

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 18.—Yesterday the regular packet ship James Monroe, Capt. Rodgers, arrived at this port in 45 days from Liverpool, which place she left on the 2nd of March—seven days later than the last arrival. By this vessel we have received our regular files of London papers to the evening of the 28th of February, Liverpool to the 2nd of March, and Lloyd's lists, and the London shipping Lists to 27th of February, all inclusive.

The affairs of Naples, and the movements of the Austrian forces, are among the most interesting subjects mentioned in the papers. The London Courier of the 27th of Feb. contains the Austrian manifesto, which will be found in our paper this morning. The Courier says, it makes out a case which justifies the course pursued under the allied sovereigns. Mr. Wilberforce seems to entertain a different opinion with regard to their conduct. In a debate in the House of Commons on the 21st of February, on a motion by Sir James Mackintosh for the paper referred to in the circular of the British government, Mr. Wilberforce said "he conceived the principle of the allied powers to be odious, unjust and abominable. To him it appeared likely that Europe would be, for some time to come, involved in trouble, because free constitutions were every where expected by the people. Such an expectation naturally called into action a high and generous spirit which could not be subdued."

It seems that the Duke de Gallo was sent forward to Naples, to inform the Parliament of the ultimatum of the allied sovereigns. He reached that city on the 9th of Feb. and proceeded immediately to the legislative body who were already assembled. Before he could finish reading his instructions, he was interrupted by loud cries of "War—War—War," from every side of the assembly. It is stated that one proposition was, that the Neapolitans should give up the form of the Spanish constitution, and adopt that of the British, with modifications. This appears to us so strange an idea, that we can scarcely credit it. The British constitution has never been reduced to writing at home, as we have heard, and we think it would puzzle an Englishman, much more an Austrian or a Russian, to put it down in black and white. But if they had it they would not know what to do with it. It is as much as the British nation, with all their wisdom, learning and experience can do to keep steady under it.

An article dated Vienna, February 14, says, the supreme council of war yesterday received the news of the passing of the Po, effected between the 4th and 5th inst. by the advance guard of the Austrian army. The main body of this army follows at a little distance.

Accounts from Constantinople of Jan. 12th, state, that there had been some conferences between the Turkish commissioners and Baron Strogonoff. This negotiation has continued for four years. The two chief points in dispute are—1st. The demand of Russia that the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia shall be indemnified for the extortion of their last princes, who in seven years levied sixty millions of piasters upon them, of which, however, more than half the amount flowed into the Sultan's treasury;—and 2dly. The demand of the Porte that Russia shall deliver up certain forts, situated in Asia.

The month of May is fixed on for George the Fourth's visit to Ireland. He will embark in his yacht and proceed to Cork, Dublin, &c. He is not to travel in the interior. The following year he is to visit Scotland.

Preparations are going on for the coronation of George IV. King of England, which is said to be fixed for the 9th of June. Westminster Hall has undergone a thorough repair.

One of the hordes of ruffians who infest the mountains between Rome and Naples, has made an attack on Terracina, and surprised the college in that city. The superior was slain, and fifteen boys were carried off by the banditti, who, from their fastnesses, have sent to demand about 19,000 sterling for their release.

It appears that the Neapolitans have not been deficient in providing for their defence. On the 11th February two bodies of Neapolitans (regular troops) had advanced to the frontier. One of these consists of 45,000 men, under General Carascosa, who was advancing by the usual Roman road, through the Mola di Gaeta and Terracina; the other of 40,000 under General W. Pepe, on the line of the Abruzzi. The former were pushing towards Rome, and were expected to arrive at the Papal Capital on the 13th ult. long before the enemy could advance to its assistance. Accounts from Rome actually state, that a corps of Neapolitans, 20,000 strong, had reached Velletri on the 13th, within 20 miles of the seat of the Papal government. The magazines established at Rome for the use of the Austrians, would consequently fall into the hands of Carascosa, and the whole revolutionary spirit of the Roman people would be roused and encouraged by this decided movement. Of the Austrian army, of 30,000 men, which has passed the Po, it is not expected that more than 60,000 will be at liberty to act as a body, as there are numerous points which, in the present unsettled state of the minds of the people south of the Po, it would be dangerous to leave unoccupied. It was not until the 13th ult. that the advanced guard of the Austrians reached Fano, in the Adriatic, about eight days' march from Rome.

