

DECLARATION OF AUSTRIA, RELATIVE TO NAPLES.

The following are the contents of the confidential communications, of which several Journals have spoken, and which the Austrian Court caused to be delivered by its Ambassadors to the different Courts of Germany.

Vienna, July 25, 1820. The late events in the Kingdom of Naples have proved more clearly and impressively than any other preceding occurrences of this kind, that even in a regularly and well governed State, among a quiet and temperate people, satisfied with their government, the poisonous influence of revolutionary sects may cause the most violent convulsions and sudden revolutions. For it is clearly demonstrated, that the intrigues and machinations of the Carbonari alone, without any external impulse, without even a plausible pretext, caused those seditious movements, which induced his Majesty the King of Naples, in a moment of embarrassment, to lay down the government, to dissolve all the existing authority, and to proclaim a Constitution absolutely foreign to his country, and as yet untried, even in the country which gave it birth; in other words, and by as law. His Majesty the Emperor is convinced that this unexpected event will have made the most lively impression on all the German Courts. It teaches, by a memorable example, how dangerous it is to contemplate with contemptuous indifference the operations of Secret Associations, and of conspiracies skulking in the dark, and how wisely the German Princes have acted in opposing vigilance and rigor to the first symptoms of those dangerous attempts. His Majesty the Emperor is especially interested in these unhappy events by his personal and political relations, by his near affinity to several of the Italian Princes, and by the geographical position of his dominions. The political order of things established in 1815, under the guarantee of all the European Powers, has made Austria the natural guardian and protector of public tranquility in Italy. The Emperor is firmly resolved to fulfil this high vocation, to keep every advance of tumultuary movements at a distance from his frontiers and those of his neighbors; to suffer no violent infringement of the rights and relations of the Italian Princes, as secured by treaties; and if legal and administrative means should not afford sufficient protection, to have recourse to the most energetic measures. Happily the present situation of the European Powers, & the spirit of peace which animates them all, is a pledge that such measures will not lead to political hostilities, or to wars between the States.

"If force (to the use of which his Majesty, whose love of justice and moderation are well known, will not proceed except in extreme necessity) should be unavoidable, it will ever be employed against legitimate power, but only against armed rebels even in this case, the possibility is most unwillingly assumed. His Majesty the Emperor will make no claim on the immediate accession or support of his German allies. The measures required to maintain peace and order in Italy are entirely beyond the sphere of co-operation of the German Confederation, as founded by the federal act, and far from wishing to depart from the principles established in common on this head, his Majesty is, on the contrary, ready to make every exertion and sacrifice, in order to avert in the most efficacious manner, the contingency of such co-operation, and of every danger which might lead to it from the frontiers of the territories of the German Confederation. On the other side, it is certainly important and desirable, that while Austria is directing its care and efforts towards so useful and wholesome an enterprise, it may rely with full confidence upon undisturbed tranquility in the interior of Germany. However the fate of Italy may engage the attention of the Emperor, his Majesty will, nevertheless, constantly take some lively interest in the affairs of Germany, and perform in their full extent his duties as a member of the confederation.

But it inspires his Majesty with inexpressible satisfaction and confidence to be able to say to himself, that so long as the German Courts are guided by that lively sense of the duties imposed on them by the present alarming state of the political world, & by that spirit of unity, firmness and wisdom so evidently displayed in the late negotiation at Vienna, and expressed in the most dignified manner at the close of these negotiations by some of the first German Governments, nothing is to be apprehended for our common country. A great glory is reserved for Germany, if it finds in the prudence and firmness of its Princes, in the inviolate maintenance of its existing constitutions, in the faithful sentiments of its people, and the powerful guarantee of its union, the means and energy which it needs to maintain in this threatening time, its internal peace, its legal institutions, its independence, its dignity, and its ancient character. His Majesty is convinced that none of his noble German allies will be insensible of such glory, and he shall esteem himself happy to be able one day

to claim a share in it, in the consciousness of having spared no exertions, no sacrifices, to promote so great and glorious an end."

WARSAW, SEPT. 16. Speech of the Emperor and King. The Emperor of Russia, King of Poland, opened on the 13th the Diet of the Kingdom of Poland, with the following most remarkable speech:

"Representatives of the Kingdom of Poland! It is with real satisfaction that I find myself a second time among you, and with pleasure renew to you the assurance that I follow the impulse of my heart, and carry into execution one of my dearest wishes, when I assemble you here to cooperate in the maintenance and development of your social institutions.

"My confidence in you has been the origin of these institutions, your confidence in me will consolidate them.

"My object when I gave them to you, was to combine the power of the Sovereign with the intermediate power—with the rights and legal wants of society.

"I consider these bonds as indispensable; but to be durable, they require a support, in want of which every thing earthly decays and degenerates.

