

gentlemen, or have sunk, or are sinking, to the level of degraded votaries of intemperance, and altogether exhibiting but the wreck of wealth, reputation and happiness, the consequences of an erroneous education. Parents seem not to read, in the fate of these, that of their own offspring, whose education is the same, or differs only in proportion as the present is more dissipated than the preceding generation. How absurd, to expect to secure to children health and happiness, by a course of education the reverse of that which produced those blessings to their parents, and raised them to wealth and influence in society! How unphilosophical to argue, that like causes will not be succeeded by similar effects! Judging by their conduct, however, it would seem as if parents were equally regardless of causes and consequences.

INTELLIGENCE.

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

Foreign.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, MAY 11.

The April packet ship *Amity*, capt. Maxwell, and the ship *Hector*, capt. 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.

It appears that after the affair at Rieti, the Austrians advanced to Aquila. Subsequently, a bulletin was issued, dated at Castel di Sangro, and signed by general William Pepe, of which the following is an extract:

"The corps commanded by general Pepe was chiefly composed of legionaries and provisional militia, who were hastily assembled on the first announcement of the movements of the Austrian troops, and who never believed the war in which we were engaged was serious.

"With this corps, general Pepe had to guard the valley of Rovelo, Tagliacozzo, Andraduco, Leonessa, and the Tronto. The enemy appeared in force in the neighborhood of Civita Ducale. Among the courses of which general Pepe had it in his power to follow, the most prudent was to debouche from his position and to attempt an extensive reconnaissance. On the morning of the 7th, he attacked the enemy near Rieti, and at the same time directed an attack to be made near Leonessa by three battalions. The national troops, and particularly those of the line, drove back the enemy with the greatest bravery. A demi-battalion of the Capitana distinguished itself in the first line, as did a demi-battalion of the 3d light infantry.

"In vain did the enemy deploy all his cavalry in the plain of Rieti, our sharpshooters handled the huzzars severely, and killed a great number of them, including some superior officers.

"After a warm fire had continued for seven hours, the enemy brought up reinforcements. His numbers soon became very superior to ours. The general ordered a retreat, which was effected without any of our troops receiving either a musket shot or a sabre cut. But the enemy advanced; the fire of his artillery threw into disorder the second line of our militia; who, perceiving that the troops composing the first line were retreating, believed the corps defeated which they had so bravely sustained for seven hours under the hottest fire. Many of the battalions of militia dispersed.

"The enemy, surprised at the courage our troops had opposed to them, did not venture to advance on any point—but having learned from spies the disorders which had taken place, he seized the propitious moment, and tried with large masses to force the passage of Antroduco. This defile was defended with extreme valor by the brave gen. Russo, whose troops fought well—but our troops were overcome by numbers, and the defile was carried. Gen. Pepe then moved his head quarters to Sulmona, and on the 11th to Castel di Sangro, where he intended to reorganize his corps, and to present to the enemy that resistance which he ought to expect from Neapolitan soldiers when recovered from a first surprise. This corps will be recognised, and will be rendered well worthy of the esteem of the enemy and of the nation."

This intelligence is contained in a Neapolitan journal (14th ult.) which adds, gen. Pepe was expected in the capital, and that he was to be replaced by gen. Filangeri. Marshal Verdino whose column had sustained no loss was also stated to be in the province of Chieti, embarrassing the enemy by manoeuvring on his flanks. At Capua a council of war was held, by the prince regent, and on the breaking up of the council, Lt. gen. Fardella was despatched to Florence on a mission to the king.

A private letter from Naples, of the same date, declares, that even the defiles of Antroduco, where a few men would have sufficed to arrest the progress of a whole corps of the enemy, were abandoned precipitately, and that the fugitives committed such excesses, that the gates of Sulmona were closed against them. The army of Carascosa, which found itself in danger of being

cut off, received orders to abandon the entrenched camp of Magnano and the line of Garigliano, and to retire to Capua by that of Volturmo. As soon as the news of the complete defeat of Gen. Pepe was received, the prince regent communicated it to the parliament, who adopted the resolution of sending an address to the king.

Fourth Bulletin of the Austrian Army.

Head-quarters at Teano, March 20.

"The grand army after passing the Liri, at Ceprano, advanced rapidly to San Germano. Gen. Carascosa had fallen back with his army into the entrenched position of Mignano, on the road to Capua. The same spirit which caused the dispersion of gen. Pepe's army in the Abruzzi manifested itself in a still more violent way in the camp of Mignano. The troops, unwilling to fight for the Insurgent cause, declared against their chiefs, who could only escape from the danger that threatened them by allowing the soldiers to disperse, and return to their homes, after laying down their arms.

"The Neapolitan army no longer exists. The royal guard alone, faithful to the sentiments which its name was calculated to produce, preserved order and discipline.

"The forts of San Germano on the Monte Cassino surrendered yesterday. The soldiers were compelled to surrender, with cries of *Live the King*.