The Pope, who is in a very awkward predicament between the two conflicting parties,

has issued a proclamation, in which he expresses a hope, that neither party will occupy Rome. His Holiness says, 1st, that he cannot help the foreign troops passing through his dominions: 2d, that he receives the Austrians as friends, who march only out of pure regard to Italy: 3d, that he will maintain a strict neutrality: 4th, that the foreign regular troops shall not be resisted in the passage, but, 5th, that any of the "evil disposed class," (meaning thereby the Neapolitans, whether regular or irregular) who shall attempt the same friendly freedom, shall be opposed with all his might.

INVASION OF NAPLES.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

By an extraordinary courier which left Naples on the 11th inst. letters have been received from thence and from other cities on the route, which contain the most recent intelligence relative to the invasion of Naples.—The courier was much retarded on his journey by the difficulty of procuring horses, caused by the advance of the Austrian army. We subjoin extracts from the letters:—

NAPLES, FEB. 11.

The Duke de Gallo arrived on the 9th with the ultimatum of the allied sovereigns. On the outside of the city-gate he entered his private carriage, and proceeded immediately to the Parliament, who, according to instructions previously given by him, were already assembled. Before he could finish reading the ultimatum of the congress of Laybach, he was interrupted by reiterated cries of "War! War! War!" from all parts of the assembly. I have not seen a copy of the ultimatum, but learn that the following are the principal points contained in it—

1. That the Neapolitans shall abandon the Spanish constitution, and adopt that of the British nation, with some corrections and modifications suitable to Naples.

2. That during the period while this reorganization shall be effecting, and for six years afterwards, the capital of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and all the fortresses, shall be occupied by Austrian garrisons.

3. On these conditions a general amnesty will be accorded to. And,

4. The pay and subsistence of the Austrian troops, will not be at the charge of the Neapolitan nation.

"The circulation of the terms of the ultimatum in Naples produced the highest degree of excitement in the public mind. Every man is ready to die in defence of the liberties of the country. The military dispositions are proceeding with the greatest activity. Gen. Guglielm Pepe commands in the Abruzzi; Arcovito, in San Germano; Cariscosa and Ambrosio are marching on Rome, where they are expected to arrive on the 15th. Eriangieri will remain in Naples with the reserve. The Prince Vicar-General will be at that point where his presence shall be found most essential. Begam commands at Gaeta. The regular troops at Naples amount to 60,000 infantry, and 20,000 cavalry, with a good supply of artillery. The militia are estimated to amount to 100,000 men. Finally, great reliance is placed on the public spirit and known courage of the Neapolitan citizens and peasants, in the event of its being found necessary to have recourse to the system of Guerillas."

ROME, FEB. 13.

Intelligence has been received that a corps of Neapolitans, 26,000 strong, have advanced to Velletri, and that they meditate the occupation of the strong posts in the neighborhood of this city."

MILAN, FEB. 20.

The division of the Austrian army entered the province of Ferrara on the 7th, and marched in three columns to Bologna, where they were quartered in the different convents, the inhabitants refusing to receive them into their houses. Another division defiled through Romagna, by the way of Comacchio. This corps, consisting of 10,000 troops, was at Pesaro on the 14th and calculated on taking up quarters at Ancona on the 16th. Of that section of the Austrian army which entered Bologna, the greater part took the road of Tuscany, and the smaller that of Imola, leaving behind 2000 men in Bologna, who, however, took no part in the duty of the place, which was performed as usual by the pontifical troops."

P. S. It is just ascertained that the column which marched from Bologna by the road of Tuscany, has arrived at Radicolani, a place between Florence and Rome.

The London Statesman of the 27th Feb. says, that private letters from Paris state, that the French troops evince the most anxious desire to unite with the Neapolitans in opposing the aggressions of the Austrians.—Their movements with that view, have been so open and alarming, as to occasion much excitement in the chamber of Deputies. The last debates in that assembly are stated to have been very stormy.

The Papal Government has reinforced the troops in the castle of St. Angelo, and seems to fear the immediate occupation of Rome by the Neapolitan army.

LAYBACH, FEB. 9.

Before the Austrian army began to march, it was announced at the H. Q. of Padua, that the Baron of Primont had been appointed Commander in chief of the troops destined to serve against Naples.

