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CONTINUATION OF THE

Late & Important News.

Received by the Ships *Amity*, Capt. Maxwell, and *Hector*, Capt. Glenister, both arrived at New-York, from Liverpool.

PROCLAMATION.—Piedmontese Warriors! None of you are ignorant of the extraordinary vicissitudes under which the country groans. Our misfortunes are already very great. It has been attempted to introduce into our country, a form of government reprehended by three powerful monarchs, and their victorious armies will immediately advance from Naples and swallow us up.

While the disturbers of order placed the country in this great danger, they employed, besides, different modes of seduction to overthrow all military discipline, in stirring up the soldiers by gifts, promises, and insidious discourses, thus rendering them incapable to our defence whilst calling up against us innumerable enemies. In this state of things all hope appeared for ever lost, but Divine Providence had conducted into a place of liberty and security, a prince of Savoy, to whom the crown belongs by a legitimate right.

Charles Felix has spoken: he has pointed out to every soldier and to every subject the path of duty and honor: he has conferred on me the supreme command of the army, all those who, with me, labor for the establishment of peace and tranquility in these countries, not long ago so happy.

But, in the mean time, he will treat as rebels, those disturbers who, obstinacy, continue to call down upon us the inevitable misfortunes of a foreign invasion.

Faithful to that which is required of me by the most sacred of duties, I announce to you the orders and the promise of the Sovereign. Already, in the midst of us, the Prince of Carignano offers the example of obedience.—Followed by faithful regiments, he has come hither to assist in the common safety.

Brave warriors! faithful subjects of every rank and of every estate!—Rally under the sacred standard of your king. Sustain my efforts. Manifest but one heart and one spirit. It is thus you will save the country from dangers that menace her. It is thus you will preserve that ancient kingdom & your ancient glory; and it is thus that you will present to your most distant posterity an example of fidelity, of worth, and of true love of your country.

DE LATOUR, Gen. in Chief.
At Novara, March 28, 1821.

Sardinia.—A private letter from Paris, dated March 21, says, "A courier, who has arrived this day from Italy, states, that the affairs of Piedmont are not in that situation which has been reported—that the Provisionary Junta have declared the Prince

of Carignano, and all other members of the royal family incapable of reigning. It is added, that they are making great preparations for marching on Milan, where they have been invited. The public are in the greatest anxiety to hear the news of this intended movement."

Turin, March 25.—Tranquillity & order prevails in this capital. If 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 greater 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.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Soldiers of the Brigade Contingents!—You have given satisfaction to your country.

"On the first notice of danger, at the first call of the government, you have left your homes and repaired to your posts. And this you have done when the difficulties of this crisis would perhaps have prevented the government from compelling the unwilling to march, and when the timor or the disloyal might have counselled delay.

"Young warriors, I can truly call you the flower of the nation. To you it owes every thing: the consciousness of its strength, its hopes of defence and security.

"The standards around which you are gathering, and under which you will be formed into battalions to march rapidly on the frontiers, are not rebel colours. Rebels will only be found if facilities are afforded for the entrance of foreigners on the Piedmontese territory. Ours is the royal ensign; it bears the generous eagle of Savoy and we follow no other.

"In the fourteenth century, that eagle was displayed in Lombardy to protect that country from a horde of adventurers who were the terror of the North of Italy. Your valour being again appealed to you re-appear to give freedom to fraternal nations, and to revive the glory and the virtues of Italians.

"Our colours are those of the King, tho' however, it has pleased Providence to put our courage to the extreme proof by afflicting us with the double misfortune of the abdication of a King dear to his people, and the absence of his successor, in which our hopes were so confidently placed, but who is now among our enemies, and obliged to speak a language which he can never recognise as that of his part. We will always in good or bad fortune, remember that our fidelity to the Princes of Savoy ought correspond with our attachment to the Constitution, from which our interests have to expect security and happiness.

Youthful soldiers! seize with confidence the arms consigned to you by the country. None of you will fail to appear in the day of honorable danger. You will have skillful officers to give you instruction. You will see men advanced to military honors according to their merit, not by favor.—Those officers will be you examples of military discipline and firmness. You will see them in the foremost ranks in the day

of battle.—That day is near at hand. Meditate warriors! you rejoice at the thought, You will be acknowledged the true sons of the defenders of Corsica, whose undaunted courage excited the wonder of Napoleon Bonaparte, and who would perhaps have then prevented the conquest of Italy had we not had Austrians for Allies. And you, Genoese! on seeing the name of Genoa inscribed on the standard of your legion, our enemies, struck with terror, will exclaim—
"Behold the men of 1746!"
"Given at Turin, March 16
(Signed)

COUNT SANTORRE DISANTA ROSA,
Regent of the Ministry of War & Marine.

