

Latest from England.

New-York, July 22.

By the arrival of the ship Ann, Capt. Crocker, we have received London newspapers to the 19th June, and Liverpool to the 20th. The affairs of Greece occupy general attention, and intelligence of a very important nature had been received at the Hotel of the Russian Ambassador at London, which stated that the Emperors of Russia and Austria, indignant at the outrages committed by the Turks at Constantinople, particularly in relation to the death of the Greek patriarch, and cruelties committed against the unresisting Greeks have, it is said, determined to insist upon such reparation from the Turkish Government as the case will admit. This news has created great satisfaction generally, yet we do not perceive the nature of the reparation required. If it consists of a mere pledge from the Turks it will be worth nothing. It is rumoured, however, that Russia has demanded to become the protector of the Greek provinces, as she is already of Moldavia and Wallachia. It is also reported that a cession of the above province will be insisted upon as an asylum for those Greeks who may not be disposed to live under the Turkish Government.

Whatever may be the terms proposed by Russia and Austria, and we hope they may be a most decided character, the Divan must acquiesce, because Russia has an army of 100,000 men on the borders of Turkey. The editor of the Morning Chronicle observes: "As men and christians we cannot but hail the prospect of a termination to the dreadful outrages committed by the Turks, and to wish most cordially for the emancipation of the Greeks from their ruthless tyrants. We lament, however, that this good must be purchased by the aggrandizement of a state already but too powerful. The effect of this interference must be to throw the finest portion of Europe into the arms of Russia, from whose grasp no power will be afterwards able to wrest it. If the Greeks are saved by Alexander, and are to consider themselves as under Russian protection, Turkey in Europe is at an end, and Alexander is Lord of Constantinople. A nominal sovereignty may still be allowed to the Ottomans for a few years, but Russia will be all the while striking her roots into the country, and the hold which she will thus be enabled to take, will soon set hostility at defiance. Ministers have clearly allowed themselves to be duped by Russia. They are now placed in a most embarrassing situation. They cannot oppose the interference of Russia; for if they did, all Europe would cry out against them. Russia has artfully brought things to the pass that she can advance in perfect security to the accomplishment of her designs. No power can now save Turkey from her clutches.

The Coronation which George the IV. seems to have considered so essential to his future happiness, and the glory of his pauper subjects, is at last fixed by royal proclamation, to take place on the 19th day of July, (last Wednesday.) As the affairs of the Queen have lost their interest, Johnny Bull will now have something to gratify his insatiate appetite for novelty. Such of our readers as are curious to know something about the trappings of royalty, will find ample details in the extracts given below.

The proceedings of the "Mock Constitutional Society," got up for the purpose of imposing new restrictions upon the press, have been made the subject of inquiry in the House of Commons. Not a word was said respecting it by ministers, from which it is inferred that they discountenance the obnoxious measures pursued by the association.

Mr. Canning appears to have written a letter to Sir Francis Burdett, complaining of some allusions to his (Mr. C's.) conduct, in a late speech of the Baronet's at a public dinner in London. Sir Francis replied, that he had used no more liberties, in speaking of Mr. Canning, than he had done in reference to other political characters connected with ministers; and that what he had said on the occasion alluded to, was not meant to be personal. Mr. Canning declared himself satisfied with this explanation.

Neither the London nor Liverpool papers contain the least allusion to the story about the death of Napoleon. We do not even discover any thing in our files to justify a belief that he is seriously indisposed. If a moiety only of the thousand-and-one tales told of this exalted personage, had been true he would long ago, have been consigned to the tomb.

In the Hamburg papers we find a variety of details respecting the existing differences between the King of Sweden, and the Norwegian Diet, which seem to threaten serious consequences. Bernadotte, as far as we can judge from present appearances, is as inflexible in maintaining the "Divine rights of Kings," as any of his brother sovereigns.

The departure of the King of England on his visit to Ireland, is fixed for the first of August—great preparations were making for his reception.

We are indebted to a commercial friend for the following letter, dated

LIVERPOOL 6 mo. 20. 1821.

