

that both Arbuthnot and Ambrister endeavored to procure munitions of war from Governor Cameron of the Bahamas, making use of the name of his Britannic majesty's government by way of inducement.

5. That Governor Cameron never attempted to suppress these applications; on the contrary, he encouraged them, by writing through a third person, and showing a letter from Earl Bathurst, the British Secretary for the colonial department.

6. That when Mr. Bagot, the British minister at Washington, was applied to by Arbuthnot, who it seems, sent his letter by mail, Mr. Bagot did not decline the correspondence, nor reprove Arbuthnot for his conduct. He objected only to the mode of the correspondence, upon the plea of the amount of postage; which, in effect, may be regarded as a hint to make the communications by private, and consequently more secret, conveyances.

7. And that, in shunning an open correspondence with Arbuthnot and Ambrister, whilst they communicated with him clandestinely, the British ministry showed that they felt the impropriety of their conduct, and were aware that it could not be justified in the eyes of the world.

Justified? How is it possible it could be justified?

By the treaty of Ghent, the Prince Regent, acting in the name, and on the behalf of his majesty, stipulated that "there should be a firm and universal peace between his Britannic majesty and the United States and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, of every degree, without exception of places or persons." To the execution of this stipulation in his ratification of the treaty, the Prince Regent pledged his princely faith and honor. And how has he fulfilled this pledge? Why, by giving, soon after, an elegant war-hatchet to the Indian prophet Francis, and countenancing, through his ministers and agents, the exertions of two of his own white subjects to stir up the Seminoles to war with the United States.

We speak of this affair with great reluctance; because, being at peace with the British nation, we wish to treat its constituted authorities with that politeness which a state of amity implies. But if the cabinet of St. James thinks proper to let loose upon the American administration the reds and vaporing strictures of the "Courier" and other London ministerial newspapers, urbanity must yield to the severity of truth, and the British authorities must expect to be treated with less forbearance, and more according to their real demerits.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Eastport, Maine, April 10

By the Leeward, Woodward, arrived at this port, yesterday, from Trinidad, we received from a very intelligent gentleman at that place, and who very recently returned from the theatre of war, the following

Brief Abstract of the latest intelligence FROM VENEZUELA.

Port Spain, March 15, 1819.

Late dispatches received at Angostura, from Gen. Paez, dated the 15th ult. announced the retreat of the Spanish army over the Arauca. Morillo, after an ineffectual attempt to bring Paez to a general action, was rapidly retracing his steps towards the Apure. His object is to regain the cultivated country, finding it impossible to draw supplies from the plains, in which he was harassed continually by 2500 cavalry. The detachments he had sent out in quest of subsistence had been uniformly cut off by Paez's cavalry, and from the time of crossing the Arauca till that of his recrossing it, and marching as far as Concepcion, Morillo lost 1400 men and a field piece. He had circulated (in writing) a boastful proclamation to Vaneros, or inhabitants of the plains dated the 5th, to which Paez had replied by a keenly satirical address (by way of comment) on the 15, February.

The artillery and infantry, (2000) left on the Island before Urbana, in the Oronoco were proceeding by forced marches to rejoin themselves with Paez. They will be reinforced by 420 English and Irish soldiers, it having been Bolivar's intention to await there the arrival of 2000 English daily expected, &c. General Bolivar set out from Angostura on the 27th ult. on his return to the army.

Col. Hulse's regiment and the remainder of Col. English's expedition are looked for daily. They will probably be associated with the 600 landed at Margaritta, whither general Urdemeta and Valdez, col. Needian (the adjutant general of that division) have gone with about 60 English sailors, who will assist in manning gun boats or other vessels. Associated with 500 Margaritanians, &c. they will make a descent upon the coast at — and form a junction with the division collected in the provinces of Barcelona, and Cumana, to be commanded by general Marinos; Sarzas, Monagas and perhaps Bermendez' forces will constitute this army. Monagas was at the point of death from an attack of fever. News of decisive operations may be

looked for from day to day. Should these forces not complete the object of independence, though the supposition is improbable the troops to arrive from England will unquestionably expel the remnant of Morillo's corps from Venezuela.

Paez writes that the Prisoners taken were more like skeletons than living men. Add to this he, Morillo, has above 400 miles of plains to traverse, exposed continually to the enemies cavalry, his own being annihilated, and not a head of cattle in his camp.

The Congress was deliberating on various regulations, and on a fundamental law or constitution, to be proposed to the people for their approbation. This is the substance of the latest news.

Baltimore April 26. The U S sloop of war Ontario, Captain Biddle, arrived at Annapolis last evening, after a long cruise on the South America station; last from Rio-Janeiro.

Singular Explosion.—We copy the following article from another paper. In medical annals, and still more in common tradition, we have instances narrated of drunkards falling a prey to spontaneous combustion. To ridicule the extravagance to which this opinion has been carried, is probably the foundation of this *jeu d'esprit*; but there may also be a hit intended at medical evidence in the cases of Coroner's inquests, and the returns of the jury.

