues to suffer from the ministerial press must excite indignation in every generous breast.

Several extensive failures have recently taken place in Manchester.

SPAIN.

MADRID May, 10.

It is much to be feared that the assassination of Vinuesa is but the prelude to acts of ferocity which will stain our revolution with blood. There are two other facts which I can certify, and which must inspire equal horror.

In the last bull-fight, a trumpeter, well known for his liberalism, was placed near a person violently in favour of the contrary party. A dispute arose between them, caused by this divergence of opinion, and the latter taking a knife from his pocket, stabbed the trumpeter twice, who fell dead on the spot.

The second fact is this: in the environs of Aranda de Duero, some monks assembled in a little wood, where they concerted measures to form a band of partisans. The magistrate being informed of it, the national guard of Aranda was sent out to seize them, and in fact arrested them; but instead of taking them to the town as prisoners, they tied them to trees, set fire to the wood and burnt them alive.

THE GREEKS.

FRANKFORT, May 15.

Numerous detachments of Greeks continually arrive in Moldavia and Wallachia, and augment the force under the command of prince Ypsilanti. The chief is abundantly provided with money, and pays his soldiers largely at Bucharest he was joined by 1000 young Greeks, relatives of wealthy families, principally from Vienna, Auda and Odessa. Many European regiments have deserted their corps and entered the Greek service.

We learn also from Transylvania, that the subjects of Russia, serving with the Greek insurgents, have not yet obeyed the order of their government, requiring their return to Russia. In eight days, which had expired. On the contrary, it appears that a new Greek corps lately organized at Jassy

has marched to join the army of prince Ypsilanti. There appear to have been some sanguinary actions in the Morea, and we are assured that the Turkish troops have been repulsed.

VIENNA, May 10.

"The affairs of Turkey are drawing to a close. The Ottoman army has taken the field sooner than was expected. Its vanguard advanced, on the 19th of April, from Fockar to Brails. The Greeks immediately fell back. The next day the Seraskier himself made a general reconnaissance at the head of a corps of 8,000 men, and the Greeks again fell back some leagues. Ypsilanti and Theodore bear such a violent hatred to each other, that it would not be surprising if they came to blows. One of them has about 3 or 4000 men, the other 10 or 12,000. All these troops are half naked and unarmed; they subsist only by pillage, which they exercise with a degree of ferocity that makes no difference between friends and enemies.

We received the following details from Hungary: On the 19th ult. the Turks pushed a reconnaissance towards Galacz. The vanguard of the Greeks, about 700 men, fell back on the main body. The Turks, who were 4,000 strong, not only did not advance, but retired into their fortress of Brails. On the 21st the whole Ottoman corps of 8,000 men, commanded by a Pacha who is lately arrived from Constantinople, again advanced on the road to Galacz. The Greeks retreated, partly into the fortress, where they have a numerous garrison, and partly on board their fleet, which is stationed near that place. The Turks have contented themselves with occupying the country three or four leagues round Brails.

"As for Ypsilanti, after quitting Bucharest, on the 13th of April, where he left a garrison, it seems that he marched to the Danube, persisting in his project of making an irruption into Bulgaria, where he expects to find numerous partisans.

The Patriot.

"Not for himself, but for his country."

SATURDAY, JULY 21.

Appointment by the Surveyor General

JAMES HARRIS, Esq. to be Deputy Surveyor General in and for the County of Centre.

Sudden Death.

On Tuesday of last week we had a smart shower of rain in this place, accompanied with heavy thunder. It was succeeded by an uncommon cold. Next day the adjacent fields, woods, and roads, were strewn with myriads and millions of the dead bodies of certain emigrants, who lately visited these parts, in vast numbers; supposed originally to have come from Egypt, that country so much famed in sacred and profane, and in ancient and modern history. It is said their ancestors first settled there during the reign of PHARAOH, who, it is supposed, built the Pyramids of the bricks made by the Israelites. They appeared to be greatly attached to the ancient legitimate dynasty. This was indicated by their unceasingly invoking the name of this celebrated monarch, who, with his army was drowned in the Red Sea. During their short-lived existence among us, our fields and forests, our gardens and orchards, our mountains and valleys, constantly and incessantly resounded with the hoarse murmur of PHARAOH—PHARAOH—PHARAOH. It is probable they were driven out of the land of their nativity by some new sect of Jacobines or Carbonari, that may have sprung up their lately and expelled the legitimate sovereign, and his devoted faithful subjects, without permission of the holy alliance. Some say that they observed them at intervals, exclaiming, after Pharaoh, Pharaoh, EGYPT—EGYPT—EGYPT with bewailing and doleful moans. Not one of those melancholy strangers are now to be seen alive, and a dead silence prevails over our fields and forests. "Not a sound is to be heard" save that which proceeds from the feathered songsters. Whether those strangers died of a broken heart, caused by their being exiled from their

natal soil, or were chilled to death by the cold, is not yet determined. Before their exit they had begun to make a settlement by deadening a considerable number of trees. They squatted down upon vast bodies of land, claimed by foreign land-jobbers, and others, without enquiring about the title.—They, no doubt, intended to hold by improvement. If they had continued to hold possession this might have occasioned a good many ejections to have issued, and produced a fine harvest for our gentleman of the bar: but their sudden demise has superseded the necessity of this, and they having left no legal representatives, nor assets upon which to administer, actions of trespass for the damages they have committed, cannot be supported.

