

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE LATEST.

WAR BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND NAPLES.

New-York, March 26.

The eastern mail which arrived this forenoon, brings us news from London, via Boston, down to the 11th of February. The following is furnished in a proof sheet from our correspondents, Messrs. Russel and Gardner. It will be seen that the flames of war have at length burst forth; the Holy Alliance have carried their arms into Naples, for the unholy purpose of crushing the spirit of freedom which has just begun to warm and animate the bosoms of the long degraded Neapolitans. Whether the "August Sovereigns" will be able to confine the storm to the kingdom of Naples, or whether the general discontents of Europe will not cause it to be spread far and wide, remains to be seen.

A London paper of the 11th February says:—By an express which arrived yesterday from the Continent, we have received the important intelligence that the main division of the Austrian army consisting of 60,000 men, broke up from its quarters on the right bank of the Po, on the 29th ult. with orders to march on Naples. A manifesto has, we understand, been issued, announcing the invasion to be made, not by Austria as a separate power, but as a member, and in the name of, the Holy Alliance. On that basis all intention is disclaimed of occupying Naples with the view of territorial aggrandizement, but solely for the purpose of dictating such a form of constitution to the Neapolitans as may be consistent with the safety of their neighbors. An outline of the form of government meant to be imposed as the ultimatum of the Allied Powers, has been despatched to Naples, for the consideration of Parliament, who will be allowed a short time, some letters say only two days, to deliberate on the proposition. Meantime the Austrian army will advance to Rome, to receive the answer of the Neapolitan Parliament; but, as there is little doubt that the high and spirited tone assumed lately by the nation, will produce an indignant rejection, it is expected that a very few posts will communicate an attempt, at least, on the part of the Austrians, to occupy the fortified posts of the Neapolitan frontier. The proposition to the Parliament of Naples is signed by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia. It is mentioned, but we feel disposed to withhold our credence on that head, that the name of the King of Naples is also affixed to it.

By letters from Trieste, we learn that the Austrian fleet, in that port, besides numerous vessels of a smaller class, are under orders for immediate service. The garrison of Trieste has received instructions to march to head quarters at Milan, but they are to be replaced by other troops; and the Austrian ports on the Adriatic are directed to be put in a state of defence.—Thus, after a peace of six years, the flame of war is rekindled in Europe; and if Naples should possess the power of bearing up against the Austrians, it may be long before it is again extinguished. Though the advance of the Austrian troops was expected at Naples, no suspicion existed that it was so near at hand.

A London paper of the 4th, says:—A report was current yesterday, that his Majesty intended to sacrifice a part of his income, and that he had graciously declared his intention of complying with the wishes of his people, for the restoration of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy.

It is said, that, in consequence of the difficulties arising respecting the admission of the Queen's name in the Liturgy, an intermediate course is to be adopted, the introduction of a prayer into the Church service, in which the names of the Queen and the Duke of York will be inserted. The wording of the prayer, it is added, is already determined.

We understand that his Majesty's coronation is positively fixed for the 18th of June next, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

A debate of two nights continuance took place in the House of Commons, on a proposition to pass a vote of censure on his Majesty's ministers for their proceedings against the Queen, on which the ministers were supported by a majority of 146. In this debate Sir Francis Burdett took a conspicuous part in opposition to the ministers.

The elections in Spain appear to have been conducted in a most tumultuous manner.

The Courier of the 7th Feb. gives the following hyperbolic description of the King's reception at Drury Lane Theatre:

"The most beloved Monarch that ever won the affections of a great and loyal people never received from his subjects expressions of attachment, of devotion, of almost maddening rapture, surpassing those which burst forth yesterday evening, when the King entered."

Our last accounts brought us Parliamentary proceedings to the 24th of January.

In the House of Lords, January 25, Lord Erskine presented petitions from various cities in Scotland, praying Parliament to oppose any further proceedings against the Queen.

Many petitions were also presented that the Queen's name be restored to the Liturgy.

In House of Commons, on the 26th, Lord Archibald Hamilton rose & addressed the House on the consideration of the motion which was fixed for that evening, respecting the erasure of the Queen's name from the Liturgy. After a long speech, he called upon the House calmly and deliberately to consider the motion which he was about to submit to them, and to take some measures to tranquilize the ferment which the proceedings against the Queen had created, and which, if not put a stop to, he believed would end in general discord. The honorable member then concluded by moving—

"That the Order in Council passed the 12th of February, under which the name of her Majesty Caroline, Queen Consort of these realms, was erased from the Liturgy, appears to have been ill advised and inexpedient."

