

## Affairs of the Allied Powers.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 17.

Prince Metternich our prime minister has addressed a note to all the great powers, inviting them to concert together the general measures to be adopted at this moment, relative to the affairs of Naples. He has also addressed a note to the Italian princes renewing the guarantee by Austria of the integrity and independence of their dominions, and their protection against every aggression.

He has likewise addressed a third note to the courts of Munich, Dresden, Stuttgart, Hanover, Carlsruhe, Darmstadt & Cassel, and also to the Diet at Frankfort, in which his highness calls the attention of Germany to the spirit of revolution which menaces the general peace; and announces that a considerable body of Austrian troops are already on the march for Italy, to provide for the security of the Austrian provinces, and prevent the propagation of the revolutionary spirit in the Transalpine Peninsula.

The emperor of Russia has given notice of his intended visit to this capital, to consult with his august allies, our emperor, and the king of Prussia, on the present state of Europe.

The troops intended for Italy have not yet marched. Every thing will depend on the return of the courier, sent to the emperor of Russia. The camp at Pest will be formed, and the troops be reviewed by his majesty. [Other accounts say 40 battalions were on the march.]

Berlin, Aug. 5.—The emperor of Austria has made a very important communication to our court respecting Naples; and couriers are very frequent between Vienna, Berlin and Petersburg.

All proceedings respecting a new constitution for Prussia are suspended.

The Neapolitans are taking measures for the defence of their territory against any invader.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 20.

For some days government has been informed of a conspiracy to murder most of the royal family, and ministers—to excite the army to rebellion, and to place some member of the family of Bonaparte on the throne. The steps of the conspirators have been watched; and the whole of them, with only one or two exceptions have been apprehended, and will answer with their lives to the offended majesty of the laws.

Rome, Aug. 15.—The states of Benevento and Ponte Corvo, are still in a state of complete anarchy. It is said, these two states have entered into an agreement to declare themselves free, sovereign and independent.

Preparations are making in the Austrian states for the imperial troops expected there.

NAPLES. July 31.

Affairs of Sicily.—Two magistrates of eminence have arrived here from Palermo, and brought to the king the details of the melancholy events which have occurred in that capital. As usual, the first accounts were greatly exaggerated. The Neapolitan troops killed and wounded did not exceed 300, and the victims of distinction were the princess of Catalica & d'Acre, and a col. Sanza. Anarchy had ceased to reign at Palermo, and a special council of public safety were employed in restoring every thing to order.

At Messina and Catania the constitution has been proclaimed with enthusiasm.

In this kingdom (Naples) the liberty of the press is established, with the reservations against its licentiousness.

## FROM SPAIN—INTERESTING.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

A friend has favored us with the following extract of a letter from an observant and intelligent correspondent in Cadiz, in the correctness of whose information implicit reliance may be placed.

CADIZ, AUG. 26.

"I have never beheld greater inquietude and more painful apprehensions for the fate of a revolution than is exhibited by the people of this place. They have lost almost all confidence in the measures of the Cortes, who, they say have yet done nothing; meantime the King and his Ministers issue orders that create the strongest doubts of the integrity of their intentions—Riego has been ordered to move his army from Isla to another station and other troops have been ordered to replace him. Twice he has refused to obey the order and the people here implore him to persist in the resolution. The troops ordered in his stead are known to be commanded by Officers inimical to the new system, & partisans of Freyre, Campana, and the other devils incarnate of the fatal 10th of March, who have yet suffered nothing for their hellish barbarity, and for which the people cry aloud to justice and to vengeance—Even the women of Cadiz swear they will defend the gates against the entrance of the troops destined to garrison it, and every day play cards appear in all the public places instigating a corresponding feeling in all classes. Riego is surrounded when he appears in public, with the filial cry of 'don't leave us for God's sake' His own feelings, and that of his compatriots and soldiers, are in unison with the people's, nor does he think patriotism forbids the course he has taken, though it

would appear to be in hostility to the sovereignty of the government. But the assassins of the 10th of March yet live with impunity. Cadiz cries aloud for protection—the Cortes has yet fulfilled none of the engagements with the liberating army—the orders of the Minister of War have a most suspicious feature of the counter revolutionary project, and the army of the Isla conscious of their strength in the affection of the people, have dared to resist the official mandate. A painful iterregnum is thus created in the affairs of Spain, and who will yield, the government or Riego, is a question of difficult solution.

"In Malaga a similar feeling exists in consequence of an order for a change of the garrison there, and the people threaten to interpose to prevent its execution. In this dilemma the Minister of War has resigned.

"Although the monopoly of tobacco is still declared to exist, there is no article more publicly exposed for sale in this place, and the authorities find it impossible to prevent it. It is one of the many melancholy proofs every day visible in Spain, since the adoption of the constitution, that the interpretation given to it by nine-tenth of the nation is *perfect liberty*; that is, the liberty of every man's doing as he pleases. Out of this anarchy it is too much feared the horrors of a revolution are yet to come. Be assured it is very far from being complete, and that Spain, at this moment, is as much in the

enjoyment of the old system, as the new. Such is the deplorable state of the parties in the country—but a little time must determine.

