

the hospital, into a great saint and worker of miracles! A mob was collected, and the body disinterred, &c. while the priests continually cried out "long live our outraged religion! live the king and the royal family! death to unbelievers and heretics!" The zeal of the creature was cured, we hope, by consigning him to prison. The times will not tolerate such stuff.

#### NAPLES.

The passes of the mountains are well defended, and preparations had been made to overflow the road through Pontine marshes in ten minutes, if necessary, on the advance of the Austrians. It appears as if the whole population had risen to resist the intervention of insolent foreigners in their domestic affairs—the greatest enthusiasm prevailed; acts of patriotism were heaped on one another. The parliament has decreed that the children of those who die in the army shall be the children of the country—Another decree admits the service of foreigners. The civic guards of Naples, 16,000 strong, had offered to march to the frontiers; but the parliament did not think it necessary or expedient to do so at that time. Sicily is said to be tranquil. The troops lately in that island had arrived at Naples and marched for the frontiers. It is noticed, in evidence of the unanimity of the Neapolitans, that, among all the strangers at Rome, not one was to be found there. They have circulated an eloquent address to the Hungarians, denouncing the iniquity of Austria, and imploring them to throw off her yoke.

When the parliaments assembled to hear the communications from Laybach, an immense crowd of citizens collected about the hall. Such were the excitement and impatience of the people, that the parliament, in order to gratify them the sooner, went, by unanimous consent, into the open square, to finish the sitting. The acclamations of the public continued for hours after its termination.

At Frankfort article of the 24th February mentions that in the number of foreigners who had tendered their military services to the Neapolitans, were Poles, who intended to form a Polish legion.

A the sitting of the Neapolitan Parliament of the 20th of February, a Polish baron, son of a general of division, asked the right of citizenship, and offered his life in defence of liberty. He was declared citizen by acclamation.

Many of the most distinguished ladies of Naples have followed the example of the princess royal, in making a gift of their diamonds to the national treasury.

The armies of Naples on the frontiers amounted to 130,000 men—the number was hourly increasing.

In several instances the standards have been blessed by the priests: one of them in preaching to a regiment, concluded his discourse with the words "constitution or death," to which all repeated an amen.

Under the Vienna head of the 23d of February, it is stated that in case the Austrian expedition against Naples should not be successful, king Ferdinand will repair to Palermo with a sufficient force, and there proclaim a new constitution of the kingdom of the two Sicilies.

#### Neapolitan parliament.

Sitting of Feb 25. A request was read from the prince of Molitorno, who desires to assist in the defence of his country as a private soldier; referred to

the war minister. Another from D. Anselmo Adorno, who offers to furnish an armed man, at his expense, and to maintain him during the war.

The minister for foreign affairs gave an account of a conference with the French charge d'affaires, by whom he has been informed that that government will observe the strictest neutrality. He likewise communicated the tenor of the British circular to the ministers abroad. Lastly, he communicated the request of the English general, sir Robert Wilson, who offers his services to our country, whenever it shall be attacked by Austria. He is ready to fly to our succour at the first invitation. Some deputies observed, that, not being a citizen, he could not have a superior command.

The secretary de Luca—Let the rights of citizenship, (*naz canalita*), be given him.

The president—and let the decree of the parliament be sent him, by means of our minister at London, in order to testify to the industrious general the gratitude of the nation of the Two Sicilies—Approved.

Signor de Fillippi—Let this decree be circulated in England. In that free country there are many generous and sensible minds who may imitate the example of their brave fellow countryman.

Sign. Borello—In the war office there is an offer of 2,000 English volunteers; it should be examined.

Sign. Netti—Our nation has displayed its energy and its firm and heroic character; but it is advisable to unite with some power, the better to insure the triumph of our cause. The English nation might be very advantageous to it.—Let us attach ourselves to it by a treaty of commerce.

Many offers of voluntary aid were read at the sitting. Among them was one from an actor named Calvarola, of the theatre San Carlos, who tendered to the state the amount of the receipts at his benefit, to take place on the 5th March, and which was expected to produce not less than 1,800 or 2,000 ducats. The offer was accepted with honorable mention.

A letter was read from the duke of Ascoli, in which this aged nobleman, one of the oldest friends and servants of king Ferdinand, solicited permission to serve in the national army for the defence of the country and the reigning dynasty. The hall and the galleries resounded with plaudits, and the letter was ordered to be mentioned in the journals of the house.

Numberless petitions, received from individuals, asking to be allowed to raise companies and battalions, to be equipped at private expense, were offered. At the same time, the following decree, sanctioned by the prince regent, was registered: "In consideration of the address of the three hundred Calabrians, who armed and equipped at their own expense, and ready to meet the enemy, and ask to be posted at the most dangerous pass of the frontiers that they may close it with their bodies and sacrifice their lives for national honor, the parliament accepts the offer of the said three hundred Calabrians, who shall be organized into one corps and put at the disposal of the executive government."