Mr. Ellis next addressed the House, and was followed by Mr. Robinson, who concluded his speech by moving an amendment to the noble lord's motion, which was that the House should then adjourn.

The Speaker then read the original motion and amendment, when an interesting debate took place. Among the principal speakers was Lord Castlereagh, who, in the course of his remarks, said, "If the King, in the exercise of his royal prerogative, should be forced to insert the name of her Majesty in the Liturgy—(loud cries of hear, hear)—that would be found to be only the first step to greater encroachments: for he should wish to know on what principle, after such an advantage were gained for the Queen, she could be excluded from the Coronation—(hear, hear.) and all those privileges of grace and favor which, in happier times, it would have been the pride of the King to have afforded her.—(Cheers from the Opposition, re-echoed by the Ministerial Benches.)"

Mr. Brougham followed, in a short speech, in favor of the Queen, & concluded by calling on the House to restore the Queen to all her rights, as they valued justice and the safety of the country; for, if she was not treated now as if she had never been tried, there was no justice, no security in the land. The question the Queen could never give up, and the people could never give it up.

After a few other remarks from Alderman Heygate against the Queen, and Lord A. Hamilton in favor,

The House divided on Mr. Robinson's amendment. For the amendment, 310—against it 209.

In the majority of 101 against the Queen, 80 were Placemen. Lord Castlereagh is said to have shewed the greatest anxiety during the debate.

On the 31st, a long debate took place in the House of Commons, on the allowance to be made to the Queen. In conclusion, the resolution was put, that his majesty be enabled to grant the Queen 50,000 pounds per annum, which was read a second time. On the motion, that the resolution be agreed to, the gallery was cleared; but ultimately, the motion was agreed to without a division.

The following list of Ministers assembled at Laybach is indicative of very serious business:

Austria.—The Prince de Metternich, with M. M. de Spiegel and de Gentz; M. de Vincent, Minister of Austria at the Court of France; the Count d'Inzaghi, Civil Governor for Austria of the Venetian Territory; M. de Bombelles, new Minister of Austria to the King of Naples.

France.—The Count de Blacas, French Ambassador at Rome; the Marquis de Garaman, French Ambassador at the Court of Vienna; M. de la Ferronnays, French Ambassador at the Court of Russia.

Russia.—The Secretaries of State, M. de Capo d'Istria and Count Nesselrode; M. Pozzo di Borgo, Russian Minister at the Court of France; the Count de Mocenigo, Minister at the Court of Sardinia; M. de Oubril, Minister of Russia to the King of the Two Sicilies; I. I. de Severin Councillor of State; Generals Prince Volkonsky Czernicheff, Onwaroff, Ospharowsky; the Count de Golowsky, Minister at the Court of Vienna; the Prince de Gortschakoff.

Prussia.—The Prince of Hardenburg, Chancellor of State, and the Count de Bernstoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

England.—Mr. Gordon, prov' Charge des Affaires from the Court of London; Lords Stewart and Clanwilliam were expected.

Two Sicilies.—The Prince de Ruffo, Minister to the Court of Vienna; the Marquis de Ruffo, Secretary of State; the Prince de Butera, Chamberlain to his Majesty.

Sardinia.—The Count de Saint Marzan, Minister for Foreign Affairs; the Count d'Aglie, Minister at the Court of London.

Tuscany.—The Prince de Corsini, Minister of the Grand Duke.

Modena.—The Marquis de Molza, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated December 5, 1820, to a gentleman in New-York.

"A Spanish flag of truce arrived in the harbor yesterday with three commissioners. A man of war brig was immediately dispatched to them to give them notice that no proposition will be received by this government, unless founded on the acknowledgment of our independence; and that nobody will be allowed to land from their vessel, except such are their powers.

We have finally made peace with Santa Fe, according to which the Congress is to meet at Cordova in two months, and to this Congress is reserved the settlement of all our differences. Our latest accounts from Chili are to the 13th of October. Valparaiso has been made a free port for the transit of goods. The double duties in Chili have also been abolished, so that all goods now pay 34 per cent. except jewelry, lace, silk, handkerchiefs, &c. which pay only 15 per cent. This regulation will be favorable to the American commerce in the articles of furniture, spirits, &c."