Respected friend—Our Cotton market has become brisker and the demand both on speculation and from the trade has been good. The sales during the past three days having been about 7500 bags, of these 4500 have been uplands; and it is to this description that speculators have given their principal attention. In other kinds there has been only a moderate business done; nor can we say that there is any advance excepting in uplands; but these especially the low and middling qualities have improved fully 1-4 per lb. We may now quote uplands from 8 3-4 a 9 3-4d; for ordinary to fair 10 1-4 a 10 3-4; for good fair to good and up to 11d for fine; New Orleans 8 3-4 a 10 1-2 for inferior to fair; 11 1-4 a 12 1-4 for good fair to good and up to 12 3-4 for fine; Tennessee 13 1-2 a 15; pretty good 16 a 17 1-2; good and fine 18 a 20d per lb. Our imports at present owing to the prevalence of easterly winds are moderate.

In other articles of American produce, we have little change to notice since our last. Pot Ashes are steady at 41 a 42s. but not much enquired for at these rates. Pearls are rather lower and not saleable at 41 per cwt. Some considerable parcels of turpentine have been sold lately and at steady prices, say from 11 3d for ordinary up to 13s per cwt for good parcels. Tar duller and lower; the quantity arrived and expected is large, 13 6d a 14 per bbl. may be quoted for Carolina. Rice steady at 13 a 15 6 and 16 per cwt. as in quality. The demand for Flour continues exceedingly limited; some trifling quantities of fresh Philadelphia have been sold at 22s; old imports nominal at 19 a 19 6 per bbl.

CROPPER, BENSON & CO.

LONDON, June 18.

THE CORONATION.

The Gazette of Tuesday night contains the following Proclamation:

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation appointing a day for the solemnity of the Coronation of His Majesty, GEORGE R.

Whereas, by our Royal Proclamation, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1820, we did amongst other things publish and declare our Royal intention to celebrate the solemnity of our Royal Coronation upon Tuesday the 1st of August then next ensuing, at our Palace at Westminster; and whereas, by our Royal Proclamation bearing date 12th July, we thought fit to adjourn the said solemnity until our Royal will and pleasure should be further signified thereon.—And whereas, we have resolved, by the favor and blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the said solemnity upon Thursday the 19th July, at our said Palace at Westminster, we do, by this our Royal Proclamation, give notice of, and publish our resolution thereon: and we do hereby give strict charge and command to all our loving subjects whom it may concern, that all persons, of whatever rank or quality soever they be, who either upon our letters to them directed, or by reason of their offices and tenures, or otherwise, are to do any service at the time of the Coronation, do duly give their attendance at the said solemnity, on the said 19th day of July, in all respects furnished and appointed as to so great a solemnity appertaineth, and answerable to the dignities and places which every one then respectively holdeth and enjoyeth; and of this they or any of them are not to fail, as they will answer the contrary at their peril, unless by special reasons, by ourselves under our sign manual to be allowed, we shall dispense with any of their services or attendance. Given at our Court the 9th day of June, 1821, second year of our reign.

The Crown.—His Majesty will be crowned, with the ancient Crown of England. The new crown is intended to be worn immediately after that solemn form has taken place. The former has, however, received several improvements and embellishments, and for many false jewels real ones have been substituted. The Crown, made expressly for his present Majesty, presents an appearance of one unvaried mass of diamonds. The curve of its branches, which meet at the top to support the ball, is not so sharp as the old one; it is more extended and graceful, and the whole is consequently much higher.—The velvet with which it is ornamented is unlike the old one, which is purple, it is a beautiful crimson color. The globe is surmounted by a pearl of immense value.

The Sceptre.—His Majesty's Sceptre with a cross, called the Sceptre Royal, is of solid gold, the handle plain, but the upper part wreath. Its length is two feet nine inches; the pomel at the bottom is enriched with rubies and small diamonds, and for five inches and a half above the handle it is curiously enameled, and embellished with sapphires, rubies, emeralds and diamonds. The top rises into a fleur de lis, enriched with pre-

ciuous tones, above this is an amethyst, value 15,000l surmounted by a cross, wholly covered with precious stones, with a large table diamond in the centre.

