

Yenne Laybach immediately to return to Vienna.

Private letters from Spain state that Merino has been taken; his own accomplices delivered him to general Espartero.

The accounts from Constantinople and Bucharest for so many days past are involved in obscurity.

Accounts from Constantinople, dated the 10th ult., state that the Grand Vizier is deposed and Boudan Ali Pashaw appointed his successor. A letter from Constantinople, of April 25, gives a dreadful picture of the state of that capital. The insurrection of the Archipelago is confirmed; the Porte is particularly alarmed at that in Candia.

A letter from Cattara, of the 1st May, states, that the whole Peloponnesus has thrown off the Turkish yoke, and there has been a bloody battle near Amphi, between the Greeks and the Turks, in which both parties fought with desperate valor; the Greeks were completely victorious; their loss amounted to 800 men, and that of the Turks 6000.

Extract of a letter dated Trieste, May 11.

By a vessel from Constantinople we have intelligence from thence to the 27th ult.—Many of the principal Greeks in the city have been arrested and put to death. Among them were the Patriarch and four Bishops, who were executed on the 23d, before the Greek Church, by order of the Turkish government. News had been received that the insurgents of Wallachia and Moldavia are hopeless of all support from Russia, and, knowing also that the intrigues of the parsons in the capital had wholly failed, were laying down their arms, and acquiescing quietly in the yoke they had attempted to shake off. In the Morea, on the contrary, rebellion was in full activity, though little fear was entertained of its ultimate reduction.

Letters from Peter-burg confirm the reports of extraordinary movements in the Russian armies, which are concentrating on different points. The imperial guard has definitively left that capital, and marched towards the frontiers.

Accounts from Rome, of the 12th of May, state, that the prince of Calabria had arrived there to escort his royal father home to Naples. They were to take their departure on the 14th.

A second letter from the King to the people is just published. The 24th edition of the first letter is also ready for delivery.

The committee of the House of Commons on trade have come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to permit his Majesty's subjects to carry on trade and traffic, directly and circuitously, between any ports within the limits of the East India Company's Charter (except the dominions of the Emperor of China) and any port or ports beyond the limits of the said Charter, belonging to any state or countries in amity with his Majesty.

We regret to perceive, by a proclamation issued by the Lord Justices of Ireland, (in the absence of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,) that the barony of Galway, in the county of Kerry, and the barony of Upper Osnary, in the Queen's county, are nearly in a state approaching to rebellion; so much so, that the peace preservation act has been put in force in those districts.

Intelligence from Madrid to the 7th of May, represent that city to be full of anarchy and confusion, that serious apprehensions were entertained of a general commotion. The government appeared unable to check the violence of the mob. The King had placed much confidence in the exertions of Gen. Morillo to restore tranquility in New Castile, and was greatly shocked when the general tendered his resignation, which however was not accepted.

Letters from Bayonne, say the liberaux of Galicia, have succeeded in obtaining the arrest of nearly 800 persons, anti-constitution alists.

The king's coronation robes are finished and were exhibited.

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 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, April 21.

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

Insurrections are manifesting itself in various quarters in Spain. The general ferment at Carthagea was very great. At Algebras arrests were common.

General Pepe has published a memorial, in which he declares that in the affair of Bisti, he was the only Neapolitan who durst lock the Austrians in the face.

Accounts from the frontiers of Moldavia as late as April 18, state 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.

A question had been put in the House of Commons on the night of the 21st of May whether the Queen would be invited to the coronation. The Marquis of Londonderry explicitly declared that Ministers did not intend to advise his Majesty to sanction any act of the Crown to authorise the coronation of her Majesty, and without such act (being indubitably a prerogative of the Monarch to grant or withhold it as he may deem fit) her Majesty cannot participate in the ceremony. Mr. Brougham protested against the validity of this doctrine.—Courier.

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.—Sunday.

The news brought 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 above fifty persons have lost their lives. All the reports 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

repress. 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'Espanola has been defeated, but this wants confirmation, especially as the last news stated that Merino had retired."

New York, July 3.

The packet ship Nestor, Capt. Maxy, 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 confusion. The grand Seigneur, to revenge the insurrection in his northern provinces, has had recourse to the most dreadful reprisals. The Greek 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 Corin, for petitioning in 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 platina with gold, the specific gravity of the two metals being nearly equal. In melting down some sovereigns, the platina 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.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER, MAY 29. Declaration of the allied sovereigns at Laybach. Circular of the Russian government to the different courts of Europe.

