

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEAPOLITAN AFFAIRS.

Manifesto of the Government of the Two Sicilies.

NAPLES, FEB. 29.

The constitutional government of the Two Sicilies, against which the Congress at Laybach has fulminated its anathemas, while it prepares to repel the most violent aggression of which history has ever made mention, desires also to appeal to the opinion of Europe and of all civilized nations; and that every one may equally judge on which side is reason, and on which side is injustice, in the war which, after five years of peace, is going to break out in unhappy Italy, the government owes it to itself to make known all the particulars which have conducted it to the political situation in which it is at this moment placed.

The wants of the people of the Two Sicilies; the degree of civilization to which it has attained, had called for many years for a change in the internal system of the state. At the beginning of the month of July, 1820, the constitution of Spain was demanded by the unanimous voice of the nation. The King adhered to it, saving the modifications proposed by the representatives of the nation, who were evoked principally for this purpose, with the obligation to respect the basis of the new social compact. On the 15th of the same month, his Majesty swore to observe it, before the provisional junta; and on the 19th, the King made an official communication of it to all the foreign powers with whom he was on terms of friendship.

Ever since the first moment, the spirit of moderation, and a scrupulous regard to the independence, the institutions, and the rights of other nations, have formed the rule of the conduct of the Neapolitan government. It proclaimed these maxims before the whole world, when it refused to interfere in the affairs of Benevento and Ponte Corvo, which had called for its interference. Europe cannot doubt the sincere desire of this government to live in peace and good understanding with all others, if it examines without partiality the conduct observed towards Austria.

Scarcely was the form of our political regime changed, when the first thought of the court of Naples was to assure the cabinet of Vienna that such a change could not in any manner impair the situation of friendship and alliance existing between the two states. The first overtures having been rejected, the King, setting aside all resentment, repeated his assurances, sent ambassadors, and, in short, attempted all means of amicable communication, but all was in vain. So much harshness on the part of Austria was returned at Naples by the greatest respect to the legation, the consuls, and all the subjects of Austria.

Nevertheless, the court of Vienna, constantly alleging that our political reform "shook the foundation of the social edifice; that it proclaimed anarchy as law; that it menaced the safety of thrones, and that of recognized institutions and the tranquillity of nations," urged with precipitation the most extraordinary preparations of war in the Italian states, increased the garrisons of Ferrara, Placentia, and Comacchio, and solicited all the powers of Europe to declare against the Neapolitan government, not to receive its ministers, and to break off all communication with it. His Majesty then ordered the Duke de Campo Chiaro, his Secretary of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to demand of that court, in his name, a categorical explanation of those extraordinary armaments, and of the attitude which it assumed towards us; but this note, sent for that purpose to the Prince Metternich, the very day when the King, on opening the first session of the national parliament, renewed in the midst of it the oath to maintain the constitution—this note, in which all the accusations directed against our political reform were refuted, received no answer.

In the interval, the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, met at Troppau, with their Plenipotentiaries, and those of France and England.—The object of this meeting was to take into consideration the affairs of Naples, and its result to invite his Majesty the King to repair to Laybach, to co-operate with the allied sovereigns on "the means of conciliating the interests and happiness of his people and the duties which they were called upon to fulfil towards their own states, and towards the world."

His Majesty accepted a mission which was proposed to him in the name of a tutelary alliance, solely destined to guarantee the political independence of all states. The parliament consented to the departure of the sovereign; and thus refusing the calumnies spread respecting the state of constraint in which the King was

supposed to be, it shewed the confidence it placed in its august defender. He departed in fact, attended by the prayers of the nation; but scarcely had he arrived at Laybach, when he was deprived of the minister whom he had brought with him, and threatened with a disastrous war, to oblige him to adhere to the principles and violent measures already resolved at Troppau. All the means he employed to avert this misfortune were fruitless.

It was then that the allied powers, assembled at Laybach, took against the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies resolutions, which, at the utmost, would be imposed, after a great number of victories, upon a vanquished and humbled nation. The envoy of Russia and Prussia, and the Charge d' Affaires of Austria, communicated them to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the 9th of this month, and declared to him that an Austrian army would advance to occupy the Neapolitan territory, unless the order of things established since the 6th of July be immediately abolished, and that, even if this spontaneous submission took place, the army would still penetrate into the kingdom to maintain the new order of things which it had intended to establish there.

It was then that his Royal Highness gave to the diplomatic agents those noble answers, which, after having excited their admiration and respect, produced in the Parliament an enthusiasm which has communicated itself to the hearts of all the Neapolitans.—Every body knows that our magnanimous Prince would not determine on any thing till he had consulted the deputies of the nation, to whom he communicated these proposals; that they might take such a resolution as was most suitable in the difficult situation in which the monarchy was placed; as to himself, faithful to his oaths, he protested that he would share the fate of the nation, from which he never could have separated himself.

