

**FROM EUROPE.**—Advices from Europe to the beginning of March, have been received at New-York. The *unholy crusaders* against the rights and liberties of mankind, have at length taken up the line of march for Naples, where their first blow will be struck. Should Naples fall, Spain must follow, and Portugal next. Our continent will then present to their imaginations a tempting bait; and we must, should they succeed in Europe, be prepared to meet them.—The attempt will be made upon South-America first. When this section of our continent is reduced to its former state of vassalage, these United States, whose "successful rebellion," rankles in the heart's core of the monarchs of Europe, must look to it. It behoves us, therefore, to watch the jinx-eyed vigilance & the movements of the *holy crusaders*.—They feel towards us a hatred of the most deadly character. It was the people of the U. States that first set bounds to arbitrary power, and limited the progress of tyranny. Our revolution is the groundwork upon which similar fabrics have been erected in the old world: Our destruction, therefore, would be more gratifying, than even that of Naples, Spain or Portugal, because we are the immediate cause of all the disastrous consequences, that have befallen crowned heads, within the last fifty years.—*Pct. Republican.*

New-York, April 18.

**LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**—The regular Packet Ship *James Monroe*, Captain RODGERS arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, where she left on the 2d of March. By this arrival the Editors of the National Advocate have received regular files of London and Liverpool papers to the 2d of March. The intelligence contained in these papers is only interesting, in as much as it respects the proceedings of the Holy Alliance against Naples.

The Duke de Gallo, the Neapolitan Minister, who was despatched with the ultimatum of the Allied Sovereigns from Laybach, arrived at Naples on the 9th of February. The following is what took place on his arrival, as stated in a letter dated the 11th:—

On the outside the city gate he entered his private carriage, and proceeded immediately to the Parliament, who according to instructions previously given him were already assembled. Before he could finish reading the ultimatum of the Congress at Laybach, he was interrupted with the reiterated cries of "War! War! War!" from all parts of the assembly.—I have not seen the ultimatum, but learn that the following are the principal points contained in it:

1. That the Neapolitans shall abandon the constitution, and adopt that of the British nation, with some corrections and modifications suitable to Naples.
2. That during the period while this re-organization will be affecting, and for six years afterwards, the capital of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and the fortresses, shall be occupied by Austrian garrisons.
3. On these conditions a general amnesty will be accorded. 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 produce 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. Guglielmo Pepe commands in the Abruzzi; Arcovito, in San Germano; Carroza and Ambrosio are marching on Rome, where they are expected to arrive on the 15th. Filangeri will remain in Naples, with the reserve. The Prince Vicar-General will be at the point where his presence shall be found most essential. Bergani commands at Gioia. The regular troops at Naples amount to 60,000 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 Guerrillas.

No blood had been shed although the Austrians had advanced into the heart of the Roman territory evidently for the purpose of invading Naples should the band of despots give the signal to unsheath the sword.

The Pope, it appears, has declared neutral; a declaration, which, now-a-days, will have no effect upon his brethren of the Holy fraternity, and it is now more than probable, was issued from hypocritical motives. The Austrian force is evidently greatly exaggerated. Private letters, from Italy say that it does not exceed 100,000 men. We have not seen it before stated at more than 80,000. The Neapolitans are estimated at 160,000.

**FLORENCE, Feb. 13.**—On the evening of the 11th inst. the advanced guard of the Austrian troops, passing through Tuscany, entered this capital. Yesterday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the entire column arrived. This column amounts to 8,000 men, of whom 2,000 are cavalry. We expect successively the arrival here of five or six other columns of equal force. The first column marched this day for Siena.

An Austrian army is marching by Romagna, and the marches of Urbino Ancona.

We learn from Naples, that all the English squadron now at Naples is about to assemble in the harbor of Messina, and that after this event a great change will take place in the affairs of Sicily.

**MILAN, Feb. 26.**—A division of the Austrian army entered the province of Ferrara on the 9th, 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 drifted 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.

*The Municipality of Naples to the English Nation.*

After six months spent in vain deliberations, first at Troppau, and laterly at Laybach, the Allied Sovereigns, tired in sustaining their cause before the tribunal of reason, have resorted to the great maxim of despotism, and have drawn the sword! The Austrian army has received orders to march—it advances, and Naples is to become the theatre of war.

We know where our enemies are—they have declared themselves—we shall soon have a nearer view of them. But in such a solemn situation, by what name shall we call the English? The English administration, through its organ, Lord Castlereagh has issued a declaration apparently favourable to our cause—but under the friendly exterior of this diplomatic note we easily discover that the ministers have followed less their own opinion than yielded to the wishes of the nation. We perceive in this document that, dexterous in guarding against being committed in future, they have left to events the entire explanation of their conduct. In the mean time an English fleet ride before our walls: is it here, to attack or protect them?

