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FOREIGN

FROM NAPLES

Philadelphia, April 27.

Arrived the fine Ship Electra, Captain George Robinson, from London, with papers to the 10th March, 8 days later, than by the Isabella, at Baltimore, from which we have extracted all that is interesting from the Continent.

London, March 7.

Letters from Naples dated the 23d ult. which have arrived by an extraordinary channel, announce that the Austrian army had its advanced guard at Foligno, situated five leagues from Spoleto, and twenty-seven from Rome. The Neapolitans were at Rieti, a town within the Roman States, situated about eleven leagues from Spoleto, and six from Rome. It appears that one of their divisions was on its march to occupy Trivoli; another division had entered upon the marshes of Ancon and had established Municipalities in all the Communes which it had occupied. A levy en masse has been ordained throughout Calabria.—Preparations were making at Cozenza, to receive the Parliament and Royal family. The Prince Regent has sent his son, only eleven years of age, to headquarters. This young Prince will be presented to the Army by the Commander-in-Chief, near whom he will remain. Several Spanish vessels laden with arms, had entered the bay of Naples.—*Constitutionnel*.

A courier which arrived in Paris on Monday has brought us, from Naples intelligence to the 16th ult. At this date the various Generals appointed to the command in chief of the divisions of the Neapolitan army had quitted the capital for their respective posts. Every thing seemed to indicate, that the Neapolitans were determined to act on the offensive. *Gazette de France*.

Naples, Feb. 16.

The following is the copy of the manifesto, which his Holiness the Pope has caused to be published in the town of Rieti:—

The Austrian troops advance; they come as friends, and their march has no other end than to pass into the kingdom of Naples to re-establish there that peace which re-conquered after the effusion of so much blood, has again been disturbed in that kingdom by recent events. We exhort all the people of Italy, and the Neapolitans themselves to treat them with perfect hospitality.

In the sitting of the Parliament of the 15th, the Deputy MORICI, after expressing himself in indignant terms against the outrage offered his country, concluded as follows—I feel my frame animated by the ardour of youth, and I beg you to grant me leave of absence, that I may fly to the army. I do not go there to assume any command, but merely to serve in the ranks as a volunteer. I will entreat the General who may command, to let me fire the first shot against the enemy! I here swear never to return to my home, but to drag my grey hairs to the dust of the field of battle, if the country be not saved.

The Deputy Councils—And I—I, also fly to the frontier to fight the foes of the constitution.

Colonel PEPE—'I also shall fly thither; an impetuous *civisme* impels me to seek the camps of my country. We shall again see each other in this place, my dear colleagues, if we are not killed.'

Vienna, Feb. 24.

Much alarm is entertained relative to the fate of the Royal family of Naples since it is found that War can no longer be averted. It is thought that the King of Naples, will accompany his daughter-in-law, the Princess de Salerne, to this capital, and not return to Naples until the war shall have been concluded.

The circular of the English government respecting the notes of the three great powers, on the subject of the Congress at Troppau and that of Laybach; was read here with some surprise.

No certain news had been received here about the events at Naples since the convocation of the Parliament on receiving the ultimatum. The King of Prussia, has finally resolved not to go to Laybach; the despatch announcing this res-

olution on his part, arrived here on the 21st inst.

A Neapolitan Journal of the 16th ult. was received yesterday containing the following Resolutions of the Parliament:

1st. That it has no power to agree to any of the propositions communicated to it on the part of the Allied Sovereigns, the King of Prussia and the Emperors of Austria and Russia—propositions tending to the destruction of the existing constitution of the kingdom.

2d. That it considers and shall consider every past and future act of his Majesty, which may be contrary to the oaths taken by him confirming the said Constitution as incapable of being ascribed to his free and uncontrolled will, and therefore, in respect to all such acts, it considers his Majesty in a state of coercion.

3d. That as long as the state of coercion shall continue, the Duke of Calabria, his august Son, shall retain the regency in the mode prescribed in the Decree of the 10th Dec. 1820

4th. That in conformity with the declarations contained in the preceding articles, and with the principles of the Constitution, all measures be taken which shall be necessary for the safety of the state.

London, March 9.

Brussels papers to the 6th inst. have arrived this morning. Intelligence from Frankfort announces the death, on the 27th ultimo, of his Royal Highness the Elector of Hesse Castle, of an apoplectic fit. The Prince was in the 78th year of his age. The following are extracts:

Frankfort, Feb. 28.

