

the hospital, into a great saint and work-
er 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 unbeliev-
ers and heretics!" The zeal of the crea-
ture was cured, we hope by consigning
him to prison. The times will not toler-
ate such stuff.

NAPLES.

The passes of the mountains are well
defended, and preparations had been
made to overflow the road through Pon-
tine 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 insol-
ent 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 ar-
rived 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 cir-
culated an eloquent address to the Hun-
garians, denouncing the iniquity of Aus-
tria, 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 excite-
ment 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 Fe-
bruary mentions that in the number of
foreigners who had tendered their mili-
tary services to the Neapolitans, were
Poles, who intended to form a Polish le-
gion.

A the sitting of the Neapolitan Parlia-
ment 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 de-
clared 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 150,000 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 "constitu-
tion 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 constitu-
tion of the kingdom of the two Sicilies.
Neapolitan parliament.

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

the war minister. Another from D. An-
scimo Auorno, who offers to furnish an
armed man, at his expense, and to main-
tain him during the war.

The minister for foreign affairs gave
an account of a conference with the
French charge d'affairs, 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 testi-
fy to the illustrious general the grati-
tude of the nation of the Two Sicilies—
Approved

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

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

Sig. 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 tri-
umph 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, sanc-
tioned by the prince regent, was registered:
"In consideration of the address of
the three hundred Calabrians, who ar-
med 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 Cala-
brians, who shall be organized into one
corps and put at the disposal of the exec-
utive 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 oligar-
chs 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 posses-
sion 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 re-
port of revolutionary disturbances at
Mayence.

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

SWEEDEN.

The editor of a patriotic paper at
Stockholm, the Courie, 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 after
noon 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 govern-
ment. 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 2nd, its posts shall

occupy, but not pass, the town of Aversa.

"4. The occupation of the town of
Naples and its fortis, 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 in-
dividual.

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

"7. In all the places and fortis occu-
pied 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 Na-
ples, before Capau. March 20, 1821.

"Baron AMBROSIO
"Count FRYNELMMONT."

Turin March 23—Tranquility and
order prevail in this capital. It dis-
orders and misfortunes have occurred in
the provinces as well as at Genoa, to the
inconceivable conduct of the Prince Re-
gent alone, they must be attributed.—
The streets of Turin are filled with sol-
diers. Numerous contingents are arriv-
ing from all the provinces of the king-
dom; 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 Pied-
mont 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, men-
tion, that by the latest accounts from the
south, the greatest portion of the Nea-
politan 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 5.

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

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a venditioni exposta 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 be-
ing in the old donation, No. 129, as the
property of Jonathan Hornback, at the
suit of John Tompson

JOHN DECKER, Shff. &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 opportu-
nity seldom to be met with, to replenish
their stock, as the sale will be positive,
and without reserve.—Terms, Cash.
R. M. LANSON, Trustee.
Vincennes, May 26, 1821.—17-3t