

**MARRIAGE.**  
There are at least three or four notices for marriages and large sheets are printed up in public places, containing advertisements of this effect—some of these advertisements are very curious. They are extracted from a journal called the Mediator, and which is confined to the subject of matrimony, and the negotiations between parties anxious to enter into that state, who may not have had an opportunity of any personal acquaintance.

**Advertisements.**—A young lady, aged 18, fresh and beautiful as a rose, and endowed with all the graces and talents which increase the charm of beauty, but without fortune, in consequence of disasters which have happened to her parents, is offered by them to a man of sensibility, who would share with her a decent existence.

A lady, aged 40, enjoying good health, and an income of 2000 francs, wishes to marry a bachelor about her own age, of a healthy constitution, with a decent income, and sufficient gait to drive away care in long winter evenings.

A girl, aged 25, born in the country, and of simple manners, though she has lived in Paris for six months, wishes to find a husband in the working class—she has no fortune, but a very handsome trousseau, and some ready money; nor does she wish for fortune, but health, talents, sobriety and probity, and would prefer a husband occupied in sedentary labour; she is singularly handsome, and in the most complete health.

**New Ratio.**—The new Census will be completed during the present year, and the next Congress will have to adjust the new ratio of Representation. The present is 37,000—which is estimated to give under the new census about 250 members—at present the House of Representatives consists of 149—Some propose to raise the ratio to 40,000; and Mr. Niles prefers even as high a divisor as 74,000; this gives only 125 members, which he says is as "numerous a body as can be brought to attend to business—they will do it better, and in half the time that 250 can do it." Besides under this arrangement, "men of the most exalted talents would be selected," and the "disgraceful fact would never occur" "of sixty members of Congress" being "before the President for appointments to office."

**Snow and Rain.**—A Rhode Island paper, states, that from November 12, 1820, to April 17, 1821, there were in Providence twenty-four snow storms, and that 83½ inches fell in the whole; and that from January 1 to April 17, there were but six rain storms, and the quantity but 7½ inches in the whole.

**From the American Farmer.**  
To improve the quality of the Potatoe.  
Morefield, Feb. 18, 1821.

I had heard many years back, that the best way to improve the potatoe, was from the seed of its own apple;—About five or six years past I made the trial—I gathered a handful of the apples of the blue potatoe, when fully ripe—I mashed them, and washed out the seed and dried them. In the spring I sowed them in drills—they came up very thick, having the appearance of some small weeds. In two or three weeks they put out leaves, having the appearance of potatoes. I then thinned them, and worked them as I thought right. In the fall I had seed of many kinds, white, blue and red, of various shapes and complexion—I selected four or five kinds in the spring, and planted each separate, and found I had improved my potatoes very much as to flavour—and also, some of the kinds I selected were very productive, so much so, that I planted no more of my old seed, and do still consider the change advantageous.

ABEL SEYMOUR.

The whole number of boats which passed the Falls of Ohio last year, is estimated to be 2,400, wafting the rich produce of the western world to the markets on the sea board; the principal part of which consisted of 1,804,810 lbs. of bacon, 200,000 lbs. flour, 20,000 lbs. pork, 62,000 bushels oats, 100,000 bushels corn, 10,000 barrels cheese, 160,000 lbs. butter, 11,207,333 fowls, and 466,412 lbs. of lard.

The population of Missouri, ascertained by a census of August 1, 1820, is 66,607. Classes or colour not given.

**Three days later from London.**  
The ship paper, at Boston, brings London papers to the 25th of March. The most interesting article they contain, is the Austrian account of the first battle with the Neapolitans, which does not mention the death of General Pepe; and, in this event would doubtless have been considered of more importance by the Austrians than their alleged success in a petty skirmish, the omission to mention it furnishes, at least negative evidence, that the Parisian account of his death, heretofore published, was erroneous.

This account is furnished by the Paris Monitor, as an extract from the first bulletin of the Austrian army; of course those parts only are published which might be considered most favourable to the Allies, whose influence has often been exerted to prevent the dissemination of truth through the medium of the Press.

The miserable surveillance to which the Paris Editors are subjected will cause their remarks to be received with suspicion, and our readers should not accept this statement as conclusive evidence of the defeat of the Neapolitans, whose account of this skirmish will doubtless present a different result.

