

From the National Advocate.

Domestic Economy.—There are moments when serious reflection is a luxury—when the gay and elastic spirits, the sportive fancy, the lively and exuberant imagination, delights to dwell on pensive subjects—when the eye pierces the mind and the soul holds communion with the heart: then the frail tenure of existence, the helpless condition, the dependent state of man, are seen and felt—then the monarch, the leader, and all those “dressed in brief authority,” shrink into equal stations, and are sensible that affliction and death reaches alike the sovereign and the peasant.—Whenever such feelings steal o’er my mind, I do not wish to check them: they “come like shadows,” and leave a soft yet melancholy trace behind, which tempers that lively disposition which should be judiciously controlled, not effectually destroyed. Under the influence of such sober feelings, I was seated at my window last Sunday and contemplated the concourse of people which in every direction, was passing to the several places of religious worship, as the bells, “their iron tongues and brazen mouths,” called them to the fulfillment of their sacred duty. What a noble and illustrious institution is that of Sabbath! Millions of beings scattered over the globe; shunning, at the same moment, the allurements of pleasure, the avidity of gain, the habit of labor, and uniting in returning thanks to the Disposer of all good for his manifold blessings, and his paternal protection. On this day, man disincumbers himself of care: all temporal concerns are forgotten—all vexatious crosses are no longer remembered: his wearied limbs find repose, and all is sunshine around him. He who does not, at proper times commune with his God, loses a great temporal luxury and hazards his eternal happiness. You may be free in your religious opinions, indifferent as to the strict performance of its duties—you may philosophize on its mysteries, and coldly comply for form sake, with what morality requires: but there is more than form or fashion, or sentiment which God requires of his creatures; and there are times when the most free and indifferent calls upon him for protection and support. We may partly judge, from common relations in life, how pleasing it is to be sincerely and truly pious in our orisons. We hail the friend who has served us with gratitude—we gaze upon our companion in life with affection—we feel towards children and relations the sentiments of love and kindness: but how strongly combined should all these feelings be when addressing the fountain of life—the disposer of good—the merciful, indulgent and omnipotent God. Not with the shouts of fanaticism, or the fretful menaces of temporal authority—not as dealing damnation to one sect and blessings to others—not as crushing one portion of his creation and elevating another: but as a just and righteous God whom you fear to offend—whom you approach with the confidence of a pure heart—whom you call upon for salvation and blessings with that freedom which arises from an unswayed conscience. This is indeed a luxury; and those in the gay throng, who think only of dress fashion, and of folly instead of encouraging and maturing pious reflections, while in a place of worship, loses sight of the great object and end of religion. There is nothing in religion which is repulsive to human nature; it is alike foreign from the gloomy air of the monastery or the fastidious injunctions of the bigot: religion is ever cheerful in its purity, and there is nothing appalling in its sacred character. Should we not then encourage it? Should we wait until the hour of tribulation arrives? should we forget our God until affliction warns us of our helpless condition?—No.—In our prosperity, let us be grateful—in our adversity, resigned: gratefully receiving the good and ill with which our lives are chequered. These sentiments were awakened by the sight of a crowded population hastening to church on Sunday. I followed in imagination, the various sects, having one object in view—I listened to the prayer of the pious prelate—I dwelt with pleasure on the discourse of the able Theologian—I saw the Priest heave high in air and marked the curling smoke of Frankincense hovering over the altar: the full swell of the deep toned organ, reverberating through the petted roof, burst on the ear—the hymn of the choristers floated through the aisles, and even the angels and cherubims joined their voices in sacred harmony of praise and devotion, while, with one voice, the multitude cried aloud, “Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name.”

HOWARD.

From the Western Spy.

About the year 1799 or 8 the price of wheat rose from 75 cents to a dollar, or a little over. It was then that the farmers, for the first time after the revolution, began to grow rich. They poured in their produce to market, and enlarged their calculations to raise more. Still the price of produce continued to increase. But no

sooner did they find a little money in their pockets, than most of them began to despise their substantial homemade coats, manufactured by their wives and families, the tow cloths, the linnens and the flannels, &c. made under their own roofs. They must have your nice sleek and glossy superfine broadcloths for themselves and sons, and the like quality of calicoes, chintzes, muslins, silks &c. for their wives and daughters. The poor vied with the rich in expensive dressing. For said one of them to me, I think my family is as good as Squire—’s or Col.—’s and I don’t know why I an’t myself; so I’ll dress as well as they: I must or be nothing tho’ on. We are in a free country; and I work as hard as they. People thus bedizened and tricked out in gewgaws, as was natural enough, despised likewise their old fashioned and homely dwellings which had given them shelter in the days of their poverty tho’ greatest independence. In this too the poor and middling sort vied with squires and judges, and colonels, and generals, and for ought I know, with the governors too. Most people now become embarrassed by the building of fine houses and expensive living; but the sudden and to many, unexpected fall in the prices of produce brought on the crisis. Wheat fell from two dollars and a half to one and a quarter; many were ruined by it, and many more were obliged to borrow in order to gain some relief from the difficulties into which their own miserable extravagance had placed them. But from whence could money be obtained to supply such universal want? The banks were the chief reliance. The banks, which, which had till then been no more than temporary aids to commerce, and were to appearance honestly fulfilling every purpose for which they had been created, become the puddles in which the Farmers and Mechanics were to wash away their pecuniary sins; accordingly the capitals of many of the old banks were enlarged, and the paper vastly increased in quantity. New banks were erected with popular names; as Farmers’ bank, Mechanic’s bank, Farmers and Mechanics bank &c. But all would not do, for it was soon evident that no money man would lend money while he could lay it out to greater advantage in another way; usury was the consequence and few of the borrowers found any other relief than a short delay of their ruin.

