

Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. Y. National Advocate.
FROM GIBERALTER.

By the brig Preseverance arrived last evening from Giberaltar, we received papers to the 16th of May containing Spanish news. Don Matias Vinesca, the king's Chaplain, had been tried for his plan to overthrow the constitutional system in Spain and sentenced to 10 years confinement in one of the settlements on the coast of Africa. The mob dissatisfied with the sentence assembled on the 4th of May before the prison in which he was confined, and notwithstanding the resistance of the guard, forced the prison door the same afternoon, and put him to death.—The king was affected at this occurrence. The Spanish squadron in the bay of Naples had been ordered away by the new government, although one of the ships could scarcely be kept afloat.—The editor of the Reducteur General, a Spanish newspaper, says, this act coupled with the recall of the Neapolitan Ambassador and the appointing of a French minister, shows us what we are to expect from the Allied Sovereigns.

In the Macedonian came passenger Mr Francis A. Bond, of Baltimore.—This gentleman resigned a commission in the Marine corps early in 1816 to join the brave and unfortunate Carrera as a Captain of Dragoons in the expedition he fitted out in the United States for the delivery of Chili, and for the recovery of his own personal rights in South America. But the machinations of his enemies had destroyed all his hopes in that hemisphere before his arrival, and their hatred and persecution of Carrera was extended to all such as were suspected of any friendly feelings or attachment for him. Mr. Bond was therefore an object of peculiar vengeance to them, and after three or four years unexampled neglect and cruelty in regard to the patriotic and noble zeal, carried him to the aid of their efforts he has once more reached his country and his home. Lieuts. Randolph, Hall and Price, of the Constellation have returned home in the Macedonian, the two first as passengers, the latter attached to her on duty.

A letter from an American gentleman at Naples dated April 10th. states that 25 000 Austrian troops were then stationed in the city in such comfortable quarters that they were well satisfied with their situation. *ibid.*

"MELANCHOLY POINT" IN INDIA.

A young officer in the army, having married a lady in England, was ordered a short time afterwards to proceed to India with his regiment, while the lady's relations or the gentleman's own circumstances, would not permit her accompanying him. They were therefore forced to separate, and he proceeded to Bengal. A correspondence was carried on between them for some years; and at length he persuaded her to undertake a voyage to India, which she accordingly did, and arrived safe at Sangur roads. He was at this time stationed in the fort; and on the very day of her arrival in the river, was seized with a fever of the country, which terminated his existence before his wife, and a fine child, the pledge of their mutual affection, could reach the place where he lay! On her coming into the fort and beholding her husband's corpse, she fell into a state of insensibility, which was succeeded by that of melancholy, and in six weeks she followed her husband to the grave! during the period of her decline, she used to go out every day and sit some hours on the neck of land on which the fort is situated, weeping over her child; hence it acquired and still retains, the name of "Melancholy Point."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. The Neapolitans are made to suffer bitterly for not (more effectually) opposing the invasion of the holy alliance. The restoration of the king of Naples, who by the bye has not yet reached his capital, like all similar restorations is to be attended by a severe sacrifice of those few who may yet dare to prefer, even in thought political freedom to political slavery. A proclamation is issued under the name of this paternal monarch, for the institution of a court martial, by which persons, carrying arms, are to be condemned as assassins. Domiciliary visits are to take place for the search of arms and war-like stores; and all secret associations, and particularly the society of the Carbonari, are to be suppressed.—All who shall join their societies, or attend any of their meetings, shall be punished with death, as guilty of high treason. All who do not belong to the

Carbonari, but who shall be taken in any meeting with a view of overturning the public order, shall likewise be punished with death. "The same court shall pronounce sentence of from three to eight years imprisonment, upon any one, who knowing the place of meeting of these ruffians (the Carbonari) shall not immediately inform against them."

UNFORTUNATE NAPLES.

It appears by the recent news from Europe, that in Naples, the Austrians carry on a strict search for arms.—"The discovery of a knife is a flogging, and any other instrument of offence or defence is death." And yet, an American editor says that the Carbonari's opposing no resistance to this tyranny is a proof of their abjectness and pusillanimity. This is surely ungenerous. How can the unarmed Carbonari resist their armed enemies? Have not the English had their searches for arms within a year or two; their floggings, and massacres, and beheadings? And are not they compelled to submit? Why does not *The National Gazette*, for the same thing, term the English abject and base? *F. Gaz.*

The Patriot.