"Capua, one of the strongest bulwarks of the kingdom, opens its gates to-morrow.

"To-morrow our advanced guard will be at Versa.

"The war is terminated. Our entrance into the capital will be that of an allied army.

"What has been done at Naples was neither the wish of the people nor the army. This, facts prove."

CONVENTION

Between the Austrians and Neapolitans.

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

"1. There shall be a suspension of hostilities on all the points of the kingdom. 2. Hostilities shall also cease by sea, with as little delay as possible. Orders to this effect shall be immediately despatched by the two armies. 3. The Austrian army shall occupy Capua. To-morrow, the 21st, its post 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 particular 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, dock yards, manufactories of arms, &c. belong 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 commanding the Austrian army.

"Signed at the grand priory of Naples, before Capua, March 20, 1821.

Baron AMBROSIO.
Count FRYNELMONT."

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.'

The other accounts from that country, which have arrived by express, are as follows:

Turin, March 23.—Tranquility and order prevail in this capital. If disorders and misfortunes have occurred in the province, 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.

In commenting upon the above intelligence, the *Liverpool Mercury* of March 6th, (which contains President Monroe's Inaugural speech,) remarks as follows:

"The failure of the Neapolitans to establish their freedom, will be seriously lamented by all men of liberal sentiments, particularly at a moment when, as a confirmation of the beautiful theory of liberty, we present them with the inaugural speech of the president of a great nation, which shows how beneficial 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 af-

forded 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 these well practised machines 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 that of executing the sanguinary behests 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.

PARIS, APRIL 1.—A telegraphic dispatch announces that the Austrians entered Naples on the 25th.

BOSTON, MAY 3.

From India.—We have received Calcutta papers to Jan. 9, brought by the *Indus*. The latest papers contain a variety of details of the proceedings of an army under Col. Stanhope, in the province of Okamandel, and the reduction of the Fortress of Dwarka. The troops disembarked Nov. 24, at Kutch Gud. Vervalla and the tower of Rupen Bunder were abandoned by the enemy. The army immediately advanced and attacked Dwarka, which they obtained possession of, after a vigorous resistance on the part of the garrison, 4 or 500 of whom were slain.

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt in various parts of India on the night of Dec. 31. Persons walking were compelled to stop, and stand like one in a small boat, or a wagon in rapid motion. There was nothing remarkable in the appearance of the heavens, unless it was the unusual clearness of the atmosphere, and brilliancy of the stars.

The following is from the *India Gazette* of Jan. 8:

"It appears that a war with Siam has been seriously determined on at the Court of Ava, and great exertions have been set in progress for commencing it with effect. Large supplies of money had been required from all the provinces, and, in consequence of the operation of this measure, money has become very scarce at Rangoon, and the markets were of necessity very dull. A body of men was expected there, amounting, with followers, to ten thousand, under the command of an officer of high rank. This was to be the nucleus of a great army, since it was to be augmented by a man from every family in Pegu, and to be afterwards increased further, in the same manner, as it passed through other provinces to the enemy's frontier. Where it was impracticable to give a man, the family was to pay a sum of from 80 to 100 ticals; and by this and other exactions the funds necessary for keeping the army on foot and in efficiency were to be provided."

DOMESTIC.

EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION.

PARIS, (RE.) APRIL 7.

Extract of a letter from a Lady in Franklin, Missouri, of unquestionable veracity, to another in this neighborhood, dated 23d February, 1821.

"Mr. Benjamin F. Rogers, a native of Fayette county, Ky. and half brother to Dr. James Moss, late of Maysville, Ky. and his friend Mr. Carr, also from Fayette county, were on their return from Council Bluffs, as the cold weather commenced. Rogers was sick and weak; their progress was slow, and a fall of snow exhausted their horses, and they had to abandon them. I was told the snow was three feet deep. Their next attempt was to proceed by water, and they went down the river until Mr. Rogers' weak state of health, and the accumulating ice, determined them to land and decide on Mr. R.'s remaining until Mr. Carr would proceed to the settlement, and procure help to take him in. The settlement, or inhabited part of the country, was 150 miles distant, and they feared, as the weather was cold, they might both perish, as Mr. Rogers was too weak to proceed. The snow was raked off by his faithful friend, leaves gathered for a bed, wood to last to his return, a fire kindled, powder left him to kindle his fire in case it should go out, a Buffalo robe and a horse blanket left him, and all the provisions they had, a quart of corn. The friend took his leave, with promise to return as soon as a man and horse could be procured. The first night he (Carr) stopped, he attempted to kindle a fire, but his powder was wet and he did not succeed; he had to beat about a tree all night to keep himself from freezing. In this manner he reached the settlement, and as soon as he could, with the necessary help, returned to his friend. In the mean time a fall of snow happened.—This added to the difficulty of finding the place where he had left his friend. He thought it was near Coy Island, and spent many days exploring that quarter fearing Rogers had moved his ground.

