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FOREIGN.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

PETERSBURG, MAY 25.

We are indebted to the Editor of the New-York NATIONAL ADVOCATE, for an extra paper containing English Advices to the 19th April. All the important extracts will be found in succeeding columns. It appears that the Austrian forces have obtained the mastery over the whole of Italy; and their chiefs were preparing to garrison and govern the country in the name of the Holy Alliance. As in the case of France, the revolutionary states are to be amerced in heavy sums, and the unhappy people made to smart and groan under the weight of *allied protection!* It seems now that the failure of the Neapolitans is rather to be attributed to the treachery of the chiefs, than to any defect of natural courage in the people—PEPE is said to be the only General in their service who has proved himself a true patriot in the end—the rest meanly bartered their honor for titles of honor, falsely so termed! How peevish and contemptible—and what a contrast does such baseness exhibit, when compared with the noble conduct of an American patriot, who during our revolutionary struggle, being tempted with an offer to desert the cause of his country and join the standard of her oppressors, indignantly replied: "I AM NOT WORTH PURCHASING—BUT POOR AS I MAY BE, THE KING OF ENGLAND IS NOT RICH ENOUGH TO BUY ME!" And he was wise as well as true—for what avail wealth or titles purchased at the price of infamy immortal? The Holy League, emboldened by the success of their first essay, begin already to hint that Spain is to be the next object of attack—but let these unprincipled Tyrants beware! "The battle is not always to the strong." They stand on the brink of a slippery precipice; and one false step may hurl them down!—Yet, like the ambitious Macbeth—

They have waded so far in blood,
That to recede were as dangerous as go on:
They will go on—but Spain, we trust will be the grave of the compact. Italy thro' treachery has been forced to submit for a time—her spirit is beat, though not broken.—The Italians are precisely the people, to make the most of such a diversion in their favor, as an allied invasion of Spain would create. "Ten thousand diggers may be placed in honest hands in Venice?"

NEW-YORK, MAY 20.

The arrivals of the ships *Importer* and *Manhattan*, in 28 days from Liverpool has brought us papers from that place to the 19th April. They contain nothing of a cheering or consolatory nature respecting the affairs of Europe. It was to be expected, after the disastrous termination of the Neapolitan struggle, that the Austrians would return their attention to those other parts of Italy, where opposition had shewn itself against despotic power. Accordingly, we find that while a part of the invading army was occupying Naples, another strong division marched upon Turin, and compelled the Piedmontese in arms to give way, without scarcely a show of resistance. When the near approach of the Austrians was ascertained the provisional junta, which had been formed on the abdication of the king, dissolved itself, and delivered over the citadel to the national guard. Only 5,000 patriots were found in arms when the invaders entered the Piedmontese territory. The king had quitted Nice on the return to his capital, and there can be no doubt that the former state of things would be speedily restored. Like France after the fall of Napoleon, Italy is to be garrisoned by troops of the Holy League, and, like France, the people will be made to pay contributions for riveting their chains by re-establishing the arbitrary sway of the legitimates. But it is impossible for matters to continue thus. Liberal opinions will progress, and oppression keep alive the spirit of resistance to tyranny. It is stated, that the Neapolitans were betrayed by all their generals, excepted the brave Pepe: they are even accused of cowardice. Indignant at this discovery, the inhabitants are said to have risen upon the Austrians, and to have destroyed a great part of the invading army. We have little doubt that bribery has been employed on this occasion; for it is im-

possible, after the display of patriotism which appeared so universal throughout the nation, to believe the people would have yielded so tamely as they did unless they had been betrayed. The allied despots cannot have forgot that bribery and corruption did more for them in subduing the liberties of France than all the armies they brought into the field.

Accounts have been received in London from St. Helena, to the 10th of February. Napoleon was in good health, but, beyond this, little was allowed to transpire respecting him. How he must enjoy the accounts of difficulties of the "Holy Alliance" to keep the people in subjection! One of the emperor's domestics had arrived in London with his family; he is said to have voluntarily left his master's service.

A report was current at Vienna on the 21st March, that the Austrian army, collecting in upper Italy, was destined to be employed against Spain. The emperor Alexander was expected to arrive at Warsaw about the middle of April, on his way to St. Petersburg.