On Monday fortnight, a coroner's inquest was held in Broad-street, St. Giles's before Wm. Gell, Esq. one of the coroners of the county of Middlesex, on the body of Patrick Roper, an Irish labourer who met his death in a very singular manner.

Molly Roper, wife to the deceased, deposed, that for many years back her husband had been in the habit of drinking whiskey to a great extent; that at the end of every week, on receiving his wages, he retired to a public house, and remained there till his money was exhausted. That about twelve o'clock on the Saturday night he returned home as usual, very inebriated. That this deponent was then in bed, and desired her husband to blow out the candle to his head for that purpose; immediately a tremendous explosion took place, and the whole room seemed filled with liquid fire. That the deponent fainted and knows not what afterwards took place.

Henry Thompson, surgeon, deposed, that about twelve months ago he was called to attend the deceased, for a hurt he had received in his leg. That he found the constant habit of drinking whiskey had reduced the deceased to a deplorable habit of body. That the wound in consequence still continued open. That yesterday morning he called as usual, to visit the deceased, and found the house in a state of great disorder. That on entering the apartment of the deceased, a most shocking sight presented itself. That the two hind quarters of the deceased had been thrown with great violence against the opposite walls. That his ribs were scattered about the room. That one arm with the shoulder, was on the top of a chest of drawers; the other seemed to have been projected on the bed, and was lying behind it. That his head was not in the room, but that there was a hole in the ceiling through which it appeared to have passed. The deponent further said, that he had no doubt whatever the deceased came by his death in consequence of his system being so saturated with alcohol, or spirits, as to render his breath inflammable; and that, attempting to blow out the candle, he must have taken fire and exploded. That during his attendance on the deceased, he observed the whiskey had so pervaded his frame, that flies on alighting on his hand, or even attempting to fly over him, fell intoxicated at his feet. Mr. Thompson likewise stated that many instances of a similar death are mentioned in the medical books, but that the only case of the kind which had ever come within his personal knowledge, was during the Peninsular war, where an officers wife exploded in consequence of having drunk a considerable quantity of gunpowder in tea.

Lawrence Meagher deposed that his wife and he occupied the room immediately over the deceased; that late on Saturday night the bed in which they were sleeping was raised with such violence as to throw them out on the floor, one at each side. That to their great horror and amazement they found on raising the feather bed, a human head forced through the pailasse. That the neck where it was torn from the shoulders was still bleeding. That the eyes continued to open and shut; and that the teeth still chattered. That upon regarding it attentively, the recognized the features of their poor friend Patrick Roper.

The Jury summoned from the neighborhood, brought in a verdict of—Died by imprudently blowing out a candle after getting comfortably drunk.

A London paper states, that not less than 500 persons, in the parish of Portsea, are about to emigrate to the United States.

The Patriot.

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

MONDAY, Mar 17.

Appointment by the Secretary of War. Mark W. Batman, to be a Cadet, in the service of the United States.

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Boggs township, to form a Moral Society for the suppression of vice and immorality—the following constitution was adopted.

CONSTITUTION of the Moral Society.

Article 1. This Society shall be styled, the Moral Society of Milesburgh and its vicinity.

2. The object of this Society shall be to prevent, and suppress vice and immorality, and to promote virtue and morality, within the bounds which its legal claims may have access.

3. Any person who shall subscribe his name, to this constitution, shall be a member of this Society.

4. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

5. It shall be the duty of each member to watch over each others conduct, and if necessary, to give and receive reproofs, without offence.

6. It shall be incumbent on each member, to rebuke his neighbor for all grossly immoral conduct, which they shall at any time see or hear; "thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbour and not suffer sin upon him"—Lev. 19th chap. 17th ver.

7. It shall be the duty of each member of this Society to watch over the conduct of all persons, within the bounds of which the Penal laws give them a right, to bring before a magistrate and (after reasonable warning failing) prosecute any person or persons who they may detect in violating the said laws.

8. It shall be incumbent on each member, to communicate to each other, when opportunity offers, any penal transgression which they may see or hear, together with the names of the transgressors, and the warning they gave them, so that if another member sees or hears that same person continuing in the evil, they will better know how to act.

9. As this Society is constituted for preserving public and private morals, as far as its influence can extend, and not for selfish or mercenary purposes; therefore any member or members of this Society, who shall find him or themselves bound in duty to prosecute any person or persons, for any transgression of the laws of this Commonwealth, shall (if need be) before the trial proceeds release any share or part of the fine, which by the law may be given to the prosecutor, in such case, in favor of the Commonwealth, the Overseers of the poor, or the Supervisors of the highways, or whatever body the other part of the said fine may be appropriated by law.

10. If any member prosecutes a transgressor, and receives a fine, he shall forthwith pay over his part to the treasurer of this Society.

11. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all monies presented to him arising from fines, or otherwise which he shall keep a fair account of, in a book for that purpose, and pay over the same or any part thereof, on an order drawn by the President, for what purpose a majority of the Society shall direct.

12. As the members of this Society would rather endeavor to prevent vice and immorality, than cause guilty persons to be punished, it shall be the duty of each member to recommend industry and morality, by example, as also by precept, with all prudence.

13. This Society shall meet annually on the second Monday of January, to elect officers, and do such business as may appear needful.

14. If an election shall not take place at the appointed time, the officers in place shall continue to act.

15. The President shall have power to call a special meeting of the Society, if he shall deem it necessary, five of whom shall be a quorum, to do all business at the stated meetings.

16. Any member shall have a right to withdraw from the Society, on giving notice to the Secretary, one month previous to any general meeting.

17. This constitution, or any part thereof, may be altered or added unto, if proposed by any two members, and agreed to by a majority of the members present, at any general meeting of the Society.

This constitution was signed by a large proportion of the inhabitants of Bellfonte.

Offences punishable by the laws of Pennsylvania.

Any person who shall set up any lottery, play or device, or shall cause the same to be done, either by dice, lots, cards, balls, tickets or any other numbers or figures, is

liable to be fined in the sum of five hundred pounds.

Any tavern keeper who shall permit, or allow of any kind of game of address or hazard, playing, betting or gaming, for money or other thing of value whatsoever either at cards, dice, billiards, bowls, shuffle boards, in or about his house, or shall furnish any kind of ardent spirits, is liable to a fine of fourteen dollars, and the loss of license, for one year; for a second offence of a similar kind, a fine of twenty eight dollars, and to be forever incapable of being a public house keeper in this State.

Intoxication—exposes any person convicted of it to a fine of sixty-seven cents.

Drinking and tipping in taverns on Sunday—punishable with a fine of one shilling and six pence.

A tavern keeper countenancing drinking and tipping, in his house, on Sunday, forfeits ten shillings for each offence.

Doing any work, except the works of necessity and mercy, or shall practice any unlawful game, hunting, shooting, sport or diversion, exposes himself to a fine of four dollars, for every offence.

Any person of the age of sixteen years or upwards, who shall profanely curse or swear, by the name of God, Christ Jesus, or the Holy Ghost; on being convicted shall pay the sum of sixty-seven cents, for every offence.

Any person who shall curse or swear, by any other name or thing, on being convicted shall forfeit and pay forty-seven cents.

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 if any person or persons, shall hereafter, set up or expose to be played at for money or any other valuable thing, any E. O. table, Faro Bank, or any other game or device, with cards or dice, or any other game of address or hazard, in any way or manner whatever, every such person or persons so offending, upon conviction thereof in the court of Quarter Sessions of the county wherein the offence is committed shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of said county, for any term not exceeding one year, and shall pay a fine to the Commonwealth not exceeding 500 dollars, at the discretion of the court.

Approved 18th March 1816.

From the Montreal Herald.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

A gentleman of undoubted veracity, recently arrived in this city from Kingston, Upper Canada, has brought us the account of a murder, marked by circumstances of peculiar atrocity, said to have been inserted in an Ogdensburgh paper, and of which the particulars are as follows.

A young merchant (whose name and nation had escaped the memory of our informant) who had been travelling in the country for purchasing flour, and had in his possession a considerable sum of money put up for the night at an Inn.

Some time after an aged mendicant entered and besought the landlord to grant him lodging. The landlord at first refused, but the Merchant offering to defray the expenses of the old man's supper and bed, acquiesced—Bed time being come the two travellers were conducted to chambers separated only by a thin partition, and soon fell asleep. In the middle of the night the old man was awakened by a noise proceeding from the adjoining room, and apparently occasioned by a difficulty in breathing and struggling. He rose softly and crept cautiously to a crack in the partition from which a stream of light issued and beheld with horror the landlord cutting the young man's throat, and his wife deliberately receiving the blood in a kettle! Trembling for his own life, he returned to bed, placed himself in a careless and relaxed attitude of sleep, and summoning all his fortitude to maintain command of countenance, awaited the visit which he had no doubt would be made him. He was not deceived—they entered his room, bending over his bed, carefully examined his features—but the wife whispering in a low tone, "he is certainly asleep he has not heard it,"—they withdrew. The next morning the old man with an air of studied ignorance of the preceding night's transaction, inquired of the landlord, whether the merchant had, according to promise paid for his bed and supper, and expressing a wish to return him thanks for his liberality, asked whether he was yet arisen. The landlord replied that he had sometime before departed and had satisfied him for every thing. The old man instantly repaired to a magistrate—disclosed what he had witnessed—accompanied by the police returned to the Inn—seized the murderer and his accomplice, and proceeded to examine the chamber of the deceased. It was locked but the landlord refusing the key, the door was burst open; and the unhappy victim found with his throat cut from ear to ear. The offenders were immediately committed to prison to await that punishment which so diabolical a violation of law human and divine, and such a