The army is composed of five divisions, commanded by Prince Walmoden, Prince de Wied Buttel, Baron Stutterheim, Prince Philip of Hesse-Hombourg, and Baron de Lederer.

Two of these divisions passed the Po at San Penedo, on the 6th inst.—that under the command of Prince Walmoden effected the passage on the 7th. The whole of the army was on the

right bank on the 8th, and the van of the first division must have arrived at Bologna the same day.

ALI PACHA.

Extract of a letter from Corfu.

The Suliotas have drawn their swords against the Sultan and in favor of Ali Pacha, and have procured from the surrounding villages a corps of 5000 men to support him. They beset the road from St. Demetrio, (a place about 3 leagues from Janina,) to Arts, and have captured a convoy of 200 mules, loaded with provisions and ammunition, which was coming from Prevesa, and proceeding to the Turkish army encamped before Janina. The escort who attended the convoy were put to the sword. Ali Pacha had sent one of his nephews, who was in the fortress with him, together with two other distinguished persons as hostages to the Suliotas, and they in return had delivered up to him eight of their principal chiefs. It is said likewise that 8000 of the inhabitants of the province of Tapleni where Ali was born, have declared for his cause, as it is known that six weeks ago they threw off their allegiance to the Porte. These his allies have blocked up the road to Mizzovo. Should these facts be confirmed, it would appear that the Turkish forces which besiege Janina, will be cut off from all provision.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 22.

The Edward, capt. Hussey, brings accounts from Lisbon, to the 15th March. A letter of that date states, "The Cortes are going on extremely well in organizing the new state of things, and very much to the general satisfaction. They act with great prudence and system. No new events of importance have occurred since my last of the 20th Feb."

"It is feared here, that the Neapolitans are to suffer a dreadful war, in which all Italy will be embroiled. Mark my words—Russia has involved Austria in this war, in order herself to fall on Turkey. This you know will not suit the views of England with regard to her settlement in India, nor does it suit the latter power that Austria should have the control of commerce in the Mediterranean; and France does not wish Austria to aggrandize herself in any way. With all these considerations, we are at a loss here to judge what will be the result of the attempt upon the Neapolitans."

The Russian Ambassador at the court of Rome has received a letter from Sir A. Smith, an English traveller, who is at present at the Egyptian Thebes. He states that he has himself examined the celebrated statue of Memnon, accompanied by a numerous escort. At 6 o'clock in the morning, he heard very distinctly the sound so much spoken of in former times, and which had been generally treated as fabulous. "One may," he says, "assign to this phenomenon a thousand different causes, before it would be supposed to be simply the result of a certain arrangement of the stones." The statue of Memnon was overturned by an earthquake; and it is from the pedestal this mysterious sound is emitted; of which the cause has never been ascertained, and which was denied merely because it was inexplicable.

SOUTH AMERICA.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

Important News—termination of the Armistice.

Advices, of a recent date, from the Spanish Main, have arrived at Philadelphia—and by the official intelligence published in the AURORA, we learn that the armistice concluded in November last, between the president, general BOLIVAR, and the royalist general MORILLO, has not been permitted to run the stipulated six-months. In March Bolivar gave notice to gen. LA TORRE, who had succeeded Morillo in the command of the royal army, that the armistice was to be considered as at an end, and of course the war recommenced on the 28th of April, forty days after the notification, according to one of the articles of the treaty. This is announced in two proclamations addressed by Gen. La Torre to his army, and to the inhabitants of Carracas. He, as a matter of course, accuses Bolivar of bad faith, and that he has been induced to the rupture of the armistice, in consequence of the reports and misrepresentations of bad men, or in more intelligible language, that the inhabitants of Carracas have intimated to the president an anxiety to be relieved from their royal oppressors, and their solicitude for the arrival of the republican troops in their city.

This we believe to be the fact, yet not the ground upon which Bolivar has thought it expedient to terminate the armistice.—The truth is, the royal authorities had violated that treaty in a variety of ways, and particularly in keeping the Spanish squadron at Laguyra in the teeth of an express stipulation.—Of the success of the patriots in the coming contest we entertain not the slightest doubt, and that every man in this free country must wish them complete success is not less certain.—We look with confidence to see the whole of the new a bright example to the old world. [Bal. Fed. Gaz.]