A report was made of the state of the army. The deputy said "all Europe will finally learn to know the character of the men of that land which malignant oligarchs would have plunged into anarchy."

The proposal of a friar was received—as that he himself could not march to

the army to defend his country, he would clothe his brother-in-law for that purpose, and maintain him and his family during his absence.

#### ROMAN STATES.

The soldiers are said to be disaffected, and it was thought would interfere to prevent the escape of the pope with his treasures—their pay is much in arrears. He had however, received assurances of his personal safety from the Milanese if he remained at Rome. He has declared that four of his towns are in the possession of the *Carbonari*, and that all who join them shall be excommunicated!

#### GERMANY.

Hundreds of young Germans, it is said, were preparing to set out to join the Neapolitan patriots. There is a report of revolutionary disturbances at Mayence.

It is stated that the new sovereign of Hesse intends to give immediately a constitution to his dominions, modelled on that of Bavaria.

#### SWEEDEN.

The editor of a patriotic paper at Stockholm, the *Courier*, received on the 16th, from an unknown hand a present of a large silver goblet. The address announced merely that it came from one hundred and sixty patriots.—*Ib.*

#### From the N. York Mercantile Advertiser. Late and Important News.

The April packet ship *Amity*, captain Maxwell and the ship *Hector*, captain Gillender, both arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, which port they left in company, on the 6th of April; and the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have received papers to that date, with London papers to the evening of the 4th, and Lloyd's lists to the 3d of last month, all inclusive.

The papers announce the important fact that the Neapolitans have failed in their attempt to establish a free government. They have signed a convention with the Austrians, and the war in Italy is ended.

#### Convention between the Austrians and Neapolitans.

"The undersigned, furnished with full powers for that purpose, having agreed upon the following articles:

"Hostilities shall cease by sea, with as little delay as possible. Orders to this effect shall be immediately despatched by the two armies.

"The Austrian army shall occupy Capua. To-morrow 21st, its posts shall occupy, but not pass, the town of Aversa.

"4. The occupation of the town of Naples and its forts, shall be the object of a peculiar convention.

"5. The Austrian army shall respect persons and property whatever may be the particular circumstances of each individual.

"6. All royal property and property of the state existing in the provinces occupied by the Austrian army, or which it may occupy; all arsenals, magazines, parks, dockyards, manufactories of arms &c. belonging of right to the king, and shall be respected as such.

"7. In all the places and forts occupied by the Austrian army, there shall be, independent of the Austrian commander, a governor in the name of the king. All the materials of war, as far as respects the administrative part, shall be under the royal administrative directors.

"8. The present convention shall be ratified by the Prince Regent and by the baron Frimont, the General command-

ing the Austrian army.

"Signed at the grand Priory of Naples, before Capau, March 20, 1821.

"Baron AMBROSIO

"Count FRYNELMMONT."

Turin March 23—Tranquility and order prevail in this capital. It disorders and misfortunes have occurred in the provinces as well as at Genoa, to the inconceivable conduct of the Prince Regent alone, they must be attributed.—The streets of Turin are filled with soldiers. Numerous contingents are arriving from all the provinces of the kingdom; Count San Rosa, Minister of War and Marine has addressed an order of the day to them. The Russian minister has taken his departure. It is to be hoped that the great Powers will not consent to any attempt of Austria, to occupy Piedmont as well as Naples, as that would be to give up to her the whole of Italy.

LONDON, April 4.

The private letters from Paris, mention, that by the latest accounts from the south, the greatest portion of the Neapolitan Independent troops had laid down their arms. Some warlike parties have however, continued in the mountains.—Generals Pepe and Carrascosa had not been heard of for some days.

PARIS, April 4.

A telegraphic despatch announces that the Austrians entered Naples on the 25th

#### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a vendition exponas to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Knox Circuit court, I will expose to public sale on Wednesday the 20th of this inst. at the court house in Vincennes, 220 acres of land, situate, lying and being in the old donation, No. 129, as the property of Jonathan Hornback, at the suit of John Tompson.

JOHN DECKER, Sheriff κ.c.

June 9, 1821.

19-2t

#### IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION.

THE residue of the stock in trade of the late firm of Jacobs & LeRoy, will be sold at

#### Public Sale

on Thursday the 14th of June next, and continued daily until sold—among which are the following.

A complete assortment of

**DRY GOODS**

**HARDWARE.**

**QUEENSWARE,**

**CUTLERY.**

**GROCERIES.**

**HATS, SHOES,**

**SNUFF in bottles,**

*Three Cases Apothecary's Shop Furniture.*

Also at the same time,

**50 Barrels Salt,**

a quantity of

**Castings,**

and sundry other articles.—The above offers to country Merchants an opportunity seldom to be met with, to replenish their stock, as the sale will be positive, and without reserve—Terms, Cash.

R. M. FANSON, Trustee.

Vincennes, May 26, 1821.—17-3t