This uncertainty afflicts at the present moment, our country. We deposit our anxiety in your bosoms, ye generous sons of freedom!—Will ye, who were the first to raise on the ruins of despotism the reign of law, suffer a people to be oppressed with impunity, who, proud of imitating the glorious example which you set us, have placed liberty on the throne?—Such is the whole of our crime! Perhaps you accuse us of not showing sufficient respect for the throne when we broke our chains at its foot. Have we not encircled with our homage and our fidelity the grey hairs of our aged sovereign? Has our Parliament, while employed in laying the basis of our constitutional rights and internal prosperity, committed any outrage on the rights of other nations? No! that order, moderation and tranquility, which spring from our love to laws, reign in our country, and yet the sword of a stranger menaces its independence. Ye noble protectors of the laws and of humanity, are you capable of becoming accomplices in such an iniquitous outrage?—Can you remain indifferent spectators of the unequal conflict in which Princes with the resources of 70 millions of men approach against a population of 4 millions.

We have blood, arms, and courage—we shall fight for our freedom. If we conquer, it will adorn our triumph—if we perish, it will shed a lustre on our graves—but in the name of justice save us the pain of thinking that a nation among whom patriotism is a kind of religion, can lend an assisting hand to further projects of arbitrary violence. Issue to Europe a faithful and solemn declaration that England, the celebrated abode of immortal liberty, will never consent to forge the chains with which despotism is endeavoring to fetter and oppress a people which has become free.

We know not what the British ministry mean by their avowed neutrality, for we observe that England has still a formidable fleet of armed vessels in the Bay of Naples, for which there can be no earthly purpose than to overawe the Neapolitans, and, in conjunction with the march of the Austrians, compel them to submit to the humiliating terms proposed by the "Allies at Troppau."

**From France.**—The London Statesman of the 27th February, 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; and that of so serious a character that the Keeper of the Seals is understood to have prevented, though not without much difficulty, the report of their proceedings from reaching the public eye.

*Extract of a letter dated Corfu, Jan. 1.*

**WAR IN TURKEY.**—The Sulistes have drawn their swords against the Sultan and in favor of Ali Pacha, and have procured from the surrounding villages a corps of 5,000 men to support him. They beset the road from St. Demetrio (a place about three 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 out one of his nephews, who was in the fortress with him together with two other distinguished persons as hostages to the Sulistes, and they in return had delivered up to him eight of their principal chiefs.—It is suspected that the other chiefs of the Greeks were on an understanding with Ali Pacha.

It is said likewise that 8,000 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 besieged Janina, will be cut off from all provisions. In this case the exchange of fortune will be truly astonishing, for Ali would thus be rescued from his destruction and raised from his state of insignificance by the exertions of his early enemies. It is probable that the latter promise themselves some advantages from the genius and riches of Ali; and calculate that by placing him at their head they will possess a chief from whom they need be under no apprehension of a new alliance with the Porte.

**From South America.**—Capt. Mezick, of the brig *Savage*, arrived at this port in 99 days from Guayaquil, states that about the 28th of November an expedition from Guayaquil against Quito was defeated with the loss of 20 men. On the 3d December last, the celebrated regiment called the Numancia, 600 strong, went over to General San Martin with all their officers, (after having fought in the royal cause for several years) besides 40 other officers. The last accounts from the head quarters of General San Martin, mention that Gen. O'Reilly with 1200 men, on his march to attack Gen. Aruelas, was surprised by the latter, routed and taken prisoner, with the whole of his staff and the greater part of his troops.—*Baltimore American.*

Letters have been received at Boston from Constantinople, dated Oct. 20th, after the arrival of our consul there. They announce that the Turks are very desirous to make a treaty with our government. One of the letters is from the Neapolitan charge d'Affairs.—*Palladium.*

John W. Green of Virginia, has declined accepting the appointment of a Commissioner for the settlement of the claims under the treaty with Spain.

**SEVERE STORM.**—We mention it as worthy of record that a heavy storm of rain commenced yesterday morning and continued till noon, accompanied by a gale from the eastward, when it changed to hail, and then to snow which continued to fall until night, to the depth of several inches. We have not had many storms more severe during the past winter than this. Our city is completely clothed in the garb of winter, which will no doubt seriously affect vegetation in the vicinity.

Thousands of birds of various descriptions, robins, woodcock, snipe, &c. were seen perched upon the trees, and rigging of vessels, wharves, &c. and continually passing over the city in flocks. The wharves were lined with sportsmen shooting them during the day.