The New-York Advocate says that the salary of General Jackson, Governor of the Floridas, is fixed at \$5,000 per annum, being the amount originally paid to the Governor of Louisiana, prior to its becoming one of the United States.

Domestic.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 23.

ATTEMPTED MAIL ROBBERY.

A daring attempt was made by several ruffians on Saturday morning last, between two and three o'clock, to seize the great southern mail a few miles beyond Alexandria. The following letter from the Post-master at Alexandria to the Post-master General, relates the particulars of the affair. It is very probable that this band of robbers is the same that was lately foiled in a similar attempt on the mail north of Baltimore.

ALEXANDRIA, APRIL 21, 1821.

"Sir—The stage driver from Dumfries to this place has just arrived [5 minutes past 6, A. M.] with the Southern Mail, and says his detention was occasioned by an attempt to rob the Mail. About seven miles from here, at half past two o'clock, near the farm of Mr. Foote, where the road runs through a thick pine woods, three men sprang out of the thicket and made towards the cart. The driver seeing a pistol in the hands of one of them, wheeled his horses round with so much rapidity as to elude their attempt to seize the reins, and drove back to the house with so much speed that they did not overtake him. While the driver was in the act of turning his horses, one of the men flashed a pistol at him, and there was then a general cry of fire at him! The driver remained at the house to which he retreated until day light. On arriving this morning at the place where the attack was made, he discovered that a fence had been thrown across the road with rails taken from Mr. Foote's enclosure.—At the same spot two of Mr. Foote's negro men who were seized from the fishing shore, as the former were returning from the fishing shore, had been tied in the woods with ropes. There was a passenger in the cart who concurs with the driver in the foregoing statement. They describe the men as being genteel looking white men, and believe, from what they heard them say, that they were Irishmen.

"The driver informs me that Mrs. Nelson, who lives two miles this side of Mr. Foote's, says that three well dressed decent looking Irishmen called at her tavern yesterday and inquired what time the mail generally came on? Her description of the men corresponds with his recollection of their appearance. They were dressed in blue clothes; one was a tall handsome man—one low in stature and much pitted with the small pox; the other a man of middling size."

A man of the name of Walker lately murdered his wife at Baltimore by forcing a broom-stick, sharpened at one end, into her mouth, and through her neck. The monster is said to be still at liberty.

A boy of color, only 14 years of age, lately attempted to murder Miss Mary Bent, of Barre, Mass.; he stabbed her several times in the throat with a butcher's knife, so as to injure the roots of her tongue, and cut her windpipe one third off. The young villain has been committed for trial, and the lady is expected to recover.

A horrid attempt was made by a ruffian to murder a widow woman and her daughter in Goffstown, New-Hampshire, on the 4th inst.—After beating, bruising, and cutting them in a shocking manner, the villain left the house supposing them dead.—They, however, recovered, and gave such information as led to the apprehension of the criminal; the girl had recovered, but doubts were entertained as to the mother.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 16.

Three hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars, the whole amount required to be subscribed for the Union Canal Company this day, and a much larger sum, subscribed in less than half an hour. This is excellent!

On Tuesday of last week, an action was bro't by Miss Rachel Hasbrouck, at Newburgh, N. Y. against Mr. Henry Wyckoff, for a breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff being enabled to make out a clear case, the jury assessed her damages at three thousand dollars. This is a pretty clever sum, and we believe that, if these trials should more frequently take place, and bring the offenders to justice, less promises would be made, and save much inconvenience and the so frequent disgrace of the unsuspecting.

In the year 1810-11, the United States exported a greater quantity of Flour than they ever have done in any one year. It appears from the statement of our correspondent, "An American Freeholder," and we have great confidence in his accuracy and research, that the quantity of domestic distilled liquors manufactured in the United States annually, consumes of the products of agriculture, chiefly grain, as much as, if it were all wheat, would be sufficient to make three million two hundred thousand barrels of Flour!—Two and a quarter times as much flour as we have ever exported. This is a fact which calls for the most serious reflection, not only from our Farmers, but our Distillers and Brewers.

Dem. Press.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 21st of April, a HORSE about six years old, of a dapple gray color, about five feet two inches high, and lean in flesh. This horse has been lately cut for the hooks, his hoofs are somewhat broken and uneven, and his mane and tail are almost black. A reward of five dollars will be given, if the horse is brought to JAMES MARTIN, Junr.

Salem, May 8, 1821.—18