Capt. Parry was to sail in the beginning of May, from Deptford, with the discovery ships.

Bank notes are said to have become scarce in London, and gold plenty. A vessel had arrived in the Thames from this country, with gold coin to the amount of £30,000 sterling, and ten thousand guineas had been paid into one of the Banks of Liverpool.

The celebrated Dr. James Gregory, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, died there on the 2d April, aged 68 years. He was the fourth of the same family who filled the chair in succession, as professors of the practice of medicine in the same college. Accounts from Manchester state, that the cotton trade, in spring patterns, was never known to be greater, and the Iron trade is so improving in Staffordshire, Shropshire, and South Wales, that it has already advanced 20s. a ton, and a prospect of further advancement.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

INVASION OF PIEDMONT.

At a late hour last night we received advices from Turin and from Chambéry. In the evening of the 9th inst. the following declaration, announcing the termination of the functions of the Provisional Junta, was posted up in the streets of Turin:

The Provisional Junta to the Citizens.

The troops commanded by Count de Latour, in conjunction with the Austrian troops are approaching the capital. The junta, which has employed itself with success in the preservation of the public peace, and in guarding against the evils of anarchy and civil war, now confides the care of good order, and the tranquility of the city, to the municipal authorities. The inhabitants are informed, for their satisfaction, that the citadel is delivered over to the national guard. Given at Turin April 9, 1821.

(Signed)

MARENTINI, *Prest.*

Our advices from Chambéry are of the 10th, one day later than from the capital of Piedmont. On that day an estafette arrived from Turin with the following letter to Count Andezeno, Governor of Savoy, copies of which were immediately affixed, by his order in different parts of the city. It will be observed that this letter, having neither date nor signature, affords no clue to the source from whence it was communicated to Count Andezeno:

The number of the rebels was 5000. Yesterday (the 8th) the Austrians entered the Piedmontese territory, and encountered the rebels in front of Novara. A single regiment of Hulus proved sufficient to disperse this troop, which appears to have been incapable of making a stand, which perfectly exposes the state of anarchy that subsisted among them. In one hour the citadel of Turin will be evacuated; the Junta is dissolved, and every thing announces that in three days the royal authority will be re-established in the whole of Piedmont, as it has been preserved in Savoy, Count Andezeno, by your wisdom and firmness. A true copy,

ANDEZENO.

Chambéry, April 10, 1821.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The French papers of the 11th state that the Prince of Hesse-Hambug is appointed Governor of Naples, and that one of the divisions of the army was to be despatched forthwith to the Calabrias. Several corps are said to have already marched. The 8th bulletin of the Austrian army mentions that the Marquis of Circello had entered upon the functions

of his provisional government and had reinstated all the public officers displaced by the events of the revolution. By a formal convention with Baron Frimont, it appears that the Neapolitan troops were to be sent away from the capital, and that the civic guard was to retain its organization, subject to the orders of that officer.

From the Madrid papers we learn that a proposition was made in the Cortes in the sitting of the 30th ult. to address an application to the French government against a libel contained in the *Journal de Paris*, which accused the legislative body of Spain of conduct disrespectful to the King; the proposition after some debate, was withdrawn, as tending to bestow more value on the libel than belonged to it. It is one of the blessings of an enslaved press, that the Government is held answerable, and justly too, for whatever is published by the newspapers.

Accounts from Hamburg, state that the insurgents in Walachia are commanded by two chiefs, named Theodore Studzier and Demetrius Mudekouski. They commenced their operations on the 30th of January, with a band of only 40 men, by seizing on the monastery of Tismann. Their forces was swelled, by the middle of February, to 5,000 men. These were in possession of the fortress of Czernitz, and were, by the last accounts, marching upon Bucharest.—Of a body of 1,000 men sent against them by the Franklin government, one half are said to have joined them, and the rest have dispersed.

FROM PARIS.

General Pepe is a worthy citizen. He has been betrayed by fortune, but he has not forfeited his honor. As he was not among the number of the traitors, he was only intrusted with the command of inexperienced militia, who wished for liberty more than they understood how to defend it. The General was defeated; but if we may credit the letters which have escaped the strict examination of the agents of the police, he may exhibit among his countrymen a front darkened by misfortune, but not disgraced by treason.—Surrounded by those modern ambitious persons, whose models were exhibited at Waterloo, he saw his officers advance to combat only to pass to the enemy, and feign patriotism to obtain a better price for their treason. Whilst the Generals, his colleagues, refused him the smallest assistance, they awaited his defeat in order to publish their own shame, and to fly before an enemy whom they refused to conquer. The plan had been long arranged, and the militia, who believed that they were marching to victory—thanks to these traitors—met only the most cruel and infamous butchery.