Not succeeding in his search as he left him on the bank of Missouri, he was determined to proceed higher up, and on the 21st day after he left him, he found him 40 or 50 miles from his search, but where he had actually left him. He observed a rise of snow, (the snow was all over the ground) and many tracks of a wolf leading to it, and with a palpitating heart he went up to it, and saw a piece of Buffalo rope sticking out, and

stooping down, discovered the shining eyes of his friend!—He was alive! but his feet much frozen. His fire had given out, and in attempting to make more, his powder blew up. He was afraid his friend had frozen, and in despairing of life he rolled himself up in his Buffalo robe and lay down. He was eight days without any kind of food, and was so exhausted that when the wolf stared him in the face, he was not able to make any exertion, or noise to drive him away. They got him safe into Hempstead. It was feared he would lose his feet, but Dr. L. told me he would not even lose a toe! Is this not a wonderful tale, but nevertheless it is strictly true. I went to see him at the Doctor's in this place. I did not hear all the particulars from himself, as he was in much pain when I saw him, but I had it from the best authority. He acknowledges the hand of God in his wonderful preservation. It is a miracle!—The last time I saw the Doctor he told me he would soon be well; that he would lose part of the flesh off his great toes, but expected it would be replaced. Let no one in the most trying circumstances despair of the mercy of God."

ANOTHER THEATRE BURNT.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 9.

This morning about 3 o'clock our citizens were again roused by the cry of fire. The flames were first discovered bursting from the roof of the Old Theatre, situate in South street. The building had not been open for the preceding twenty-four hours. About ten frame houses, in the immediate neighborhood, were burnt, and some of the families that occupied them were unable to save an article of their furniture. Mr. John Diamond, distiller, whose dwelling and distillery were near the theatre, has suffered a considerable loss. The first notice he had of the fire was from the scratching and howling of his dog at the door of his bed room. A Ball was held in the theatre on Monday evening. Whether the fire could have proceeded from this source, or was the work of an incendiary, remains to be determined.

NORFOLK, MAY 7.

Commodore Barron left this on Saturday last, in the packet schooner *Mark-Time*, for New-York, to attend the Court of Inquiry ordered at his request, for the investigation of certain allegations against him, to convene in that city on the 10th inst. The Court is to consist of three captains, two of whom are Commodore Stewart and Captain Morris. Commodore Murray is not a member, as has been stated.

CHARLESTON, MAY 15.

Fraud in Cotton.—Another instance of the detestable practice of fraud in the packing of cotton, was detected in this city on Friday last.—A lot consisting of fourteen bales at 14½, and three bales at 12½ cents per lb. was purchased by a merchant in King-street, on examining which it appeared that seven-bales of the former, and one of the latter, consisted of very inferior quality, ingeniously plated on the outside, to the thickness of from 2 to 3 inches, with prime cotton. The whole of the eight bales were adjudged, by four respectable merchants who called to examine the same, to be worth not more than 7 cents per lb. with the expense of mending and repacking charged thereon.—It appears from the certificate of the persons who brought the cotton to town, and sold it, that it was owned and packed by CLEMENS M'GARRITY, living on Sugar Creek, in Union District. *Courier.*

WASHINGTON, N. C. MAY 11.

Corn.—This indispensable article has nearly disappeared; there is at this time but little in market for sale, and is now selling at three dollars per barrel, and going off quick at that price.

BRIDGEPORT, (CON.) APRIL 25.

Important to Mariners.—Any gentleman who will call at Mr. Knapp's to-morrow in the forenoon, may see an experiment made with a very simple apparatus, which goes to prove, that a vessel at sea may be imperceptibly drawn broad-side-wise out of its course, by the attractive power of electricity in a thunder cloud; and by that means, the best mariner deceived in his calculations. It is more than probable, that many a ship has been lost by this electrical phenomenon.

We understand that on Tuesday, the first of May, about four o'clock in the afternoon, two white men, a Mr. Bishop and Mr. Garrett, and three negroes, were instantly killed by lightning, near Mr. Trotti's, in Barnwell District, S. C. and five others near them were at the same time severely injured.—*Augusta Advertiser.*

Miss Wheaton vs. Tompkins. This case was tried at Albany, N. Y. before chief justice Spencer. It was a breach of promise of marriage. The defendant was proved to be worth \$400, and the jury took the whole of it for the poor girl, who had been so shamefully deserted, after two years' courtship.

Several counterfeit *One Dollar* notes, purporting to be on the Principal of the State Bank of North Carolina, have lately been presented. The two we have seen were made payable to M. Stokes, and badly executed. The smallest attention will detect the spurious notes.

Raleigh Star.

The Federal Circuit Court met on the 12th inst. and adjourned on the same day, after trying all the cases ready for trial. Judgments to a considerable amount were obtained by Petersburg Merchants and the U. S. Branch Bank.—*ib.*