

already taking their parts; and we foresee that the collision of sentiment and feeling will provoke a very angry temper in the country. No man who values the peace of society can contemplate the prospects before us without feelings of anxiety and even dismay."

MADRID, APRIL 11.

It is with much satisfaction that I have to inform you of something more than a mere prospect of the acknowledgement of the independence of South America, by the Spanish Government, which will, if admitted, put a stop to any further effusion of blood on the other side of the Atlantic. The negotiations which are going forward are of a very conciliating nature.

MAY 9.

One of the most important features in the Report of the Lord's Committee on Foreign Trade, is the declaration of the Committee in favour of an open trade from Canton to the foreign European markets.

"They are inclined to the opinion, that regulations might be established at Canton, either by placing the free trade of Canton under the superintendance of a Consul, or investing the principal servants of the Company with some authority over the seamen engaged in the free trade, by which any apprehension or inconvenience might be removed: and without interfering with the monopoly of the British market, enjoyed by the India Company, the British merchant might be safely admitted to a participation in a trade which has proved safe, lucrative, and capable of great improvement, in the hands of the foreign trader."

In conclusion the Committee state, that they had been informed by some members of his Majesty's Government, that a Bill was prepared to be submitted to Parliament last Session, for extending the private trade between India and Foreign Europe.

SUICIDE.—On Saturday afternoon a young gentleman of 18 years of age, of a respectable family, who would shortly have come to a fortune of £60,000 put a period to his existence at a Tavern in a court in Drury-lane. He was lately clerk to an attorney, but having taken a fancy to the stage, he joined a strolling company, and returned to town a short time ago, and took lodgings at the above hotel. He went to bed in good health on Friday night, and on Saturday, was found dead in his bed; several wounds having been inflicted on his breast by a dagger, and his head nearly severed from the body by a razor; a noosed rope was also found by the bed-side, with the play of "Romeo and Juliet," with the leaf turned down, where it is written, "Here will I set my everlasting rest." Coroner's Verdict—Insanity.

The following is a copy of a Treasury Letter, relating to the Exportation of Wine in Bottles:—

"Treasury Chambers, 21st April, 1821.

"Gentlemen—The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury having had under consideration the Petition of several Wine Dealers in the Port of Liverpool, praying to be allowed to export Wine to all parts of the world, in packages of three dozen bottles each; I am commanded by their Lordships to authorize you to allow the Drawback on Wine exported to his Majesty's possessions generally, in cases containing three dozen bottles each, by way of experiment for twelve months.

(Signed) "S. R. LUSHINGTON.
Commissioners of Customs."

MAY 11.

A private letter from Genoa, dated April 22, says the Duke of Genoa is to be King of Sardinia. His brother, Victor Emmanuel continues positive to his determination not to re-ascend the Throne. This City is to be the residence of the Court: at least within the last few days workmen have been employed without intermission in preparing the Royal Palace. Eighteen thousand Austrians still continue in possession of Alessandria, and the towns in its vicinity.

The following are extracts from a letter, dated Constantinople, March 24:—"The Greek Patriarch, in obedience to the commands of the Porte, assembled yesterday in the principal church the most distinguished individuals of the Greek communion, and read to them a Firman, in which the Grand Seigneur charges Michel Suzzo, Prince of Moldavia, with high treason, and pronounces his condemnation, as well as that of his ac-

complices. A Greek Bishop, and several Boyards have been thrown into the prisons of the Bostandgi-Baschi. The Grand Seigneur had resolved to avenge the massacre of the Turks by that of all the Greeks of distinction residing in the capital. Thanks, however to the intercessions of the Russian Ambassador, and of several other Christian ministers, as well as to the supplications of the Greek Patriarch, his highness has abandoned that sanguinary plan. The sword, however, remains suspended over the heads of the Greeks, and threatens to strike them as long as the insurrection of their countrymen shall not be subdued. It is stated, however, that permission to quit the capital has just been granted to all the Greeks who cannot produce Mussulmen to answer for their fidelity."

By advices from Patras of the 5th ult. the Turks were ho-baring it, and between 300 and 400 houses were then destroyed.

MAY 12.

The Parliamentary proceedings of the week have been more than usually interesting. On the night of this day week, Mr. Hutchinson moved, without success, for an inquiry into the late measures of the Allied Emperors, with a view to ascertain their ulterior designs; which, he professed, seemed to him to bear the most alarming character.