The extraordinary Parliament being then convoked, declared, in the memorable sitting of the 15th, that it was not able to consent to any of the proposals: that it considered his Majesty as under restraint; that, during such a state of things, his Royal Highness the Duke of Calabria, should continue to exercise the regency; and, lastly, that all measures should be taken for the safety of the state.

Public opinion had already anticipated these determinations. The Prince Regent, bound by the sacred oath to maintain the constitution, which is now the fundamental law of the monarchy, has sanctioned them. He has thought he should thus best fulfil the duties imposed upon him, as much towards the nation whose destinies are confided to him, as towards the King his august father, whose interest cannot be separated from that of his people.

Meantime, hostile to the social compact, which, by the beneficence of our King, forms the palladium of the monarchy of the Two Sicilies, the court of Vienna pretends to abolish it. Because a nation, regenerated to liberty and independence, does not yield to its will, it has employed every means to make it believed that the interest of its policy is that of Europe, and has sworn utterly to overturn all our internal organization. Already its troops are advancing for this purpose towards the national frontiers; already the sword is stained with blood, and menaces Europe with a war, which has no parallel, directed against constitutional ideas and the independence of nations.

It could not have been feared that those same armies which were united a short time ago, in the name of social order, to deliver Europe from oppression, would march against a nation which cannot be reproached with any infraction of the law of nations, and which, without exciting troubles among any of its neighbors—without offending legitimacy, and even professing the most respectful veneration for its sovereign and his august dynasty, is perseveringly engaged in ameliorating its internal administration. The powers of the second rank must see, in what happens to the kingdom of Naples, the imminent danger which threatens them. On the day when our cause shall be raised, the independence, the liberty of Europe will share the same fate.

But a cause protected by justice and public opinion; a cause which interests all wise governments, and all nations who feel their dignity; a cause which will be defended by the whole nation, whose wishes have expressed themselves on this occasion with such unanimity; such a cause must triumph. Despair will combat against force: he who defends the constitutional laws and independence of the country; he who combats the foreigner who comes to rob him of the first, and to tread the second under foot, is not always the weakest.

The Neapolitan government, though it has provoked no one, though it has opposed the noble attitude of modera-

tion to the multiplied outrages which have been lavished upon it by those who conspired its ruin, is now attacked by an Austrian army, which pretends to impose laws upon it. But, since neither Russian nor Prussian troops are marching towards our frontiers, it is only to the Austrian government we are obliged to oppose the resistance which our own defence requires. However, his Royal Highness flatters himself that the august monarchs assembled at Laybach, seeing the noble feeling which unites the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies, and their unanimous determination to defend the liberties and the honor of their nation, will renounce their prejudices, and will leave at peace a generous people, who desire only to enjoy the benefits of their new political system, under the protection of the constitutional and legitimate throne; a people who, during a period of seven months, have shown that noble attitude, and that respect to the King and to the royal family, which have made Europe judge them to be worthy of liberty; a people, in fine, who, taking no share in the affairs of other nations, have surely a right to expect that no one should interfere in their concerns.

His Royal Highness also flatters himself that all the other powers of Europe, not concerned in the present contest, will contribute, by their persuasion and good offices, to put an end to the disasters in which the scourge of war, ready to fall upon our country, threatens to involve humanity. If the fire is kindled in the south of the Italian Peninsula, who is there that must not fear the consequences! And who can say where its dreadful ravages will stop? If, unhappily, a war of extermination cannot be avoided, the Prince Regent and his august brother will place themselves at the head of the Neapolitan army, and will combat with it to the last extremity against the foreign invasion, invoking the aid of the Supreme Arbiter of Empires, who protects innocence and right, and punishes abuses of force, injustice, and oppression!

From the National Intelligencer.

In calculating the probable issue of the struggle which has recommenced in Europe between Freedom and Despotism, much depends on the course that shall be adopted by the primary powers which still remain uncommitted in the contest. Every interested consideration which can influence England, whether in regard to her financial concerns or the delicate state of other domestic questions, invite her to pursue a neutral course; she will therefore, in all probability, aim to steer a path which shall avoid offence to the Holy Alliance on one side, and to the strong feeling of the English nation in favor of the Italians on the other. As to France, her interests demand a similar policy, but it is more questionable whether she will be able to maintain it. The present government of France, which is secure only while it continues pacific, has evinced, ever since its re-establishment, too much sagacity to be willing to endanger itself by drawing the sword, on either side, if it can be avoided; but, being impelled, on one side, by her obligations to her allies to support them, and, on the other, by the feverish state of the nation, and the temper of a great portion of her population to espouse the cause of Naples, it will be difficult for France, as we remarked above, to maintain a neutral attitude. Not to confine ourselves entirely to speculation, however, but as tending to throw some other light on the intentions of France, which we deem of great importance, we copy the subjoined article, which seems entitled to respect:

From the Frankfort (German) Gazette.

