

# FOREIGN NEWS.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Office of the Mercantile Advertiser,  
New-York, April 18.

Notwithstanding the violence of the storm, our boat has succeeded in boarding the James Monroe, and just came up with London papers to the 29th of February. The ship sailed the 2d of March.

The news from Italy is important. The Neapolitan Parliament rejected the terms proposed by the Allied Sovereigns, with the utmost indignation. The Pope has issued a proclamation of neutrality; and expressing his wish that the troops passing through his kingdom, may keep away from his capital. The sentiment, the London Statesman says, "appears to have been expressed with a view to check, not the Austrians, but the Neapolitans, who were much on the advance. One body of the latter, composed of regular troops, of 45,000 men, were close to the frontier; and another of 40,000 were occupying a different line. The numbers of the Austrian army are stated in private accounts to be grossly exaggerated. Their whole force is said not to exceed 100,000; while that of the Neapolitans, including militia, on whom great reliance is placed, as being composed of Carbonari, are said to amount to nearly 160,000 men. The British squadron is still in the Bay of Naples, but was said to be about to leave it, either for Civita Vecchia, or the coast of Sicily. The King of Naples was expected to remain at Venice until the fate of Naples was decided. In the meantime he has the mortification to learn that the Parliament of Naples lost no time in voting his declaration at Laybach to be invalid, as his Royal Person was under restraint, and his royal mind, it might be presumed, under constraint, when he issued his directions. It is also stated by gentlemen late from Italy, that all the Italian states under the dominion of Austria are quite ripe for throwing off its yoke."

### 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. It is composed of the infantry regiments of the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, of the Prince de Wied, Chasteler, and Gulay, and of the regiments of cavalry Kiesch, dragons Prince Ferdinand, hussars, with two batteries of artillery.

This column amounts together 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.

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

We learn from Naples, that all the English squadron now in 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.

### LONDON FEB. 28.

**Invasion of Naples.**—By an extraordinary courier which left Naples on the 11th inst. letters have been received from thence, and from other cities on the route, which contain the most recent intelligence relative to the invasion of Naples. The courier was much retarded on his journey by the difficulty of procuring horses, caused by the advance of the Austrian army. We subjoin extracts from the letters:

### NAPLES, FEB. 11.

"The Duke de Gallo arrived on the 9th with the *ultimatum* of the Allied Sovereigns. On the outside of the city-gate he entered his private carriage, and proceeded immediately to the Parliament, who, according to instructions previously given by him, were already assembled. Before he could finish reading the *ultimatum* of the Congress of Laybach was interrupted by reiterated cries of 'War! War! War!' from all parts of the assembly. I have not seen a copy of the *ultimatum*, but learn that the following are the principal points contained in it:—

"1. That the Neapolitans shall abandon the Spanish 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 shall be effecting, and for six years afterwards, the capital of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and all 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 produced 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. General Guglielmo Pepe commands in the Abruzzi, Arcovito, in San Germano; Carascosa & Ambrosio are marching on Rome, where they are expected to arrive on the 15th. Filangieri will remain in Naples with the reserve. The Prince Vicar-General will be at that point where his presence shall be found most essential. Begani commands at Gaeta. The regular troops at Naples amount to 60,000 infantry and 20,000 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 a recourse to the system of Guerrillas."

Accounts from Madrid to Feb. 13, state that the greatest tranquility prevailed.

It is said the Congress at Laybach is to be transferred to a city in Upper Italy.

It is quite certain that the Minister of Spain at Paris has presented to the Court of the Tuilleries very energetic notes on the part of his government relative to the affairs of Naples. The Government of Spain loudly complains that France appears to favor the designs of Austria on Naples, because, in appearing to act in this manner, France attacks the cause of Spain, which has the same Constitution as the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. These notes are written, it is said, in a very menacing tone, and the French cabinet have only made evasive answers."

The King of Prussia remained at Berlin on the 10th Feb. but was about to repair to Laybach.

## INTERESTING FROM PORTUGAL.

Extract to the Editors of the Franklin Gazette, dated

London, Feb. 17, 1821.

"The Cortes are now in session. They have before them the Constitution: the substance of which I send you in the Gazette called *The Constitutionnel*. It is nearly as liberal as our own. [the American.] They have abolished all the privileges of the nobles, and established the liberty of the press. The debates on the liberty of the press were very interesting. The final vote was for civil liberty, 68 to 8; for religious liberty, 48 to 36. The press is entirely free. The Cortes conduct their proceedings with much dignity and unanimity. Madeira has declared for the revolution, and sent three Deputies to the Cortes. They have been received with every demonstration of joy. It is with great pleasure I inform you that all the vexatious impositions and expenses have been abolished with regard to the quarantine on American vessels from the United States. The government gazette, which I send, contains some interesting debates. They have translated here, and are now selling, the Constitution of the United States and Declaration of Independence."

