

emerging from the ocean, and gradually moving on towards the meridian, but bounding at once, like a globe of fire from the southern horizon, he quickly reached the summit, where moving for some time in a larger and more hazardous sphere, he astonished the nations, and drew within his circle the governments around. For a time he was almost stationary, but it was only to poise himself, and gather new strength; when suddenly rushing down upon the frozen regions of the north, he exploded with a violence that shook the nations of the world.—Such was the character who rose to take advantage of such events: but such events are no more to be looked for than another battle between another legion of Angels and another army of Saints—nor such a character expected, than another Satan destroying another Paradise. H.

ANXIETY RELIEVED.

Dr. Olbers, the celebrated astronomer, has calculated, that once only in a period of eighty eight thousand years, a comet will come as near to the earth as the moon is.—Once only in a million of years, a comet will approach the earth within seven thousand seven hundred geographical miles; and if it be equal in size to the earth, will raise the water to the height of 13,000 feet. And the Doctor has further calculated that only in two hundred and twenty millions of years will such a body come in contact with the earth. Thus our world is quite safe, for a while, at least; but let us tremble, nevertheless, for poor posterity!—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

NOTES OF HAND.

The practice of many of our Merchants is to destroy their notes, as soon as they have paid them; without preserving the least evidence of the payment they make of such notes. Such practice is contrary to law and dangerous to them in the extreme. The fact is that if a man purchases goods, giving his Note is no discharge of the obligation to pay for the goods. If sued upon the purchase, for the amount of the goods, and if the person suing him shows that by a fire or any accident, he has lost his pocket book; and the purchaser cannot show the note he gave for the goods, with a receipt on the back of it, or some other good evidence of the payment of the Note, the presumption of law will be that the Note has not been paid; and the suit, upon the original contract, for the amount of the goods, will hold good. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided, at its present term, that the Courts of the United States have jurisdiction upon a suit by the holder of a note of hand, living in a different state; although the promisor and promisee of the note, both live in the same state.

Degrands Report.

New Shetland.—Port Williams [named, we believe, after one of the Stonington captains who recently discovered this land] lies in 62° 30' S. lat. 63° 5' W. long. Land has been found as far south as lat. 66°. It is said to be nearly covered with ice and snow in mid-summer. [We know not why it should be any colder in 66° S. when the sun is on that side of the equator, than it is in 66° N. when it is on this side.] Capt. Smith gave the situation of the land seen by him as in lat. 64° 43' S. long. 57° 10' W. A vessel from Stonington reached New Shetland in 85 days.

EXT.—Several letters have been published in Connecticut, from adventurers at "New South Iceland," "New Shetland," by which and other names the newly re-discovered land off Cape Horn has been called. They say "the country is full of vessels from most quarters of the globe; and one half of them will not obtain half a voyage." "We have been much mistaken about sealing in this country, as there is but little ground that the seals come upon; and a greater number of vessels after them than we supposed there would be. The country is a wild, cold, disagreeable mass of snow and ice, and its shores are extremely dangerous."

COMMENT.—Sixty-five thousand seal skins, lately arrived at Stonington from this desolate land, are advertised for sale on the 23d inst.—*Bost. Cent.*

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the *Nancy*, of this port, on a sealing voyage to the new discovered land round Cape Horn.

Yankee Harbour, New South Shetland Islands, March 24, 1821.

"We have reconnoitred the coast to but very little extent; we have information, however, from boats passing to and from the different Islands. The country is mountainous and rocky, (resembling Gibraltar rock,) and generally covered with snow and ice—with volcanoes. The coast is desolate and dangerous, being barricaded with breakers and sunken rocks, which render it impossible to sail within 10 or 12 miles of the shore. The harbours are bad, being so near the sea—this is the best we have seen. Thousands of seals continually cover the beach, and pen-

guins are numberless. It being impossible to winter here, we shall repair to the Falkland Islands, and return here in the spring."

INTELLIGENCE.