"Not for himself, but for his country."

SATURDAY, JULY 14.

More Esquires.

Appointments by gov. Hiestor.

PHILIP WOHLFART to be a Justice of the peace in and for the township of Miles.

A. B. REED to be a Justice of the peace in and for the county of Clearfield.

For the Patriot.

MR. EDITOR,

The improvement you have made on the PATRIOT since it has passed into your hands, cannot escape the notice of any man of penetration. You cook up various dishes, to suit different appetites, tolerably well.

I took notice of a description in your paper, of a lady of pleasure, which is justly drawn. But you stopped short rather too soon. You should have told us something about the previous conduct of that unfortunate lady. You know, or ought to know, that every event which happens in Moral or Religious life, has its cause. Nor does it require the spirit of prophecy, to declare, that the villiany of your sex was the sole cause of the misfortunes of that unhappy female. She was once innocence and beauty, and would have remained such had she not been swerved from the path of rectitude by an unprincipled man. He found means to introduce himself into her company; flattering promises, oaths, &c. were not wanting, to accomplish his infernal purposes. The innocent, unsuspecting, victim, became his prey.—She, in an unguarded moment, intoxicated with delusive promises, sacrificed her virtue & her character, bereaved herself of friends, and embittered the lives of her aged parents, hastening, apace, their heads, silvered by time, with sorrow to the grave. The Deceiver now abandons her. What says he to himself? "Shall I sacrifice my youth to that silly girl; she has no friends, money, nor expectations; but she has beauty—let her make the most of it; perhaps she may captivate some fool." Thus she is cast, friendless, on an uncharitable, ill-natured and cold-hearted world—always ready to censure the distressed, without enquiring into the cause of their distress; and the poor, unfortunate, female is transformed from a terrestrial angel, to a satanic imp, by the treachery, delusion and infamy of the male sex.

Nor was Solomon less vindictive against the unhappy Harlot than our modern debauchees. He censures the very thing of which he himself was guilty. Hundreds of young women were collected to gratify his lust, and his whole life was a continual scene of debauchery. Yet we find him [not

reflecting on his own conduct in forcing into his seraglio the unspotted female] giving his testimony to the world against the artifices of woman. He says, in his Proverbs—"With her much fair speech she caused him to yield, with the flattering of her lips she forced him." Such is the language of a man who I boldly pronounce to be the greatest debauchee that ever lived. So much so, that, for this very thing, he has become Proverbial.

Happy is the woman that meets with a man of honor and good principles: nor is the man less happy that meets with a woman of virtue and good sense. "Tho, in the natural course of things, they must expect to meet with crosses and disappointments, which will ruffle their tempers, yet they are but transient, and the sunshine of felicity is never long absent, in which time they taste the ambrosial nectar of unadulterated and reciprocal love.

We cannot look for uninterrupted felicity in the circle of mortality. The cup of life is filled with many bitter ingredients, and oft' unwarily, we sip the poisoned chalice; and their can be nothing to sweeten it but religion and virtue. The man possessed of these valuables is invincible against the plots and machinations of wicked and envious men: having on this panoply he is proof against the arrows of fortune; he serenely enjoys the passing hours in the smiles of a faithful wife, who, with him, awaits the approach of death to land them in a better world, where, if all the spicy mountains of Arabia were in flames they would not perfume the ambient air with half the fragrance of that blessed land of pure delights, prepared for those whose every action is in unison with Him that gave them being.

ALEXIS.

FEMALE INTREPIDITY.

