

...tive establishment of guilt, as the first in every public prosecution. To measures of such a character, thus adopted and sedulously pursued, he further commanded to say that the Government of the United States, acting within the pale of its constitutional powers, would always be ready to superadd any others, that experience may prove to be necessary for attaining the desirable end in view.

But on examining the provisions of the above mentioned treaties, it has appeared to the President that their essential articles are of a character not adapted to the circumstances or to the institutions of the United States.

The powers agreed to be given to the ships of war of either party—to search, capture and carry into port for adjudication, the merchant vessels of the other—however qualified, are connected with the establishment, by each treaty, of two Mixed Courts, one of which is to have its seat in the Colonial Possessions of the parties respectively. The institution of such tribunals is necessarily regarded as fundamental to the whole arrangement; whilst their peculiar structure is doubtless intended, and would seem to be indispensable towards imparting to it a just reciprocity. But to this part of the system the United States, having no Colonies on the Coast of Africa, in the West Indies or elsewhere, cannot it is said, give effect.

Moreover the powers of Government in the United States, whilst they can only be exercised within the limits, are also subject to the restrictions of the Federal Constitution. By the latter instrument, all judicial power is to be vested in a Supreme Court; and in such other inferior courts as congress may, from time to time ordain and establish. It further provides, that the judges of these courts shall hold their offices during good behavior, and be removable on impeachment and conviction of crimes and misdemeanors. These are serious doubts, Mr. Rush observes, whether obeying the spirit of these injunctions, the government of the United States would be competent to appear as a party to the institution of a court for carrying into execution their penal statutes in places out of their own territory; a court consisting partly of judges not liable to impeachment under the authority of the United States, and deciding upon their statutes without appeal.

Again: obstacle would exist, he adds towards giving validity to the disposal of the Negroes found on board the Slave-trading Vessels condemned by the sentence of the Mixed Courts. If they should be delivered over to the Government of the United States, as free men, they should not except by their own consent, be employed as servants or free laborers. The condition of Negroes and other people of color in the United States, being regulated by the municipal laws of the separate States the government of the former could neither guarantee their liberty in the States where they could only be received as Slaves, nor controul them in the States where they would be recognised as free.

These Mr. Rush states, are some of the principal reasons which arrest the assent of the President to the very frank and friendly overture contained in Lord Castlereagh's communication. Having their foundation in Constitutional Impediments, the Government of his Britannic Majesty would know how to appreciate their force. It would be seen, how compatible they are with the most earnest wishes on the part of the United States, that the measures concerted by these Treaties may bring about a total downfall of the traffic in human blood; and with their determination to co-operate, to the utmost extent of their constitutional power, towards this great consummation, so imperiously due, at the hands of all nations, to the past wrongs and sufferings of Africa.

ENGLAND.

Extract of a private letter.

Paris, July 9—Those who are anxious to see great events, and who are already tired of peace need, only exercise a little patience, and they will be gratified. They ought in conscience to allow the world time to breathe, were it only to afford them leisure to reflect upon what shall be the cause of the next war.

It is very possible that the nations of Europe will remain friends for a few years although the numerous armies which they keep on foot, seem to indicate that they do not entirely confide in each other; but the excessive ambition of the United States and the progress of the insurgents of South America against the Spaniards will in a short time give employment to England. The United States seem determined to try to what extent England will endure their insolence, and it is possible that it will end in hostilities, whatever precautions the British government may take to avoid them.

If America has made rapid progress in riches and population; her ambition has increased with still greater rapidity. She wished to rival England in manufactures,

and during the war sacrificed immense sums to that project, but in the first moment of peace, nine out of ten, of their manufactories, were ruined; and that country where they pay scarcely any taxes, where there is ten times more land than can be cultivated, where they boast of the most unlimited liberty, is nevertheless reduced to such a state of distress that nothing like it is seen in the most miserable countries of Europe. This is a singular phenomenon, but the spirit of ambition which animates the people, renders them under these circumstances, doubly eager for aggrandisement; and in short, so confident that they will bring themselves into difficulties with England. The delay which the cession of the Floridas by Spain meets with, and the bill which has just passed in the parliament of Great Britain to deter Englishmen from giving aid to the Spanish insurgents, are proofs that England has interposed to prevent the ratification of the bargain. This will soon be apparent; and the United States will take possession, probably by force, of a country which Spain is not able to defend, and which England will not be able to retake, should it once be in the hands of the Americans.