[Fed. Gaz.]

From a Liverpool paper of March 27.

London, March 25.

**AUSTRIAN BULLETIN.**

We last night received the Paris papers of Thursday by express.—The Monitor gives the following as an extract from the first Bulletin of the Austrian army:

"Gen. Pepe had several days since collected the greater part of his forces between Civita Ducale and Aquila. On the 7th he advanced with a body of 10,000 men upon Rieti. Two columns of this corps manœuvred on the heights which form the valley of Rieti, and threatened to turn our advanced guard, which was posted there under the orders of Gen. Geppert, whilst a third column moved straight forward on the road from Civita Ducale to Rieti. Those movements were judiciously conducted, and the points of attack well chosen. Our light troops suffered themselves to be approached, not yet believing that they were enemies who were marching towards them. We had expressed to them only the words of peace. A very brisk fire soon convinced us that we had mistaken their character. The battle then commenced; it was near the hour of noon; the enemy's attack became serious; and Lt. Gen. Walden ordered his reserve, which was at Casa Vicentini, in the rear of Rieti, to march to the support of General Geppert. He directed an attack, with a very inferior force, upon the two columns which formed the enemy's wings, and they were driven back into the mountains, notwithstanding all the advantage of the ground being in their favour; the centre column fell back upon Civita Ducale.

"The enemy abandoned that city at ten o'clock at night, after having pillaged it. Our advanced guard immediately occupied it, and our soldiers were received as deliverers. "We lost in this action about 50 men, killed or wounded. Captain Schmidt, of the 7th battalion of chasseurs, was killed. Capt. Pfiehl of the hussars of the king of England, and Lieut. Braun, of the 1st battalion of chasseurs, were wounded.

"During the battle of Rieti, a body of 3000 men that had assembled at Leonessa, advanced upon Pie-di Lugo, and attacked Colonel Schneider, who was posted there. He repulsed them with the loss of several killed or wounded. In the course of the day we took several prisoners, and among them a Captain of Gen. Pepe's staff.

On the subject of the above affair the minor journals supply us with a private letter from Terni, which adds nothing material to the official account, except that the Austrians took one piece of artillery and two tumbrils.

Advices had reached Paris from Turin, dated on the 16th in the evening. The most perfect tranquillity then prevailed in that capital. At that date they were still without any accounts from Genoa of the effect produced there by the recent events. The Provisional Junta had met, and entered upon their new functions.

On Wednesday evening Prince Talleyrand had a private audience of Louis XVIII and at nine at night his Majesty was visited by the Duke Decazes.

**Late and Important News.**

The April packet ship Amity, capt. Maxwell, and the ship Hector, capt. Gillender, both arrived at New-York from Liverpool, which port they left in company on the 6th April. By these arrivals the New-York editors have received papers to that date, with London papers to the evening of the 4th.

The papers announce the important fact that the Neapolitans have failed in their attempt to establish a free government. They have signed a convention with the Austrians, and the war in Italy is ended.

The news from Italy goes at once to extinguish the hopes we had entertained of the triumph of liberal principles, and the establishment of a good government in that country.—The Austrian armies are in full possession of the kingdom of Naples—and what is worse, they have scarcely met with any resistance, and on arriving within the Neapolitan towns have been received with open arms! The Piedmontese revolution, contrary to all precedent, has extinguished itself without a struggle.

The provisional Junta in Piedmont are said to feel that they cannot maintain themselves in the present unsettled state of the country against foreign attack, and the Prince of Carignano has abdicated the Regency, and joined the Royal troops in a subordinate situation.—Thus has ended for the present at least the great Italian War.

On the first of April a telegraphic despatch announced at Paris that the Austrians had entered Naples on the 25th March.

The Traveller observes "it does not yet appear whether it is to the treachery of the officers, the disunion or cowardice of the troops, or the baseness and volatility of the body of the nation, that the dastardly termination of the war is to be attributed."

Subsequent to the news of peace between the Austrians and Neapolitans, it had been ascertained, that accounts of Neapolitan victories had been fabricated in a banking house at Paris.