The first act of the plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Laybach, was the decision of the Allied Sovereigns on the affairs of Naples. Papers are expected to appear of equal importance with that which is probably going to occasion a war in the South of Italy. The answers of Russia to the projects of Austria, gives rise to very serious conjectures. It is probable we shall soon learn on what subjects the Congress has come to any final resolutions. A Declaration of the Sovereign relative to the affairs of Spain is spoken of, and also that a Russian Envoy is commissioned to go and notify it to the present government of that country. It is much doubted whether this Declaration will be received by the Cortes.

Berlin, Feb. 17.

It is said that the Prince Metternich and Count Bernstorff are perfectly agreed in their views of the present state of Europe: and it is thought that a Prussian Declaration against the Neapolitans, drawn up in the same spirit as that of Austria will be published immediately.

London, March 8.

The Paris Journals of Monday last have arrived this evening. The following are extracts:—

We have received a private letter from Naples, dated the 15th ult. which supplies the following details:—

To-day at the breaking up of a long sitting, in which the report of the Committee nominated last evening to examine the Ultimatum of the Powers, the Prince Regent left the Hall at the head of the Members of the Parliament, and pronounced before the assembled multitude the form of a declaration of war against Austria and the coalesced Powers. The troops have received orders to march. General Carasco has taken the supreme command. Begani had entrenched himself in Gaeta. The Neapolitan troops appear to have a design of marching against Rome.—*Gazette de France*.

A Proclamation in the Latin language which it is thought has been drawn up at Naples, has been disseminated amongst the Hungarian regiments, which form part of the Austrian army in Italy.—*Courier Francais*.

Paris, March 3.

Yesterday the 2d, there was a Secret Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, in which the Minister of Foreign Affairs was called upon to let the nation know the situation in which France stands with respect to the Kingdom of Naples. M. Etienne and Generals Foy and Sebastiani delivered speeches which were in the highest degree interesting, and which affected the whole Chamber. The Minister was hard pushed, but persisted in keeping silence, and would not give any information upon our situation with respect to Naples and Spain: he pleaded the Charter as his authority, which gives to the King the right of making war and peace. The speeches delivered in this important sitting are going to be printed. M. Pasquier has said in private that France has signed nothing hostile against Naples, but that it had only consented

to pay down to Austria sixteen millions, which were due at more distant terms.

Private letters from Madrid state, that the Sovereigns having demanded that a Spanish Plenipotentiary should be sent to the Congress, M. Bardoxi has been selected to the mission, and that he has received instructions from the Spanish Colonel of State. The same letters add, that he is expressly ordered not to subscribe to any demand for modifications in the Constitution.

It is rumoured that the Parliament of Naples has declared Sicily independent, though under the same monarch, and that the Sicilian Deputies to the Neapolitan Parliament are setting off for Palermo, to form a Parliament in that Island.

Paris, March 4.

A letter received in this capital from Naples, on Friday evening, states, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has sent to the Junta of Sicily a proposition to make choice between the Neapolitan Constitution, and any other that the Government may think more suitable to that island. The same despatches announce to the Sicilians, that the Prince Regent recalls the 11,000 Neapolitans which are in Sicily. At the departure of the letter the Neapolitan squadron was under weigh to proceed to embark the said troops.

According to news from Italy, it appears that the Prince Regent takes the command in chief of the Neapolitan army; he has under his orders General Carrascosa, who, at the head of three divisions, occupies San Germano. General Florestan Pepe is at the head of the Prince's Staff. General William Pepe commands the divisions which occupies the Abruzzes, and all the militia of that province. General Bergani is Governor of Gaeta, and is at the head of the forces situated between Stri and Fondi. Gen. Arcovita is at Teraccina with another division. Gen. Filangeri commands the reserve. Previously to their departure for the army, all the Generals met at a banquet at Naples, where the utmost cordiality prevailed.—*Constitutionnel*.

Rome, February 17.

The Parliament of Naples has authorized a forced loan of three millions of ducats to be levied upon industry, trade, and funded property.

Bologna, February 20.