OF PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Jan. 27.

The Deputies met on the 25th, merely for the purpose of choosing a provisional President and Secretary, and of appointing a commission for the verification of the qualifications of the members. On the following day the Cortes assembled in the metropolitan church of St. Mary, where solemn mass was celebrated in the most impressive manner. At the same moment a royal salute was fired from the fortresses, and also by the ships of war and all the vessels in the river, which were decorated with flags.—The salvos were repeated when the Deputies proceeded to take the oath on the holy Gospels. The oath enjoins fidelity to their trust, allegiance to the reigning sovereign, and the preservation of the succession in the august dynasty of Braganza. The service concluded by an eloquent and appropriate discourse from the pulpit; after which the members of the government and the Deputies proceeded to the hall of session, amid the shouts of an immense multitude of spectators. The Assembly being duly constituted, the President (the Archbishop of Bahia) delivered an inaugural address, remarkable for eloquence and perspicuity, and replete with sentiments of piety, loyalty and patriotism. The whole city was splendidly illuminated in the evening, in honor of the national solemnity of this memorable day.

LATEST FROM HAYTI.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the United States' ship Ontario, dated off Cape Haytien, (Francois) St. Domingo, Feb. 27, 1821.

The morning after our arrival, Sunday, we went on shore to pay our respects to the commander in chief. The city appeared in a state of anarchy and confusion. Officers and soldiers were to be seen in every direction, some of them were good looking, others seeming to be a remnant of Sir J. Falstaff's army. It was reported that the civil Governor (Richard) had lost his head, and that the mob were endeavoring to plunder his house. Capt. S. whom we were happy to meet on the wharf, and whose house has almost been our home when on shore, introduced us to the commanding general, Magny, a polite and intelligent negro gentleman, at whose house we met Gov. Richard, & several principal officers, all or mostly black, under arrest, & who were sent off the next morning for trial, but some say to put them out of the power of the enraged populace, who would kill them. After the ceremony was over at the General's, I passed through the ruins of an immense cathedral, where I saw 3 or 4 women kneeling at the feet of a full length image of the Virgin Mary. We met with Col. Bien Amie, who had just been proclaimed Governor of the place, vice Richard. We shook hands with him. He appeared to be a smart black soldier, about 35 years old, & not in the smallest degree elated by his new situation.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.

New-York, March 26.

Capt. Aldrich, who left here on the 8th inst. informs that on the 4th inst. one general, two colonels, and one major were shot at Port-au-Prince, being the principals in the late revolt at St. Mark, and Cape Henry. President Boyer had regained quiet possession of St. Marks. On the 10th, Capt. Aldrich was boarded by the United States' ship Ontario, two days from Cape Haytien, bound up the Bay. March 17th, in lat. 24 16, long. 73 58, spoke the U. S. schr. Nonsuch, who desired to be reported.

A letter from Port-au-Prince of the 6th inst. says—"Gen. Richard, with his accomplices, were shot yesterday. The insurrection at Gonaves is quelled, and all the north is tranquil."

IMPORTANT INSTITUTION.

An institution has been formed in New-York, the object of which is so important, that we cannot but hope it will meet with the patronage and support which it so well deserves. It is called "The American Academy of Language and Belles-Lettres." Its objects, as expressed in the constitution, are—"To collect, interchange, and diffuse literary intelligence; to promote the purity and uniformity of the English language; to invite a correspondence with distinguished scholars in other countries speaking the English language; to cultivate throughout our country a friendly intercourse among those who feel an interest in the progress of American Literature, and, as far as practicable, to aid the general cause of learning in the United States.

The members of the institution are divided into three classes—"Resident, Corresponding, and Honorary." Resident members include those who reside within twenty-five miles of New-York, and are not to exceed one fourth of the number of members. Corresponding and Honorary members may be chosen in any part of the world.—The whole number of members is not to exceed one hundred and twenty at any time within two years from the date of the Constitution, viz. June 15, 1820; and not to exceed two hundred at any one time within ten years.