LAUNCELOT WRONGHEAD.

Some persons appear to be delighted at the prospect of the success of the band of adventurers who have gone over into the Province of Texas in hostile array; considering them as pioneers to the Gold and Silver mines of Mexico. Were this to be the certain result of their enterprise, it would not recommend it to our favor.—There is within the present limits of the United States soil to produce all the means of subsistence and clothing; and in our hills and mountains are enough for making all the implements of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. We want not the mines of Mexico. We had much rather purchase their products, with the fruits of the more gainful and less laborious occupations of our people, and by this intercourse afford new employment to our navigation. As for territory we have enough, if not to spare in that direction; and we believe it would be fortunate for us if an impassible barrier could be erected on the line of demarcation established by the Treaty recently concluded (we wish we could say ratified) with Spain.

Nat Int.

A Dublin paper of July last contains a speech of Mr. Coppinger on Catholic emancipation, at a late general aggregate meeting in Ireland, wherein he says:—“Will the enemies of conciliation never reflect on the mischievous consequences of perpetuating religious discord and disunion? Will they still persevere in outraging the feelings of a brave and gallant people? Will they never learn to cultivate peace and harmony? Do they want an example of the blessings of toleration? Let them look at America—that highly spirited and enlightened nation; renowned in arts, arms and commerce; whose fame is spread in every quarter of the globe; whose hospitable shores, ever ready to receive the persecuted and oppressed, afford a sure asylum to the ill fated victims of despotism! let them look at America, and say, to what is her present greatness and renown to be attributed, but to the happy constitution which she enjoys; a constitution which, instead of making religion serve as a pretext for prosecution; instead of upholding revolting tests and declarations, grants unbounded liberty of conscience to all, and knows no other distinctions but those which merit and patriotism ensure.”

President Boyer of Hayti, has presented 500*l*. sterling to the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Such an example of munificence in a son of Africa deserves the imitation of Princes in more favored nations.

# The Patriot.

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

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16.

## OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS OF CENTRE COUNTY.

|                      |      |
|----------------------|------|
| <i>Senator,</i>      |      |
| John M’Meens         | 828  |
| William Wilson       | 403  |
| <i>Assembly,</i>     |      |
| William Smyth        | 549  |
| Patrick Cambridge    | 510  |
| John Patton          | 163  |
| <i>Coroner,</i>      |      |
| James M’Gee          | 591  |
| Joseph Updegraff     | 450  |
| Jacob Bollinger      | 393  |
| John Bailey          | 251  |
| <i>Commissioner,</i> |      |
| Matthew Allison      | 699  |
| James Foster         | 494  |
| <i>Auditor,</i>      |      |
| William Kerr         | 1045 |

## CLEARFIELD COUNTY

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| <i>Senator,</i>      |     |
| John M’Meens         | 65  |
| William Wilson       | 103 |
| <i>Assembly,</i>     |     |
| William Smyth        | 121 |
| Patrick Cambridge    | 42  |
| John Patton          | 3   |
| <i>Coroner,</i>      |     |
| James M’Gee          | 45  |
| Joseph Updegraff     | 102 |
| Jacob Bollinger      | 03  |
| John Bailey          | 16  |
| <i>Commissioner,</i> |     |
| G. Bell,             | 72  |
| Alexander Reed       | 65  |
| William Cree,        | 34  |
| <i>Auditor,</i>      |     |
| Libeous Luther       | 109 |

The following are the returns for Senator, so far as received, from Lycoming county.

|               |         |        |
|---------------|---------|--------|
|               | M’Meens | Wilson |
| Muncy,        | 206     | 234    |
| Williamsport, | 205     | 281    |
| Jersey Shore, | 158     | 180    |
| Dunnburg,     | 65      | 66     |
|               | 634     | 761    |

### Appointment by the Governor.

Lansing Wetmore, Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, and Clerk of the several courts in the county of Warren, lately organized for judicial purposes.

The President of the United States has returned to the seat of government, from his farm in Virginia. The heads of departments are to assemble about the 25th of October.

*Military Bounty Lands.*—An agent who advertises to transact business relative to lands in the states of Illinois and Missouri, gives the following information, which may possibly be interesting to some of our readers, viz.

“Deeds for lands in Illinois must be recorded within twelve months, and in the Missouri within three months after execution in the counties where the lands lie.