"Let us not forget that institutions of this kind are only human work. Like man himself, they want a support for their weakness, a guide against error; and, like him, they can only find such a support and guide in Christian morality and its divine doctrines.

"You have remained Poles; you bear that honorable name; but I have told you once before, that only the application of the principles of beneficent morality can restore to you so honorable a right.— Follow, therefore, on your part, those wholesome doctrines; draw from their source that sense of probity which they command you, both towards yourselves and others; draw from them that love of truth which aims at truth alone, which hears and speaks only her language; then you will powerfully support me in consolidating the work of your regeneration.

"I have spoken to you the words of truth; for it is truth that I ask from you. I wish to hear it from your mouths; let me hear it with frankness, but also with composure and cordiality.

"It will appear to you in full light as soon as you seek it in reality, and not in vain abstractions—as soon as you judge of your situation according to the testimony of events, and not according to the theories, which in our days, fallen or rising ambition endeavors to bring forward.

"Lastly, truth will mark your opinions, as soon as you regard only the voice of the great interests that are confided to you—as soon as you banish from your recollections all acrimony, every partial object, and thus show yourselves worthy of your honorable mission.

"Then, and not before, you will have fulfilled your obligations; I will now fulfil mine.

"My Ministers will lay before you a view of all measures of organization and administration which have been adopted within these two years. You will, doubtless, recognize with joy the good which they have effected, when you compare it with all evils, the deceptions of which were to be effaced. The wish to attain this object has, perhaps, not always followed the way which he form of administration that I readily gave, and you prescribed. Perhaps, too, urgent and simultaneous wants have caused by their concurrence an increase in the necessary expenditure.

"My views, however, have not changed; and it is my firm will that, in future, the regulations once laid down shall be strictly adhered to, and the most scrupulous care be taken to economize the resources of the payers of the contributions.

"The wishes that you have laid before me have been most seriously considered. You will hear how they have been partly satisfied already, and shall in part be fulfilled in future.—You will hear why it has been necessary to delay the accomplishment of some, to renounce that of others. Among those which the government has willingly granted are the projects of law which will be laid before you.

"[His Majesty then enumerates some of these proposed laws, which he desires will thoroughly be examined when submitted to their consideration, and concludes as follows:]

"Representatives of the Kingdom of Poland! Show your country that, supported by your experience, your principles, and your sentiments, you know how to maintain a peaceful independence, a pure liberty, under the protection of your laws. Show your cotemporaries that this liberty is a friend to order and its blessings; that you reap the fruits of it, because you know how to resist and will always resist the insinuations of envy—the danger of example.

"There are countries where use & abuse are placed in one, and the same line—where the spirit of evil excites the vain want of slavish imitation, and again attempts to recover its dreadful sway. Already it predominates in one part of Europe—already it heaps those crimes and convulsions on each other.

Notwithstanding these unhappy events, my system of government will remain always the same. I have drawn its principles from the most profound sense of my duties.

"I shall always fulfil those duties scrupulously. But this would not be perfectly done, if I were blind to the great truths which experience teaches us.

"Double is the age in which we live requires protecting laws, as the basis and guarantee of social order. But our age also impose upon Princes the duty of preserving those laws from the mischievous influence of ever-restless, ever-blind passions.

"In this respect a heavy responsibility lies on you as well as on me. It commands you faithfully to follow the path which your judgment—your upright sense of duty prescribes to you. It commands me frankly to warn you of the dangers that might surround you, in order to defend your Constitution against them; it obliges me to judge of the measures on which I am called to decide, according to their real consequence—not according to the appellations with which party spirit endeavors sometimes to blacken, sometimes to adorn them. Lastly, it obliges me, in order to prevent the production of evil, or the necessity of violent remedies, to root out the seeds of destruction as soon as they appear.

"This is my unalterable resolution. I will never negotiate about my principles, nor ever submit to consent to any thing that may oppose them.

"Poles!—The more firmly the paternal bonds are consolidated which unite you forever with Russia, the more you are penetrated with the considerations which they awake in you, the more will the career which I have opened to you be extended and facilitated. A few steps more under the guidance of wisdom, and moderation, marked my confidence and probity, and you will be at the goal of your hopes and choice. The experience that the calm operation of your liberty consolidates your national existence, and establishes an indissoluble community of happiness between our two nations, will then afford me a double recompense."

HENRY FRANCISCO THE LONG-LIVED

The New-York papers announce to us the recent death of Henry Francisco, at the astonishing age of 134 years. At this moment the following extract from Professor Silliman's Tour between Hartford and Quebec, will not be uninteresting:

The old man of the age of Louis XIV.

Two miles from Whitehall, on the Salem road to Albany, lives Henry Francisco, a native of France, and of a place which he pronounced Esséaz, but doubtless this was not the orthography, and the place was probably some obscure village, which may not be noticed in maps and Gazetteers.