"The fact inserted in a Prussian note, that France had given its entire and unrestrained assent to the Austrian declaration, has just been officially contradicted by a circular note addressed by the minister for foreign affairs to all the envoys and diplomatic agents of France, in foreign countries, and which has been communicated to the diplomatic body at Frankfort. France protests against this note, and against that passage in the Austrian declaration which relates to France, and which is conceived in these terms: 'If particular considerations, of great weight, induced the British government not to partake in the steps of the courts, and the cabinet of France to accede to them only with restrictions; by declaring that it has not at all acceded, not even with restrictions, to the coalition directed against the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; that it is resolved to observe in this struggle the system of perfect neutrality, as well as Great-Britain; and that it was wrong to attempt to make any difference whatever between England and France, since both will observe the same system of neutrality. The great sensation which had already been excited by the official declaration of the Cabinet of St. James, relative to the affairs of Naples, has been much increased by that of the Thulleries; for hitherto the public, confiding in the Austrian Observer, was inclined to believe that all the five powers united at the Congress of Troppau and Laybach, were perfectly agreed on the measures to be pursued towards the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.'"

CAPE HENRY.

By the schooner Harriet, Captain Murphey, arrived here yesterday, in 11 days from Laguyra, and last from Cape Henry, we have been politely favored with the following information relative to recent events at the Cape:

"Another attempt had been made by the blacks to throw off the yoke of Boyer—but this, like former attempts, had proved unsuccessful, owing to mismanagement, as a large majority of the people are evidently opposed to a Republican form of government. On the 11th April, General Magny, (commander of the Cape) having received intimations that Gen. Romaine had bribed the two regiments to which he was attached, to assassinate the President, (who was hourly expected) ordered the arrest of the above General Romaine. A guard only was put around his house in consequence of the two regiments forbidding their making him a prisoner. On the 13th President Boyer arrived at the Cape—14th ordered Gen. Romaine to be embarked for Port-au-Prince. His embarkation was too severe a trial for those soldiers who had been his companions for many years, and who had received many favors at his hand—accordingly, the same day those two regiments revolted, demanding the restoration of their General. President Boyer treated their demands with contempt. All the soldiery was called out, young and old, all anticipating a bloody scene; business was suspended. Some white families embarked on board the shipping, and finally, at night, the revolted soldiers, finding their force unequal, being only 600 strong against 9,000. Eleven officers, consisting of colonels, commandants, &c. had been executed, 50 more were under sentence of death. Affairs were by no means settled at the Cape; business was exceedingly dull—money scarce—pay worse—provisions were the only articles that could be sold at the Cape—flour \$6 50—fish \$3 50—pork \$15—hams and lard no sale. The repeated commotions had so alarmed the merchants that they would only buy by small quantities—connected with that, the politic proceedings of the President, in drawing every dollar from the treasury as fast as it accumulated—all these things have a tendency to injure the business of the Cape. Gen. Romaine's character was that of a brave, generous officer, and said to be a good friend to the whites. It was said the President would not dare to kill him, as his influence is so great at the north part of the Island. On the 27th the President left the Cape with 400 men for Fort Dolphin, to check some disturbances there."

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.	
1 Prize of 5,000 Dollars, is	5,000
1	2,000
2	1,000
2	500
10	100
10	50
100	10
2500	5
2626 Prizes, } More Prizes	25,000
2374 Blanks, } than Blanks.	

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is \$25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of \$100
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of \$2,000
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of \$500
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of \$5,000
All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz:
2 of 1000 dollars. \$ 10 of 50 dollars.
1 500 1 100 10
3 100 3 2500 5
Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.
Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.
The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until complete. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh, of the commencement of the drawing.
* Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the Post Office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.
JAMES S. SMITH,
DAVID YARBOROUGH,
JOHN SCOTT,
THOMAS CLANCY,
WILLIE SHAW,
Managers.

Hillsborough, May 2.
Tickets to be had at J. Gales's Store.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

Will be paid on conviction of the person who stole from the house of Mr. P. W. WRITING DESK; or, Ten Dollars reward will be paid to any person who may find and restore the same.

Among other papers in the Desk were some printed Blank Checks on the State Bank in Raleigh, signed HAMILTON FULTON, which he forewarns all persons from receiving; payment of printed Checks signed by him being stopped at the Bank.
Raleigh, May 15, 1831. 30 3w

OXFORD ACADEMY.