"The deputies for Venezuela have sailed—the others are here."

## REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA.

CURACAO, SEPT. 9

A letter has been received here from *Puerto Cabello*, giving an account of the taking of *Barcelona* by the forces under the independent gen. *Bermudes*, and also the capture of a squadron of 11 *flecheras*, commanded by the Spanish chief *Guerrero*, who is stated to have been killed in the action. The letter also states that a sanguinary battle had subsequently been fought between the royalists and independents, near *Cumana*—but, as our endeavours to procure a sight of the letter in question, have proved unavailing, we are unable to state particulars.

## SARDINIA.

TURIN, Aug. 16.

The following document is said to have been actually addressed to his Sardinian majesty by his Piedmontese army:

SIRE—The army is loyal and faithful, and gives a solemn pledge of it to their sovereign. Sire—it is reported that your present ministers are soliciting a succor of Austrian troops. The Austrians were and will be not only the natural enemies of the Piedmontese, but of all the other people of Italy. The recollection of 1815 is not far off. Your soldiers know what is meant by having Austrians in the country, although as friends. They have always usurped the honor of our exploits. The Austrians are the execration of Italy. Your soldiers, Sire, will not have them but as enemies. To ask their assistance would be an insupportable insult to the honor of your soldiers, who boast that they are sufficient for the defence of the throne, the country, and the constitution.

## RIOT IN ST. JAMES SQUARE.

The London Courier of the 1st September contains some particulars of a riot which happened on that day. A mob had assembled at the suggestion of a Mr. Mills, for the purpose of proposing an Address to his Majesty, calling upon him to dismiss his Ministers and dissolve Parliament. The orator had begun his harangue, cheered by the mob when he was seized, together with some of his friends, and carried to Bow street. The mob followed the officers, pelting them with brick bats and breaking windows. Major Cathwright, appeared to give bail for Mills, when the following dialogue took place.

Magistrate—Who are you, sir? I am Major Cathwright.

Magistrate—Major of what? I am not a major, I am only called a major.

Magistrate—Then what are you? I am a Captain in the Royal Navy.

Magistrate—Then captain, and not major Cathwright, I have one question to ask you. I mean no disrespect, and pray are you not under a personal recognition to answer a conviction?

I am

Magistrate—Then I must reject your bail. Captain Williams then offered and was accepted. The other persons were dismissed.

A Courier had arrived from Italy with dispatches for the Queen. Her majesty's

stock immediately rose. Alderman Wood was in high glee.

Proceedings against the conspirators at Paris were going on.

It is positively reported that furniture has been sent into some of the state apartments in the Tower.—*M. Post.*

Some doubts have been expressed of the correctness of the account which we gave yesterday respecting the order received by the King's upholsterer, for a supply of elegant bedding, & other furniture, for the Tower. We have made inquiries into the fact and we have no reason to question its authority.—*T. Briton.*

From the two first paragraphs, above, it is evident that the ministers, anticipate the conviction of the Queen, are preparing rooms in the Tower for her. The axe which severed the heads from Anna Bolyn and Mary, is still there; but it will cost Castlereagh and Liverpool their heads if they attempt to use it.]

It is very remarkable that at the moment the King's Attorney General ascended the bar, to detail the charges against the Queen, as he was uttering the first sentence, a strong flash of lightning went through the house followed by a tremendous clap of thunder. The circumstance excited a most extraordinary sensation through the house.—*T. Briton.*

We understand that a lady of this city is working an elegant dress, to be enriched with a most splendid border of tambour work which is intended as a present to the Queen.—*Edinburgh Jap.*

James Wilson, convicted at Glasgow of high Treason executed on the 30th of August. He was drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution along with the decapitator, who was masked and wore a cloak. The prisoner was loudly cheered by the mob when he appeared on the platform. When he fell the mob was loud with cries of 'murder!' After he was taken down his head was cut off with an axe at a single stroke and held up to the mob, who again cried murder!

A Peer, coming out of the House of Lords was assailed by the mob with loud demands of a shout for the Queen. He endeavored for some time to push his way through and to evade compliance but at last, surrounded and threatened with violence he stopped short and took off his hat. "And must I cry the Queen forever?" said he to his persecutors. Yes, yes, off with your hat. You must you shall! exclaimed the mob. Well then said he, if must, here goes my boys—Huzza! the Queen forever? and may all your wives be like her."

## Saw-Logs Wanted.

THE subscribers wishes to purchase a quantity of

## Saw-Logs,

principally POPLAR, for which Cash & the customary price will be given.

J. & W. L. COLMAN.  
June 10th 1820. 30f

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerks office of the Knox Circuit court I will expose to public sale for land office money on Saturday the 18th Inst at the Court House in Vincennes one house and half of lot No. 185 lying in the Borough of Vincennes taken as the property of Elcazer B. Carter & suit of C. & T. Bullet, and others.

JOHN DECER S. & C.  
November 4th A. D. 1820. 43 34