A chamber of peers has, it is said, been the instrument of the defeat of the Neapolitans. Each General wished to be honored with a peerage without caring for the disgraceful means by which he obtained it. These Generals preferred honors to honor, and at Naples, as elsewhere the loyalty of honorable men has been the dupe of the schemes of intriguers. However, it is affirmed that these ambitious men will not after all obtain the object of their desires. Those persons who affect to be intimidated in the secrets of the Congress at Laybach, assert that the high allies do not wish for a representative government at Naples. If this be the fact, the hopes of the traitors will be deceived; and those who have acted disgracefully will reap only shame from their conduct, should they even escape the fate they so justly merit.

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 Russo, the commander of Pescara, have displayed equal courage and fidelity; while Generals Filangeri, Carascosa, 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 convention. We shall by and by, learn who have been the real traitors.

PARIS, APRIL 13.

Intelligence received through an extraordinary channel, and which may be regarded as certain, announces that the Austrians crossed the Tesino on the 8th instant, and joined before Novara the troops of Alessandria, who made no resistance whatever. This first corps dispersed. There was no reason to believe, at the departure of the courier, that in the interval of two hours the citadel of Turin would be given up to the royal authorities, and that all would be terminated in eight days.—*Moniteur.*

An extraordinary courier which arrived this morning (Thursday last) it is said, has brought news of the entry of the Austrians into Alessandria and Turin. These troops took possession of the said towns on the 9th instant, in the name and as the allies of the King of Sardinia. Agreeably to a convention, the Piedmontese troops will do duty with the Austrians. The operation met but little opposition.—*Gazette de France.*

The King, Victor Emanuel, has quitted Nice, to return to his capital.

Independently of the Russian army which has received orders to march into Italy, it appears certain that the Emperor Alexander has also ordered the formation of a second army as a *corps de reserve*, and which shall be formed in Volhinia; by the troops which are cantoned in the military colonies of the interior of Russia.

The following is an extract of a letter which we (*Quotidienne*) have received from Lyon's dated on the evening of the 8th inst.

"I hasten to announce to you that a body of Austrians troops entered Turin on the morning of the 6th inst. and have re-established there the King's authority. On the previous evening another Austrian corps occupied Alessandria: the rebels of that town were already disheartened by the vain attempts which they had made upon Voguera.

"A new proclamation by his Royal Highness the Duke de Genevois has been published at Turin. This Prince persists in his refusal to accept the crown which the King his brother only abdicated from the force of circumstances; but he has ordered that prompt measures may be taken for the suppression of all movements which may tend to perpetuate disorder.

"Savoy receives the reward of the fidelity which it preserved towards its Sovereign. This duchy will not be subjected to military occupation.

The Generalissimo, Latour, has effected his junction with the Austrian army.

"Letters from Constantinople, of a very recent date, announce that the Porte has resolved upon prosecuting the war in Albania with the utmost vigour. Numerous troops, artillery, and ammunition, have been expedited to that quarter.

ROME, MARCH 28.

Many Neapolitan noblemen pass thro' the capital on their way to Florence to express their homage to the King of Naples. The Prince de Salerno, arrived on the 23d instant, and continued his route the following day without seeing the Pope; he caused himself to be excused on account of the necessity of joining his father without delay.

Gen. Pepe embarked for Malta, because the Spanish Minister as it is affirmed, refused him a passport for Spain.

TURIN, APRIL 7.

The following has this day been received from Alessandria, and published here:

BULLETIN OF THE NEAPOLITAN ARMY.