These transitory visitors, who sought protection in our free country, which is an asylum for "the oppressed and distressed of people of all nations under heaven, are called—LOCUSTS

Extract of a letter from Curacao, dated June 14.

"The day after I last wrote you we received an account of the re-occupation of Laguyra by the royalists, but they must yield it back to the first appearance of a competent force, as all the batteries and works of defence have been destroyed, the result of the Bermudez irruption into Caraccas.—All the accounts from Colombia are most favorable to the Patriots, who are likely to fight the great battle with a superior force, and with every prospect of success. Bolivar united with Paez is 9000 strong near to Valencia. In this division is included 1500 native cavalry of Paez, whose extraordinary exploits appear almost a romance. 700 of the British, and something over 300 of the Irish legion, with the Albion regiment, called by the President "Conquerors of Bayaca. Bermudez has 2600 near to Barcelona, & within two days march of Caraccas.—Urdeneta in Coro, preparing to join Bolivar, has 6000. There are some minor corps, but should the royalists stand and risk a general action, it is supposed that Bolivar will commence the fight with about 18000 choice troops; the royalists not near so many. The expected march of Bermudez into the city of Caraccas induced the royalists to divide their force, which gained a point for the patriots. From the best information I can obtain, I think I have rather than overstated the numerical strength of the patriots, in which I have not included the division under Montilla before Carthagena, but have confined myself to the army proposed to meet the Spaniards in the expected general battle. The old Spaniards are every day flying from the Main; they consider their cause hopeless."

From the London Times May, 15.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

The queen last night honored this theatre with her presence to see the tragedy of *Marino Falieri*. The audience were delighted at the unexpected appearance of her majesty and received her with shouts of applause. When the enthusiasm had in some degree subsided, there was a general call for the air of *God save the queen*. The actors, instead of paying a prompt obedience were deaf to the loyal summons, and presumed to go on with the play contrary to all precedent in cases of royal visits, and contrary in this particular case, to all sense of decency, propriety and gentlemanly feeling. Their resistance naturally provoked the audience, and some foolish persons threw some orange peel on the stage. Mr. Wallack, whose personal identity and consciousness were probably merged in the factitious dignity of the Venetian officer, came forward, and in the lofty tone with which it is his cue to address the Venetian senate, insulted the generous feelings of a loyal British assembly, by asking what they meant by their demand of a customary token of respect to a royal visitor. Such a question from such a quarter, of course augmented instead of quieting the noise; and the song of "God save the queen" became general and overwhelming. The play went on in dum show till the manager, Mr. Elliston appeared; and after a preface that took away much of the merit of his compliance, announced that the national anthem should be sung as soon as the performers could be collected. The last act of the tragedy was then performed, and as soon as it was over the whole corps came forward and sang "God save the king" the audience as usual adding the queen. Her majesty acknowledged with great grace and dignity the generous loyalty of the people, and showed by her expressive manner, that she

was as grateful for the persevering kindness of the public, as she had been calmly disdainful of the petty slight attempted to be put on her by the players. She looked in excellent health and spirits, and was dressed with great taste and elegance. Her majesty left the house before the farce was over, amidst the most enthusiastic cheers from all parts of the house. Her visit to the theatre was quite unexpected, so that the hearty welcome which she received from every class of miscellaneous audience, promiscuously collected is a sure criterion of the estimation in which her majesty is held by the sound-headed and sound hearted people of England, in spite of all the base arts which we know to be even at this moment at work in every quarter to heap further wrongs on the most injured woman that either history or fable ever described.

Prince Ypsilanti has addressed a letter, dated from his head quarters at Roman, March 17, to the metropolitan, the bishops and the boyars, in which he states that as the Greeks have taken up arms to establish, and defend their national rights, they will regard the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia as brethren, and declares their persons and property shall be inviolably respected.

The Journal of Rome of the 3d of May, contains the following, dated Ancona 24th April:

"Very recent advices from Epirus announce that the famous Ali Pacha of Janina, has been killed by his secretary."

General Pepe has published a memorial, in which he declares that in the affairs of Rieti, he was the only Neapolitan who durst look the Austrians in the face.

Accounts from the frontiers of Moldavia, as late as April 18, state that the emperor Alexander had fixed a term of seven days for the dissolution of the Greek corps, formed by Ypsilanti, in Moldavia and Wallachia, and for the return of those who are Russian subjects. Up to the 16th the order had not been obeyed.