Every body at Naples was occupied with the tragical death of Giampietro, formerly Perfect of Police under Joachim. He received several wounds with a dagger, in a retired place: and the murderer, after killing him, put in his mouth a paper marked No. 1. He was killed on occasion of an entertainment which he gave to celebrate the Declaration of the Congress at Laybach; but reports are contradictory on the particulars of the event. Search is making for the assassins.

Travellers who quitted Naples 4 days ago inform that it was vaguely reported in Naples that a Russian squadron was traversing the Dardanelles, to take its station in the Mediterranean.

On the body of Giampietro the murderers affixed the number 'one,' seeming to indicate that he was the first of a long list.

On the 11th, a shoemaker, said to be a friend to the Royal party, shared the same fate. The alarm that these murders have occasioned is beyond belief.

Padua, February 9.

The General in Chief, Baron de Frimont, published on the 6th inst. a second order of the Day, which states, that from the day the army passed the Frontiers, the Emperor grants to all individuals who compose it the same advantages which were enjoyed by the troops of the corps of occupation in France.

Florence, Feb. 20.

The third Austrian column under the orders of the Prince de Hesse Homberg, left this town on the 17th inst. having staid only one night. The fourth column under the orders of Gen. Lederer, arrived on the evening of the above day, and left yesterday morning. To-morrow we expect a new division.

[Translated for the National Gazette.]
Sitting of the Parliament of Naples, of the 15th February.

The delegate Borelli, chairman of the committee appointed to report an opinion and drafts of resolutions respecting the definitive notes from the Congress of Laybach, repeated in more detail an introduction to his report, with regard to the King's Declaration of the 7th Dec. He proved that the Neapolitan Constitution, desired by the whole nation, had been spontaneously granted by King Ferdinand, in the month of July. He pro-

ved, afterwards, that the same sovereign who now seek to destroy it, had used at two very distinct junctures, a language quite different, touching the pretended right of meddling with the internal affairs of foreign nations. The first juncture was that of the obstinate war with the French Republic which they justified by the allegation that she propagated her principles by the sword, and threatened the independence of other governments. The second epoch was that of which they summoned all the nations of Europe to defend their independence against the enormous power of Bonaparte.

Borelli spoke of the manner in which Austria had calumniated the establishment of the Neapolitan Constitution, by representing it as an absurd and bloody anarchy, and had availed herself of this phantom to induce Russia and Prussia to lend their aid in measures directed solely to her private advantage. The orator spoke constantly of Austria as the power which single and apart in this business of her interested policy; he paid the loftiest tribute to the generosity and liberality of the Emperor Alexander, and he pointed out how Prussia had yielded from complaisance, to the instigations of Austria, though against her real way of thinking. He discoursed also of the King of Naples, and inferred, from the language of his letter of the 28th January to the Prince Regent, that the monarch had written it by compulsion, and that its tenor was also owing to the circumstance of his being deprived of his constitutional advisers, for whom he had been substituted prince. Buffo, a traitor to his country, and one who had been stripped of all his titles and dignities by this same King. And as regards the Duke de Gallo, he had been suffered to remain at Laybach only a few hours, his ears being declared official but not his tongue. Upon England the orator bestowed abundant and earnest applause for her conduct, which breathed the constitutional spirit innate in the English temperament. France he represented as neutral and even desirous of effecting an adjustment without wrong and oppression; and in no wise capable of uniting her arms with those of Austria.

He then shewed that the Allies had left the Neapolitans no scope for hesitation as to the course they should pursue, since while they were covered with opprobrium on the one hand, nothing was offered them on the other but a diminution of the burthen of taxes. When, moreover, the occupation of the kingdom was mentioned, the term of it was not specified—nothing then remained for the nation but the alternative of conquering her oppressors, or perishing gloriously. Success was not impossible; for although Austria threatened her with one hundred thousand men, not more than sixty thousand effective troops were at hand.—These being repulsed, some months would elapse before the Russians could arrive; and it would yet remain to be seen whether they marched to occupy Germany or Italy. Other nations he exclaimed, for instance the Swiss and the Dutch had fought and conquered with forces still more disproportioned.

If, perchance, the war should be protracted, it may give birth to incidents favourable to the Neapolitan cause—our enemies will, perhaps, learn to repent of having drawn hither the Cossacks of the Don—a reverse of fortune suffered by the Austrians may rouse and propel all the inhabitants of Italy to second the Neapolitans—they might engage in the struggle for the defence of the cause of all the freemen throughout the universe and all freemen would aid with their prayers or their arms.