Spain has her frontier uncovered on the side of America; the latter will justify her aggressions with the sophisms she is accustomed to employ, whenever she wishes to attack any of the savage tribes. The murder of Arbuthnot and Ambrister was only a trial which the Americans wished to make of the patience and forbearance of England; the experiment succeeded in a manner that must flatter American vanity; but it kindles the indignation of every good Englishman; and renders him impatient to give the Americans a lesson of humanity, modesty and moderation.

England has at length put her treasury in some kind of order; it is indeed a bad order; but it is no longer disorder as has been asserted; she can therefore speak more boldly than she could six months ago, and her internal state is such as should induce her more than ever to undertake a foreign war.

Not having found plenty on the return of peace, the people have shown themselves dissatisfied, and for the first time, have conceived the idea that war is better than peace. We speak of the people, not of those individuals who see further and who know that a new war will be destructive of the funding-system; but the people who only see the immediate effect, that is to say, universal employment desire a war. It employs, say they, a great number of soldiers and sailors, and a number of men three times as great, to supply the wants consequent on war: so that there will be an abundance of work for the rest of the population. I know positively that such are the sentiments of the people, and the calculations which they make, and if we could abstract the final consequences, would not be far wrong.

The ministers have made a trial of their strength, and have found it such, that it will be easy for them, in case of necessity, to re-establish the income-tax. They are in an attitude that enables them to assume a very different language from that which they formerly held. Six months more will show what may be expected; and it is to America that I intreat our politicians to direct their attention instead of losing their time in conjectures concerning what the European powers will do; the latter have no disposition to go to war; and no reasonable motive for so doing.

Price of a Bible in 1274.—In the year 1274, the price of a small Bible, neatly written was 30l of our money. A good Bible may now be had for two or three shillings. It is said that the building of two arches of London bridge cost only twenty five pound, which is five pound less than a copy of the Bible many years afterwards. Of what incalculable value is the art of printing? We see its beneficial effects more widely extended than ever by means of Sunday schools, Bible societies, and Christian Missionaries.

London paper.

Kingston, Canada, Aug. 13.

Last week Commodore Bainbridge, accompanied by several officers of the navy and army of the United States, visited us in the Lady of the Lake; and during the visit they dined with the commissioner of the navy and the officers of the 70th regiment. It affords pleasure to every liberal mind to see the naval and military officers, of the two nations, in time of peace interchanging civilities, and setting their fellow subjects on both sides, an example of polite and friendly intercourse, while their governments maintain the relations of amity and commerce.

TO THE LADIES!

Curious Proclamation.—In 1517, a proclamation was issued by Henry the VIII.—“That women should not meet together to babble and talk, and all husbands should keep their wives in their houses.”

The Patriot.

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

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

Mr. Brindle,

Observing in your paper of the 18th instant, that a ticket was formed in the borough of Bellefonte, on the 16th instant for the different officers to be elected at the ensuing general election; which ticket does not seem to meet with the approbation of the citizens of this end of the County. We have therefore thought proper to bring into the view of our fellow citizens, a ticket, which in our opinion will be more suitable than the former, and would therefore recommend the following persons, viz.

Senator,
JOHN M'MEENS.

Assembly,
Col. Wm. SMYTH.

Commissioner,
MATTHEW ALLISON Esq.

Coroner,
JOHN BAILY
JACOB BOLLINGER.

Auditor,
Wm. KERR Esq.

Should you think proper to insert the above in your paper, you will confer a favour on a number of your fellow citizens.
HAINES TOWNSHIP.
September, 23, 1819.

From the Plough Boy, printed at Albany.
GOOD!

General McClure has established a woolen factory at Bath, Steuben county, and invites the farmers to bring in their wool; engaging that he will afford them cloth fine enough for dandies. He has got Brewster's late invented spinning machine into use, by water power, with which a girl of 10 years old can attend 250 spindles, and spin 104 pounds of wool in a day.—With this machine wool may be spun extremely fine and even; and one hand can perform as much as can be performed by 9 or 10 hand jennies. So much for an American invention. This excellent machine ought generally to be put in operation. It will prove immensely beneficial to this country.

Another cure for the Dysentery.

Take two glasses sweet oil, two glasses W. I. molasses, and two glasses W. I. rum—simmer them together over a fire until it becomes the thickness of honey, so that the oil may not separate from the rest. While on the fire keep it well stirred, and when taken off continue the same until it is cool. Then the patient, if a grown person, should take a spoonful once an hour till he finds the disease abating—then once in two hours, or as the judgment may suggest until cured. Children to take it in like manner in proportion to their ages. The person who hands this for publication, is moved by none other than a human motive. He has experienced cures in his own family, and knows many others of a most desperate kind. It is a simple medicine and not the least injurious to the most delicate constitution. Let those who are afflicted try the experiment—it will do no harm—and probably save life. Let those who may read this, cut it out of the paper and carefully preserve it.
Balt. Pat.