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN.—MR. MONCK had two questions to put to ministers, relative to the appearance of the queen at the approaching ceremony of the coronation. First, whether any additional expense would be required for the coronation of the queen. He had heard that seats were provided for princesses at the coronation, but no place for her majesty; and that the name of that illustrious lady, as connected with the approaching ceremony was altogether omitted. He could not give credit to a rumour so scandalous to government. Ministers must know that her majesty was as much queen, as his majesty was king of this country. Any vote however large would be well received by the public, if properly applied: but, if the public money was intended to be applied to the views and purposes of party; if it was to be applied not in a manner that would throw general lustre on the royal festival, but for the purpose of vexing, humbling, and degrading the queen, in that case he was certain that the money would not be granted with the good will of the public; a grant so applied would be unacceptable to the country; and a grand and solemn ceremony would lose much of its grace and lustre in the eyes of the nation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the \$100,000 already voted would cover the expenses already foreseen.

MR. BENNET said it had been the practice of that house in former times to make grants and grievances go together. This practice might be revived on this subject with advantage. The house had been charged by James I. with sending an oyez! through the country to collect grievances, but it was this oyez! that the country owed its liberties.

LORD LONDONDERRY said that he did not know that it was a grievance that the queen should not be crowned. It required an act of the crown to enable her to be crowned. He and other advisers of the crown were not prepared to advise the king to take the steps which were necessary before her majesty could take part in the ceremonial. If the honorable member or any other gentleman were prepared to revive the dying or rather the dead embers of the painful controversy in which the country was lately involved, they must take upon themselves the responsibility of their indiscretion.

MR. BROUGHAM said he would abstain from entering at large upon the question, but begged to protest against being supposed to assent to the principle that the queen had not a right to be crowned.

THE KING'S CORONATION ROBES.

These robes, together with the robes of the royal dukes, are finished, and are to be seen by those who can

obtain an order from persons high in office at Carlton palace. The train is made of crimson velvet, seven yards in length, and will be borne by seven persons. It is embroidered with a deep gold border, interspersed with roses of gold, and here and there a plume of feathers in silver, which give it a pleasing relief. It is lined throughout with ermine, which was purchased for the occasion in France, and originally intended to adorn the coronation of Louis XVIII. The underdress and the dramatic robes are entirely covered with silver and gold, and are extremely massive and costly; indeed it is doubted if his majesty's health and strength will enable him to sustain, for the requisite length of time the enormous weight of the whole dress. The robes of the royal dukes are likewise splendid, but, of course, less expensively decorated, than those of the king.

A Hamburgh mail has arrived this morning without adding much to the stock of foreign intelligence we had previously received. Paris papers of Wednesday had reached us by express, by which we had accounts from Vienna dated May 12th. By these accounts we find that the news from Laybach varies from day to day; and even on the same day is differently stated. In one article it is said that the emperor Alexander will leave Laybach to-morrow, and that the emperor of Austria will leave it after receiving a deputation from the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, on the 13th. On the other hand we learn from a private letter of the same date, that though it had been stated with sufficient probability, that the conferences at Laybach were concluded, considerations of high importance decided otherwise. The congress as we mentioned yesterday, was understood to be prolonged, and consequently the residence of the emperors of Austria and Russia, and the ministers of great powers at Laybach may yet be of some duration. This intelligence has opened a large field for political conjecture, and given circulation to a multitude of reports, every one more contradictory than the other.

Accounts from Constantinople, dated the 10th, state, according to these papers, that the Grand Vizier is deposed, and Benduli Ali Pashaw appointed his successor. The Porte, it is said, is making vigorous preparations against the insurgents, and the new Grand Vizier is soon expected, and is to bring with him numerous troops from Asia. Through the same communication from Vienna, to which we have alluded, we learn that letters from St. Petersburg confirm the reports of extraordinary movements in the Russian armies, which are concentrating on different points, and that the imperial guard has definitely left the capital and marched towards the frontiers.

By recent accounts received in England direct from Zante, we are informed that no fewer than 15,000 Greek refugees, from the Morea chiefly, have thrown themselves on the protection and humanity of the Ionian government, and that a revolution had taken place in the island of Hydra, one of the richest in the Archipelago, inhabited wholly by Greeks, and to which the greatest number of vessels under that flag belong.

The following letter contains some important news regarding the state of popular feeling in Spain. It seems that new insurrections have broken out in Murcia.

PARIS, May 20.

"The news from Madrid is of a very serious character. Two couriers arrived here late yesterday morning, bringing accounts of very alarming insurrections having broken out in Murcia, in the capital of which it is said about fifty persons have lost their lives. All events are exaggerated here; but I believe what I have stated above is the extent of the evil in that quarter at present. The Guerrillas in all parts augment rapidly, and Madrid itself is in a state of ferment and uneasiness not to be described. The king, if we may rely on the last letters of the 10th instant, is about to quit the capital and its neighborhood for Toledo, or some other place where he can be in greater security.

On the 9th there were some serious disturbances, which the ministry had no power to suppress. The life of the king was threatened, but the guards remain faithful and render him secure. Our papers here are not allowed to publish half the matters of importance coming from Spain. There is a report that L'Empeccido has been detected, but this wants confirmation, especially as the last news stated that Merino had retired.

SPANISH AMERICA.

A question of an interesting nature is at present agitated in Madrid, of the nature and progress of which but little has hitherto transpired. It is a negotiation between Spain and those colonies which still acknowledge her