The annual meeting is to be the 1st Monday in June; at which some member is to deliver a public address before the Society. The following are the officers of the Society for the present year:

- President, His Ex. John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, Washington.
- Vice Presidents, Hon. Brockholst Livingston, Judge Supreme Court U. States, New-York; Hon. Joseph Story, Mass.; Hon. William Lowndes, member of Congress, South-Carolina.
- Corresponding Secretary, William S. Cardell, Esq. New-York.
- Recording Secretary, Rev. Alexander M. Leod, D. D. New-York.
- Treasurer, John Stearns, M. D. President N. York State Medical Society.
- Councillors, Hon. James Kent, L. L. D. Chancellor of the State of New-York; Hon. Daniel Webster, Boston, late member of Congress; Rt. Rev. T. C. Brownell, L. L. D. Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. J. M. Mason, D. D. New-York; Jos. Hopkinson, Esq. New-Jersey, late member of Congress; Peter S. Du Ponceau, L. L. D. Philadelphia; John Augustine Smith, M. D. President William and Mary College, Virginia; Hon. John L. Taylor, Chief Justice N. Carolina; Hon. Henry Clay, Kentucky; Washington Irving, Esq. now in London.
- Honorary Members, John Adams, late President of the U. S.; Thomas Jefferson, do. do.; James Madison, do. do.; John Jay, late Governor of New-York; Hon. Charles C. Pinckney, S. Carolina; His Ex. James Monroe, President of the U. S. Hon. John Trumbull, L. L. D. Connecticut.
- Trustees, Col. Richard Varick, Hon. Brockholst Livingston, Hon. C. D. Colden, W. S. Caswell, Esq. Doct. John Stearns.

We most sincerely wish the gentlemen who have formed this Institution and are now engaged in establishing its claim to public support and patronage, the most abundant success. The object which they have in view is of great importance—the talents, which they have enlisted in its accomplishment are sufficient to produce very interesting effects. If they are properly encouraged and supported by public countenance and liberality, we hope they will do much towards the establishment of a respectable national character for science and literature, and in that way redeem us from foreign ridicule and reproach. If talents and learning can be suitably rewarded in the United States, our country will be found not deficient in genius, nor our scholars in the acquisitions of science.

N. Y. Adv.

JOHN C. STEDMAN,

OFFERS his services to the Public as AUCTIONEER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT. He pledges himself punctually to attend to all Assignments and Orders in his line of business.

Reference to Messrs. T. P. Devereux, John S. Raboteau, and Benj. R. Smith. Raleigh, April 4. 24 6t

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of DILLARD LOVE, MICHAEL MOORE and ROBERT LOVE, expired by their contract on the 15th inst.; therefore, the same is mutually dissolved from and after that day.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To all persons who are indebted to said firm, to make immediate payment to Robert Love, who is duly authorized to receive payment and give receipts; also, those persons to whom the firm is indebted, are requested to make application to the said Robert for payment.

In future, the business at Waynesville will be carried on under the firm of ROBERT LOVE and WILLIAM WELCH. Also, the firm in the late purchase, near Scott's Creek, in future is to be carried on by DILLARD LOVE, JOHN B. LOVE and ROBERT LOVE.

DILLARD LOVE,
MICHAEL MOORE,
ROBERT LOVE,
WILLIAM WELCH,
JOHN B. LOVE.

March 12, 1821.

23—Sw

CAPE-FEAR

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company, Notice is hereby given, that a sale of the Stock of delinquent Subscribers will take place at the Town-House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 1st day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. when all Shares, on which the instalments heretofore required shall not have been paid, will be sold without reserve.

G. T. HEARSEY, Pass'r. Cape-Fear Navigation Company. Fayetteville, March 21, 1821.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing to Bragg & Jones, of Petersburg, a debt due to them from David Mock, Esq. of Rowan county; will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, in the town of Haywoodboro', Chatham county, on Friday the 4th day of May next, two unimproved Lots on Daye & Henderson Streets, No. 22 & 23. These lots are said to be near to the Landing and as conveniently situated for Mercantile or other public business as any in the Town. Deeds will be executed as soon as the money is paid.

ALEX. GRAY, Trustee.

March 26, 1821. 241A

To the Citizens of North-Carolina.

FOR the purpose of locating Land WARRANTS within the Western District of Tennessee, the subscriber has taken into Co-partnership MEMUCAN H. HOWARD and SAMUEL M'ORKLE, enterprising, industrious, correct young men, that have been twelve months engaged in the business, possess an excellent knowledge of the country, and are at this time engaged in examining the vacant lands and surveying the good, and will continue at work until they obtain a correct knowledge of the whole. The subscriber will immediately move to that section of the country, settle himself, and establish his office on the Forked Deer River near the centre of the purchase, and convenient to the Land Offices of the 9th, 10th, 12th & 13th Districts; and will from time to time receive the field notes of his Partners, and his other engagements will not be such but with the assistance of an active, intelligent young man, he will be able to attend to the Entries and do ample justice to the owners of the Warrants confided to his care and management.

