

Late from Europe.

NEW YORK, APRIL 4.

By the Falcon, at Boston, in 28 days from Liverpool, we have received a Liverpool paper of the 22d February, and the London Times of the 12th and 10th of that month. We are indebted to our Boston correspondent for sundry extracts, and articles of marine news. The most gratifying intelligence to this city, is the account of the safety of the crews of two of the missing vessels bound here, which were considered as lost.

The British ship Eliza, Purdy, which sailed from Dublin October 27th, for New York, got back to Dublin on the 12th February. She arrived on our coast 29th November, and was driven off with loss of sails, rigging, &c.

British stocks, Feb. 20th, 72 3/4.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 21.

The demand for cotton is still limited. About 1300 bags were sold yesterday, of which 500 bags of Upland were bought on speculation, at 8 1/8 to 8 3/4d for middling to fair quality, which is a trifling reduction in price. Flour is in very limited request. The non-admission of foreign flour to home use is continued to the 15th May. There is a little enquiring for Flaxseed—Philadelphia and Baltimore at 64s. a cwt. and New York at 66 a 67s. For quercitron bark there is no demand at present. The market for albes has become very dull; good Montreal pots have been sold at 32s.

London, February 18.

The Paris papers of Wednesday arrived yesterday. There is nothing new from Laybach. The King of Prussia had not left Berlin on the 3d instant. The Neapolitan Prince Regent is said to have ordered a conscription to supply the place of the troops whose services had expired. He was to proceed, in the beginning of this month, to the Abruzzi, to review the troops there, amounting to 36,000, of whom 24,000 have been completely clothed, armed, and drilled. A further supply of 6000 muskets and 4,000,000 cartridges had been sent to the Abruzzi.

Advices, dated the 30th ult., were received on Saturday last from Naples. The fittings of the Parliament were to close on the following day, but the prorogation, which was not to be made by the Prince Regent in person, was not expected to be for a longer period than to the middle of March. Meantime the deputies would all remain in Naples, to assist, by their counsel, should any emergency occur, to place the safety or the tranquillity of the country in danger. Intense anxiety existed in all ranks of the community, on the subject of the deliberations at Laybach.

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

Passage of the Po.—This movement, concerning which so much scepticism has existed for the last eight days, is positively announced in letters received yesterday, by way of Frankfurt, to have taken place on the 20th of January, the day originally slated. The following is an extract of a letter, dated

Frankfurt, Feb. 12.

The important information which follows is taken from one of our journals:

Laybach, Feb. 2.—The Austrian army passed the Po on the 28th and 29th of January, and is advancing on Naples by three different routes. Forty thousand men will first advance to the frontiers, who will announce, in case of resistance, that they will be followed by 80,000 more!

His Majesty the King of Naples has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies, in which he orders the immediate dissolution of Parliament. He also calls on them to receive the Austrians as FRIENDS, and promises, on his return, to give them a constitution.

"We have not time to ascertain the effect of this intelligence on our exchange.

"P. S. We just learn that a copy of the proclamation by the king of Naples, has been received in this place, and that it accords, in substance, with what is above stated."

To the above we must add, in brief, that the French papers last received contain a variety of paragraphs, whose tendency is to confirm the cautious in-

telligence that the Austrian army had not yet entered Naples.

Lord Grey, in the house of Lords, made a motion, Feb. 20th, for copies of all communications between the English and foreign governments, relating to the affairs of Naples. He commented upon, and opposed, the principles of the circular communication of the sovereigns from Troppau, and Lord Castlereagh's answer of the 19th of January—calling the conduct of the ministry undecided, temporizing, and pusillanimous.

The Earl of Liverpool opposed the motion, and vindicated the neutral course adopted by the ministry. He disavowed any intention of engaging in hostilities on one side or the other. After further debate the motion was negatived.

The Queen.—Mr. I. Smith, in the House of commons, on the 13th of Feb. moved that the Queen's name should be restored to the Liturgy. This occasioned some debate, and the house divided, as follows:

For the motion	178
Against it	296

Majority for Ministers 120

The Queen's annuity bill was read a third time and passed in the House of Commons.

Numerous petitions continue to be presented for the restoration of the Queen's name to the church prayers, and for the restitution of her rights.