THE Examination of the Students of this Institution will commence on Monday the 28th of May, instantly, and the Report thereof be read in the morning of the Saturday following, or so soon as it shall be completed. After a vacation of two weeks, the next Session will commence on Monday the 18th of June.

Mr. RANSOM HUBBELL continues to preside over the Seminary—Miss GRISWOLD superintends the Female Department, and Miss MITCHELL has charge of the Department of Music.

The great pressure in the pecuniary concerns of our country has induced the Trustees to fix the price of Tuition at the following rates, viz:
1st Class \$ 8 per Session
2d do. 10 do.
3d do. 12 do.

The Trustees are authorized to say that Board can be procured in the most respectable families of the town and its immediate vicinity at \$35 per Session.
By order.

WM. M. SNEED, Sec'y.
May 10, 1831. 30 2w

A FRESH & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

THOMAS NEILSON & CO.

BEG leave most respectfully to inform the public, that they have just received by the latest arrivals from New-York and Philadelphia, and are now opening (at their Store, corner of Sycamore and Bank streets) an extensive and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy Spring and Summer Dry Goods; amongst which are Sheppard's extra superfine Blue and Black Cloths and Cassimeres; Valencia, Florentine and Mersilles vesting, superior selection; Striped and plain Russia Drill, for Pantaloon; An extensive assortment of Calicoes at all prices (latest patterns); Black and colored Nankin Crape Robes, plain and figured; Superior black Nankin Crape; Black and Fancy plain and figured Canton Crapes; Canton Crape Shawls and Scarfs, rich colors 4-4 and 6-4 Cambrie and Muslin Gingham; 9-8 London Printed Cambrics, Corded anti-Check'd Muslins; 9-8 and 6-4 Jaconet and Cambrie Muslins; 4-4 and 6-4 Plain Book and Leno do Plain Mull and figured Book do Elegant Sprig'd and Dotted Real India Mull Muslin; 4-4 and 6-4 Plush Stripe Jaconet Muslins; Loom-Sew'd and Rich Tamboured Book do; A large assortment of 6-4 Cotton Cambricks (very cheap); Jaconet Muslin Cravats (Tape Borders) Span spot do; Seersuckers, Black Senchews and Saracnets; 6-4 Muslin Robes, Jarmient and Cambrie Drimities; Black, White and colored Satins & Florences; Plain and figured Ribbons of every size and color; Plaid do. (extra width) Flag Bandanna Handkerchiefs; Black and colored Silk Handkerchiefs; Black Silk Shawls; Fancy Levantine Shawls, elegant borders; Thread Laces and Inserting Muslin Trimmings; Plain and Embossed Tulle Lace, Fancy Nettles; Thread Cambrie and Cambrie Handkerchiefs; Imitation Thread Cambrie do; Thread Lawn, Long Lawn, Printed Cambrics and Madras Handkerchiefs; White Jeans, White and Colored Sateens; Black, White and Green Brilliantines; Ladies and Gentlemen Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Beaver, Castor, Kid and Silk Gloves; Buck and Doek'n do; Long and Short Yellow Nankin, very superior quality; Apron and Furniture Checks, Blue Nankin; Silesia Damask Table Cloths (an elegant article); Linen Damasks—Black & White Lace Shawls and veils; Cloth and light dye Sewing Silks—Superior Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons; Pearl Vest and Shirt Buttons, Coronation Gilt do.; An elegant assortment of Irish Linens, superior Texture; Irish Sheetings and Diapers—Cotton Casimeres; Drab and Olive Genoa Cord, large Rib, Velvet Ribbands; Cotton Braces, Brown Hollands, Drogheda Linens; Fashionable Tuck and Side Shell Combs; Umbrellas and Parasols, neatest patterns and finish; Superior Beaver and Ram Hat; Elastic Cravat Pads and Spring Garters; A few reams of superior Letter Paper; Tapes, Bobbins, 3 Cord Wire, Floss Cotton and Needles; Oil Cloths, Bleach'd Dowls, and Russia Duck 3-4 and 7-8 Domestic Shirts, Plaid Domesticities; 9-8 and 6-4 Domestic Sheetings, Twill'd do.; 9-8'd Silk Ladies and Misses Aprons, Perpiration Silk for Lining Dresses; Medicated Oil Silk, prepared for the cure of Gout and Rheumatism—With a variety of other articles purchased principally for Cash. T. N. & Co.'s assortment being now very complete, and their goods remarkably well selected, their determination is to dispose of them at the most reduced prices for Cash or good paper. Those who may wish to purchase will do well to call, examine and judge for themselves, that they may be convinced of the fact of every article being offered at the lowest prices. T. N. & Co. will continue to receive by almost every regular Packet from New-York, further supplies of Fancy Goods, so that their assortment will be regularly kept up with fresh and fashionable articles purchased from Cash.
Petersburg, Va. April 20, 1831.