

# Bellefonte Patriot.

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## CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is *two dollars and fifty cents* per annum—but if paid half yearly in advance, two dollars only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

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Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

*From the National Register.*

*Generals Jackson & Scott.*—It is truly painful to find two of the most distinguished officers of the army of the United States engaged in an open controversy in the newspapers, the language and arguments of which are by no means calculated to increase their reputations.

The origin and progress of the quarrel between the generals Jackson and Scott are briefly as follows: A distinguished topographical engineer, two or three years ago, was detached by the Secretary of War, from general Jackson's command to survey and make report of a portion of the north western part of the territory of the United States. This officer, having performed the service with fidelity and intelligence, obtained permission from the head of the war office to furnish a copy of his report for publication, and it was first published in the National Register. When the report met the eye of general Jackson, he became inflamed, chiefly, we presume, because the officer had been detached without his privity and sanction: whereupon general Jackson issued a general order, condemning, in strong terms, the interference of the war office with his command. This order excited much conversation at the time, inasmuch as it implied a censure upon the war department, which was virtually a censure of the President of the United States himself, and therefore wholly unmilitary. General Scott, it now appears among others, had spoken freely on the subject and held the order to be "mutinous." General Jackson at length heard of this opinion of general Scott's, as the former says through the medium of an anonymous letter; and thereupon general Jackson wrote to general Scott, who made a frank avowal of his opinion, which drew from general Jackson a sharp and acrimonious retort, in the nature of an insult and a challenge. This challenge General Scott declined—and we think very properly. But general Scott goes further. He alludes to a conversation he had with governor Clinton, of New York, respecting the general's order; and more than insinuates that governor Clinton either wrote, or caused to be written, the anonymous letter to general Jackson. This allegation has drawn from governor Clinton, indirectly under the signature of "Ferris Pell," and also directly, under his own signature, a disavowal of ever having uttered a sentiment derogatory to the character of general Jackson, and a broad intimation that general Scott has at least exaggerated the

truth. Mr. Pell, speaking avowedly under the authority, and indeed in the words, of governor Clinton, treats general Scott with infinite scorn and contempt; and the governor himself is quite as unceremonious. As to the authorship of the anonymous letter, governor Clinton utterly disclaims it.

We do not load our pages with this altercation. It is a private feud, with a little of an electioneering complexion. To none of the parties does it do any credit; although we think governor Clinton may be fairly said to have been dragged out in his own vindication.

What appears laughable in this affair is, the very casuistical manner in which general Scott reasons himself into a method of violating an established rule of the war office, which prohibits military men from resorting to newspaper warfare. "I am forbidden to publish in print, (quoth general Scott in substance,) but I may circulate copies in manuscript, because general Jackson did the same: if these fall into the hands of others, who may carry them to the press, and they thus get into print, it is not I that publish them, and consequently the rule of the war department is not by me violated." This subtlety reminds us of Sterne's ladies in the cabriolet, whose horse would not pull. One of them said she knew a word that would make him pull but that it was quite sinful to pronounce it. So the ladies very ingeniously divided the word, one pronouncing the first syllable and the other the second—and the horse went on gaily. General Scott gets on in the same manner. He furnishes the manuscript—that is half. Another person gets it printed—that is the other half. So the benefit is enjoyed and the sin or penalty avoided.

We trust there will soon be an end to these squabbles, or at any rate that the tone of them may be a little softened. General Jackson writes pretty much as he fights—impetuous and fierce. His letters to general Scott have very little of the tenderness of a billet-doux in them.

The fame of both Jackson and Scott stands high in Europe. When their dispute is read there what will be thought of them? For the honor of the army we lament that any thing of the kind has taken place.

## DULL TIMES.

The dullness of the times and the distresses of the country have been, for a long time, common place topics throughout the United States, and our brethren of the type have found ample room for a display of their ingenuity in determining the causes whence these evils proceed. For a while, the unequal value of the circulating currency had the vogue, as the chief cause of our calamities, and it was confidently pronounced that, for the cure of this, the establishment of a National Bank, would be an infallible specific. The Bank was established, but the anticipated relief did not follow; and, as a man who has labored under some tormenting malady, for the cure whereof he purchases one of those infallible specifics that we see advertised in the newspapers, applies it in the manner prescribed, but finds himself in tenfold torment, and sets to cursing all specifics and nostrums as damnable quackeries; so the good people of the United States, when they found their situation every day

becoming worse under the operation of the specific, called the Bank of the United States, did forthwith proceed to execrate all banks as most villainous impositions. But if the Banks were all put down, would that amend our condition? Not in the least. *Our imports exceed our exports*—the people of the United States will use the manufactures and luxuries of other countries, when they might do without, by making use of their own produce and manufactures. On the other hand, the people of other countries prefer, and their governments protect their own produce and manufactures; and no other will be used when they can possibly be dispensed with. Put down this mania for foreign manufactures and luxuries, and our condition will be at once amended.