## THE TROPPAU CIRCULAR.

Translated for the National Intelligencer.

SIR—Informed of the reports, as extravagant as false, which the malevolence of some, and the credulity of others, have concurred to spread and to accredit, on the object and the results of the conferences of Troppau, the Allied Courts have judged it necessary to furnish to their respective missions, in foreign countries, authentic information, such as may enable them to dissipate the errors and the prejudices which have prevailed in this respect. The article hereto annexed is intended to accomplish that end. It is not proposed to you to make this letter the subject of a formal communication; but there is nothing to prevent you from suffering it to be confidentially read. This same view being also addressed to the Ministers of the two powers, you will please, sir, to concert more particularly with them the use which shall be made of it.

Receive, sir, the assurances of my most perfect consideration. [Signed.]

### View of the first results of the Conferences at Troppau.

The events of the 8th of March in Spain, those of the 2d July in Naples, the catastrophe at Portugal, necessarily produced, amongst all those who had an eye to the tranquility of nations, a deep sentiment of inquietude and pain, and a desire to unite and co-operate to avert from Europe all the evils ready to burst upon her.

It was natural that this desire and this sentiment should be more lively in the governments which not long ago had conquered the revolution, and who saw it at this day re-appearing triumphant.

It was still more natural that, to replace it a third time, these governments should have recourse to the means which they had so happily employed in the memorable struggles, in which Europe had seen them break the yoke under which it had groaned for twenty years.

Every thing authorized the hope, that this union of the principal powers, formed in the midst of circumstances the most critical, crowned with the most brilliant success, perpetrated finally by the acts of 1814, 1815, and 1818—that this union, which has prepared, founded, and completed the pacification of the world, having delivered the Continent from the military despotism exercised by the man of the Revolution, would, in like manner, deliver it from a new power, not less tyrannical and not less disastrous—from the power of crime and revolt.

Such have been the motives and the object of the Congress of Troppau.—The first ought to be so generally felt as not to require a longer explanation: the latter is so honorable and so useful that the wishes of all must, without doubt, accompany the Allied Courts in their noble enterprise.

The task which duties and engagements the most sacred impose upon them, is vast and difficult; but favorable presages permit them to believe, that they will be able to accomplish it, by acting in the spirit of the Treaties, by which they had restored peace to Europe, and established a general alliance among all the European governments.

The Allied Powers have availed themselves of an incontestable right, in deciding to take common measures of precaution and restraint (*repression*) towards states, the confusion of which, wrought by revolt, regarding it only in the light of an example, would be an act hostile to all legitimate institutions and governments; towards which, above all, not content with their own calamities, seek by their agents to communicate them to other countries, and endeavor there to introduce disorders and insurrection.

The position and the conduct of these states constitute a manifest infraction of the covenant, which guarantees to the European governments, with the integrity of their territories, the maintenance of those pacific relations, the first effect of which is to exclude even the idea of their doing each other an injury.

This irrefragable fact ought to be the point of departure of the Allied Cabinets. In consequence, the Plenipotentiaries, who could receive at Troppau the orders of their Sovereigns, have determined between them, and submitted to the deliberations of the courts of Paris and London, the principles to be followed towards states who submit to a violent alteration in the form of their interior regime, as well as the means, whether of conciliation or of force, proper to restore to the bosom of the alliance such of these states as they can exercise a salutary and efficacious agency upon.

As the Revolution at Naples strikes deeper root every day; as no other menaces more sensibly and immediately the tranquility of the neighboring states, or can be reached by ways more direct or prompt, the convenience and necessity are admitted of making to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies the immediate application of the principles which have been indicated.

Before dismissing, with regard to him, measures of a conciliatory nature, the Sovereigns present at Troppau have addressed to his Sicilian Majesty an invitation to join them at Laybach; a step the only object of which has been to set free the will of his Majesty, and to engage him to interpose his mediation between his deluded people and the countries whose repose they compromise.

Decided not to recognize governments infatuated by sedition, the Sovereigns could not enter into an intercourse, but with the King in person. Their ministers at Naples, have received correspondent orders.

France and England have been invited to join in this proceeding. They without doubt will the less refuse to do so, inasmuch as that the principle, in virtue of which, it has been resorted to, is strictly conformable to Treaties solemnly ratified by these two powers, and that it offers the sure proof of the most just and pacific views.

The system concerted between Austria, Prussia, and Russia, is not a new system. It presents only a faithful application of maxims consecrated by the transactions which gave birth to the General Alliance.

Far from weakening the intimate union of the Courts which form the centre of this alliance, this system cannot but fortify and consolidate it. It will strengthen it as it has been established, conceived by the same cabinets, and successively adopted by the powers, who have acknowledged the advantages of it.