At a late hour this morning we received the Paris papers of Saturday, from which we hasten to make the following important extracts. We have neither time nor space for comment.

Laybach, May 21. At the moment when the congress separated, the following document was published, in the name of the courts of Austria, Prussia and Russia:

DECLARATION. Europe is acquainted with the motives of the resolution taken by the allied sovereigns to suppress conspiracies and to terminate disorders, which menaced the existence of that general peace, the establishment of which had cost so many efforts and so many sacrifices.

At the very moment when their generous objects were accomplished in the kingdom of Naples, a rebellion of a still more odious character, if possible, burst forth in Piedmont.

Neither the one which had, for so many generations, united the reigning house of Savoy with the people, nor the benefits of an enlightened government, administered by a wise prince, and under paternal laws, nor the sad prospect of calamities to which the country was exposed, could restrain the disaffected from their designs.

The plan of a general subversion was prepared. In this combination against the repose of nations, the conspirators of Piedmont had their part assigned them. They were eager to perform it.

The throne and the state were betrayed; oaths were violated; military honor tarnished; and the contempt of every duty soon produced the scourge of every disorder.

Every where the pestiferous exhibit the same character, every where, one uniform spirit directed these fatal revolutions.

Not being able to assign plausible motives in their justification, nor to obtain national support to maintain them, it was in false doctrines that these contrivers of anarchy sought an apology; they founded, upon criminal associations, a still more criminal hope. In their eyes, the salutary supremacy of the laws was a yoke which must be destroyed. They renounced those sentiments which are inspired by a true love of one's country, and substituting, for known duties, arbitrary and undefined pretences for a universal change in the constituent principles of society, they prepared endless disasters for the world.

The allied sovereigns saw the dangers of this conspiracy in all their full extent, but they had also discovered the real weakness of the conspirators, in spite of their veil of declamation and deceit. Experience has verified their anticipations. The resistance which legitimate authority has encountered has been useless, and crime has disappeared at the sight of the sword of justice.

It is not to accidental causes; it is not even to the conduct of men who behaved so ill in the hour of battle, that this easy success should be attributed. It has resulted from a more consoling principle; from one more worthy of attention.

Providence struck, with terror, the consciences of men so guilty; and the censure of the public, whose fate was compromised by these art fevers of mischief, caused the arms to fall from their hands.

Solely employed to contend with and to put down rebellion, the allied forces, far from pursuing any exclusive interests, have arrived to the aid of the people who were subjugated, and the people themselves have regarded the employment of those troops as a support in favor of their liberty, not as an

aggression upon their independence. From that moment the war ceased; from that moment the friendly states of those powers which ever wished any thing but their tranquility and their prosperity.

In the midst of these grave occurrences, and in a situation thus delicate, the allied sovereigns, in concert with the king of the two Sicilies, and the king of Sardinia, have judged it indispensable to adopt temporary measures of precaution, indicated by prudence, and called for by the general good.—The allied troops, whose presence was necessary for the restoration of order, have been placed in suitable positions, solely for the purpose of protecting the free exercise of legitimate authority, and to assist it in preparing, under this aspect, those benefits which may efface every vestige of such portentous misfortunes.

The justice and disinterestedness which have prevailed in the deliberations of the allied monarchs, will always continue to regulate their policy. In future, as during the past, they will ever prescribe to themselves the preservation of the independence and of the rights of each state, such as they are recognized and defined by existing treaties.—The issue, even of such an alarming crisis, will, under the auspices of Providence, become the consolidation of that peace, which the enemies of the people attempted to destroy, and the stability of an order of things which will secure to nations their repose and prosperity.

Filled with these sentiments, the allied sovereigns, in terminating the conferences a Laybach, have wished to announce to the world the principles by which they have been nominated. They are determined never to abandon them; and all the friends of order will constantly see and find in their union a sure safeguard against the enterprises of anarchy.

It is for this purpose that their imperial and royal majesties have ordered their ministers plenipotentiary to sign and publish the present declaration.

METTERNICH, DE VINCENT, KRUSEMARK, NESSLERODE, CAPO D'ISTRIA, POZZO DI BORGIO.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, JULY 6. By the fast sailing ship Cortes, Capt. De Cost, which arrived yesterday morning the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 4th, and London to the 8th of June. They turned up intelligence of importance.