The Queen was to give the first grand dinner yesterday to the Duke of Sussex, and several nobility and gentry.

Insurrection at Madrid.

A second edition of the Courier contains the following article, under the above head:

"We have just received a private letter from Paris, of which the following is an extract:

"While closing this letter, a note from the Spanish embassy informs me, that yesterday a courier arrived, in about six days from Spain, bringing news of a general insurrection at Madrid; the King's guard massacred; his person threatened—in short, a most terrible catastrophe. This I unfortunately consider as official."

From the National Intelligencer.

Lotteries, Improvement of the City &c.—Taking into consideration the vast expence which must attend such an improvement of our city as should at all correspond with the magnificence of the scale on which it is laid out, or with the magnitude of the public edifices, and the total inadequacy of the ordinary revenue of the city to the accomplishment of such objects, the Congress of the U. States considerately invested the Corporation of this city with authority to raise, by Lottery, for purposes to be approved by the President of the U. States, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars annually. It is evident that, in passing this law, the Congress had no thought of confining the sale of tickets to the narrow limits of this district. No liberal themselves in their disposition towards the city, they never supposed that there would be any objection to the sale of these tickets, as other merchandise, in the several states. But certain states have prohibited the sale of these tickets; and the Supreme Court has recognised their authority to do so. In reference to these well known circumstances, we said, the other day, in speaking of the spirited determination of our municipal government to go on with the City Hall, that we rejoiced that the hostility of the state laws to the city had failed to check the further progress of that work. Upon this the Richmond Enquirer has the following observations:

"Thus says the Intelligencer: 'Our City Hall is to go on, the decision of the Supreme Court against our Lotteries, and the hostility of the states to our city, to the contrary notwithstanding.' So far as this remark applies to the laws of Virginia it is unfounded. She entertains no hostility to the city of Washington; but her policy is opposed to the sale of all foreign lottery tickets not those of Washington only, but of all the states. She contended, that those of the District of Columbia stood upon no higher ground than those of the states, and this was the question which was brought to issue. But the might as

well be charged with hostility to the other states as to the city of Washington. Her laws forbid the sale of all foreign tickets: not even a license to sell them can now be obtained. The act of January 18, 1819, expressly declares: 'Nor shall any person or persons buy or sell, within this commonwealth, any lottery ticket, or part or share of a lottery ticket, except in such lottery or lotteries as may be authorized by the law thereof; and any person or persons offending herein shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, the sum of one hundred dollars; to be recovered and appropriated in the manner last aforesaid.' This law, then, is general in its provisions. It wages war against the system of foreign lotteries; not against the city of Washington. Every man, therefore, who sells or buys such tickets, sins against the law. Caveat emptor, says the law maxim. Caveat venditor, also, says the law of Virginia."

These remarks we copy, in justice to the legislation of Virginia, but without acknowledging their force to invalidate a title of what we have before said. The laws of the states are hostile to the city, so far as they forbid the sale of lottery tickets intended to promote its improvement. They may be hostile to our interests, contrary to the intention of the states, as we hope is the fact, which will be demonstrated by exempting the Lotteries for the improvement of the city from the operation of the general prohibitory laws. We do verily believe, that a majority of the people of Virginia look with a partial eye on this city, which bears the name of her favorite son, worthy, so named, to be the seat of the federal authority, which has "made and preserved us a nation." But the editor of the Enquirer will give us leave to say, that the public evidences of the disposition of that state, as represented by the head of its authority, do not favor such a belief. To whom shall we look for an expression of the feeling of a state in regard to an extraneous concern, if not to the Governor of that state, when solemnly addressing the Legislature? And what said the Governor of Virginia, in his last annual message to the Legislature of that state? He thus expressed himself:

"The new power assumed by Congress, to authorize the sale of lottery tickets, in defiance of state regulations, is the most alarming, because any other species of gambling might be introduced under it; for all have been adopted, at times, in some countries, as modes of raising revenue. The taste for play, long proscribed, and effectually banished from among us, might be revived under the license and example of authorized professors of all its different arts, issuing from the District of Columbia. Notwithstanding the dissimilitude of circumstances, which leaves no ground for serious apprehensions, it cannot fail to be remembered, that a great ancient commonwealth, and a modern ephemeral republic, of scarcely inferior grandeur, both sunk under the baneful influence of metropolitan usurpation and tyranny. Hospitality, blandishments, familiar solicitations, soft persuasion, are arts not safely to be disregarded, by which the inhabitants of great capitals attain, in modern times, the eagerly desired end of undue influence over governments of a popular form."