Having a few hours to spare before the departure of the steam boat for St. John's, in Canada, we rode out to see (probably) the oldest man in America. He believes himself to be 134 years old, and the country around believe him to be of this great age. When we arrived at his residence (a plain farmer's house, not painted, rather out of repair, and a ruck open to the wind,) he was up stairs, at his daily work of spinning and winding yarn. This occupation is auxiliary to that of his wife, who is a weaver—and, altho' more than eighty years old, she weaves six yards a day, and the old man can supply her with more yarn than she can weave. Supposing he must be very feeble, we offered to go up stairs to him, but he soon came down, walking somewhat stooping, and supported by a staff, but with less apparent inconvenience than most persons exhibit at eighty-five or ninety. His stature is of the middle size and, altho' his person is rather delicate and slender, he stoops but little, even when unsupported. His complexion is very fair and delicate, and his expression bright, cheerful, and intelligent. His features are handsome, and, considering that they have endured thro' one third part of a second century, they are regular, comely, and wonderfully undisturbed by the hand of time. His eyes are of a lively blue; his profile is Grecian, and very fine; his head is completely covered with the most beautiful and delicate white locks, imaginable; they are so long and abundant as to fall gracefully from the crown of his head, parting regularly from a central point, and reaching down to his shoulders; his hair is perfectly snow white, except where it is thick in his neck—when parted there, it shows some few dark shades, the remnants of a former century.

He still retains the front teeth of his upper jaw; his mouth is not fallen in like that of old people generally, and his lips particularly, are like those of middle life; his voice is strong and sweet toned, altho' a little tremulous; his hearing very little impaired, so that a voice of usual strength, with distinct articulation, enables him to understand; his eye-sight is sufficient for his work, and he distinguishes large print, such as the title pages of the Bible, with out glasses; his health is good, and has always been so, except that he has now a cough and expectoration.

He informed us that his father, driven

out of France by religious persecution, fled to Amsterdam; by his account it must have been on account of the persecutions of the French protestants, or Hugonots, in the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV. At Amsterdam, his father married his mother, a Dutch woman, five years before he was born, and before that event, returned with her to France. When he was five years old, his father again fled on account of "de religion," as he expressed it, (for his language, altho' very intelligible English, is marked by French peculiarities.) He says he well remembers their flight, and that it was in the winter.

From these dates we are enabled to fix the time of his birth, provided he is correct in the main fact; for he says he was present at Queen Anne's coronation, and was then sixteen years old, the 31st day of May, old stile. His father, (as he asserts) after his return from Holland, had again been driven from France, by persecution, and afterwards in England, where he resided, with his family, at the coronation of Queen Anne, in 1702.—This makes Francisco to have been born in France in 1686; to have been expelled from France in 1691, and therefore to have completed his hundred and thirty-third year on the 11th of last June; of course, he is now more than three months advanced in his hundred and thirty-fourth year. It is notorious, that about this time multitudes of French protestants fled, on account of the persecutions of Louis XIV, resulting from the revocation of the edict of Nantes, which occurred Oct. 12, 1685; and, notwithstanding the guards upon the frontiers, and other measures of precaution or rigor, to prevent emigration, it is well known that for years, multitudes continued to make their escape, and that thus Louis lost 600,000 of his best and most useful subjects. I asked Francisco if he saw Queen Anne crowned? He replied, with great animation, and with an elevated voice, "Ah! dat I did, and a fine looking woman she was too, as any dat you will see now a days."

He said he fought in all Queen Anne's wars, and was at many battles, and under many commanders, but his memory fails, and he cannot remember their names, except the Duke of Marlborough who was one of them.

He has been much cut-up by wounds, which he shewed us, but cannot always give a very distinct account of his warfare. He came out with his father, from England, to New-York, probably early in the last century, but cannot remember the date.

Henry Francisco has been all his life, a very active and energetic, altho' not a stout framed man. He was formerly fond of spirits, and did, for a certain period, drink more than was proper, but that habit appears to have been long abandoned.

In other respects he has been remarkably abstemious, eating but little, and particularly abstaining almost entirely from animal food, his favorite articles being tea, bread and butter, and baked apples. His wife said that, after such a breakfast, he would go out and work till noon; then dine upon the same, if he could get it, and then take the same at night, and particularly that he always drank tea, whenever he could obtain it, three cups at a time, three times a day.

The oldest people in the vicinity remember Francisco, as being always, from their earliest recollection, much older than themselves; and a Mr. Fuller, who recently died here, between 80 and 90 years of age, thought Francisco was 140.

