

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, June 11.

The packet-ship *Admiral*, Capt. Williams, arrived this morning from Liverpool. By this arrival the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received from their correspondents, London papers and Shipping Lists to the 29th of April, and Liverpool papers to the 1st May, inclusive.

This arrival furnishes us with many articles in relation to the affairs of Moldavia, Wallachia, Constantinople, &c. They are of considerable interest, though very contradictory. Some articles state that Prince Ypsilanti has set out for the Danube with only 3000 men and two pieces of cannon. On the other hand, some accounts state his force at 60,000, and others at 10,000, and well provided. It is also said that the Greek Islands and the Morea, have revolted and massacred many of the Turks. It appears certain, by intelligence from Leipsic, St. Petersburg, and Brandenburg, that the Greeks who are scattered over the continent, whether as students, merchants, or in whatever other capacity, are hastily turning their steps homewards. If this enthusiasm be really felt, the Porte will have an arduous struggle to make, before it can hope to terminate the business.

At first, it is said to have been the determination of the Russian and Austrian courts to occupy Wallachia and Moldavia, as they have done Naples, and thus smother the insurrection. But on more deliberate consideration, they have come to the resolution of observing a strict neutrality. They have, in consequence, dispatched instructions to all the local authorities of both Empires, on the frontiers, to prevent as much as possible, all communication with the revolted districts, & not allow any individuals of either kingdom to pass the frontier without the assigning of some good reason. With regard to the military, the orders are still more strict, the police being commanded to put under immediate arrest any soldier or soldiers who might attempt to pass the frontiers to join the revolutionists.

Up to the 20th March, Prince Ypsilanti and the Turkish chiefs had no engagement—they had been nothing but preparations.

The revolutionary army is generally computed at 7000 men; but they had neither received, or were likely to receive, any foreign aid. Many of the Greeks of Bulgaria have joined the corps of Ypsilanti. Another body has been organized by a Greek named Karabia. The Porte has declared Prince Alexander Suza a traitor. It is added that fortune has become favorable to Ali Pacha, and that he now numbers no less than 25,000 men under his standard.

Recent changes in the Turkish ministry indicate excessive embarrassment at Constantinople. But in a system so thoroughly vicious and disengaged as that of Turkey no durable or sensible advantage can be derived from a mere change in the persons comprising the administration of the day. We are told however, in an article from Odessa, March 20, that the Porte seemed determined to display the greatest energy on this occasion, and will adopt decisive measures. So they did a year or two ago, against Ali Pacha; but he has held out, and even now bids them defiance. The sacred standard of Mahomet, we are told, and the most revered insignia of the Mussulmen, have been displayed from the walls of the Santa Sophia. The standard, and these insignia, are never produced except when the political safety of the Empire, or the existence of Islamism, is menaced. If they impinge the ferocious enthusiasm which is desired, humanity will have to deplore scenes of carnage, and modes of destruction, which it is fearful to think of. There will be blood enough to satisfy the most calculating speculator in revolutions.

The troops which the Porte has successively sent from Constantinople to the Isle of Candia, have been vanquished. The insurgents, after making a great carnage, took possession of all the forts in the island, on which they have hoisted the independent flag. A Greek squadron, consisting of vessels well armed, is united at the Isle of Candia.

Fifty three Greek families, escaped from Constantinople, have arrived at Odessa, who state, that previous to their departure, the Dragoman of the Porte, having requested leave to resign, had been decapitated, and had been succeeded by one of Moros.

It is said that the Archimandrite Gavris, celebrated for his useful works, marches at the head of the Thessalian Greeks.

The wives and children of the Greeks who have taken up arms, have sought

refuge at Magnesia, a town of Thessaly.

It does not appear that the tranquility of Constantinople has been at all disturbed.

The King of the Netherlands has issued a decree prohibiting the importation of slaves into any of his foreign colonies—particularly that of Surinam.

Advices from Italy are to the middle of April. In Naples few of the writers venture to allude to political subjects, and therefore little light is thrown on the internal situation of the country. Among the decrees passed by the restored government, is one for establishing at Naples a Provisional Commission, consisting of three magistrates, to decide with expedition upon the innocence or guilt of the persons arrested under suspicion, by the Austrian commanders—Baron Frimontis attached to the Commission as assessor; but he is to have no deliberative voice.

Another decree was issued, ordering all the students in Naples to return home, and pursue their studies until the royal university shall be instituted again. All the heads of schools of every kind, were directed to present, within eight days from date, a list of the names of their pupils, accompanied by an exact statement of the religious, political, and moral conduct of each. The pupils who distinguished themselves by their good conduct are to have a claim to special protection and munificence. This step was taken "because the King's paternal heart, wishing rather to prevent than to punish error, disposed him to view with compassion many youths who have been seduced by their masters—men who speculate in revolution, or by reading modern seditious books, or finally, by the moral contagion of wicked companions."