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

Foreign.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, MAY 21.—On Saturday last the ship *Manhattan*, capt. Tarr, arrived from Liverpool after a passage of 30 days. On the same evening the ship *Importer*, Capt. Lee, arrived in 29 days from the same port. By these arrivals the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received regular files of London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 17th of April, and Liverpool papers to the 19th, all inclusive.

The papers by this arrival are not crowded, as heretofore, with important news. A few weeks ago, "the horizon glowed with the streaks of light, and the morning of liberty apparently dawned with unwelcome splendour upon the benighted visage of kings. The lightnings flashed on the deep recesses of the forest, and the thunder, as we supposed, had broken on the silence of ages." But the feeble and shameful conduct of the Neapolitans has changed the prospect, and Italy is again sinking to slumber in the iron arms of Despotism. The intelligence from Rome is to the 27th March; and all our former accounts, relative to the affairs of Naples, are confirmed. The king of Naples "had entered his capital amidst the general acclamations of his subjects."—Letters dated at Rome, in the evening of 26th ult. all agree in the singular fact, that the Austrians were received with a considerable degree of enthusiasm by the populace. Out of 150,000 men who had been embodied to resist the Austrian invasion, they had all, with the exception of about 12,000, deserted, disbanded or returned to their own homes, without having made any other show of warfare than the affair of Rieti. The 12,000 remaining in arms, were composed of the king's guards, who were attached to the royal cause, and the garrisons of some places that had not seen the face of the enemy. Of the Austrian troops, 10,000 were to remain in Naples, and the remainder to be stationed in the different fortresses. These letters do not assign any period for the occupation of the city and country. A decree was issued by the Prince Regent on the 19th, raising the embargo on the Austrian vessels, and the restitution of the merchandise which had been seized. The day before that on which the Austrians entered Naples, the grenadiers of the royal guard were insulted by a throng of the Carbonari, who called them traitors, &c. The grenadiers at length fired on them; the result was, that some of them were killed upon the spot, others were wounded, and the remainder dispersed. During the last three days of the revolutionary authority, two thousand passports were delivered to persons of the Carbonari sect, who appear to have in view to take refuge in Spain. The Deputies Galdi, Borelli, Poerip, Draganetti, and some others, are amongst the number of those already embarked.

The reader can judge of the conduct of the Neapolitan troops, and the encouragement their officers had to continue the contest, by the following. Gen. Carrascosa says, in a letter giving an account of the defection of the troops:—"Gen. Filangieri informed me that his brigade was in a state of complete disunion, that the soldiers fired on their officers, and more particularly on himself. At the same time I received a report from Gen. Costa, who had experienced a similar occurrence at Sessa. While I was lamenting these events, I heard at a short distance, a brisk fire of musketry, and learned that it proceeded from five battalions of the first division, who were firing on their officers. Immediately after, my head quarters, and those of Gen. Ambrosio, were attacked by these ruffians. Gen. Ambrosio was saved by a company of faithful sappers. I was protected by 20 gendarmes; they fired on the soldiers who, as cowardly as perfidious, immediately dispersed through the country."

The conduct of the Neapolitan Parliament, before the defeat of Gen. Pepe, and subsequently, forms a ludicrous contrast. In the first instance the cry was nothing but *War! War! War!* and the members declared they would themselves fly to the field, and conquer or perish. When the troops were straggling in, the parliament met in secret committee, and voted an address to the king, and another to the prince regent. They said, "that in every thing which has yet been done, the parliament thought it was acting according to the express wish of the king. If they had been mistaken on that point, they were not inclined to make any resistance, and were ready to obey his orders. The prince was entreated to become a mediator between the king and the nation. The deputies on leaving the sitting, were as usual, saluted with the acclamation of 'liberty or death.' They answered to the persons shouting, that it would be better for them, instead of prescribing laws to

parliament, to use all their endeavors to drive away the enemy.

Gen. Pepe has embarked for Malta, because the Spanish minister would not give him a passport for Spain. Twenty-four members of the late Neapolitan parliament, it is also said, have embarked for Malta with him.

