

on conviction thereof, before the President of the corporation of said town, forfeit and pay for the first offence, a sum not exceeding one dollar;—and for each, and every succeeding offence, a further sum, not exceeding five dollars, to be recovered as aforesaid with costs of suit.

Sec. 6. *And be it further ordained*, That if any person or persons shall hereafter shoot off, fire, or discharge any gun, pistol or other kind of fire arms within the bounds of the corporation without reasonable cause, he, she or they so offending, shall, upon conviction thereof before the President, be fined in any sum not exceeding one dollar, to be recovered as aforesaid, with costs of suit.

Sec. 7. *Be it further ordained*, That it shall be the duty of of Marshal, when he knows of the breach of any of the provisions of this ordinance, or of the ordinance to which this is an amendment, or is informed thereof, to make complaint of the same to the President, who is hereby authorized on such complaint or complaints made by any other person, or on view thereof, to issue his warrant, & in all respects to proceed in the same manner as Justices of the Peace are authorized to proceed in the collections of fines by the laws of this state. And all fines and monies when collected by virtue of this ordinance, or by virtue of the ordinance to which this is an amendment, shall be paid over to the Treasurer for the use of the Corporation.

Sec. 8. *And be it further ordained*, That in all cases arising under this ordinance, or the ordinance to which this is an amendment, in which by the laws of this state a jury would be allowed to the defendant, in all such case, it shall be the duty of the President to allow a jury to be summoned to be dealt with in the same manner as before Justices of the peace as heretofore.

Sec. 9. *And be it further ordained*, That all ordinances and parts of ordinances heretofore ordained, coming within the purview of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby repealed; and this ordinance to be in force from and after its publication.

Passed and approved the 21st day of April 1821.

G. H. DUNN, Recorder.

A. LANE, President.

Territorial Government of Florida.

We learn that the President of the U. States has made the following appointments of officers for the new territory.

Major general Andrew Jackson, to be governor of the Floridas.

Elizius Fromentin, of Louisiana, to be Judge of the United States for West Florida.

William P. Du Val, of Kentucky, to be Judge of the United States for East Florida.

W. G. D. Worthington, of Maryland, to be Secretary of East Florida, to reside at St. Augustine.

George Walton, of Georgia, to be Secretary of West Florida.

Alexander Anderson, of Tennessee, to be Attorney for the United States for West Florida.

James G. Forbes, of New York, to be Marshal of the United States for West Florida.

Alexander Scott, of this district, to be Collector of the Custom for the Port of Pensacola.

Mark Harden, of North Carolina, to be Collector for the Port of St. Marks.

John Rodman, of N. York, to be Collector at St. Augustine.

William S. Smith, to be Naval Officer for the Port of Pensacola.

Charles Jenkins, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the same Port.

Richard S. Hackley, to be Surveyor and Inspector at St. Augustine.

William D. Simms, to be Navy Agent at the Port of Pensacola.

Thomas Fillebrown, jr. to be Naval Store keeper at Pensacola.

The Army—The Official List of the Army as reduced to the Peace establishment agreeably to the act of the last session of Congress, was published at Washington on the 17th ult. The regulation was to take effect from and after the first day of this month, June. The army now consists of four regiments of artillery and seven regiments of infantry, viz. 76 companies of 55 non commissioned officers, musicians and privates, 1,980 Enlisted men for ordnance duties; 56 Companies of 51 non commissioned officers, musicians and privates, 3,570 And the non-commissioned staff, 39 Making a total of 5,642

Latest From Europe.

The Baltimore Gazette of yesterday furnished the late following intelligence from England, which was received via Norfolk. The disastrous conclusion of the revolution in Naples, says the Baltimore editor, appears to be fully confirmed, but other causes of interruption to the tranquility of Europe still exist, which will still continue to give interest to the expected news from that quarter of the globe.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Baltimore, May 18.—By the brig Edward capt. Smith, from Leith, I have received Edinburgh papers to the 9th, containing London dates to the 6th April, two days later than those by the Amity and Hector, at New York. I embrace the short space allotted me, before the steam boat starts, to give you a summary of their contents.

The Paris papers of the 3d April, contain the sequel of accounts relative to the submission of the Capital, and some of the principal fortresses of the kingdom of Naples, to the Austrians, without a demonstration of resistance.—On the 23d March, a column of the Austrian army entered the capital, and defiled before the king's palace, in the presence of the Regent, the Duke of Calabria and his brother, the Prince of Salerno. On the same day, the Prince Regent published, in the form of a Proclamation, a letter from the king dated Florence on the 19th. In this letter his majesty attributes the evils that have befallen the people, to the blind obstinacy of the Revolutionists. A royal ordinance was promulgated in the king's name, on the 24th, appointed a provisional government.

The Prince, Duke of Calabria, who has hitherto exercised the functions of royalty, is not named among the persons who are to administer it, so that it is to be presumed his authority and influence have fallen with the revolution.

Telegraphic advices were also received at Paris on the 30th April, stating, that on the evening of the 24th ult. the Lazaroni assembled tumultuously in the streets and would have executed summary vengeance upon all the Carbonari who could be found, had not their designs been frustrated by the Austrians.—on the following day tranquility was entirely restored.