BRUSSELS, March 25.

"We had scarcely heard the news of the revolution in Piedmont, when we received the gratifying assurance that it had been extinguished of itself. Letters written from Turin, by several estimable persons, contain very curious details relative to the individual who figured a few days at the head of the Piedmontese Carbonari. He was a physician, named Crivelli, a man overwhelmed with debt, and notorious for his licentious conduct. He could not obtain a livelihood by the exercise of his profession, and having several times subjected himself to prosecution, his situation at one time became so desperate that he threw himself into the Po.—He was as that period rescued by some benevolent individuals, and since, instead of having recourse to suicide, he has indulged the idea of making his fortune by the overthrow of his country. It appears that this Crivelli was in intimate correspondence with some strongly suspected personages who had taken refuge in the vicinity of Geneva, who themselves, received their instructions from Paris."

From the Liverpool Mercury of April 6.

We have in our preceding columns given an account of the failure of the attempt of the Neapolitans to establish for themselves a free form of government. This failure will be seriously lamented by all men of liberal sentiments, particularly at a moment, when, as a confirmation of the beautiful theories of liberty, we present them with the inaugural speech of the President of a great nation, which shows how beneficially to the human race those theories may be rendered practical. The Holy Alliance may triumph over Naples, but America remains a great and inextinguishable beacon, to direct our hopes and our endeavors to the safe harbor of constitutional government. While America remains free, (and what power on earth can enslave her!) Europe cannot be wholly enslaved. Nor do we think that the friends of freedom have cause to despair, even of Naples. In this successful aggression Austria has added to the catalogue of her own crimes, and thereby afforded further cause for the hatred and the vengeance of those whom she dares to oppress. It is not by soldiers that the ideas and sentiments of men can be extirpated—and she has been taught by the events of the last year that even soldiers have their periods of reflection—that even those well practised machings of war may sometimes assert their share of humanity, and may turn their weapons to other purposes than that of defending the thrones of despots, or executing the sanguinary behest of greedy and ambitious tyrants. Spain and Portugal still remain in the enjoyment of their newly-acquired liberties—and it is

impossible that France and England can long continue to behold with indifference the westward progress of that oriental despotism, which, while it pretends to preach the safety of thrones, is manifestly aiming at the destruction of all the commerce, all the power, and all the independence of the western nations. The despotic spirit must be driven beyond the Wolga, or Europe will be to Russia what Egypt and Persia were in ancient days to Assyria.

Of the intelligence from Piedmont there are many circumstances which with all their voluminous contents amount to very little information, and it would be a real trial of patience either to ourselves or our readers to attempt to abridge them. The following is a summary extracted from the Times newspaper of the 4th inst.

"The troubles of Piedmont are not appeased, along with those of Naples, and probably may not totally subside into tranquillity even when the news of that which has occurred in the Southern part of the Peninsula shall be fully known in the North, and its example shall have had time to produce its noxious effect. What the Austrian peacemakers may do when they arrive, we are at a loss to conjecture. It is certain that the Prince Regent (Carignano) marched to Novara with certain regiments, and has there endeavored to re-unite the breach which he has made in his fidelity to the ancient order of things. The Royal General De la Tour, who is along with him, interprets his Highness's conduct favorably to the cause of the new King, Charles Felix. The Count de Santa Rosa, however, an ardent man, whose zeal does not seem to impose upon itself the ordinary restraints of prudence; or to look forward to a retreat in the possibility of forgiveness—Santa Rosa, we say, the War Minister under the new order of things, appears to proceed as if he either did not believe in the defections of the Prince, or did not think it injurious to the public cause—for he calls upon young warriors of his country to defend themselves against foreign aggression. Indeed, the orders of King Felix, transmitted from Modena, are—strictly speaking, no more entitled to homage (except that which fear imposes) than if orders to a similar effect had come from Victor or the Austrian head-quarters at Naples. They are the orders of power and not of right. If it were worth the while to hazard an opinion upon this incipient commotion, we should say, that those who have seen the issue of the Neapolitan contests, can do little else, than despair of the powers of the Piedmontese to defeat the royal & imperial confederacy against them. We would therefore indicate our wishes, rather than express our hopes by a few general observations. Coverts are conquered before they are even attacked—but brave and determined men might defend the country of Piedmont for almost any period—certainly till troubles broke out in other parts, and distracted the attention of the invaders. The passes of Mount Cenis and the Jura, are open in its rear to French officers and adventurers—no men called French indeed, but of every nation of Europe, and very many of them Piedmontese."

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Extraordinary Suicide.—The Foreign Journals lately mentioned that a Frenchman had put an end to his existence, by jumping into the crater of Mount Vesuvius. As there is no instance of the kind upon record since the days of Empidocles, we are ex-