Upon that occasion the Marquis of Londonderry made a declaration of his opinion (but avowedly upon conjecture only) that there was nothing to fear, either for Spain, or for any other country from the further intentions of the Holy Alliance.

On the following evening, however, the Noble Marquis came to the House furnished with authority, to make a distinct and explicit declaration, that the purpose for which the Emperors had put their armies into motion, having been accomplished, no further military proceeding was contemplated; and this announcement in Parliament was followed, almost immediately, by intelligence from Austria, and Russia, that the march of the armies in those Empires had been simultaneously discontinued; and that the value of public securities had risen at Vienna, in a proportion which proved, on the part of the people there, the most complete reliance upon the pacific intentions of their government.

On Tuesday night Mr. Lennard moved for the repeal of the Seditious Meetings Act, and the Act for restraining the press, passed with four other coercive measures, in the agitated session which preceded Christmas 1819. The proposition was received by a majority of 89 to 68.

It is a subject of regret, that the repeal of these two laws was embarked for the same fate, since many Members agreed in opinion (the same that we avowed at the time of their enactment) that the Seditious Meetings Restraint Act, and the Press Restraint Act, stand upon very different foundations. We have had a year's experience of both, and with respect to the first it has been ascertained by the most direct and positive testimony that it has done no harm; for no one will pretend to deny the distinctness, force, and efficacy with which opinion was pronounced during the last summer and autumn, while there is strong reason for inferring that the regulation of public meetings has been productive of the best effects; since, loudly and unequivocally as the people have spoken, their Meetings have not been attended with mischief or alarm.

With respect to the other measure, however, it is clear that it has done no good, since of all the libellers that have been punished since its enactment, not one has been prosecuted under the new law, while its obvious influence has been directed to drive respectable persons from the conduct of the Press, than which, no greater calamity can be conceived in a free State. Such measures, like Custom-house oaths, are in truth only directed against honest men, and afford a monopoly to knaves.

The most important article of foreign news is the pacific destination of the Austrian and Russian armies, to which we have already adverted.

In Turkey an union is said to have taken place between the Adherents of Ypsilanti and the forces of the Georgian Theodore. The former entered Bucharest in triumph on the 10th, at noon. The standard of Mahomet has been taken down from the Mesque of St. Sophia. This is the most solemn declaration of war at the Ottoman Court.

Captain Parry's Journal of the Voyage for the discovery of a North West Passage, will be published on Wednesday next.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 8.

Mr. Gelston, who arrived last evening in the brig Gen. Ward, left Vera Cruz on the 2d of May. All business was suspended at that place; no mails had arrived from Mexico for three weeks, and the whole interior of the country was in a state of revolution. The crews of all vessels arriving at Vera Cruz were taken out to man the forts.

A private letter was received at Vera on the first of May, from Lima, stating that unless assistance was immediately afforded, the place must surrender to the Patriots.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 8.

The Americans doing business at St. Barts complain of considerable annoyance lately by French men of war upon American vessels. They are represented as hovering around the coast, attempting to run into all the vessels they fall in with. Several Americans had been recently fired into, and others had been run foul of, to the great risk of losing their lives and property. A wish prevailed among the American merchants generally at St. Barts that their government would station a sloop of war in that quarter to protect their commerce and citizens from injury and insult by any vessel, under whatever flag she might sail.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Norfolk, dated St. Barts, May 1.

"This place is filled with Patriot privateers, but you will not receive any news from the Main through them, as they only cruise immediately in the neighbourhood of this island. They make French, Spanish and Portuguese vessels lawful prizes; as soon as they take a prize, it is ordered to the Five Islands, a place under the jurisdiction of this island, but where they can with more secrecy discharge their prize cargoes. They have so far bribed the Governor of this Island, that he will allow them to sell their vessels, in consequence of which the place has been threatened by the French and Portuguese.

TURKISH PROVINCES.

The following is a geographical account of the provinces now in a state of insurrection, against the Sublime Porte.

Bulgaria—Bounded by the Danube on the North (which separates it from Wallachia); the Black Sea on the east; Romania (in which the capital of the Turks empire is situated) on the south, and by Servia and Bosnia on the west.

Wallachia—Bounded on the north by Moldavia and Transylvania; on the north-east and east by Moldavia and the Danube; by the Danube on the south-east on the south and south-west; by Hungary on the west, and by Transylvania on the north-west—225 miles in length and 125 in breadth.