It appears, that after the affair at Rieti, the Austrians advanced to Aquila. Subsequently a bulletin was issued, dated at Castel di Sangro, and signed by Gen. Wm. Pepe, of which the following is an extract.

"The corps commanded by Gen. Pepe was chiefly composed of legionaries and provisional militia, who were hastily assembled on first announcement of the movements of the Austrian troops, and who never believed the war in which we were engaged was serious.

"With this corps Gen. Pepe had to guard the valley of Rovello, Tagliacozzo, Antracolo, Leonessa and Tronto. The enemy appeared in force in the neighbourhood of Civita Ducale. Among the courses of which Gen. Pepe had it in his power to follow, the most prudent was to debouch from his position and to attempt an extensive reconnaissance. On the morning of 7th, he attacked the enemy near Rieti, and at the same time directed an attack to be made near Leonessa by three battalions. The national troops, and particularly those of the line, drove back the enemy with the greatest bravery. A demi battalion of the Capitana distinguished itself in the first line, as did a demi battalion of the 3d light infantry.

"In vain did the enemy deploy all his cavalry in the plain of Rieti, our sharp shooters handled the huzzars severely, and killed a great number of them including some superior officers.

"After a warm fire had continued for 7 hours the enemy brought up reinforcements. His numbers soon became superior to ours. The general ordered a retreat, which was effected without any of our troops receiving either a musket shot or a sabre cut. But the enemy advanced, the fire of his artillery threw into disorder the second line of our militia, who perceiving that the troops composing the first line were retreating, believed the corps defeated which they had so bravely sustained for seven hours under the hottest fire. Many of the battalion of militia dispersed.

"The enemy surprised at the courage our troops had opposed to them, did not venture to advance on any point; but having learned from spies the disorder which had taken place, he seized the propitious moment, and tried with large masses to force the passage of Antracolo. This defile was defended

with extreme vigour by the corps of Gen. Russo. (The report published by number) and the peninsula of Rieti. Gen. Pepe then headed his troops to Sulmona, and 11th to Castel di Sangro, where he intended to recompose his corps, and to present to the enemy that resistance which he ought to expect from Neapolitan soldiers when recovered from a first surprise. This corps will be recognised and will be rendered worthy of the esteem of the enemy and the nation."

This intelligence is contained in a Neapolitan journal of 14th ult., which adds, that Gen. Pepe was expected in the capital, and that he was to be replaced by Gen. Filangeri: Marshal Verdino, whose column had sustained no loss, was also stated to be in the province of Chieti, embarrassing the enemy by manœuvring on his flanks. At Capua a council of war was held, by the Prince Regent, and on the breaking up of the Council, Lieut. Gen. Fardella was despatched to Florence, on a mission to the king.

**NAPLES AND PIEDMONT.**

The two documents which follow, and which announce the termination of the expedition against Naples, were received at Florence on the 24th of March:

**Fourth Bulletin of the Austrian Army.**

Head quarters at Teano, March 20.

"The grand army after passing the Liri, at Ceprano, advanced rapidly on San Germano. General Carascosa had fallen back with his army into the entrenched position of Mignano, on the road to Capua.—The same spirit which caused the dispersion of Gen. Pepe's army in the Abruzzi manifested itself in still more violent way in the camp of Mignano. The troops, unwilling to fight for the Insurgent cause, declared against their chiefs, who could only escape from the danger that threatened them by allowing the soldiers to disperse, and return to their homes after laying down their arms.

"The Neapolitan army no longer exists.—The royal guard alone, faithful to the sentiments which its name was calculated to produce, preserved order and discipline.

"The forts of San Germano on the Monte Cassino surrendered yesterday. The soldiers were compelled to surrender, with cries of Live the King.

"Capua, one of the strongest bulwarks of the kingdom, opens its gates to-morrow.

"To-morrow our advanced guard will be at Versa.

"The war is terminated. Our entrance into the capital will be that of an allied army.

"What has been done at Naples was neither the wish of the people nor the army. This facts prove."

**Convention between the Austrians & Neapolitans.**

"The undersigned, furnished with full powers for that purpose, having agreed upon the following articles.

"1. There shall be a suspension of hostilities on all points of the kingdom.

"2. Hostilities shall also cease by sea, with as little delay as possible. Orders to this effect shall be immediately despatched by the two armies.