On the whole, altho' the evidence rests, in a degree, on his own credibility, still, as many thoughts corroborate it, and as his character appears remarkably sincere, guileless, and affectionate, I am inclined to believe that he is as old as he is stated to be. He is really a most remarkable and interesting old man; there is nothing either in his person or dress, or the negligence and squalidness of extreme age, especially when not in elevated circumstances; on the contrary, he is agreeable and attractive, and were he dressed in a superior manner, and placed in a handsome and well furnished apartment, he would be a most beautiful old man.

Little could I have expected to converse, and shake hands with a man who has been a soldier in most of the wars of this country for 100 years—who more than a century ago, fought under Marlborough, in the wars of Queen Anne, and who, (already grown up to manhood,) saw her crowned one hundred and seventeen years since; who 128 years ago, and in the century before the last, was driven from France by the proud, magnificent, and intolerant Louis XIV, and who has lived a forty-fourth part of all the time that the human race have occupied the globe!

What an interval ew! It is like one come back from the dead, to relate the events of centuries, now swallowed up in the brass of time! Except his cough, which, he told us, had not been of long standing, we saw nothing in Francisco's appearance that might indicate a speedy dissolution, and he seemed to have sufficient mental and bodily powers, to endure for years yet to come.

IMPORTANT SALE.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to us, for certain purposes therein expressed, will be exposed to sale, on Monday the 11th day of December next, that Valuable Lot of Ground in the City of Raleigh, well known by the name of CASSO'S CORNER. It will be divided into Lots to suit the purchasers. The situation is known to be the best in the city for a Tavern, or Mercantile or other public business. Terms will be accommodating, and made known at the day of sale. JAMES F. TAYLOR, THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, AUCTIONEERS.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

As it is my intention to settle in the out part of the City, I wish to dispose of my Town Property.

The improved Lot on which I live, is one of the most desirable in the City for a dwelling, and at the same time, public enough for any Business. I have two other Lots, very valuable on account of their relative situation and of the handsome sites they afford for Building. Purchasers are invited to view the premises. H. POTTER, Raleigh, June 1 80th

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, WARREN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1820.

Lewis Y. Christmas } Original attachment returned levied on Tho's H. Christmas, lands including dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas H. Christmas, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered, that notice be given the said Thomas H. Christmas by advertisement for three months in the Register, printed at Raleigh, that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court-House in Warrenton on the 4th Monday in November next, replevy and plead, judgment will be returned against him. 98 CAS. BRAKE, C. W. C. C.

STATE BANK OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Raleigh, 31st October, 1820.

It will be recollected that owners of Shares in this Bank subscribed December 1818, will be entitled to profit after the Dividend to be declared next December, agreeably to the terms of the subscription.

To the end that the names of the subscribers for this New Stock, or their assignees, may be ascertained and entered on the Books of this Bank, the receipts of full payments of said Shares should be forwarded to this Office immediately after the 15th of December next; when such receipts will be cancelled, and evidences of Stock issued in the names of the real owners thereof. None but those who may have fully paid for their Stock on the 15th December next will be entitled to share the profits of the Institution, or be considered as Stockholders. Published by order of the Board of Directors, WM. BOYLAN, President.

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE BANK, Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1820.

A GREASABLY to the 2d section of the Act incorporating the State Bank of North-Carolina, an Election of nineteen Directors of the Principal Bank is to take place annually on the first Monday in December. The Stockholders of the said Bank are therefore called upon to meet and hold said Election, and to attend to such other business in relation to the general interests of the Institution as may be judged necessary, on Monday the 4th of December next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the Bank in Raleigh. By order of the Board, WM. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.

Such Stockholders as cannot conveniently attend, will please to send their Proxies.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MISS RELAY, respectfully informs the Public, that she has just received from New-York, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, a handsome and general assortment of Fancy Goods; amongst which are, Leg-orn, Straw and Silk Bonnets, Black Imperishable Chip mourning do, Lace and Muslin Caps, Hair Caps and Curis, Needle and Tambour Work, Collarett Bands, Worked Muslin and Lace Capes, Thread and Lace Edgings, India and British Muslin Robes, Worked Muslin Flounces, Plain & Figured Muslins, Canton Crape and Satin Robes, Satins, Plain and Figured Levantines, Black Bombazine, Black & White Italian Crape, Ladies Black & White Silk Hose, Plain & Figured Worsted & Cotton do, Kid, Beaver & Silk Gloves, Plain & Stamped Casimer Shawls, Swansdown and Plush Trimming, Handsome Velvet Reticules, Gilt and Plated Clasps, A-oulet and Coral Necklaces, Shell and Horn Combs, Down and Ostrich Feathers, Flowers and Head Ornaments, Ladies and Children's Beaver Hats, Handsome Quilted Boxes, Willow Baskets, Fine Soaps and a general assortment of Perfumery. Raleigh, Oct. 19, 1820. 100 67

Cards, Handbills, &c. neatly executed at this Office.