

way down here. It is the opinion of the American officers that the operation of freedom this force is directed against Tunis, with which state the Algerines are in hostility."

The Queen has sent a communication to the House of Lords, stating her intention to be present every day during the investigation, which is to take place, and requesting that a seat may be provided so situated that she may hear distinctly all the evidence that may be produced.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Paris papers of the 24th have arrived. They are filled almost exclusively with the affairs of Spain. On the 10th, the Cortes approved of an address to the King. This document, after congratulating the King, &c. thus refers to the American territories: "The intimate union of the Cortes with your majesty's government, the re-establishment of the constitution, and the faithful accomplishment of promises, by removing all pretext for distrust, will facilitate the pacification of our transmarine possessions. The Cortes, on its side, will let no opportunity escape to propose and adopt the necessary measures to re-establish tranquillity in those regions, in order to unite the Spaniards of both hemispheres in one happy family."

After the reading of the address, the minister of pardons and justice announced that the King had deemed it necessary to secure the persons of the 69 individuals who had signed the address to his majesty against the constitutional system in 1814, and that they were confined in various convents.

## FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.

By the brig Canada, Capt. Cotterill, arrived at this port yesterday in 54 days from Monte Video, we learn the following state of the country on the 16th of July, the date of her departure:

Monte Video remained peaceable under the Portuguese government, and on that side of the river to a considerable extent, although the Spaniards are by no means satisfied; but as the Portuguese have from four to five thousand troops at Monte Video, and continually patrolling the city, there was but little danger to be apprehended from the Spaniards.

Buenos Ayres was in a very dreadful state; no security to either property or lives, as there are scarcely two persons of the same sentiments, or can tell who governs, in which state there is no safety or order; but to render it more serious, there was an army of 900 men encamped before the place. Gen. Lopez, the Governor of Santa Fee, has about four or five hundred men. Gen. Coreras, about 350 discontented Chilians; Aliviar and about 40 or 50 officers; formerly in the Buenos Ayrean service, had passed over to him. Lopez and Coreras proclaim their intention to be solely to put Aliviar at the head of the military establishment of Buenos Ayres; La Madrid and Martin Rodriguez, commanding the Patriot troops under him—they have about 3,000 troops. On the 10th July, they attacked Aliviar and his confederates, and it was reported he had gained a victory.

All business was suspended at Buenos Ayres, and had been for three weeks, anticipating Aliviar's attack on the town.

The revolutions taking place almost daily in the affairs of Europe, must leave impressions of a most serious nature. That the march of the human mind upon liberal views, and extended policy, to secure its own happiness is rapidly progressing, we have positive and happy proofs before us—Ferdinand, king of the two Sicilies, has followed, from necessity, the example of Spain. Italy is doing the same. Prussia may give a constitution to her people also, and the German states will follow.

The time has already approached when we look back with astonishment at the long period that human intemperance has chained the great mass of mankind to its own despotic car.

Kings are now thought too insignificant to produce either great ferment or bloodshed. These men are suffered to live, not as the people's sovereigns, but as their servants, peaceable and un molested.

Whilst Napoleon is tilling his little garden on the rock of St. Helena, as monument of the frailty of human grandeur, France is convulsed under the new order of things in Europe, and ere long we expect to hear of a peaceable change in her unsettled affairs.

That these changes take place in governments, and add to the morals and religion of true christianity must be blessings as salutary as they are happy to mankind.

From the Liverpool Mercury, of July 28.

REVOLUTION IN NAPLES.

We have to announce an occurrence

which must be grateful to the friends of freedom. The arms which despotism had provided for its support have again been turned triumphantly against its power. The soldiers have again recollected that they are men and citizens, and have said that they will not be instruments of enslaving their country. The soldiers of Naples have felt that they are a part of the people; and they have resolved to maintain and to share the liberty and prosperity of a nation, rather than support the throne of an oppressor. The following are extracts from the details relative to this great and interesting event.