The subjects before the British Parliament excited so little interest that a quorum could not be formed [what will the dispassionate Editor of the National Gazette say to this?] on the 5th of June, only 40 members having attended that day in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons, on May 31, Mr. Stuart Wortley asked whether the Declaration of the Allies, as given in the newspapers, was authentic; and Lord Lowndery replying in the affirmative, Mr. Wortley, amidst considerable cheering, declared that the principles it avowed were highly objectionable to British liberty, and gave notice of a motion on the subject for Tuesday next.

LONDON, JUNE 2. Spanish America.—A question of an interesting nature is about being 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 supremacy, for a better form of government than they have hitherto enjoyed. We subjoin an extract from a letter, received yesterday from Madrid, on this subject, written by one of the deputies, to the Spanish Cortes from Mexico, and which contains the most correct as well as the most recent information that has been received of the progress made in the negotiation:—

Madrid, May 14. I have already informed you that, on the motion of Count Turrea, a special commission has been named, to propose the means of terminating the differences between Spain and America. In this commission, I have the pleasure of bearing a part, and am not without hope of seeing its object fulfilled. There have been several private meetings of the American deputies; and all agree in the necessity of according distinct legislatures to the trans-Atlantic dominions, reserving the executive power to the King, and rendering the administration of justice independent. We have a strong party among the deputies for the home provinces who give us their support; but they require that the Infantas of Spain should assume the regency of the countries in question. A similar idea is entertained by the Mexican deputies. It is not going too far also to say that the King and the ministers in some degree espouse our cause.—Those who have held the high office of Viceroy and other commands in America have been consulted; and they accord in the general expediency of granting our claim. Folice, the minister of the ultra marine provinces, has had several interviews with the king on the subject. Yesterday all the ministers went up to communicate with him; and we have the satisfaction of learning the expression of the King's opinion, that the time is arrived when the question may with propriety be entertained. Last night the commission assembled for the first time. The ministers were present; and so important was the affair considered, that nearly half the members of the Cortes attended, although a sitting of that assembly was then held. After much debate, we voted, unanimously, as the first basis, that there should be legislative bodies in America. To night the commission will continue its sittings for the discussion of the other basis, in which we trust to experience a favorable result, though we shall certainly have difficulties to encounter."

Madrid, March 18. A letter from Cattara, of May 1, states, that the whole Peloponnesus has thrown off the Turkish yoke, and that there has been a bloody battle near Amphi, between the Greeks and the Turks, in which both parties fought with desperate valor; the Greeks were completely victorious; their loss amounted to 800 men, and that of the Turks to 6000.

A Greek woman, widow of a person of distinction who was beleaguered at Constantinople, accompanied by her only son and by her relations and friends, arrived at her expense, attacked the Citadel of Amphi, or Neopoli de Romanica, by sea, and made herself mistress of it; while three legions of cavalry advanced by land and occupied the town, after having defeated the Turks with great slaughter. Another battle, equally desperate, and with the same success to the Greeks, is stated to have taken place in the beautiful valley of Tempe.

CAPTURE OF LIMA.

New York, July 3.

The brig Lady's D-light, which arrived here yesterday afternoon in 17 days from Curacao, has brought the Editor of the National Advocate regular files of the Curacao Current to the 10th of June, containing the highly gratifying intelligence, that Lima had fallen into the hands of the Chilians. The particulars of this great event are contained in the Orinoco Courier of the 14th April, a file of which had been received at Curacao by the Editor of the Courant, who states that the fall of Lima was preceded by a signal victory obtained at Uri by the troops of Gen. San Martin, over the Spanish army, under vice king Pezuela, where the latter lost 1000 slain, 1600 prisoners, and among them a general of distinction, the count of Orelly. We entertain no doubt as to the accuracy of this intelligence. Previous accounts prepared us for the event, and we confidently anticipate from it results of the greatest magnitude, favorable to the entire emancipation of South America, and the total overthrow of the power of Spain.

By the same arrival, we have a confirmation of the re-occupation of Curacao and La Guayra by the royalists, who re-entered without any opposition by the Patriot troops. One account states, that Gen. Morales ordered all the women and children found in the place to be put to the sword, which the Editor of the Courant thinks very probable, considering the sanguinary character of the man. Both parties appear to have been concentrating their forces, previous to a general engagement, which was expected soon to take place and to decide the fate of Columbia. This accounts for the patriots withdrawing their forces from Curacao, and other places adjoining, without exhausting their strength by contending for their possession, which they will again obtain without a struggle, if they prove victorious in the approaching battle. They still occupy Maracaybo and Coro with a force of 6000 men. We never had any fears as to their final success. [National Adv.]