The allies are still pouring troops into Italy, and seem determined that no further commotions shall take place, while physical force can prevent it. An article from Vienna announces that in the beginning of April 22 Austrian regiments, under the command of generals Witgenstein and Klabersburg, will arrive in Lombardy. It consists of 80,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, 3,000 Cossacks, and 300 cannon.—The commanders are generals Saken and Jemeloff.

Two schools at Milan, on the Bell and Lancaster plan, with 1000 scholars, have been abolished by a decree of the Austrian Govt. dated Feb. 9, 1821. It is said the only public school now there is one with 30 or 40 pupils and an Austrian teacher.

The news from Constantinople is to the 26th of Feb. Every preparation is making for a new campaign against Ali Pacha, and the Sultan has given the command of the expedition to Chorschid Hehmet Pacha. An insurrection has without doubt taken place among the Greeks, against the government of the Turks; but how formidable it will prove it is impossible to say. We have given a proclamation from Prince Alexander Ypsilanti, late of the Russian service, who appears to take the lead in this business. He has applied to the Russian emperor for assistance; but Alexander has declared himself neutral, and is evidently displeased with the movement. Ypsilanti has advanced on the Morea and Epirus. The Turks, it is said, are every where massacred, and Ali Pacha and Ypsilanti will support each other. There is too much of gasconade in this Greek Proclamation. It looks so much like the Neapolitan rhodomontades, that we have little faith in it. There are accounts, however, from Constantinople, which say that the news of this insurrection has caused great alarm at the government of the Porte. The Grand Vizer has received from the sultan the strictest orders to take immediately the most efficacious measures to quell the insurgents in both provinces, and bring them back to their duty. The Divan seem to be assured that the sovereignty which the Porte possessed over those countries will be lost. In addition to this, it is said, that an alarming spirit begins to manifest itself at Bulgaria, which is one of the most important provinces of the Ottoman empire. Servia too, says an article from Frankfort, causes some inquietude, notwithstanding the great concession made to the Servians by the Porte, through the mediation of the Russian minister at Constantinople. A secret discontent still prevails in that province. It is feared that the Servians will not let slip the opportunity to follow the example of Wallachia and Moldavia. The Porte will have need of large armies to keep in subjection that portion of its subjects who are disposed to shake off its despotic yoke.

It is not impossible that the Turkish power may be seriously shaken, if not destroyed by these insurrections. Ali Pacha has made a long and vigorous resistance and his example may not be lost upon his neighbors.

It is reported that the emperor of Austria has offered the king of Sardinia a corps of 50,000 men, provided with every necessary, and entirely at his disposal, though commanded by Austrian generals.

The Swiss Cantons, to protect their territory from violation, propose increasing their army to 68,000 men.

The discovery ships, under the command of capt. Parry, were to sail from Deptford, about the 27th of April.

The New Crown.—This splendid attribute of royalty, has been deposited in the jewel-house, tower. It is much larger, loftier, and more magnificent, than the former crown.

Trappings of Royalty.—The bill for his majesty's coronation robes exceeds, it is said, 20,000*l.* of which 11,000*l.* falls to the furrier's share. For the black spots on the inside of the robes no less than 26,000 Astracan lamb's feet have been required.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 12.—A thick veil still conceals the causes which have facilitated the entrance of the Austrians into Naples. This event appears to have been foreseen several days before it happened. It was at first stated to have taken place on the 20th, then on the 23d, and finally it was discovered that it was not until the 24th that gen. Frimont's army took possession of the capital. The commanders of Gaeta and Pescara resisted every opposition and repelled all attacks, until, after the conventions concluded with other generals, they were summoned to surrender on pain of being treated as rebels. Indeed, the dullest cannot help remarking that the troops which were under the command of chiefs devoted to the constitutional and national cause, such as gen. Wm. Pepe, Bergani, the commander of Gaeta, and Rosso, the commander of Pescara, have displayed equal courage and fidelity; while generals Filangieri, Carrascosa, and Ambrosio, who negotiated with the Austrians,

complain of the treachery of their soldiers, who, they state, even fired on them after they had signed the conventions. We shall, by and by, learn who have been the real traitors.