We have a great many *shrewd calculating* geniuses among us, who can prove to you that the apparel we wear cannot be manufactured in this country as cheap as it is imported; because labor is higher here than in the old countries. This is demonstrated to us too by the difference between what we pay for imported fabrics, and what the actual cost is if we manufacture them of an equal quality ourselves. We go then to the shopkeeper and purchase the foreign fabric; but where is the money to come from with which we are to make payment? From the sale of our produce at foreign payment? From the sale of our produce at foreign markets. But the world is at peace, and foreign countries stand in no need of our produce, and will not purchase unless they are in actual need. Why then we will pay down the money we have on hand, or run our credit till our produce takes a rise; because the goods are so much cheaper than we can manufacture them ourselves. So the goods are purchased, and if ready money is paid for them, it departs the country; if they are got upon credit, the purchaser finds the produce, on the rise of which he depended to make payment becoming still lower: in the first case the one who made payment finds that he cannot replenish his coffers, and in the other the purchaser finds himself unable to make payment at all. Yet it would be difficult to persuade either, that he had better have manufactured the articles himself.

If we are paying out money and not getting any in, it is certainly a losing business; and so it is with our depending upon foreign markets for articles of food and clothing. If we raise produce and can get nothing for it, where is the advantage of labour? Would not some of the hands thus employed be doing a better business, by engagement at manufactures of some kind or other? Foreign countries will not take our surplus produce, for what we have been accustomed to receive of theirs: as our money is departing to foreign countries, and none returning, we find the times dull and the country in distress; and this state of things will continue, until we manufacture for ourselves and dispense with imported luxuries. The understanding of every one teaches that he cannot sit idle, and maintain himself honestly. The same reason teaches that we cannot purchase foreign manufactures, when we cannot dispose of our own surplus produce. Of what use then is the labor applied to produce this surplus? It is positively thrown away without a prospect of return; while if it was given to manufactures, it would pro-

mote the comfort of the laborer and the independence of the country.

There is little money going, credit is becoming precarious; while the world is at peace, there is no prospect of a different state of things in this country, and unless the people see their own interest, by manufacturing for themselves, or using the manufactures of their own country, the *dullness of the times and the distresses of the country will get worse and worse.*

*H. Chron.*

## AN ACT.

*To encourage more effectually the destruction of Wolves and Panthers.*

Sect. 1. That from and after the passing of this act any person or persons who shall kill any wolf or wolves, panther or panthers within the bounds of any county within this commonwealth, and who shall produce the head or heads thereof before any justice of the peace in and for any county as aforesaid, it shall be the duty for such justice to examine such person or persons, on oath or affirmation, touching the time when and place where such wolf or wolves, panther or panthers was or were taken and killed; and if the place of such taking and killing shall be found to be within the bounds of the county in which he has jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of such justice to give the person or persons a certificate of the facts to the commissioners of the proper county; together with the scalp or scalps taken from the head or heads aforesaid, and the said commissioners, upon the receipt thereof, shall immediately have such scalp or scalps destroyed, and thereupon draw their warrant on the county treasurer, if for the scalp of a full grown panther or a wolf for \$12 each, and if for the scalp of a panther or wolf puppy, \$5 for each and every scalp so produced as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of such treasurer, and he is hereby directed to pay the amount of the said order.

Sect. 2. That if any person shall, for the purpose of enhancing the value of a head or heads, breed or rear any wolf or panther until full grown, before he presents the head or heads of any wolf or panther, for the purpose of receiving the price awarded by this act such person, on conviction before a court of quarter sessions, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$16 nor more than \$100, at the discretion of the court; which fine, when it shall have been recovered, shall be paid to the treasurer of the proper county, to be applied as other county funds are applied.

Sect. 3. That the act entitled, "An act to encourage the killing of wolves," passed the 10th of March, 1806, and an act entitled "An act to encourage the killing of panthers," passed the 12th of January, 1807, be and the same are hereby repealed.

[Approved—16th March, 1819.]

## MR. JEFFERSON'S RESIDENCE.

One of the Pavilions in the north wing of Monticello House, lately caught fire, but happily its ravages were soon checked by the neighbors who rushed to the spot, and assisted in putting out the fire by throwing in ice from the ice-house.—The main dwelling itself was saved by great exertion from impending destruction. Mr. Jefferson received a slight personal injury during the scene.