The Sword.—The golden vessel which will contain the sacred oil is in the form of an eagle, with its wings extended, upon a pedestal of pure gold, finely chased. The head screws off at the middle of the neck, for the convenience of putting in the oil, which pours through the beak into the spoon. The height of this is nine inches; the breadth, from the points of the wings, seven inches; the weight between eight and ten ounces; and the body capable of containing six ounces of oil. The amounting spoon is of pure gold, with 4 pearls in the broadest part of the handle, the bowl of the spoon finely chased, of curious antique workmanship.

The Staff.—His Majesty's Staff is four feet seven inches and a half in length, of solid gold, weighing 8lb. 9ozs with a pike of foot of steel about four inches and a quarter in length, and a ball and cross at the top; the ornaments of simple raised gold; three different fillets or bandages of leaves, are at equal distances; its diameter is three quarters of an inch. The Ball is of pure gold, with a raised band of precious stones encircling it, and a half bandage of the same round the top; it is surmounted by a cross, upon an amethyst of immense value, as a pedestal.

The Spurs.—Are of pure gold richly embossed. They are the same worn by William the Conqueror, and have plain points instead of rowels. The bracelets, supposed also to have been worn by William, were of plain gold, but have been enamelled for the ensuing occasion with the Harp, the Thistle, the Shamrock and the Rose alternately.

The Sword.—The Sword of State is a very large two handed sword with a rich scabbard of crimson velvet adorned with gold plates of the Royal badges.

The Ring.—His Majesty's Coronation Ring is of plain gold, with a large ruby violet, on which is curiously encased a plain Cross, or Cross of St. George.

The Saltcellar.—Is of pure gold, and a model of the White Tower of London. The four corner towers and the large centre one separately contain salt. There are also other smaller Saltcellars of immense value.

In the House of Commons on Thursday evening, a long and animated debate took place, on Mr. Curwen's motion for leave to bring in a bill for the Repeal of the Agricultural Horse Tax. A number of Members of the opposition, and several gentlemen who usually support Ministers, spoke in support of the bill; and the Tax was left to be defended in argument by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Huskisson, with the qualified aid of Mr. Baring, who professed his unwillingness to concur in a measure which went to diminish the security of the public creditor, and to relieve the country gentlemen, whose pertinacious opposition to economy and retrenchment rendered them wholly undeserving of the favor. On a division, leave was granted by a majority of 141 to 113. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, significantly observed, that he did not consider the division of Thursday night as decisive of the success of the repeal. The bill has since been read a second time, but the debate upon it was to take place on its committal.

LONDON, June 18.

Price of Stocks.—Three per cent, Red, 76 75 3-4; Cons for Acc. 77 1-4.

We have received the Paris papers to the 16th instant. They contain various details of the barbarous excesses in Turkey.

The accounts from Naples are of the 27th of last month. On the 26th the King of Naples issued several decrees relative to the administration of that kingdom and of Sicily.—The Council of State is composed of the Marquis of Circello Cardinal Ruffi, the Prince of Coto, the Duke of Gualtieri, and the Prince of Scilla. His Sicilian Majesty had ordered the Spanish Squadron which was in the Bay of Naples to depart without delay, and, further, prohibited it from anchoring in any ports of his kingdom.

Madrid papers to the 8th inst. had reached Paris. The counter revolutionary conspirators, the Curate Zaldoude and the advocate Lazariaga, were executed on the 4th inst. at Vittoria, pursuant to their sentence. On the 6th inst. a detachment of the Empecinado's troops fell in with a party of Merino's followers, consisting of 72 cavalry, and dispersed them, with the loss of 15 killed, five wounded, and seven made prisoners, and 29 horses killed or taken.—The Cortes had passed a law, authorising the government to equip five sail of the line, four frigates, two brigs, and four galleons, their crews consist of 3500 men. Several financial projects continued to occupy the attention of the Cortes. The King had sanctioned their decree relative to the payment of the arrears of the interest of the debt of Holland. A copy of the decree of the Court of Justice at Valencia, in the case of General Rios, is given in these papers. He was found guilty of having co-operated in the proceedings which led to the destruction of the constitutional system in 1814, and sentenced to be degraded & strangled. This sentence was pronounced on the 28th ult.