Sunday during the absence of the family, the house of Mr. Watkins Back street was entered by four ruffians, by means of picklocks keys, who broke open a room and stole bank notes, gold and silver coins, watches and plate, worth in the whole about 200 pounds. Having carefully packed up their booty, they descended to the yard intending to escape over some back premises, but were observed by a young woman named Sarah Cleare, servant to Mr. Parkes, bricklayer, adjoining, who challenged them. The man paid no attention, but jumped into the garden in which she was standing, and attempted to rush past her into a shed through which their passage lay; she, however seized two of them by the throats, and called for help, but they broke away and knocked her down. She pursued them again came up with the fellow who carried the plunder and grasped him by the collar; he made a violent endeavor to get loose, and kicked and thumped the poor woman most brutally; but she held him notwithstanding, till Mr. Harvey, the parish constable came to her assistance, and lodged the fellow in St. John's watch house. The prisoner underwent an examination yesterday, before Alderman Smith, and was fully committed.

About seven o'clock on wednesday evening a respectable looking middle aged woman seeing a bill on the parour window of Gospel-street road, for the next house to let, she knocked at the door, and desired to be shown the house. The servant got the key and accompanied her to the door of the house, which she unlocked and her master and mistress being from home, she returned home; the lady went into the empty house, taking the key and shutting the door after her; an hour passed, and not returning, the servant became alarmed, went and knocked at the door of the empty house, but received no answer; she waited until her master and mistress came home at 9 o'clock, when the master procured a ladder, and entered at the first floor window; he opened the street door, and when they entered with the light, they found the lady sitting on a chair in the back parlour quite dead.

There is a very ingenious mechanical exhibition now in this city called the *Androides*, which forms a pleasant recreation, and is to be seen every evening, except Saturday and Sunday, in Fourth near Library street. That the heat may not prove inconvenient, Mr. Haddock the proprietor and inventor of this exhibition has fixed a large fan to the ceiling, which extends from one side of the room to the other,

and which is occasionally put in motion. It is unnecessary to give a particular description of the *Androides*, as it is contained in the bills which can be obtained at the room of exhibition; but I will venture to assert that there will be few who will not be highly gratified by paying Mr. Haddock a visit. The *Telegraph*, of itself with the explanations of Mr. Haddock, is well worth the price of a ticket. This piece of mechanism represents that on the admiralty in London, with a cabin underneath, where a small figure sits to work it, and which figure at command will spell any word given by the company. This telegraph is so simple in its construction, that any person can at once comprehend its operations. The great wonder is, how the ingenuity of man can produce a wooden figure to act at command, as though he were a human being. *F. Gaz.*

From the St. Louis Enquirer.

A gentleman who had occasion to visit the capital of Texas states that on his departure from Nacogdoches, he found the American settlements to continue for about 15 miles on the great road leading from the seat of government; and to his astonishment on his return, which was in a month, he met the advanced posts of these settlements at least seventy miles in the interior! However these settlements were the first habitations of men he had seen, in travelling a distance of nearly five hundred miles. The old Louisiana road through the country is still discernable, though there is not the least sign of the abode of a civilized being for the whole way after the traveller passes the American improvements until he arrives at St. Antonio. But the most important fact respecting Texas which has come to our knowledge, is, that a concession of the immediate country at the mouth of the great river Colorado has actually been made to a gentleman of the west by the Spanish authorities, on condition that he will cultivate the lands and bring with him a certain number of families.

The Colorado empties into the Bay of St. Bernard, and at the contemplated spot will afford a fine harbor. A town, upon an extensive plan, is to be laid out which will enjoy the advantage of a port of entry, agreeably to a late order of the cortes establishing a port town at the "mouth of the Colorado." This recalls to our mind the assertion of the late Mr. Sampson, of New Orleans, who in speaking some years ago of the outlets of the Bravo and Colorado, pronounced them amongst the most eligible sites in North America for large commercial cities.

A DRUNKEN CLERGYMAN.

The congregation at St. Sepulchre's church was disturbed during divine service on Sunday last by the indecent behaviour of a drunken man who made his way into the church, and was with some difficulty taken out by the Pike, one of the beadles and lodged in the compter.

When brought up yesterday to answer for his misconduct before Mr. Alderman Cox, he was recognised as a regularly ordained clergyman of the church of England and not long since a popular preacher at a very respectable episcopal chapel at the west end of the town, where he was for many years the established minister. He married the daughter of a baker of the greatest respectability, by whom he has a lovely family, all of whom by have his unhappy passion for liquor been reduced to the utmost distress, and are now by his own description, destitute both of food and raiment.—The only visible means of support he at present possesses is an allowance of some kind from the navy of between 50 and 60 pounds a year. This pittance unfortunately for him, he receives annually in one sum, and it is soon squandered in his fatal indulgence. The remainder of the year is one continued scene of poverty and misery.