THREE DAYS LATER.

NEW-YORK, MAY 24.—The ship *Cincinnati*, capt. Champlin, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon in 30 days from London. We are indebted to captain C. for London papers to the evening of the 20th ult. 3 days later than before received.—The most important articles follow:

The bill for Catholic emancipation has been rejected by a majority of 39 in the house of lords, after it had passed the commons.

Mr. Lambton's motion for parliamentary reform was discussed in the house of commons on the 18th, when there appeared for the motion 43, against it 55—only 102 members were present.

The house of commons adjourned on the 19th to the 30th ult. No particular business had been attended to.

A vessel has arrived in the Downs from Madagascar, having on board prince Ratafe, and ten other Madagascar youth. Ratafe is a native prince, and has been sent to England by Radama, king of the Island, on the occasion of a ratification of a treaty with his majesty, by which the slave trade has been finally abolished in the greatest market in the eastern hemisphere.

A letter from Paris of the 14th, states, that advices had been received there from the Ionian Islands, by which it is ascertained, that the Morea and the Southern Provinces of Greece are manifesting the same spirit of insurrection against the Turkish power as those in the north. Some Greek officers, who acquired their experience in military tactics in the British service, are at the head of the insurgents, who were collecting in large bodies.

Canova has just finished a noble statue of a horse, which he prides himself upon as one of the best works he has produced. The *Courier* of the 20th, contains several extracts from a document said to have been addressed by gen. Pepe, to the Neapolitan nation, anterior to his departure from the Neapolitan territory. He first refers to the ingratitude with which his patriotic exertions had been rewarded; expresses his detestation of the conduct of those who guided their councils, and the baseness of their conduct on every occasion when the enemy made his appearance. He says, "you fled, you deserted, you submitted; and submitted upon the terms of the conqueror; and this, too, in the face of all your protestations, of all your pretended enthusiasm for liberty and independence."

Of himself he observes, "that I am an exile is nothing. I am content to suffer, and would gladly suffer much more, could I benefit the land in which I was born. I have done my duty, and that is alone the consolation that is left me."

A royal edict (signed by the marquis de Circello, president of the provisional government) has been issued at Naples, subjecting to extraordinary measures, all secret societies, or individuals who shall favor them directly or indirectly.

An Austrian corps is marching for Genoa, and will take possession of it in the name of the king Victor-Emanuel.

A private letter inserted in the *Milan Gazette*, states that the total loss of the Austrians, in the campaign against Naples, was seven killed and fifty wounded! Not an Austrian was taken prisoner.

NAPLES, MARCH 30.—By a decision of the general board of police, the printing or publishing of journals, pamphlets, &c. will only be henceforward allowed under virtue of special authority.

VIENNA, APRIL 6.—The submission of Naples, and the no less certain reduction of the Piedmontese rebels, will not lead to any change in the advance of the Russian troops. Every arrangement was previously so well made, that they commenced their route on the first notice.—Each day's march is traced out. It is calculated that this imperial army will have effected its junction with the Austrian forces in Lombardy in the course of one month at the utmost.

AUGSBURG, APRIL 6.—The revolution which has just broke out in Moldavia and Wallachia, has assumed so very serious a character, that Russia and Austria have determined to take such precautionary measures as circumstances require. It seems that those powers will content themselves with assembling troops to observe what will be the issue of an insurrection which seems to have been long in preparation. The Divan is in consternation at these events, for it will find great difficulty in collecting a sufficient force to act against the rebels, since the Turkish army, acting against Ali Pacha, has not yet succeeded in subduing the rebels."

DOMESTIC.

CHARLESTON, MAY 28.

From New-Orleans and Havana.—The steam-ship *Robert Fulton*, Captain MOTT, arrived here on Saturday morning, in a remarkably short passage from the above places, bringing accounts from the former place to the 18th, and from the latter to the 23d inst. We hear of nothing of particular importance from either place. The

U. S. sloop of war *Porpoise*, Captain REID, was on the eve of departure for Pensacola, the necessary arrangements having been made for the transfer of the post to the American authorities.—Don ALEXANDRE RAMIREZ, died on the 20th inst.