"3. The Austrian army shall occupy Capua. To-morrow, the 21st, its posts shall occupy, but not pass, the town of Aversa.

"4. The occupation of the town of Naples and its forts shall be the object of a particular convention.

"5. The Austrian army shall respect persons and property, whatever may be the particular circumstances of each individual.

"6. All royal property and property of the state existing in the provinces occupied by the Austrian army, or which it may occupy—all arsenals, magazines, parks dock-yards, manufactories of arms, &c. belonging of right to the king, and shall be respected as such.

"7. In all the places and forts occupied by the Austrian army there shall be, independent of the Austrian commander, a governor in the name of the king. All the materials of war, as far as respects the administrative part, shall be under the royal administrative directors.

"8. The present convention shall be ratified by the Prince Regent & by the Baron Frimont, the General commanding the Austrian army.

"Signed at the Grand Priory of Naples, before Capua, March 20, 1821.

Baron AMBROSIO,  
Count FRYNELMONT.

**PROCLAMATION.**  
The following Proclamation was published here, by Charles Albert of Savoy, King of Sardinia, on the 22d of March, 1821. "We have accepted the position of Prince Regent, and to present to the enemy that resistance which he ought to expect from Neapolitan soldiers when recovered from a first surprise. This corps will be recognised and will be rendered worthy of the esteem of the enemy and the nation."

As a pledge of the firmness with which we maintain the faith we have sworn, we have quitted the capital with the troops which follow us—and having arrived here, we declare openly that, renouncing the above named functions of Prince Regent, we have no desire remaining but to show ourselves the first in the path of honour which our august sovereign points out to us, and to set the example, once, and for ever, of the most respectful obedience to the will of the sovereign.  
CHARLES ALBERT.  
Given at Novara, March 22, 1821."

**PROCLAMATION.**

Neapolitans!—The time is come when it is not only the interest and the duty of all good subjects to adhere to and obey the laws, but when it is absolutely necessary, from the state of affairs, that they should resign all hopes of resistance.

The efforts of the disaffected, and of those misguided individuals who imagined that submission to the authority of the king would lead to foreign subjugation, have failed in every quarter, and the Austrian armies have approached the capital, compelled to appear as enemies, when, in the first instance, their greatest anxiety was to act as friends. Notwithstanding the resistance attempted, the forces of his Imperial and Royal Majesty are still disposed to return to their original intentions, under the conviction that the deluded will return to their duty, and that the loyal and well disposed inhabitants of these states will conduct themselves in such a manner as to merit their forbearance. The security of persons and property has already been specially provided for. His Majesty the king, I feel authorised to announce, will soon restore himself to the bosom of his people, persuaded that the affection to his person and family has not been diminished by the calamitous events that have occurred within the last two months. His Majesty's anxiety has been, and ever will continue to be, the liberty, prosperity and security of his subjects.

Signed,  
D'AMBROSIO,  
General Commandant,  
Naples, March 20, 1820.

The private letter from Pied containing the above, mentions that by the last accounts from the Neapolitan independent troops had laid down their arms. Some warlike parties, have, however, continued in the mountains. Generals Pepe and Carascosa had not been heard of for some days.

**Supplement to the Extraordinary Gazette of Florence.**

Florence, March 17.  
After the publication of the Gazette of this day, we have received from Rome dated the 15th, the following news, which appears to be of the greatest importance.—On the evening of the 11th, three despatches arrived at Naples in the royal highness of the Duke of Calabria. The first coming from the Abbruzzi announced that Gen. Pepe had abandoned by his troops after a rencontre with the Austrians, second, that at Gaeta the army revolted against Gen. Begliardi, third brought a request to his highness from Gen. Carascosa to proceed immediately to Aversa, in order that he might have an interview with him. His royal highness thought it better instead of himself to send Gen. Fardella, the minister of war. On the 12th these two personages returned to the capital, and after having planned the state of things, the parliament assembled, and ordered the Duke of Calabria to address the assembly, to declare their revolt, and submission to his Majesty. The town of Naples is quiet.

**MARYLAND.**

Annapolis, Thursday, April 4.  
**FEDERAL REGISTER.**  
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