**Norfolk, April 20.**  
**WINTER IN APRIL.**—On Wednesday last the cold was as severe as it usually is in the month of February: the wind blew violently from N., and there was a considerable fall of snow in the morning; and snow, sleet and rain at intervals during the day. Yesterday was clear, but a keen, piercing north-wester, rendered it uncomfortably cold. The last winter commenced earlier than usual, was uncommonly cold, and continued so to the end. From the first of March to the present time, the weather has not remained settled for more than two, or, at most, three days, and seldom mild enough to assist vegetation. The bloom and foliage of the fruit trees have all been blighted, and the efforts of the agriculturist and gardener are retarded at least a month. The infant vegetation we fear will have been totally destroyed by the frost on Wednesday night.

In a recent debate in the British house of commons, on a resolution to censure the ministers, and in effect to request the king to turn them out, Mr. PEELE expressed a hope that parliament would not be influenced by "every fitful age of popular passion"—"Another member, on the other side, pronounced the cabinet itself to be the *Leviathan of Anarchy*." Mr. TIERNEY, the great leader of opposition, declared that he was not desirous of ambition for office, but that he had become so infirm, and his vigor so impaired, that he knew of no station under the crown; the functions of which his strength would at present enable him to discharge, or of which, as he then felt, he could accept. He frankly avowed however, for himself and his friends, that if they came into power, they would essentially change the system of administration: The repeal of the laws restricting the press and meetings of the people, retrenchment of the public expenditures, a diminution of the taxes, parliamentary reform, and Catholic emancipation, were the leading principles which would govern them in power.

**MARRIED,**

In Bladen County, on the 5th instant, Mr. WILLIAM RABON, aged 23, to Miss ALICIA MOONEY, aged 75.

In Beaufort County, on the 15th inst. Col. SAMUEL CHAUNCEY, aged 63, to Mrs. MARY CONGLETON, aged 57.

**DIED,**

In this County, on the 14th inst. Mrs. LUCRETIA ELLISON, wife of Mr. Alderson Ellison.

**ALMANACK.**

| 1821.      | Sup  | Sun  | Sun's     | Equation |
|------------|------|------|-----------|----------|
| APRIL.     | rise | sets | Declina.  | of time. |
| 29 Sunday, | 5 17 | 6 43 | 14° 20' N | 2 45     |
| 30 Mond.   | 5 16 | 6 44 | 14 38     | 1 42     |
| MAY.       |      |      |           |          |
| 1 Tues.    | 5 15 | 6 45 | 14 57     | 3 2      |
| 2 Wedn.    | 5 14 | 6 46 | 15 15     | 3 10     |
| 3 Thurs.   | 5 13 | 6 47 | 15 33     | 3 17     |
| 4 Friday,  | 5 12 | 6 48 | 15 50     | 3 23     |
| 5 Satur.   | 5 11 | 6 49 | 16 8      | 3 29     |

**PORT OF NEWBERN.**

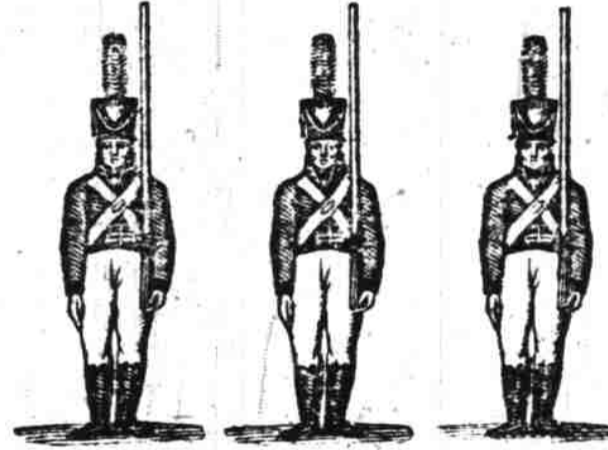
**ARRIVED.**

Schr. Carrier, Mayo, Martinico, Governor Brooks, Curtis, Jarvis B. & Co., Robinson, N. Y.

**CLEARED.**

Schr. Eliza Ann, Phinney, Halifax N. S. Sloop Fame, Gains, Boston.

**ATTENTION!!**



**NEWBERN GUARDS,**

YOU will appear on parade, in front of St. JOHN'S LODGE, on Thursday, May 3d, 1821, precisely at half past TWO P. M.; equipped agreeably to the regulations of the company, and in summer uniform, or you will be fined according to law.—By order of the Captain, HARDY B. LANE, Ord. Sergt. Saturday, 28th April, 1821.

**Selling off—Cheap.**

**E. NEWCOMB,**

BEING desirous of closing his business, offers for sale, (nearly opposite the Bank of Newbern,) the following

**GOODS,**

**AT REDUCED PRICES:**

2000 pair Boots & Shoes, 3000 yards Domestic Cotton Goods, including Plaids Stripes, Checks, Ticking, Shirting, &c.

A quantity Silver Plated WHIPS, 12 doz. Day & Martin's Superior BLACKING,

An assortment of TRUNKS, &c. April 21, 1821—1611f.