No distinct information had been received as to the progress of the Piedmont, as to the operations of General Latour about Novary. It is said that a declaration of the three Potentates of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, against the Piedmontese insurrection, similar to that against Naples would be shortly published.

Some serious disturbance has taken place at Genoa; and although it is said tranquility had been again restored, yet the same account adds the storm threatens evils, and things have occurred which have exasperated the people to such a pitch, that we have passed three very bad days indeed. On the 23d March the people laid hold of the Governor by force, and dragged him into the city, but they saved his life, and put him into prison, in order, they said, to be adjudged by a council of war. On the 22d cannon and grape shot was fired on the people, a thing never seen before in any revolution in Genoa—but the wounded and killed were confined altogether among the soldiery and themselves, and good order was established again in a few days.

A considerable sensation was caused in London on the morning of the 6th ult. by a story put into circulation of an insurrection in the Ionian Islands, connected with alarming projects on the part of Russia. It appeared, after strict inquiry, that the report originated on a letter received in town announcing the rising of the Greeks at Odessa.—This insurrection is of the most formidable kind.

Explanations have taken place between the British and Russian governments, relative to the passing of the Dardanelles, by a Russian fleet, (the British government as well as the Ottoman Port, protesting against it;) but nothing is said to have occurred to interrupt the harmony and good understanding of the two governments.

Gen. Pepe, the famous insurgent (as the Paris papers call him,) embarked on the 21st March, on board a vessel prepared for his flight, carrying with him 200,000 Neapolitan Ducats. "It is thus that those revolutionary chiefs—those magnanimous patriots, when they have thrown their country into confusion, and drawn down vengeance on their accom-

plished, fly, and carry with them the spoils of the country they have betrayed."

The Lyons Journal of the 29th, says, "accounts arrived here, announcing, that the Prince Regent has returned to Turin, at the head of the troops commanded by Gen. Latour, and that the insurgents have thrown themselves into the citadels of Turin and Alessandria. It is added, the wishes of the nation are to recall Victor Emanuel to this capital.

The House of Lords had not taken up the Catholic Bill on the 6th April.

The Manchester Cotton trade, in spring patterns was never known to be greater; and the Iron trade is so improving in Staffordshire, Shropshire, and South Wales, that it has already advanced twenty shillings a ton, and a prospect of further advancement.

Dr. James Gregor, Professor of the practice of Medicine, in the University of Edinburgh, died at Edinburgh 2d April, aged sixty-eight.

Mrs. Liston, the fascinating singer, died very suddenly at Bath, on the 4th of April.

An extract of a letter received in Baltimore, by the brig Canada, from Buenos Ayres, under date of 17th March, says:—

"Ox hides have advanced to the enormous price of 40 rials per pesada, and this day they are settling at six dollars and two rials per pesada, or 35 pounds.

"Since General Rodriguez has been placed at the head of the government, every thing has gone on well. He is quite a military character, and is determined to stand his ground."

A letter from a gentleman at Eustatia to his correspondent in the town of New-Haven, under date of 16th April, states, that the Artisan sloop or war Lady Artigas; Com. Northrop, in company with Artigan brig—Capt. Pelot, had recently captured a Spanish sloop of war, with specie, valued at 150,000 dollars.

FROM LONDON.

Philadelphia, May 17.—By the Thames from London, we have received from our attentive correspondent the "the Financial and Commercial Record," of the same date. In both those documents we have later quotations of American stocks than we received by the arrivals from Liverpool.

From the Commercial Record of April 3 His Portuguese Majesty's Consul General for the United States, has given notice to the different Portuguese Consuls and Vice Consuls in this country, "That his circular orders, under date of the 26th October last, and the 3d of January of the present year, are hereby repealed, and they are therefore authorized thereby to grant henceforth consular documents and certificates to any vessel or ship, sailing from their respective districts to any port or harbour in his Majesty's dominions according to the regulations and orders enacted for this purpose."

New York, May 17.

Letters from Dublin announce that the Rev. Cr. Try, titular archbishop of Dublin, and the Roman Catholic clergy under his superintendence, at a meeting, came to a resolution "that they could not avail themselves of the provision of the bills introduced in the house of commons by Mr. Plunkett, as they were inconsistent with their principles as Roman Catholics."

The Roman Catholic clergymen of the city of Limerick have held a meeting and passed resolutions opposing the bills introduced into parliament by Mr. Plunkett.

FROM GIBRALTER.—We are indebted to a commercial friend for the following prices current and shipping intelligence, received yesterday by the brig Shepherdes.

Gibraltar, 22d March.—We avail ourselves of this opportunity to hand you the present ruling prices of our markets.—We however call your attention to the shipment of Flour, which promises to pay, owing the scarcity of grain in our neighborhood, and considerable speculation is excited on the occurrences of Italy. Cotton, New Orleans 10 cents; Flour New York 5 1/4, Philadelphia 3 3/4 none; Rice 4 1/4 per cwt; Pipe Staves \$1000 Beeswax 45 cts. per lb; Fish 2 7/8 a 3c Dollars 1 3/4 prem. Hides 14 cts. a lb; Tobacco 3, do Coffee 28 1/2; do Nat. keens, lung 21, short 28 cts, slow salt; Sugar, cotton and teas, abundant and dull.