It is said, that since the termination of the Austrian campaign in Naples, the affairs of Italy have become a lively subject of discussion among the allied powers. Russia and France wish to diminish the influence of Austria in Italy.

A paragraph from Vienna, April 14, observes, that the Emperors of Austria and Russia will soon repair to that capital, and that they will have interviews with the Kings of Prussia, the Low Countries, Bavaria, and Wurtemburg.—The Congress, it was believed, would be continued till summer; the consolidation of the order and peace of Europe in general, is the cause of this prolongation, and another paper says, "it is possible that the affairs of Spain will not be foreign to the assembly." In the mean time the Russian troops continue their march for Italy, where the first column was expected on the 21st April—Gen. Frimonti was ~~retained~~ ^{retained} in command of the Austrian troops, which are to remain for the term of four years in the kingdom of Naples. As soon as all the provinces shall be entirely reduced to submission, a third of the Austrian army will quit Naples to return into Upper Italy.

Austria is increasing her military establishment. By the 16th April, 14 additional regiments were to be put into active service on the war footing. This will make a new military force of 50,000 men, the precise destination of which is not yet known. A column of Russian troops, 35,000 strong, was to enter Hungary in the course of a few days.

The following is quoted from the copy of a report made by one of the diplomatic body at Frankfort, to the court—"Since the Neapolitans have shown a cowardice surpassing every thing that their adversaries dared to hope, things have taken a very remarkable turn.—The monarchical principle has obtained a victory so decisive, that the events in Piedmont have lost all their importance, and that the fate of Italy is considered to be decided; that the Liberals of every description insensibly disappear; that people cease to talk of constitutions, finally, that the only fear now remaining is, that the solid advantages which have been gained almost without striking a blow, may not be wisely turned to account. The moment is come, when it is possible to give, with a good grace, and without being constrained to it, those instructions which the voice of age demands, and which may be granted without injuring the royal power, as the examples of Wurtemberg and Bavaria prove."

A letter from Madrid of the 10th April, says—
"I am 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 conciliatory nature."

It is expected that the new Congress, to be held at Berlin, will be attended by several Sovereigns who were not present at the deliberations of Frappan and Laybach. We think since the Holy Alliance evince a wish to take the Grand Sultan under their *holy keeping*, they ought to give him a seat in the Congress.

—LONDON, April 21.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TUNISIAN FLEET.

The following particulars appear in a letter dated *Tunis, Feb. 24.*

"It has 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 Gafetta, to cruise in the Mediterranean, and to plunder the Christian vessels that might fall in its way. Nothing has been neglected that could ensure the success of this formidable enterprise. The squadron consisted of nine vessels, well equipped, and provided with every thing necessary, and with numerous and well disciplined crews. The brass cannon

not to mention those of iron, amount to 300. The 5th of this month all the vessels were assembled in the harbor of Gafetta; the 6th was fixed for putting to sea. The Bey already desiring in imagination, the riches of Christendom set out from Berdo [the name of the Bey's palace] belied, with barbarous pleasure, the various manœuvres which the squadron 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 tempest suddenly closed the mouth of the harbor, 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 crew and soldiers perished; and on the 9th, the sea still agitated, shewed to the astonished spectators the broken masts and sails, and the floating corpses, as monuments of its fury. The Bey saw the flower of his navy and his 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 ships however, suffered from it. Fortunately all the crews and passengers of the latter are saved, except four persons whose fate is not yet ascertained."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

—Madrid, April 13.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

The instructions of the proceedings against Don Mathias Vinuesa is terminated. The public debates will instantly take place. You know that the accused is the author of a plan of counter revolution seized among his papers. M. Vinuesa, it is said manifests much calmness, and counts on getting triumphantly out of this trial. It is, however, difficult for him to deny writings which appear to have no doubt as to his projects.

Whether they understand well or ill, the march of our affairs in foreign countries, we do not the less proceed towards our object, notwithstanding all the dissensions inseparable from a revolution.—However your Journals may exaggerate, the events of Naples and those of Piedmont, whatever they are, will have no influence beyond the Pyrenees. This or that system will prevail in the *Cortes*, *guerillas*, or bands of vagabonds may show themselves here and there on different points of the Peninsula; foreign observers may write pamphlets on our present or future condition; these may threaten us with the troops of the North; they may exhaust themselves in predictions as to the future destined for us, or in sarcasms as to our present condition—the Spaniards ~~know~~ all this by the famous *Quo importa?* We are in our own home, we are at a distance from all the world; we will preserve our constitution. Statesmen may find it as defective as they please, we will keep it because we have made it, and because it suits us; and we will keep it with the more tenacity, that they persist in criticising it without recognizing the service done by that constitution proclaimed by a handful of courageous men under the bayonets of Bonaparte, when it was the first signal of resistance to the oppression which weighed on the Continent. It is a spoiled child, perhaps, but it is an only child; its origin is almost miraculous, and its imperfections do not prevent us from entertaining an extreme love and devotion to it.

