

Foreign Intelligence.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

We have just received our papers by the Packet ship James Monroe, Captain Rogers, from Liverpool.

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. This sentiment the 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 Ceveia, Vachia, or the coast of Sicily. The king of Naples was expected to remain at Venice until the fate of Naples was decided. In the mean time he has the mortification to learn that the parliament of Naples had 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.

The Pope who is placed in a very awkward predicament between the two contending parties, has issued a proclamation, in which he expresses a hope, that neither party will occupy Rome. His holiness says, first that he cannot help the foreign troops passing through his dominions; 2d that he receives the Austrians as friends, who march only out of pure regard to Italy; 3d that he will maintain a strict neutrality; 4th that the foreign regular troops shall not be resisted in the passage; but, 5th that any of the "evil disposed class" (meaning thereby the Neapolitans, whether regular or irregular) who shall attempt the same friendly freedom of passing through the Holy territory, "shall be opposed" with all his might.

Letters from France speak of a great disquietude and alarm among the people, and represent the situation of the Bourbons as becoming daily more critical. In a debate of the secret committee, it is said, that the vote was declared to be disaffected. The same letter, however, speaks of a threat on the part of Spain, of a declaration of war against France in case the policy of the latter be not immediately changed with regard to Spain and Naples.

This is quite improbable in the present situation of Spain.

We hear very little from the queen. The public pulse is not very feverish upon the subject. The Times mention only one display of Bradenburgh House, at which a number of addresses were presented, and a number of ladies and gentlemen "had the honor of kissing her majesty's hand."

During the debate in the House of Lords on the 20th Feb. on the Queen's Annuity bill, both sides of the House concurred in the opinion that her majesty had been ill advised in refusing the money which parliament had voted her, till her name had been restored to the liturgy. On the 22d, the bill received its third and final reading in the House of Lords, and was passed.

Invasion of Naples.—By an extraordinary courier which left Naples on the 11th inst. letters have been received thence and from other cities on the route, which contain the most recent intelligence relative to the recent 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 at Laybach, he was interrupted by reiterated cries of '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 reorganization shall be effecting, and for six

years afterwards, the capitol 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 EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

Extract of a speech of Lord Holland in the British house of peers concerning the attack of the allies upon Naples.

"Even Russia had allowed that the Spanish constitution, which has been adopted by Naples, was one with which peace might be maintained; but the object of Russia was not now to the democratic tendency of that constitution, but to the manner in which it had been established. Strange objection indeed to a constitution good in itself; but in whose mouth could it be more strange, than that of the man who was sitting on a throne reeking with the blood of his father? A throne from which no man had descended without blood, from the time of Peter the great! What entitled such a man to read lectures to nations upon the mode of establishing free government? What made it peculiarly appropriate in him to condemn every thing that originated in force? How did it become him to deal in this hypocritical language and to talk of his love of constitutions and his hatred of armies, whose power was founded on force, who had derived the sceptre from the murder, he would allow it to be the justified murder of his parent, but at the same time, a murder of violence?"

NOBLE SENTIMENT.

Another extract from the same speech of Lord Holland.

"If there is a prince or a statesman, who, neglecting the spirit of the times and unimproved by past experience, attempts to resist the advance of civil improvement, and stem the progress of opinion, may he be the first to be overwhelmed by the current, and become an example to all future tyrants!"

Liverpool March 2—The petition presented last week to the house of commons, from the county of Somerset complaining of agricultural distress contains 100,000 signatures, occupying 4,000,000 acres of land.

According to a return made by order of the House of Commons, the amount of duties paid on windows, (for the enjoyment of light for the year ending 5th of January, 1821, was 22,366,139 12s. 11d.

On the 21st, the Marquis of Lansdown in moving for the revival of a committee of their lordships to ascertain the best practical means for encouraging and extending the foreign trade of the country, made some observations on the distress of which the public complained. He attributed the present distress mainly to the expenditure during the war; and was of opinion, that, though no very prompt and efficacious remedy could at present be found for evils which had been generated and growing for several years; yet some relief might certainly be found in the gradual progress of retrenchment when applied to the body politic, as wise physicians gave way to the course of nature. After some remarks by lord Ellenborough, the committee was named, consisting in general, of the noble lords who were appointed last session.