Letters (post paid) addressed to the subscriber "Reynoldsburg, Tennessee," will be duly attended to.

SAMUEL DICKINS. March 30, 1821. 24 3w

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

CARRIAGE SPRINGS, &c.

JAMES DWIGHT & CO. SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA. HAVE lately received from Liverpool, an extensive supply of Spring Goods, which, together with their Stock on hand, makes their assortment very complete.—By the first arrivals they expect a still further supply. They offer their Goods to Country Merchants & others, as low as they can be afforded by any other House. Among many other Articles, they offer for sale the following, viz:

- Anvils, Vices, Sledges and Hammers, Files, Screws, Plates, Blacksmiths Belows, Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades; Hand, Sash, Pannel, Cross-cut, Saw-mill and Pit Saws; Nob, Mortice, Closet, Cupboard, Chest, Trunk & Desk Locks, Common, S Keys and Patent; Bench and Moulding Planes, a great variety; Butts and Screws; H, HL, and Chest Hinges; Patent and Common Padlocks; Horse, Shoe, Paint, Dusting & Sweeping Brushes; Cut & Wrought Tacks, from 4 to 16 oz.; 2d, 3d and 4d Clouts; Plated and Tinned, Snaffle and Curb Bits, and Stirrups; Worsted and Straining Web, a variety; Patent and Common Box and Post Coffee Mills; Pocket and Holster Pistols and Fowling Pieces; Carriers and Beaming Knives and Fleshers, C. Cox's make; Shoe, Thread, and Seine Twine; Silver-eyed and Whitechapel Needles; Sharps, Blunts and Between, and Knitting Pins; Warlike Irons, Sadirons, and Praying Pans; Spike, Patent & Common Nail Gimblets; Cast-steel Firmers and Socket Chisels and Gouges; Sieves and Wheat Riddles; Cotton and Wool Cards; Currycombs; Spectacles; Brassband and Iron Candlesticks, and Lamps; Iron & Britannia Spoons; Brass Nails; In powder; mixed and Pack Pins; Round and Flat Bolts; Hones, best quality, & Oil Stones; Pocket Books; Pearl and Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, some of best quality; Horn, Bone and Metal Suspender Buttons; Shaving Boxes and Soap; Iron Chafing Dishes; Brass Binding and Bonnet Wire; Patent Blocktin and Brass Cocks; Commode Nobs and Handles, Cloak and Curtain Pins; Bed Screws and Bed Caps, & Patent Bed Fasteners; Bell-metal Mortars; Lash & Twig Whips and Whip Lashes; Gun and Pistol Locks, and Horse Locks; Brass and Iron Harps; Ivory and Dressing Combs; Brass and Brass-head Andirons, and Shovels and Tonges; Massis Kettles and Skillets, and Horse Bells; Iron and Brass Weights, and Scales; Inlet, Roller, Tug, Collar and Hammer; Buckles; Shoe and Nail Hammers; Black Lead Pots; Buck handle, Bone, Tip, for Back and Ivory Desert and Table Knives and Forks; Butcher, Cook and Carving Knives and Forks; Buck, Sheepfoot, Pruner, Pen, and 2 blade Pocket & Jack Knives; Scissors & Shears; Steel Souffers Razor Straps and Cases; Steel Souffers and Souffers Trays; Pots, Bake-pans, Spindlers, Skillets and Wagon Boxes, from 2 1/2 to 5 inches; American, German, English blistered and Cast Steel; Sweden Country Iron, assorted; Sheet Iron & Ploughs; Axes of the best quality, &c. Also, Slater's Gig C, & Body Springs, and Carriage Springs; plated Moulding, and Stump Joints; S-saming, Pasting, &c. Coach Lace and Fringe, at Manufacturers' prices; Plated, White Metal & Brass Ornaments; Also, Clover Seeds, Timothy and Orchard Grass Seeds; and 12 High Post Maple BEDSTEADS, complete, at 10 DOLLARS each. Patent Coffee Roasters, &c. &c. Petersburg, Va. April 4, 1821.