A letter of the 16th from New-Orleans states, that there had been a considerable sale on that day of prime Cotton for the French market at 19 cents per lb. Molasses was very scarce; and what little there was in the market, was held at 19 cents.

The *Robert Fulton* has made her passage from New-Orleans to this port, running a distance of about 1200 miles, in less than nine days, including 38 hours detention at the Balize and Havana.—Among the passengers from New-Orleans for New-York, is the French General LALLEMAND, formerly of Bonaparte's army. *Courier.*

THE STEAM-SHIP ROBERT FULTON.

The surprising rapidity of this elegant vessel, reminds us forcibly of Virgil's description of Camilla, and as the latter was borrowed verbatim from Homer's description of the steeds of Eriichonius, we give the translation of the latter by Pope—"These lightly skimming when they sweep the plain,

Nor ply'd the grass, nor bent the tender grain, And when along the level sea they flew, Scarce on the surface curl'd the briny dew."

The ingenious inventions and costly enterprise of our citizens form a beautiful part of our national history, and give celebrity to the times in which we live. That the simple application of heat to water should afford such a prodigious power as to propel a mighty vessel in opposition to the winds and waves of the ocean, was a phenomenon reserved for our country. How beautifully simple are the operations of nature! That the same process that is used in boiling an egg, should be made the mean of imparting unconquerable velocity to mighty masses of matter!

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

Died, in the county of Washington, about 12 or 15 days ago, Mr. Samuel Skinner. We learn, from a credible source, that the death of Mr. Skinner is supposed to have been occasioned by poison, administered by his brother, a Mr. John Skinner; who, upon examination before the magistrates of the county, at Lee's Mills, last week, was committed for trial. Two negroes, a woman and a man, living in the family of the deceased, were committed at the same time—who, it seems, from their own confessions, were concerned in the perpetration of this horrid deed.—*Edenton Gazette.*

BOSTON, MAY 18.

Capt. Hall, of schr. *Little Sarah*, arrived at this port yesterday, in 43 days from Cadiz, states that a plot had been discovered in Madrid, which was to have been put in execution on the 24th of July next, at the head of which was the brother of the King. The object of which was to revolutionize the country and abolish the constitution. The plot was revealed by a friar, to the government, and the principal actors in it were immediately arrested. The King's brother was in close confinement, and it was understood when Capt. H. sailed, that he would shortly be brought to trial. Ten or 12 persons were arrested in Cadiz, said to be concerned in the affair. *Patriot.*

The new Army List engrosses our columns to-day almost as entirely as the subject has occupied public attention for some weeks past. This document is, indeed, of no little importance to many individuals and their friends in a personal sense; not to speak of the interest which, in a general view, the community has in the composition of the army. We feel for the situation of those gentlemen among the dismissed officers who had considered themselves embarked for life in the military profession, and now find themselves stranded, at the mercy of the world, with whose tempestuous waves their education has not taught them to buffet. This fluctuating policy in regard to the army, fixing it at one Session of Congress, reducing and re-organizing (and almost disorganizing) it at another, is calculated to render the army less useful, and is seriously prejudicial in one sense, by leaving the whole body of officers uncertain of the term of their service, and indisposing them, by a natural consequence, to the serious pursuit of the studies necessary to make them accomplished soldiers. We hope, however, that the establishment will be suffered to remain on its present footing long enough at least to afford an opportunity of realizing its existence, and deriving some advantages from it which time has been hitherto denied for. Many meritorious officers have doubtless been unavoidably discharged. They cannot feel mortification at what was the effect of an act of Congress directing this diminution; and we hope they will find the walks of civil life more quiet, if not more grateful, than those they have lately trodden. *National Intelligencer.*

We are sorry to hear that the steam-ship *Robert Fulton*, Captain MOTT, arrived here on Saturday morning, in a remarkably short passage from the above places, bringing accounts from the former place to the 18th, and from the latter to the 23d inst. We hear of nothing of particular importance from either place. The