The earl of Liverpool rose for the purpose of moving for an account of the home consumption of excisable articles. In the course of his speech he read an account of the different articles consumed, which he shewed were much greater than the average of the preceding year. From this statement he drew an argument that the agricultural distress was at least partially produced from excessive production. The improved state of agriculture in Ireland had also some influence, which would be obvious from this fact, that in a former year only 58,000 quarters of wheat had been imported from that country, whereas the importation during the last year amounted to 351,876 quarters. He concluded with moving for the papers to which he referred.

On the 22d, the marquis of Lansdowne, hoping that in consequence of what had passed both in that house and the other, some of those dangers which threatened the tranquility of Europe might still be averted, rose to give notice, that on Tuesday next he should move an address to his majesty, or some other proceeding on the subject.—Agreed to.

On the 23d, several petitions from the catholics in Ireland were presented, by lord Donoughmore. The progress of these petitions he wished should be *fari passu*, in both houses of parliament, and he gave notice that he should defer introducing the subject till the 8th of March.

On Monday, the 25th, the duke of Norfolk presented petitions relative to the timber trade. The marquis of Lansdown in consequence of the indisposition of the Earl of Liverpool, deferred his intended motion relative to the affairs of Naples, until Friday.

The Patriot.

To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.

SATURDAY, MAY 5.

Appointment by the Governor.

Hugh McClelland to be a justice of the peace for district No. 5, composed of the townships of Bald-Eagle and Lamar.

Governor Heisler says he would not have appointed the man who would not illuminate his house on the American Victories, to the office of Auditor General, if he had not before hand, promised to keep him clear of breakers and quicksands, which he expects to encounter in his three years' voyage, in his old shattered bark; we know the little fellows' talents, and those who do not, may find a bright specimen in LEWIS'S CONFESSION. C. Whig.

Major generals Brown and Scott have arrived in this city; and Major General Gains is said to be near at hand. These gentlemen, it is said, compose a board of officers for the purpose of re-organising the army according to the act of last session. Nat. Intel.

Europe.—It is impossible any longer to doubt, that Europe is full of the combustible materials of revolution, and that (speaking after the manner of the learned ones) ignition must ensue from the first collision of the sovereign powers; and a general political explosion must be the result. If Naples has steel and spring enough in her composition, to resist the first stroke of the flint directed against her, there can be no doubt of the effect; the train leads through all Europe. France has already resumed the old Revolutionary tone; and England manifests in an unequivocal manner, her jealousy of the Northern Powers.

The Austrian Declaration is an undisguised denunciation of all "secret associations" of "perjured soldiers," and of all persons and things which have assisted or shall hereafter assist in the emancipation of mankind from the chains which "the Holy Alliance" had flattered themselves they had ever rivetted. Among the grievances and hardships imposed by the Neapolitans on their King, is that he cannot leave his kingdom without the humiliation of asking leave of the parliament. This is a hardship to which the king of Great Britain is subjected. This hated, not holy, Alliance would make a merit of their not contemplating a dismemberment of Naples because its people, without their permission, have chosen another and better form of Government. We have from the earliest ages read of Monarchies desolating, dismembering & laying waste nations, but this is the first occasion in which we see a combination of Monarchs advance against a Nation upon the avowed principle of compelling them to accept such form of government, as the Allies shall think proper to impose. Such was the intention although not so nakedly avowed, when the Duke of Brunswick marched into France, declaring that he would not leave one stone upon another of the city of Paris. But he was utterly defeated, and so we trust will be the armies of the Holy Alliance.

It is not unworthy of a remark, that this Declaration of Austria, concludes with a revival of the old, and we had hoped, exploded doctrine of "the Divine Rights of Kings." D. Press.

WILLIAM GRACIE Esq. a passenger on board the Stephania which has probably sailed from New York for Antwerp, it is said, is bearer of important despatches from the Secretary of State to the Hon. Albert Gallatin, American Minister at Paris.