Moldavia—Bounded on the north and north-east by the river Neister, which separates it from Poland; on the south-east by Bessarabia, on the Black Sea; on the south by part of Bulgaria; on the south-west by Wallachia, and on the west by Transylvania and Hungary—270 miles in length and 240 in breadth.—Hal. W. Chron.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Destruction of the Tunician Fleet.—The following particulars appear in a letter dated Tunis, Feb. 24.

"It had been long since resolved in the council of the Bey, that a strong squadron should be ready at the beginning of the spring to sail from the port of the Goletta, to cruise in the Mediterranean, and to plunder the Christian vessels that might fall in its way. Nothing had been neglected that could ensure the success of this formidable enterprise.—The squadron consisted of nine vessels, well equipped, and provided with every necessary, and with numerous and well disciplined crews. The brass cannon, (not to mention those of iron,) amounted to 300. The 5th of this month all the vessels were assembled in the harbour of the Goletta—the 6th was fixed for putting to sea. The Bey already devouring in imagination, the riches in Christendom, sat out from the Bardo, (the name of Bey's palace,) and beheld with barbarous pleasure, the various manœuvres which the squadrons performed in his presence. This review being ended,

the vessels received orders to sail the following day. But in the night between the 5th and 6th, a violent tramontane wind suddenly closed the mouth of the harbour, and increasing in violence and fury during the 6th, 7th and 8th, raised the waves of the sea, and sunk and totally destroyed that formidable flotilla. The tremendous tempest did not leave any time to guard against it—all the mariners, crews and soldiers perished—and on the 9th, the sea still agitated, showed to the astonished spectators, the broken masts, and sails, and the floating corpses, as the results of its fury. The Bey saw the flower of his navy and army vanish before his eyes.—Three thousand men were submerged in this dreadful hurricane. It seems that the storm discharged its greatest rage on the ships of the barbarians—but the European vessels, however, suffered from it.—Fortunately, all the crews and passengers of the latter are saved, except four persons whose fate is not yet ascertained."

MAY 25.

Yesterday we received Madrid, Brussels and Paris Journals: the first are to the 10th, and the two last to the 22d inst. The selections we have made relate almost entirely to the civil troubles in Spain, and to the insurrection in the northern provinces of the Turkish Empire. The rest of their contents, with the exception of an article from Frankfort of the 16th, which says that the two Emperors have quitted Laybach; and another from Hamburg of the 18th, stating, that the Norwegian Diet has rejected the proposal of the King, relative to the Nobility—possess not the least value.—If the former account be true, the labours of the Congress are brought to a close; and nothing will be undertaken, at least this year, against Spain. Therefore the Revolutionary Party will not have the fear of foreign aggression for the present as a plea for further violence.

The news in the French Papers, respecting the movements of the Moldavian and Wallachian Insurgents is too contradictory, and, at the same time, of too old a date, to merit any regard.

The news from Spain is more alarming than any previously received. From every part of that distracted kingdom there are advices of arbitrary arrests and other acts of revolutionary frenzy. At Algeiras the Political Chief & the Chief Alcalde invited the Commandant, the Clergymen of the Parish, and the Municipality, to meet them in the Town Hall, where they informed them that a large deputation of the inhabitants had conceived a distrust of some persons living there and at St. Roque, and desired that they should be exiled to Ceuta. This flagitious demand, which was grounded, as usual, on love to the Country and to the Constitutional System, receives a deeper colour of iniquity from the circumstance of its being delivered by the two chief Authorities of the town. That part of it which required the suspected persons to be sent to a fortress on the coast of Africa, has been for the present evaded; but they were all arrested, and were, of course, men distinguished by their rank and their former employments. The accounts from Galicia are even of a more iniquitous description, and it is stated, on the authority of a Madrid Paper of the 9th, that more than 300 persons had been arrested in that province alone, as enemies of the Constitution. At Cadiz the Bishop, six other Ecclesiastics, the Commandant of Engineers, and some other respectable individuals, also have been taken up for the same crime; and it is obvious, in spite of any thing that has been said to the contrary, that Spain presents a striking instance of popular frenzy at this moment as France did in the second or third year of her Revolution. We have no objection to see the Spaniards free; and heaven forbid that we should ever entertain such an idea; but we have an invincible repugnance to the disgraceful acts, which under the abused name of liberty, are committed in that unfortunate country.

BOSTON, JUNE 15.

Boston harbor is now full of Mackintoshes.—One person yesterday morning took nearly one hundred from a Wharf at the north part of the town. They are in great plenty as high up as the bridges.—They are in pursuit of vast shoals of brimstone—which also abound in the harbour. * In size between the Billise capping, and the common smelt.