We extracted from the Paris papers on Saturday, an article from Vienna, mentioning the destruction of the Greek churches by the Turks. Indignant at this barbarous conduct, the Emperors of Russia and Austria are actually said, upon authority that is considered as entitled to credit, to have determined to insist on such reparation from the Turkish Government as the case will admit, and on some assurance or pledge, as regards

the future, that similar excesses will be repeated. It is said that Russia will demand to become the protector of the Greek provinces, as she is already of Wallachia and Moldavia; that an immediate cessation of hostilities between the Greeks and the Turks will be required, and a compromise formed between them, which will protect the allegiance of the former, and protect them against outrage and insult. Another opinion is, that the cession of Wallachia and Moldavia will be insisted upon, either to Russia or to Austria, or to some powers in conjunction, in order to afford an asylum to those Greeks who desire to be any longer under the Turkish law. Russia has an army of 100,000 men on the Turkish frontiers, and Austria has also a powerful force ready to act in conjunction with the troops of Russia. The Government of Greece, despicable as it is, is said, to be capable of resisting such a force, so that it may resist, in the event of a negotiation, submit to any terms that may be presented by the Allies.

The ribbon of the intended Royal Order of the "Ancient Knights of Cambray" is to be of leek green with white edges, and in the centre of the Star the Welsh War richly enamelled. Dr. Burgess, the Bishop of St. David's, is mentioned as the Prelate of the Order.

Remains of Major Andre.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the British Forces, has given directions to Mr. Suchman, British Consul at this place, to remove the bones of Major Andre to Great Britain, for the purpose of depositing them near the monument, erected to the memory of that gallant, but unfortunate officer, in Westminster Abbey. This measure reflects great credit upon the parties concerned. Major Andre is well known as employed by Gen. Clinton, commander in chief of the British Army in this country during the revolutionary war, to negotiate with Arnold concerning the treachery which the latter meditated against the safety and independence of his country. However much we may regret that the war admit of such a correspondence, it was carrying on between Clinton and Arnold, and however unfortunate it may be that officers of high standing and character, and of the nicest sense of honour, should be sought out for such a service, such is the fact, and such, it is to be feared, will be the fact as long as war shall be fashionable among nations. But it has ever been considered, that it rarely happened, in any service of the kind, that a more brave, intelligent, and generous young officer, was ever employed; and a man's fate was ever more sincerely regretted, under similar circumstances, than that of Andre: and that in this country, and by the officers of our army as well as his own countrymen.

The following account of Major Andre's trial and execution, is copied from "The New Biographical Dictionary," a work published in this city about twenty years since. It is concise, but contains some of the most striking facts and circumstances relating to his conduct and character.

On September the 29th, Gen. Washington appointed a board of fourteen general officers, of whom were Gen. Green, the Marquis de la Fayette, and Baron de Steuben, with the assistance of the Judge Advocate John Lawrence, to examine into and report a precise statement of Major Andre's case, and to determine in what light he ought to be considered, and to what punishment he was liable. Andre, disclaiming all subtlety and evasion, and studying only to plain his character in so fair a light as might prevent its being shaded by present circumstances, voluntarily confessed more than he was asked, and sought not to palliate anything relating to himself, while he concealed with the most guarded and scrupulous secrecy, whatever might involve others. Being interrogated by the Board, with respect to his conception of his coming on shore under the sanction of a flag of truce, he said, "if he had noble frankness of mind, that, if he had, he might certainly have returned under it." The board was exceedingly struck with his candour and magnanimity, and sufficiently showed how much they felt for his situation; they treated him with such delicacy, as to the opening of the examination, as to desire that he would not answer any question which would at all embarrass his feelings. Every possible mark of indulgence, and the strict attention and politeness were exercised towards him; so that the Major himself, deeply impressed with the liberality of their behaviour, declared that he flattered himself he had never been libelal, but that if there were any remains of prejudice in his mind, his present experience must obliterate them. The board did not examine a single witness, but founded their report merely on his own confession. In this after a recital of a few facts, they declared that Major Andre ought to be considered as a spy from the enemy, and accordingly to the law of nations he ought to suffer death.

When his sentence was announced to him he remarked, that since it was his lot to die, as there was a choice in the mode which would make a material difference to his feelings, he would be happy if it were possible to be indulged with a professional death, in case but persuasive terms; it was thought, however, that this indulgence, being incompatible with the customs of war, could not be granted; and it was therefore determined, in both cases, to evade an answer, to spare him