"Naples, July 6.—This letter announces to you no less an event than a change in the government of this country. You were before aware of the discontent existing in the provinces, on account of the imposition of the *Fundaria*, and of the little encouragement given to the exports of native productions; but you were not aware to what a degree this discontent had infected all classes, and even the ranks of the army. The organization of the camp at Sessa may be reckoned the immediate cause of all that had occurred, as it not only gave to the troops an opportunity of concerting their measures, but brought them into contact with the provinces, and assured them of a community of sentiment in the great mass of the population. The whole thing has been so sudden, that it is difficult to ascertain how it began or who took the lead in the operation. According to the best accounts, there is reason for believing that the first movement was made by a body of cavalry stationed at Nola, to the number of about 150 men, who suddenly and without orders, quitted their post, and marched in a body for the mountains of Avelino. Whether the result of previous understanding or not, is unknown; but the alarm of this march spread with the rapidity of lightning: the detachments of infantry marched out to join them, and every peasant who could muster a firelock or an offensive weapon of any description followed their example. The mixed assembly then proceeded to the pass leading to Apulia, of which they took possession. They found there a military chest containing 32,000 ducats, which they appropriated to their own use, but gave an acknowledgement in due form to the party from whom they took it. The news of this insurrection having reached Naples, caused the greatest alarm, and some Generals were sent off by the King to parley with the mutineers, & learn what object they had in view. A council was immediately called at the palace, to deliberate on the mode of proceeding. While they were in the act of deliberating (this was yesterday in the afternoon,) two regiments of infantry, the other of dragoons, quartered about a mile from the town, marched off with arms and baggage, but in the most perfect order, to join the insurrectionary troops. An intimation was then brought to the King from the head quarters of the insurgents, that they demanded a free constitution, similar to that which had been adopted in Spain. Preparations were made to oppose and reduce this spirit; but it was discovered, on sounding the disposition of those troops who had not yet declared against the government, that they are all at heart imbued with the same sentiments, and that they could not with safety be led against their comrades. This state of things was reported to the King, on which he gave way, and declared his assent to the constitution proposed. Courtiers were sent off to the troops early this morning, to announce this change, and papers were exhibited on the walls of the city, declaring the King's intention to publish a Constitution or form of free government, in seven days. Where this would have ended, but for the timely concession that has been made, it is impossible to say; for the spirit spread through the soldiery with such rapidity, that even St. Elmo was deserted by the garrison. The general appearance of the city, during the interval between the parley with the troops and the King's resolution to accede to their wishes was most singular. Every face was marked by anxiety, and denoted the expectation of some dreadful event. When the joyful change was known, nothing was to be seen or heard but the most lively sensations of pleasure. Troops paraded the streets with shouts of *Viva! Viva!* and these were by no means of the lowest or lower classes. I saw two officers in the uniform of generals, who joined in the exultation. There was a very general cry for the appearance of the King on the balcony of the palace, but he did not shew himself. This is the fifth day of the hereditary Prince, and to-night we shall have a grand illumination."

Another letter, of the same date, states, "that a very general spirit of discontent had for some time been observed in the province of Salerno. The hereditary Prince expressed himself highly pleased with the determination of his father; and falling at the feet of the King, thanked him in the name of the people, exclaiming, 'Sire, you have saved the country.' The *Civica*, or city volunteers, paraded the streets by thousands, shouting *Viva!* to the King and Constitution." A letter from Paris, of the 17th inst. declares, that "propositions have been made to the French Government, from Lombardy, for 4000 troops, offering to pay any taxes levied for their expenses. The Venetian states are greatly agitated. At Brescia arrests take place daily. Should the French government accede to these propositions, the troops sent will meet with much opposition from the people at large." A subsequent letter from Paris makes the following observations on this event:—"The questions which occupy the public attention are—What part will the Austrian Cabinet take? What will the Holy Alliance determine on? Are the Insurgents through the Carbonaria connected and in intelligence with the north of Italy?—A singular paragraph, which has appeared in several of the German papers, excites likewise attention, from having been authorised by the respective *Censeurs*, and as yet remaining uncontradicted; it is an air of semi-officiality. The sense of it conveys—that it is the opinion of the Emperor of Russia, that the Holy Alliance has no power to interfere in the troubles or revolution of any state, wherein the revolutionists do not attack the principle of legitimacy."

## LAUNCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.

Yesterday afternoon, a few minutes after two o'clock, the elegant line of battle ship NORTH CAROLINA was more extensively than the reports of the element, in a very handsome manner, without the occurrence of any accident business, and derange all the concerns of the city. Owing to the publication of the Board of Health, the concourse of spectators was not so great as might have been anticipated. Among them, however, we understand, were several members of the Board. We presume, they acted on the same principle as the parson, who told his flock not to do as he did, but to do as he bade them.—*American Centinel*.