The reality of these advantages ought not to be called in question. It has been, moreover, clearly demonstrated, that it is neither thoughts of conquest, nor a desire to assail the independence of other governments in what concerns their interior administration, nor that of preventing wise and voluntary ameliorations conformable to the true interest of the people, that have dictated the determinations of the Al-

lied Powers. They wish only to maintain peace, to preserve Europe from the scourge of revolutions, to repair and prevent, as far as depends on them, the disorders which are induced by a forgetfulness of all the principles of order and of morality. On these grounds, the Powers may flatter themselves that an unanimous approbation will recompense them for their cares and their exertions.

## REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA.

### Termination of the Armistice.

Advices of a recent date, from the Spanish Main, have arrived at Philadelphia—and by the official intelligence published in the Aurora, we learn that the armistice concluded in November last, between the President, Gen. Bolivar, and the Royalist Gen. Morillo, has not been permitted to run the stipulated six months. In March, Bolivar gave notice to Gen. La Torre, who had succeeded Morillo in the command of the Royal army, that the armistice was to be considered as at an end, and of course the war recommenced on the 23th of April, forty days after the notification, according to one of the articles of the treaty.—This is announced in two proclamations addressed by Gen. La Torre to his army, and to the inhabitants of Caracas. He, as a matter of course, accuses Bolivar of bad faith, and that he has been induced to the rupture of the armistice, in consequence of the reports and misrepresentations of *bad men*, or in more intelligible language, that the inhabitants of Caracas have intimated to the President an anxiety to be relieved from their royal oppressors, and their solicitude for the arrival of the Republican troops in their city.

This we believe to be the fact, yet not the ground upon which Bolivar has thought it expedient to terminate the armistice. The truth is, the Royal authorities had violated that treaty, in a variety of ways, and particularly in keeping the Spanish squadron at La Guyra in the teeth of an express stipulation.—Of the success of the patriots in the coming contest, we entertain not the slightest doubt, and that every man in this free country must wish them complete success is not less certain.—We look with confidence to see the whole of the new a bright example to the old world.—*Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

## FROM MEXICO.

The late report from Mexico of the dethronement of the Vice Roy, and the formation of a revolutionary Junta, created a strong anxiety to receive further intelligence from that country, which had so long resisted the heroic example of the southern provinces, & apparently, all attempts to weaken its devotion to the mother country. The report, it appears, was unfounded.—The Charleston City Gazette, of the 14th, furnishes the following news:

"By the brig Catharine, we have received from our correspondent at Havana papers to the 7th inst. We find in them a letter dated the 3d of April, addressed by Don Josse A. Verina, mate of the hermaphrodite brig Vengador, just arrived from Vera Cruz—and Lieut. Inocena Villamil, a passenger on board, to the Capt. General of the Island of Cuba, giving an account of the political state of affairs in Mexico, at the time they left that kingdom. Official intelligence had been received, that Maj. Gen. Linan had proceeded, with 6,000 men, in quest of Iturbide; and it was believed, that from the energetic measures adopted by the Vice Roy, the said Iturbide would fall into the hands of the Major General's division. This circumstance would suffice, it was thought, to put an effectual check to the designs of some restless and factious spirits, who wished to sow discord & jealousy between the Europeans and Mexicans. In Vera Cruz, the National Militia had been organized for the purpose of securing the public tranquility. At the moment of departure, they heard of the arrival of the Spanish frigates Prueba and Vanzanza, at Acapulco.

From the above, it would appear that the report, lately received at this place, of the dethronement of the Vice Roy of Mexico, is without foundation.

The papers also contain advices from Madrid to the 10th, and from Cadiz to the 20th Feb. received by the Spanish brig Gen. Riego, in 37 days from the latter place. The only article worth noticing is the appointment of Don Luis de Onis, Minister Plenipotentiary at Naples, to go in the same character to the court of St. James.—From the Madrid articles, it would seem that the greatest unanimity prevailed between the regular troops, the militia and the people. On the 10th Feb. an address was presented to the King by the Military in the Capital, assuring him of their attachment to his Royal Person, and firm determination to support the Constitution."

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## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from Mr. Zadoc Thompson's Lot, lying in Wayne County, on the night of the 14th inst. a large WHITE HORSE, with milk and cider spots, supposed to be an Indian Horse. The said Horse has the sign of being rubbed on his sides by gear; he racks and paces well; supposed to be about 9 years old. I will give Ten Dollars to any person who will deliver me the Horse in Wayne County, on Neuse River, and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the Thief.

E. H. WHITFIELD,  
Sandy, Hill, Wayne County, April 16.

The Editor of the Carolina Centinel will please to insert the above advertisement: five weeks, and forward his account for payment.

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