**JOHN C. STEDMAN**

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AS AUCTIONEER

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

He pledges himself punctually to attend to all consignments and orders in his line of business.

Reference to Messrs. Thomas P. Devereux, John S. Raboteau and Benjamin B. Smith.

Raleigh, April 4, 1821—161 3w.

**MUSIC.**

MR. NASH respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newbern, that his School for instruction in Sacred Music, commences again on Tuesday, May 8th, at Mr. Mitchell's Long Room; where his Scholars will be taught to read Music with facility.

Terms, \$ 2 50 per quarter—one half in advance.

N. B.—Mr. N. is much gratified to say, that an elegant hall is about to be finished for the purpose, and that his School will commence in it as soon as convenient.

Newbern, April 23—1621f.

**DRAWING SCHOOL.**

THE Subscriber has this day opened a DRAWING SCHOOL at the Academy, where he will attend on Saturdays, from 8 o'clock in the morning to 12 in the forenoon, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. He will teach the rules of perspective, landscape, painting flowers, &c. in water colours—and drawing with the black lead pencil, and Indian Ink.

Terms of teaching, \$ 4 a quarter.

NATHAN TISDALE.

Newbern, April 21, 1821.

**JEWELRY, &c.**

THE Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, cheap for cash, Silver Watches of a good quality; Table Spoons, Teaspoons, Thimbles, Steel Watch Chains, of the latest fashion, Spectacles, Violin Strings, and an elegant Surveyor's Compass. Also on hand, Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco, Snuff of the best quality, &c.

T. W. MACHEN.

Watches cleaned and repaired as usual.

April 19th, 1821.—161 3w.

**NOTICE.**

AT the last Term of Craven County Court, the Subscriber qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John Wheldon, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate, are required to make immediate payment, and those to whom it is indebted, are requested to present their claims within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOSHUA CARRAWAY, Exr.

April 28, 1821—162 4w\*

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Smailes Dickinson, deceased, gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased, that unless their notes and accounts are speedily discharged, suits for their recovery will be immediately instituted. And those having claims against the estate, are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law, or they will not be paid.

CRAVEN DICKINSON, Adr.

April 28, 1821—162 4w

**UPTON SMITH,**

GUNSMITH,

RETURNS his thanks to the public for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and respectfully informs them, that having re-commenced business, he is prepared to Stock and repair Guns and Rifles, in the neatest manner, and to attend to all other work in his line, on the shortest notice.

April 21—161 2w.

**Newbern Prices Current.**

| MERCHANDISE.       | From  | d. c. | to d. c. |
|--------------------|-------|-------|----------|
| Bacon              | lb.   | 5     | 6        |
| Beef               |       | 4     | 6        |
| Butter             |       | 20    | 25       |
| Bees-Wax           |       | 25    | 30       |
| Brandy, French     | gal.  | 2     | 2 50     |
| do. Apple          |       | 40    | 46       |
| do. Peach          |       | 75    | 85       |
| Corn,              | bbl.  | 1     | 60       |
| Meal,              | bush. | 6     |          |
| Cotton,            | lb.   | 12    | 13       |
| Coffee             |       | 27    | 28       |
| Cordage            |       | 12    | 14       |
| Flour,             | bbl.  | 4     | 50       |
| Gin Holland        | gal.  | 1 25  | 1 40     |
| Country            |       | 45    | 50       |
| Pine Scantling     | M.    | 7     | 9        |
| Plank              |       | 8     | 9        |
| Square Timber      |       | 16    | 20       |
| Shingles, 22 inch  |       | 1 50  | 1 75     |
| Staves, W. O. hhd. |       | 15    | 18       |
| do. R. O. do.      |       | 7     | 10       |
| do. W. O. bbl.     |       | 5     | 7        |
| Heading, W. O. hhd |       | 18    | 20       |
| Lard               | lb.   | 6     | 7        |
| Molasses           | gal.  | 25    | 27       |
| Tar                | bbl.  | 1     | 15       |
| Pitch              |       | 1     | 10       |
| Rosin              |       | 1     | 10       |
| Turpentine         | 30gls | 1 25  | 1 30     |
| do. Spirits        | gal.  | 22    | 25       |
| Pork, prime,       | bbl.  | 7     | 50       |
| Do. Mess           |       | 10    |          |
| Rice               | cwt.  | 3     | 4 51     |
| Rum, Jamaica       |       | 1     | 10       |
| do. W. I.          |       | 80    | 90       |
| do. American       |       | 40    | 45       |
| Salt, Allum        | bush. | 70    | 80       |
| do. Fine           |       | 65    | 70       |
| Sugar, Loaf        | lb.   | 22    | 23       |
| do. Lump           |       | 18    | 20       |
| do. Brown          | cwt.  | 8     | 50 10    |
| Whiskey            | gal.  | 35    |          |