Borelli concluded by exhorting the Neapolitans not to hide from themselves the heavy calamities to which they would be exposed by resistance; the death of the persons most dear to them; the plunder of their property; the violation of their wives; but at the same time, he ventured to predict to them, confident in God, the protector of the Sicilies, that if they heroically faced those calamities, and shewed themselves firm and fearless, they would in the end see all their efforts crowned with the most brilliant and lasting success.

RESOLVE OF THE PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament having heard the speeches of various other members on the official notes from the Congress at Laybach, and the cries of war! war! having been repeated for a long time by the whole assembly and the people, passed unanimously the following Resolutions:

1. That they have not the power to accede to any of the propositions which have been communicated to them in the names of their Majesties the King of Prussia and the Emperors of Russia and

Austria, propositions of which the purport is the subversion of the present constitution, and the occupation of the kingdom.

2. That they consider it as impossible to ascribe to the free will of H. M. Ferdinand, an act done or which may be done hereafter, if it be contrary to his repeated oaths to defend the same constitution; and that by reason of the acts of this kind, they regard his Majesty as placed in a state of duress.

3. That, while this state of duress continues the Duke of Calabria, his august son, shall retain the Regency of the Kingdom, conformably to the mode prescribed in the Decree of the 10th Dec. 1820.

4. That, pursuant to the tenor of the preceding Resolutions, and according to the Constitution, the measures proper for the state shall be taken.

And, considering the necessity of making more and more manifest the principles of public law, by which the nation of the Two Sicilies is guided, the Parliament declare,

1st. That the nation of the Two Sicilies is the neutrality of all those which enjoy their Constitution, and of whatever other; and under the particular relations regulated by constitutional forms.

2nd. That it does not interfere with the government of other nations, and will not permit nations to interfere with its own government; and it is resolved to employ every means to prevent any other power from infringing these principles.

3d. That it affords an asylum to foreigners driven from their country for liberal opinions—

4th. That it will never make peace with an enemy while that enemy occupies its territory.

Guidon the murderer of Marshal Brune, has been sentenced to death.

The Congress at Laybach having terminated the business it met to discuss, several of the members had returned home. The two Emperors after an excursion of pleasure to Trieste, would return to their residence at Laybach. King Ferdinand would return to Naples as soon as he should receive intelligence of the Austrian troops having entered his dominions. The Minister of the Grand Powers was to accompany him.

The Prince Regent of Naples had abolished the punishment of flogging for military offences, as an outrage on the dignity of man.

OMINOUS FACTS.

The London Morning Chronicle contains a note to the Editor, stating the curious historical fact, that the first Duke of Austria, lost his head in the market place of Naples, in consequence of an unsuccessful attempt to invade that kingdom. This event was also fatal to the first house of Austria, and led to the succession of the existing race of kings to the Austrian throne.

M. Stabl, a Prussian renowned for his love of liberty, has already arrived at Naples.—He is going to take part in the war for Neapolitan independence, with the same energy that he joined the defenders of Spain against the armies of Buonaparte. Several Poles have likewise set out from France to oppose, on the soil of Naples the arms of Austria. They may be able to contribute much to cause discretion among those Poles who are in the Austrian regiment.

ABSTRACT OF NEWS.

On the 22d February the Austrian army had advanced to Foligni, 74 miles north of Rome. The head quarters of the Neapolitans was at Rieti, 38 N. N. E. of Rome; so that the advance of the two armies was distant only 36 miles, 3 days military march. Thus the Neapolitans had passed Rome, and judiciously transferred the theatre of war from their own territory. Another Neapolitan division was marching upon Trivoli, 15 E. N. E. a beautiful but rough military country.

The Austrian division which arrived at Foligni, must be that which marched by Florence and Sienna; and the two columns which were to have advanced by Comacchio and the Rubicon, must have halted; as the Neapolitans had thrown a military force into Ancona, which is 110 miles north east of Rome, on the Adriatic coast. A very remarkable occurrence should the information be correct.

A levy en masse had been ordered in Calabria and all the Neapolitan generals had joined their corps.

The following is the superior staff of the National army of Naples.

The Prince Regent commander in chief.

Gen. Carasco, major general—with three corps at St. Germano, 50 miles N. W. of Naples.