The British Packet Lady Louisa Capt. Gibson, arrived this morning from Baltimore, via Halifax.—By this arrival we have received from our Correspondent at London, copious lists of papers to the 18th of March, and from Halifax Cor-

respondents papers of that place to the 9th of May.

Latest from Morocco

We learn that accounts reached Gibraltar on the 22d March, stating that the Nephew of the Emperor of Morocco who had declared for the throne died a natural death at Tetuan. He sent to the Governor of Gibraltar a few days previous to his death for medical assistance but none was sent.—A brother of his set himself up for Emperor. The Governor of Tetuan, and a Jew named Moses Israel were imprisoned on suspicion of being privy to his death.

The old Emperor remained quiet at or near Rabat.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Office of the National Advocate, New York, May 30.—1 o'clock P. M.

The arrival of the ships Imperator and Manhattan, in 28 days from Liverpool have brought us papers from that place to the 19th April.—They contain nothing of a cheering or consolatory nature respecting the affairs of Europe. It was to be expected, after the disastrous termination of the Neapolitan struggle, that the Austrians would turn their attention to those other parts of Italy, where opposition had shown itself against despotic power. Accordingly we find that while a part of the invading army was occupying Naples, another strong division marched upon Turin, and compelled the Piedmontese in arms to give way, without scarcely a show of resistance. When the near approach of the Austrians was ascertained, the Provisional Junta, which had been formed on the abdication of the king, dissolved itself, and delivered over the citadel to the national guard. Only 5,000 Patriots were found in arms when the invaders entered the Piedmontese territory. The king had quitted Nice, on the return to his capital, and there can be no doubt that the former state of things would be speedily restored.—Like France, after the fall of Napoleon, Italy is to be garrisoned by the troops of the Holy League, and like France, the people will be made to pay contributions for restoring their claims by re-establishing the arbitrary sway of the legitimists. But it is impossible for matters to continue thus. Liberal opinions will progress, and oppression keep alive the spirit of resistance to tyranny. It is stated, that the Neapolitans were betrayed by all their generals, except the brave Pepe; they are even accused of cowardice. Indignant at this discovery, the inhabitants are said to have risen upon the Austrians, and to have destroyed a great part of the invading army. We have little doubt that bribery has been employed on this occasion; for it is impossible, after the display of patriotism which appeared so universal throughout the nation, to believe the people would have yielded so tamely as they did unless they had been betrayed. The allied despots cannot have forgot that bribery and corruption did more for them in subduing the liberties of France than all the armies they brought into the field.

Accounts had been received in London from St. Helena to the 10th of Feb. Napoleon was in good health, but, beyond this, little was allowed to transpire respecting him. How he must enjoy the accounts of the difficulties of the "Holy Alliance" to keep the people in subjection! One of the emperor's domestics had arrived in London with his family. He is said to have voluntarily left his masters service.

A report was current at Vienna, on the 31st March, that the Austrian army, collecting in upper Italy, was destined to be employed against Spain. The Emperor Alexander was expected to arrive at Warsaw about the middle of April, on his way to St. Petersburg.

Captain Perry was to sail in the beginning of May, from Deptford, with the discovery ships.

London, April 17.

Accounts from Rome, of the 17th of March, announce that the King of Naples had entered his capital amidst the general acclamations of his subjects.—Letters dated in the evening of 26th ult. all agree in the singular fact, that the Austrians were received with a considerable degree of enthusiasm by the populace.—Out of 100,000, deserted men who had been embodied to resist the Austrian invasion, they had all, with the exception of about 12,000, deserted, quitted, or returned to their own homes, without having made any other show of warfare than the affair at Bate. The 12,000 remaining men, were composed of the King's guards, who were attached to the royal cause, and the garrison of some places that had not seen the face of the enemy. Of the Austrian troops, 10,000 were to remain in Naples, and the remainder to be stationed in the different fortresses.

The Provisional Junta to the Citizens.

The troops commanded by Count de Latour in conjunction with the Austrian troops, are approaching the capital. The Junta, which has employed itself with success in the preservation of the public peace, and in guarding against the insurrection and civil war, now confides the care of good order, and the tranquility of the city, to the municipal authorities. The inhabitants are informed, for their satisfaction, that the citadel is delivered over to the national guard. Given at Turin, April 9, 1821.

MARENTINE, President.

Our advices from Chambers are of the 10th one day later than from the capital of Piedmont. On that day an estafette arrived from Turin, with the following letter to Count Andrezen Governor of Savoy, copies of which were immediately affixed by his order, in different parts of the city. It will be observed that this letter, having neither date nor signature, affords no clue to the source from whence it was communicated to Count Andrezen.

The number of rebels was 5,000. Yesterday (the 20th) the Austrians entered the Piedmont.