New York, July 2.

By the brig Lady's D-light we have received a Curacao paper of the 9th of June, from which we extract the following. The brig Eliza, Capt. Waring, arrived at Curacao on the 8th.

We are informed that Laguyra and Curacao were retaken from the Patriots, by the Royalists, about the 20th of April, without bloodshed. The rejoicings and splendid illuminations of the Patriots, we presume, have ere this been acted over again by those of the other party. All quiet to leeward, Maracaybo and Coro were in possession of the Patriots, whose forces at the latter place are about 600 strong.

Curacao, June 9.

His Majesty's brig Mercury, Capt. De Quarel, arrived on Wednesday morning, from Porto Cabello.

The arrivals during the week from Porto Cabello, bring accounts from thence to the 6th inst. It appears that Gen. Morales arrived at Valencia, from Curacao, on the evening of Sunday last, accompanied by the regiment of Burgos and the cavalry with which he entered Curacao. The Colombian forces had advanced as far as San Carlos, where, it is stated, Bolivar and Paez had formed a junction. No general engagement had taken place up to the date of the last advices, but the Spaniards were concentrating all their forces, and the letters add, that an action was momentarily expected to take place, which probably would decide the fate of the province.

The second battalion of Valencia, under Pereira, was left in Curacao to protect the capital. Lopez is stated to have continued the pursuit of Bernudez's division; but no accounts had been received of his having been successful in arresting his flight.

Most of the emigrants who lately fled from Curacao and La Guayra, and took refuge in Porto Cabello, are stated to have returned to their homes.

FROM FLORIDA.

Charleston, June 29.

By the sloop James, Capt. Vincent, arrived yesterday from St. Mary's, we learn that the ship Meteor, Capt. Glover, with troops, accompanied by the United States, schr. Porpoise, Lieut. Com'dr. Ramage, had returned to Fernandina from off St. Augustine, the Governor of that port not yet being ready to transfer his command to the American officers. It was understood that the Meteor and the Porpoise would sail again to-morrow for St. Augustine, the Commandant having signified his intention of surrendering the town on the 1st of July.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

OF BONAPARTE.—The last advices from St. Helena were to the 31st of March. At that time Bonaparte was indisposed; but not to such a degree as to cause the slightest apprehension for his life.

In case of the death of Bonaparte at St. Helena, his body is to be embalmed, and sent to England, to satisfy the world that no violence has been inflicted upon him.

An insurance company at Cadix, once took the Virgin Mary into formal copartnership, convening to set aside her portion of profits for the enrichments of her shrine in that city. Nor doubting that she would protect every vessel in which she had such a manifest interest, they underwrote ships of all sorts at such reduced rates, that in a few months the infatuated partners were all declared bankrupts.

WASHINGTON JULY 9.

Horrid Murder.—Yesterday morning was found, in the bushes by the side of the road leading from the Potomac Bridge to Alexandria, and not far from Sebastian Spring, the body of Mr. WM. SEEVER, a respectable merchant and grocer of this city. He was shot thro' the head, and had his throat cut! His pockets were empty—and were doubtless rifled. He had been to Alexandria to purchase goods, and was on his return; and it is supposed was shot about sunset, as the report of a gun or pistol is said to have been heard about that time. May swift justice overtake the foul murderers! The bloody deed was committed in the county of Alexandria, and it is earnestly hoped the people there will be able to trace the miscreants.—We have not heard all the circumstances; but suspicions are abroad as to the perpetrators of this deed, it being supposed there were more than one. We are sorry to say that Mr. S. has left a wife and several children, to bear most heavily the shock of this atrocious crime, which a just Providence will not permit to pass unpunished.—Nat. Int.