The supplement to an act for promoting the comfort of the poor provides for the exemption from execution for debt of one stove in every family: and a subsequent bill, entitled "an act to encourage domestic industry and promote the comfort of the poor," further provides that each family shall retain any number of sheep, not exceeding six, free from liability to execution for debts contracted after 1st September next and that widows shall be entitled to hold such property of their deceased husbands free from execution, as during the life of the decedent was under existing laws not liable to be seized for debt.

AN ACT

Relative to guardians of minor children.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the several and respective orphans' court within this commonwealth, may, whenever they deem

it proper, require bond with good and sufficient security from all and every guardian or guardians of a minor child, or children whether such guardian has been or shall be appointed by the court chosen by the minor children with the approbation of the court, or created by the last will and testament of a deceased testator, which bond shall be considered, in trust for all persons interested, and shall be taken and filed in the orphans' court in the name of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with the condition and in the manner and form following, viz:—The condition of this obligation is such that if the above bounden guardian of a minor child of late of township in the county of deceased, shall, at least once in every three years, and whenever required by the court, render a just and true account to the orphans' court of the county aforesaid (according to the directions of the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided) of the management of the property and estate of the said minor under his care, and shall also deliver up the said property agreeably to the decree or order of the said court or the directions of law, and shall, in all respects, faithfully perform the duties of a guardian, then the above obligation shall be void and of no effect, or else to remain in full force and virtue." And no executor, administrator, former guardian, or trustee shall pay or deliver to such guardian so chosen or appointed the estate of such orphan or minor until such guardian shall have accepted the appointment, and if required by the orphans' court have given security, as aforesaid, for the faithful performance of the trusts reposed in him.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That when the surety or sureties in any guardian-bond or his or their legal representatives shall conceive himself or themselves in danger of being injured by reason of such surety, he or they may petition the court where such surety was taken for his or their relief and upon application to them for that purpose it shall and may be lawful for such court to order such guardian or guardians to give sufficient other counter securities as they may judge necessary or proper. And when such order shall have been complied with, the court may make an order for the discharge of the surety or sureties aforesaid, from all liabilities on his or their bond aforesaid: but in case such guardian shall not be able or shall refuse to give the further security so ordered for the space of thirty days, after due notice of such order, the said orphans' court are also empowered to order such estate or so much thereof as shall be left in the hands of such guardian to be delivered into the hands of the petitioner or petitioners or such other persons as the court shall direct, and to make such other order or rule therein for the relief of the petitioners and for the better securing such orphans' estate as to them shall appear just and equitable.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That each and every guardian heretofore appointed, or who shall hereafter be appointed, chosen, or created, as aforesaid, whether he shall be required by the orphans' court to give security or not, shall, at least once in 3 years, and whenever required by the court, render an account of the management of the property and estate of the minor under his care, and the several and respective orphans' courts within this commonwealth shall have full power and authority to remove any guardian or guardians, on good cause thereof being shewn; and moreover to order such guardian or guardians to deliver up, assign, transfer and pay over to his successor or all and every the goods, chattles, rights, credits, title deeds, evidences and securities whatsoever belonging to the minor in his or their hands, and to make such other order and decree touching the premises as the interest of the minor may require.

SECT. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any guardian or guardians may, with leave of the orphans' court in the respective counties, make a settlement of his or their accounts so far as he or they may have administered the estate of his or their ward, and may, with leave of such court, be dismissed from the duties of his or their appointment: Provided, he or they shall surrender the residue of the estate under his or their care to such person or persons as the said court may appoint, and in every such case the said court is hereby authorized to take bond with security as aforesaid from the person or persons to whom any estate of a minor may be surrendered as aforesaid.

Remedy for sore eyes.—I have lately seen an application for sore eyes, rapid in its good effects and so simple and cheap, that the poorest and most ignorant can obtain it. Take small sticks of sassafras split in four pieces—put them in a vessel with cold and fresh spring water—they impart a glutinous matter to the water—wash sore eyes in this liquid which cures them without smarting or heat—the poor suffer most from this disease.

American Farmer.