The Navy.—We understand the nature of the Mediterranean Service is about to be essentially changed by a late arrangement. The vessels are not to remain so long there; but are to make cruises from our ports to and from the Mediterranean, and in that sea, returning here periodically and by turns for supplies. This will afford advantages in the improvement of the skill and discipline of the Navy, and will obviate the objections which have been urged, not without force, to long cruises in Italian seas. This arrangement of our vessels are, during their cruises, to pass down the Coast of Africa to our new Colony of Free Persons of Color, and to scour those and other seas for the apprehension of slave-traders and pirates. The additional advantage will be gained, by this activity given to the operations of the Navy, that it will hereafter be wholly virtualised at home, instead of being supplied abroad by purchases there, or by store-ships expressly sent from the U. States. For the purpose of supply, &c. to our vessels of war, we understand that the port of Annapolis is selected as a place of depot for Naval Stores, Provisions, &c. &c.

Nat. Intel.

NATCHEZ, SEPT. 2.

## Destructive Fire in Mobile.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Cahawba Press, dated, "Mobile, Aug. 13, 1820.

"On Friday night last, we had a dreadful fire here, it commenced in Judson's Gin-House—& burnt every house, great and small, on Dauphin street; commencing at Water-street, running up to Royal street, the market was pulled down. Armstrong Hart & Co's and Book's stores, were not burnt, they stand out on the water.—There is not a house of any description standing on Dauphin-street, commencing at Judson's house, and Royal street, running down to the stores above named; the fire raged with such fury, it was impossible with their means to stop it. Such exertions were continued to be made, that there was little or no attention given to moving property, of course it all went, and a great number did not even save their Books. I cannot furnish you with all the names of the sufferers, but, the following are among them—Richardson & Blake, H. D. Merritt, Mrs. King, Mrs. Toulmin, and Badger & Co. no property saved. Nearly all the persons burnt out, were out of town at the time the fire commenced, which was about nine o'clock in the evening, and continued until about 3 in the morning."

Monument to General Jackson.—The city council of New-Orleans have passed a resolution for the appropriation of the sum of 50,000 dollars to defray the expense of erecting an equestrian statue of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON; in the public square in front of the Cathedral Church. It is intended that the statue shall be executed by Canova, the Roman sculptor, the most celebrated artist of the age, and that it shall be commenced and finished as soon as circumstances will permit.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.

Arrived at this port yesterday, 77 sail of schooners and sloops, with cargoes, consisting of wheat corn, tobacco, and other produce, from the different rivers in the Chesapeake Bay and North-Carolina. Likewise from 30 to 40 wood craft.

PORTLAND, ME. Aug. 29.

The public mind was considerably agitated on Sunday last, by reason of an inquest which was summoned to examine the body of a soldier recently interred from the garrison at this post. We understand that their verdict tends to the implication of the officer of the day in acts of severity beyond the limits of his power.

We forbear to say more on this unfortunate affair, as an investigation will soon be had before the proper tribunal.

Argus.

We are sorry to say, that accounts yesterday received give a gloomy account of the health of the city of Philadelphia.—The fever is rapidly spreading; and the people are removing even from Chesnut as high up as Fourth street, which is near the heart of the city. The illness must be more extensive than the reports of the Board of Health indicate, or the alarm would not be so great as to put a stop to the occurrence of any accident business, and derange all the concerns of the city. Nat. Int.

Carthage.—The Aurora of the 6th inst. contains a letter from an officer on board Brion's squadron, in the river Magdalena, dated July 11, which states that the foreign auxiliaries wantonly set fire to Rio de la Hacha, and set such an example of subordination to the rest of the army that their passports were granted to get rid of them; that Carthage was closely besieged by the Patriots by land and by sea; that its fall was daily expected; and that the skirmishing in the interior had been generally in favor of the

On the 15th of August, a fire broke out at Port-au-Prince, at the corner of the Grand de Rue, and Rue Bonne Foi, which communicated to the houses adjacent, & burned several streets, together with houses about that neighborhood. Loss estimated at about three millions.

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THEY HAVE ON HAND,  
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GROCERIES,  
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All of which will be sold very low for CASH.

Evansville, May 20,

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June 10th 1820. 30tf

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ness—he has made an agreement, for business forwarded to him, in his absence,

to be attended to. 54—tf.