"General Florio, commander of the armed forces in Ariano di Puolia and its dependencies, and Major Morelli, the same who on the 2d of July last proclaimed the Spanish constitution in Avellino, and who are now there at the head of 20,000 men, announce, that notwithstanding the treason planned and executed by Gens. Carascosa, Filangeri, Ambrosio, Dolletta, Compagna, and Eajio on the 20th of March, in consequence of which part of the troops dispersed, as on furlough, with their arms and baggage on the 26th day of the same month, the whole of the different corps of that army, which, in militia and troops of the line amounted to 120,000 men were again about to be united to march towards Capua and its vicinity. The 20,000 men abovementioned, under the command of Generals Florio and Morelli, were joined by all the disbanded troops and Carbonari of the provinces of the Pulie, Molise, the two Principats, Basilicata, and the two Calabrias. From these provinces all the organized troops are falling upon the enemy in Naples, and occasioning great losses to them.

"Posterior accounts from Capitana di

Bastimento di Vincinti, who landed at the Gulf of Spezia, on the evening of the 31st, having left Naples on the 29th March, relate that in Naples and its vicinity the Neapolitan troops, amounting to more than 18,000 men, being joined by the people, attacked the Austrians and made such a slaughter, that the few who escaped fled precipitously to the Abruzzi, where they will be totally destroyed by the corps which occupies that station.

"These accounts are confirmed by respectable persons just arrived in this garrison from those quarters.

"RATTAZZI,

"Political Chief of the Province of Alessandria.

"Alessandria, April 4, 1821."

A letter from Trieste, of March 26th, states, that an Austrian vessel had been chased into that port from Lessa, by a Neapolitan squadron which captured on the 22d, 3 Austrians brigs.

A decree has been issued at Naples, ordering the embargo on Austrian vessels to be taken off, and the restriction of all merchandize which has been seized.

The Earl of Liverpool, Earl Gray, Lord Grenville and the Lord Chancellor, are among the Peers, who have yet to deliver their sentiments on the Catholic Bill. It is understood the second reading of the bill will be negatived by a majority of from 20 to 30.

LATE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW-YORK, MAY 20.

We have received by the schr. Macdonough, from our attentive Correspondent at Curacao, regular files of the *Curacao Courant* to the 29th April. Bolivar is stated to have made a proposal to the royalist Gen. La Torre, to renew the armistice for three months, which the latter is said to reject with great disdain, tearing in pieces the despatches of the Patriot General, and peremptorily ordering the bearer to depart under pain of losing his head. We rather doubt this intelligence. The royalist chief is well known not to be in a condition to justify such haughty treatment of a party, holding so extensive a footing as the republicans of Colombia. It is admitted that the troops of Bolivar are as numerous as those of Torre. Add to this, that the former are contending on their own soil, for liberty, and no doubt can be entertained as to the issue of the contest.

FROM BRAZIL.

[Translated for the Democratic Press.]

Proclamation of the Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery, at 5 A. M. on coming out of his quarters.

Companions in arms, brave soldiers, our European brethren have overthrown Despotism in Portugal; they will establish good order, and the glory of the Portuguese nation. They proclaimed the religion of our forefathers, a free Constitution, the Cortes, and the King our Sovereign by the Constitution. Soldiers! I have never deceived you; honor and truth direct my mind. The evils which they suffered, and the reasons they had for revolt are well known to you; and we even now experience them here. Agriculture, commerce, and navigation are ruined; heavy arbitrary tributes; corrupt magistrates; poverty of the people, distress of the soldiers, and every kind of oppression, despotism and tyranny.

Soldiers! Bahia is our country, and we are no less courageous than the Cabreiros or Sepulvedas soldiers! We shall be the deliverers of our country. Delay is dangerous. The despotism and treason of Rio de Janeiro are plotting against us. We must not let Brazil put on the chains of slavery.

Soldiers! let us acquire the glory of destroying tyranny. Brave and generous companions let us liberate our afflicted country. Let us gain this immortal trophy and proclaim:—Long live our Religion;—Long live the Constitution and Cortes in Bahia and Brazil:—Long live King John the VI. our Sovereign by the Constitution.

Proclamation of a Chief on the day of the Revolution in St. Salvador.

Comrades! If a fatal blindness has hitherto made us the scourge of our fellow citizens, or the vile prop of despotism, obeying its ravings and caprices, the armies now, undecieved by experience, and enlightened by the present state of knowledge, have changed their conduct, and become on the contrary, the protectors of nations, the defenders of constitutional governments, and the terror of arbitrary rulers. It was thus that the brave in Spain, sustained their sacred rights.