It is surely not necessary to say, that the whole tenor of this paragraph is hostile to this city; and that, if any inference be deducible from it, it can be no other than that of ill will. We speak this in no disparagement to gov. Randolph. We respect even the prejudices of an honest man; but they are prejudices still—and certainly shew, with deference to the editor of the Enquirer, that our remark, as it applied to Virginia, was not "unfounded."

Pretty near the same language was held by the Governor of the state of New York to the legislature of that state, which also has a law against vending lottery tickets, and has stretched its authority to despotism, to prohibit even the printers from advertising them. [Whence this power was derived, we should like to know.] It is remarkable, by the way, that it is difficult to say whether our poor city, or the Supreme Court of the U. States, are most obnoxious in general to those who have made such awful war on our little lottery. The Supreme Court and

the Lottery are certainly denounced in the same breath.

If, indeed, there is in reality no position in these states to impede growth and improvement, we should doubtless see it manifested by the repeal of the laws, which, it seems, are sufficiently powerful to control the act of Congress authorizing lotteries within the District. The whole Union, we should think, would feel an interest in the improvement of this city. It is emphatically the City of the Union. The limitation of the amount to be raised by way of lottery, is a sufficient restraint upon the exercise of the power. We desire no exclusive privilege; but, as the sale of the tickets of lotteries established in Virginia, and in other states, is not prohibited within the District, let the same measure be meted to us. We are not friendly to lotteries, but, if they must exist, we are glad to see the profits of them applied to useful and general purposes.

Information was received yesterday of an attempt, by three men, to stop the mail carriage, about 9 or 10 o'clock on the night of Wednesday last, about three miles to the eastward of Bush, in Maryland. One of the men seized the reins, and another fired a load of shot at the driver; who attempted to return the compliment, but his pistol missed fire. We venture to predict, that even this attempt to commit robbery will be discovered, and the villains punished as they deserve. It is written in the book of fate that no mail robber shall escape the punishment of the law.—*Id.*

NOTICE.

The subscribers and patrons of the Singing School, are informed that the School will be opened on Saturday the 28th inst. at the Court House, at one o'clock, P. M. where those that have subscribed and those that may wish to join are requested to attend.

A. S. HENDERSON.
L. B. HOUSTON.

Charlestown, April 26, 1821.

Sale of Land under Deed of Trust.

Whereas William H. Moore for securing the payment of a debt due Abraham Epler, on the 20th day of April 1821, of the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, current money of the state of Indiana or Kentucky; also, of another debt due William T. Huff on the 20th April 1821, of the sum of Four Hundred Dollars, current money of the state of Indiana or Kentucky, did make and execute his certain deed of trust, bearing date the 20th day of April 1820, to John Douthitt, whereby he the said William H. Moore conveyed to the said John Douthitt, one hundred acres of Land, in No. 136, letter C, of the Illinois Grant, in the county of Clark and state of Indiana—And whereas default has been made in the payment of the said sums of money—NOTICE is, therefore, hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said Deed of Trust, I will sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, the said one hundred acres of Land and appurtenances, for current money of the state of Indiana or Kentucky, for the payment of the sums of money aforesaid, at the Court House, in Charlestown, on Monday the 6th day of May next, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M.

JOHN DOUTHITT,

Trustee.

Charlestown, April 26, 1821.

PARTICULAR NOTICE!

Those indebted to me are hereby requested to come forward and settle their respective dues, and save costs as I shall commence suits indiscriminately. On the first day of May I shall place the accounts in the hands of an officer, unless they are previously settled. If payment is made immediately current paper will be received, otherwise the silver must come.

D. P. FAULKNER.

Charlestown, April 26 1821.

Taken up by John Ballard, a boy Mare, about 11 years old, with a black upper lip white, about 14 hands high, no other marks perceivable; appraised to twenty dollars by James E. Wood and Andrew Y. McComb, before me a justice of the peace.

JOHN MCCONNELL.

Clark county, Sept. 18, 1820.