“Lands upon which the taxes are not paid, prior to the first of October in the Illinois, are subject to treble taxes and sale. Those in Missouri, if not paid by the first of November, are liable to be sold.”

*From Spain—The Latest.*—By the arrival of the Fanny, we have accounts from Cadiz to the 28th August, at which time it was not known that the Florida Treaty was ratified by the king Ferdinand. The six months allowed for its ratification by the Spanish government, it will be recollected, expired on the 26th August. It was very sickly at Cadiz, when the Fanny sailed.

Phil. Gaz.

Letters from Cadiz, dated 28th August, represent, that the yellow fever had broken out at Islay, a large town, about 8 miles from Cadiz, and that apprehensions were entertained of its reaching Cadiz.—The inhabitants were generally removing, and all business was at a stand. Numerous bodies of troops were in the neighborhood of Cadiz, and it was supposed they would be embarked from some other point. Nothing is said of the treaty in these letters.

Other letters from Cadiz state, that the merchants of that place were debarred making shipments in American vessels on account of the uncertainty of the treaty being ratified.

It is said that brevet major general E. W. Ripley has tendered to the government the resignation of his commission of a brigadier general in the army of the United

States, with the intention of devoting his attention to civil pursuits. Nat. Intel.

The Steam Ship Savannah, on her passage from Liverpool to St. Petersburg, passed Elsinour August 13.

It is reported says the Boston Palladium, that a duel was fought between a lieutenant of the navy and a lieutenant of marines, in which one was killed, or badly wounded and the other unhurt.

We learn from Springfield, Clarke county, (Ohio) that a Silver Mine, has been discovered in the neighborhood of Mechanicsburg, in that state. The proprietor is said to be a poor man, and made the discovery by digging a well on his premises. The ore is represented as pure, and the quantity great.

In the ship Ann, Crocker, which sailed this forenoon for Liverpool, went one hundred passengers, all foreigners, who had recently emigrated to this country, but unable to find employment, are returning to their native homes.

Sailed the ship Hector, Gillender, for Liverpool, in her went passengers, Mr. Wm. Cobbet and family. N. Y. paper.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in Chillicothe Ohio, to his friend in Baltimore dated September 17, 1819.

“DEAR SIR.—The law of this state against the United States Bank, in this town, was carried into strict execution to day. A person deputized by the auditor entered the branch and demanded the tax of fifty thousand dollars—which sum being refused he proceeded to the vault, and swept all that could be found, and had it taken off and deposited in the Bank of Chillicothe. The Circuit Court which had been sitting and adjourned last evening, had granted an injunction. The Branch Bank, it is probable, will be shut up for a time.”

The officer who executed the law of the state of Ohio on the Branch Bank, took from its vaults 20,000 dollars in specie, and 80,000 dollars in notes. Finding that he had carried away more than was required by the law under which he acted, he returned to the bank and tendered the surplus, which was refused. The bank immediately served upon him a writ of injunction to stay waste, that is, that the money should not be disposed of so that the branch, in case of recovery at law, could not be remunerated.

We understand that the whole of the circumstances of this extraordinary proceeding have been laid before the President of the United States. Phil. Gaz.

### DARING ROBBERY.

A robbery of the most daring nature was committed on Sunday last in Bedford county. A M’Farland a merchant of Pittsburg on his road to Philadelphia, was stopped by David Lewis, the celebrated counterfeiter, and two other villains, and robbed of \$1500. They took Mr. M’Farland into the woods and detained him from nine o’clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. It is said Lewis’s associates wished to kill M’Farland, but by Lewis’s interference they were prevented. The alarm was immediately raised and several gentlemen went in pursuit and last night the villains were caught at a house about two miles below this town, and this morning sent off under a strong guard for Bedford. Nearly all the money has been given up.

An instance of the daring disposition of Lewis came within our own observation. Last night, while surrounded by a number of persons, he by some means got a loaded pistol which was lying in the room, and unobserved got to the outer door when he called aloud and sprang off. The house was quickly cleared, and he was caught.—He snapped his pistol in the face of his pursuers, and when caught and overpowered he cocked and snapped again. Very fortunately the pistol missed fire.

Juniata Gaz.

*Wonderful story.*—The following extract of a letter is copied from the Quebec Gazette of the 23d of Sept. The same contains an advertisement, stating, that the two extraordinary eggs (mentioned in the letter) had been brought to Quebec, and were to be exhibited at the Union Hotel on the following day from 10 o’clock until 4. Price of admission, half a dollar.

### WONDERFUL EGGS.

Extract of a letter from River Ouelle, dated 18th Sept.

In the afternoon of the 12th of August last, a young girl, 11 years old, named Marie Danjou, being employed in feeding the poultry belonging to Henry Boucher, of the parish of River Ouelle, with whom she lives, noticed the Cock ill treating one of the hens, and gave him a kick, having at the same time in her hand a stick to keep him off. At this moment another of the hens (which she calls Huppe for each of them has a name), seemed to take part with the Cock, flew furiously on the back of the