N. B. We have received by an extraordinary channel letters of the 17th April, which announce, that at that period all continued calm at Madrid.

—Vienna, April 12.

It appears certain that a corps of observation of 50,000 is about to be sent to the frontiers of Wallachia. The regiments in garrison of Galicia are marching in that direction. Every thing announces that our whole army is about to be put on the war footing, and that the Landwehr will be charged with the interior service. These extraordinary measures lead to the presumption, that after the occupation of Piedmont, "there will still be another enterprise for the re-establishment of the tranquility of Europe." It is, they say, from Laybach that the news on which these conjectures are founded, is derived.

The *Cortes* have passed a Decree in favor of all those, who, on account of their conduct and political opinions up to the day of the installation of that body, had been under arrest, or restricted to reside in a certain place.—These persons are restored to their liberty and the free exercise of their rights, and "to the faculty of being able to justify themselves in court; but not the exercise of the offices they filled before the facts which occasioned their arrest."

—Charleston, June 6.

Napoleonic Bonapartes.—The ship *Buckinghamshire*, ^{captured} by the Exchange,

arrived here, left St. Hélens on the 12th of April. The *Hélie* had grown very corpulent, although his health is said not to be good.—He keeps himself very much secluded, and seldom seen by the inhabitants.—*Courier.*

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT
Office of the *Mercantile Advertiser*

NEW-YORK, June 13.

Capt. Allen, of the packet-ship *President*, who arrived early yesterday morning, has favored us with Charleston papers to the 8th inst.

The *Charleston Courier* states that a gentleman who left Havana on 30th ult. informs that he was told by Col. Forbes, that the necessary arrangements for the transfer of the *Floridas* were completed, and that the *Hornet* would sail next day, and Capt. Dungan at this port, reports that the *Hornet* sailed in ev. with him on the 31st.

St. Jago (Jamaica) papers to May the 12th, are received at Charleston. The following is an extract of a letter received at Kingston.

BARACELLA, May 2.

"There has been an engagement between the two Royalists and two independent gun boats—the latter commanded by Commodore Padilla, who took the former with seventy prisoners, and fifteen killed on the royal side. Fifty men from Cartagena deserted to the Independents, who are blockading the city from Turbaco.—The expedition against the former place, will be assisted by 40 gun boats under the command of Commodore Padilla."

From the *Sailor's Harbor Gazette*.

The Soldier's Funeral.—The remains of Colonel Backus, Mills and Tuttle, the two former of whom fell in the service of their country, and while defending this place from the invasion of a ruthless foe, on the 29th of May 1813, were last Saturday removed from Watertown, where they were first buried, and on Tuesday, (the anniversary of the battle at this place,) re-interred on the spot where those of Covington, Dix, and Johnson, were on the 13th of August last—where the ashes of Pike and Spencer previously reposed, where it is humanely contemplated, by the officers of the 2d Regiment to erect a monument to their memory.

A JOINT RESOLUTION of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana on the subject of voting.—Approved December 23d, 1821.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana. That the qualified electors of this state be, and they are hereby authorized and requested at their August election next to be held in the several townships and counties in this state when they vote for senators and representatives for the general assembly to express on the same ticket at the ballot thereof in words at full length whether they are in favor of voting by ballot or in favor of voting *visa voce*.

And be it further resolved, That it shall be the duty of the several inspectors and judges of elections throughout this state to receive, count, and make return of the votes thus given to the clerks of the circuits, in the same manner as they receive, count, and make returns of the votes given for senators and representatives to the General Assembly.

And be it further resolved, That it shall be the duty of the clerks of the circuit courts throughout this state, when they make out the poll books for the next General election, to rule two separate columns in said poll books, for the purpose of taking down the votes as aforesaid and it shall be the further duty of the said clerks of the circuit courts to certify a true statement of the votes thus given, under their hands and seals to the office of the secretary of state, on or before the first Monday of December next, and that it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to lay the same before the General Assembly.

This resolution to take effect from and after its publication.

Breach of the Canal.—Yesterday about 3 o'clock in the evening (says the Richmond *Advertiser* of June 4,) about one half of the stone wall, at the arch, three quarters of a mile above the basin, suddenly gave way, and tumbled from a height. This wall was 40 feet in length over a small ravine, and contained 10 necessary depth of water for the James River Canal Navigation. We are informed some weeks will be necessary to repair this injury.

Juvophile Spelling-Book, by Pickle
For Sale at this Office.