The Gazette. WINCHESTER: SATURDAY, July 14th, 1821. PRICE OF STOCKS. U. States Bank, \$114 Virginia Bank, 89 Farmers' Bank, 93

The Ohio and Kentucky papers represent the pecuniary embarrassments of the people in their respective states as truly deplorable. That we were taken by surprise by the sudden and unexpected change in the posture of affairs within the last year or two, and were unprepared to meet the premature shock which we experienced in our pecuniary concerns no one will deny; but that it should ever have entered the heads of grave legislators,—men who ought to possess some knowledge of political economy, that the evils complained of could be cured by legislative interposition was truly wonderful, and was regarded by every reflecting mind as visionary and preposterous. Yet, notwithstanding this policy was so palpably at variance with the plainest dictates of common sense, and so repugnant to every principle of honesty and justice, the Legislatures of Ohio and Kentucky have been zealously employed in establishing Banks founded upon paper capital, and in passing Stay Laws, Property and Replevin Laws without number, with a view to alleviate the distress of the people! and what has been the consequence? The people have been plunged into tenfold deeper misery—a depreciated currency and a total loss of all confidence between man and man are a part of the many evils which have been entailed upon them by the unwise and inconsiderate measures of their rulers. In the great zeal of these sapient legislators to protect the unfortunate debtor, they have lost sight, altogether, of the honest creditor!—He, it would seem, has no rights, and is unworthy of any consideration!

How greatly ought the people of Virginia to prize the wisdom and firmness of their Legislature in refusing to stain their statute books with such wild, visionary schemes, as have disgraced the states of Ohio and Kentucky. We ardently hope that they will persevere in their wise and honest course, and continue to merit, as they richly deserve, the gratitude and thanks of their constituents.

From the Lexington Monitor.

The dissatisfaction we anticipated, in relation to the Bank of the Commonwealth, already begins to display itself. Meetings of the people have been held in several parts of the state, with a view to induce the governor to call the legislature, because, it is said, the new bank has not produced the good effects it was intended to produce. But it is time for the people to be undeceived. They cannot sit still and call for relief, and at the same time pay off their debts, and recover their former prosperity. It is out of the power of the Bank of the Commonwealth, and even of the "omnipotent" legislature itself, to make something out of nothing, or to render those men independent who are involved in debt and do not take the proper course to get out of it. The time, we trust, is not yet come, when those who are in debt are to be absolved from payment, by legislative acts, or when bank paper is, in violation of the constitution, to be made a legal tender.

We do not distinctly understand what is the object of those men who urge an immediate call of the legislature. Do they wish, as has been intimated by some, that the country should be deluged with more bank paper? If they do, let them look at our present condition, with a circulating medium nearly 50 per cent below the specie standard. Are these men so ignorant of political economy as not to perceive, that an increase of the quantity would only diminish the value of the bank notes in circulation, and that their rapid depreciation would soon sink them to nothing and throw them out of circulation entirely? Do they know likewise, that the existence of a paper medium in, which the people have not confidence, and which is not convertible into specie, has a direct tendency to throw gold and silver and their equivalents out of circulation, and to bring distress and ruin upon the country? Our condition at present is most alarming. What man is willing to lay by, even for a single week, the very best bank notes which are in current circulation among us... The farmer receives for his produce the trash which is called money, and the merchant is compelled to take it, or he can obtain nothing for his goods.—What then can he do with it? He cannot remit it to his Eastern correspondents for more goods. He must sacrifice one half of it, to convert it into specie and Eastern funds. Yet some men would urge the issuing of more paper! The only effect of so mad a step would be, to hasten the destruction of the whole, and quickly to reduce the quantity of our circulating medium to the amount of real money in the country.

Or is it the wish of those men to procure the passage of a property law, which may enable them to retain their real estate and other property, without being compelled to pay their debts? They should recollect however, that creditors have rights as well as debtors, and as almost every man in the community stands in the former as well as the latter relation, such a measure would be little calculated to produce effectual or general relief. To say nothing of the constitutionality or justice of such a scheme, it is better, far better, as a mere matter of expediency, for the man of large property to pay his debts even at the sacrifice of all he is worth, than for the poor mechanic, and industrious tradesman, to be kept out of their just dues, and to see their neighbors living in splendor at their expense.

Some perhaps are in favor of a suspension of executions or some further measure of procrastination. But, we ask, what benefit would result from it? Do they expect suspension to succeed suspension, so as to prevent the collection of debts altogether, or do they think, that, under such a system of procrastination, they would be better able to pay their debts a year hence, than they are at present.

We do not undertake to say that some improvement may not be suggested in our execution laws, but we are confident that no legislative act can remove the pressure, which we at present deplore. Things must be left to take their own course. Industry and economy must be universally resorted