Being sober his behaviour his before the magistrate was most respectful and gentlemanly; he expressed great sorrow that he should have been guilty of such excess, and promised a stricter guard upon his conduct in future.

Mr. Alderman Cox, after a serious admonition upon the dreadful effect of his conduct upon his wife and family, permitted him to be discharged.

The prisoner returned his thanks in a most impressive and feeling manner, and retired from the bar.

A Discovery.

Dr. Hosack has lately read to the Historical Society of New York a Biographical Memoir of the late Dr. Hugh Williamson, a native of Pennsylvania. This production is rendered peculiarly interesting by the evidence it contains of a fact which has never before been publicly asserted or known that Dr. Williamson was the person who obtained for Dr. Franklin the famous letters written by Mr. Hutchis-

on and Oliver, the governor and lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, to the British government, just before the breaking out of the American revolutionary war. Dr. Williamson had learned in London, "that governor Hutchinson's letters were deposited in an office different from that in which they ought regularly to have been placed; and having understood that there was little exactness in the business of that office, he immediately repaired to it, and addressed himself to the chief clerk, not finding the principal within. Assuming the demeanor of official, he peremptorily stated, that he had come for the last letters that had been received from governor Hutchinson and Mr. Oliver, noticing the office in which they ought regularly to have been placed. Without a question being asked, the letters were delivered. The clerk, doubtless, supposed him to be an authorised person from some other public office. Dr. Williamson immediately carried them to Dr. Franklin, and the next day left London for Holland."

Franklin Gazette.

From the Village Record. Shad in Ohio.

There is no fact which we publish this week, more interesting and extraordinary, than the appearance of shad in the Ohio river. No instance we believe, has before occurred of that fish being taken in the western waters. It is probable, we think, that the numerous obstructions placed in our eastern rivers, for the purpose of improving the navigation and for mills have driven them to the necessity of seeking new haunts and more eligible places to deposit their young. Many years ago, shad were abundant in our Brandywine, but none have appeared in it for a long time. The salmon were so abundant twenty-five years ago in the Connecticut river, that the fishermen would not sell an hundred shad unless the purchaser would take a reasonable proportion of salmon at a few coppers a pound. I well remember when the stage from Hartford to Norwich had a large piece of bagging fastened underneath the body for the purpose of bringing salmon from the former to the latter place. But this delicious fish is now no longer known in those waters. Perhaps they may make their appearance in the Ohio & Mississippi. In Lewis and Clark's journey to the western ocean, they speak of the abundance of salmon taken near the Rocky mountain, in the Columbia river. Would it be possible [or is the distance too great] to bring some of them across and place them in the head streams of the Missouri? But this is rather a remote speculation.

We congratulate our good friends in Ohio and Indiana, and other western states, on the acquisition.

Union Canal.

The President and Managers of the Union Canal company have been along the contemplated route of the canal in Lebanon county; and the managers having gone to their homes the past week the president continues with the two scientific men to take surveys and levels on the whole of the route from the Tulpehocken to the mouth of the Swatara at Middletown. We understand that as soon as the surveys & levels are completed, active operations on the canal may be expected to commence. *Har. Chron.*

WANTED,

A person calculated to teach an English School, at Pennsylvania Furnace. A man with a family would be preferred. He can be accommodated with a dwelling house very convenient to the school house. Application must be made soon.

July 14, 1821.

CAUTION.

Notice is hereby given to all the inhabitants of the United States, not to purchase two judgment notes that I have given to Esq. Philip Wolfart, of Centre county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th day of November 1820; one of them for \$40 dollars, payable 1st of April last, and the other for \$100 payable 1st of April next—as said notes were given for 160 acres of land in the state of Illinois, and said land was sold for taxes, before the title was made to me by said Wolfart. He having warranted the land clear of all incumbrances, I am not willing to pay one cent of said notes unless compelled by law.

GEORGE ALSBAUGH.

July 3d 1821.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.