Letters from Madrid dated the 10th inst. mention that Don Louis Onis, the late Spanish envoy in the United States, the negotiator of the Florida Treaty, and expected successor of Casa Irujo, had been arrested in Valladolid, where it will be remembered, he had received orders to stop, on his way from Paris to the capital. Cassa Irujo had been conveyed a prisoner from Avila to the convent of Miraval which we believe, is situated in a secluded spot, not far from Avila.

Three judges, under the immediate superintendence of the king, have been commissioned to investigate the charges brought against both Irujo and Onis.—King Ferdinand seems determined to make an attempt to exculpate himself, at least as far as the public is concerned, from any blame in the Florida transaction.

Letters received from Gibraltar, dated 9th inst. state that an alarming revolution had broken out at Cadiz. The troops had refused to embark for South America. Gen. O'Donnel, the Commander-in-chief was at the head of the insurrection. The troops were on their march for Madrid. Gen Don had received the particulars at Gibraltar, by express from Cadiz.

Captain John Mountford of Boston, says

the Patriot, has been appointed to the command of Fort Mifflin, in the harbor of Philadelphia.

The Kingston Chronicle of the 16th of July, says—“Further accounts have reached us of Lord Cochrane's proceedings. He was still before Calao, and did not seem at all disposed to raise the siege. He had been fortunate enough to capture a Spanish Galleon, having upwards of one million dollars on board bound to Old Spain. The officers taken at Porte Bello were still at the town of Darien, and the men at Panama were still pursuing their various occupations.”

At a meeting of a number of citizens of the state of New-Jersey in the city of Burlington, on the 30th of August 1819, for the purpose of deliberation on the subject lately before Congress, in respect to SLAVERY in states hereafter to be admitted into the Union.

ELIAS BOUDINOT, Esq being appointed Chairman and Wm. NEWBOLD, Secretary. it was

Resolved, That it is desirable a more general meeting should be held, to advise on this important subject, and therefore they invite the attendance of such of their fellow citizens in the state who feel an interest in the same, to convene at the State House, in Trenton, in the 29th of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, there to adopt such measures as may be deemed proper on the occasion.

To cleanse the teeth and improve the breath.

To 4 ounces of fresh prepared lime water, add 1 drachm of Peruvian bark, and wash the teeth with this water in the morning and evening, before breakfast and after supper. It will effectually destroy the tartar on the teeth and remove the offensive smell arising from those that are decayed.

DIED—On Thursday the 2d inst. of a lingering consumption, Mr. George Gange-well, late Editor of the “Carlisle Patriot.”

On Saturday the 11th instant of a lingering and painful disease, Mrs. Elizabeth Poe, consort of James Poe Esq. of Antrim township, Franklin county, at an advanced age.

MEETING OF CONFEREES.

The Conferees from the Counties of Centre, Clearfield, Lycoming, Potter, M'Kean, and Tioga, met at the Court house in the borough of Williamsport, on Wednesday the first day of September inst.

RICHARD HAYS, was chosen Chairman, and PATRICK CAMBRIDGE, Secretary.

Resolved, unanimously, that Col. JOHN M'MEENS, of the County of Lycoming, be recommended to the Electors of this Senatorial district, as a proper person to be supported as Senator, at the ensuing General Election.

Resolved, That the proceedings, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the Newspapers in the Senatorial district.

RICHARD HAYS, Chairman.

P. CAMBRIDGE, Secretary.

Democratic Republican Meeting.

At a meeting of Delegates held at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte on Thursday the 16th inst. for the purpose of forming a ticket to be supported at the ensuing General Election, by the citizens of Centre & Clearfield counties, agreeably to previous notice,

JAMES FORSTER, esq. was chosen chairman, and THOMAS WADDLE, secretary.

When the following persons were unanimously agreed upon to be supported at the Ensuing Election, viz.

Senator,
JOHN M'MEENS.

Assembly,
PATRICK CAMBRIDGE.

Coroner,
JAMES M'GEE,
JOSEPH UPDEGRAFF.

Commissioner,
JAMES FORSTER.

Auditor,
WILLIAM KERR.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and secretary, and published in the Bellefonte Patriot, and continued until the election.

JAMES FORSTER, Chairman.
Thos. WADDLE, Secretary.