

Bellefonte Patriot.

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CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is *two dollars* 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.—Rate or figure work double those rates.

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Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

The British Queen.—With what is published in the present sheet, as to the testimony against the queen, we propose to conclude our notices of it, unless indeed something of a more particular nature than any thing which we have yet seen, should reach us.—Enough of disgusting matter has been presented, and there is a singular sameness in the different stories of the witnesses; yet the whole leaves the question of positive guilt a supposition, admitting (generally and as far as possible) that what is said to be true, is true. We cannot consent any further to become the agents of spreading this moral pestilence before the people; and the king of England has much to answer for in the course which he has pursued against his wife—who, if she is all that is said and insinuated to be, is yet pure and unsullied, compared with himself. He at this time, has the marchioness of Hartford under his roof with her husband also who witnesses the visits of royalty without a blush, for he enjoys a fat office—*that of chamberlain*, whose duty it is to suppress vice and immorality, with a salary of \$25,000 a year, and it is not long since the earl of Yarmouth caught the king and his wife in such a situation that he fell upon his majesty and beat him severely, blacking both his eyes with the dexterity of a Menozza. But the history of the king is one of greater debauchery than has yet been written. It is intimated that the queen's counsel may defend her by condemning the king—*if so we shall have the most disgusting tale that ever was told, with proof of its truth undoubted.*

The ministers of the king and the attorney general, their agent, have attempted to prove too much. If a thousand witnesses *aired* as those against the queen are known to be, were to testify to the facts insinuated in his speech when the latter opened the case, nature and common sense would say that the testimony was false. If less had been attempted, more might have been accomplished. Besides, facts are developing in relation to the principal witnesses against her, which, to our minds, conclusively prove that the story has been written out for them by some person interested in disgracing her: they recollect day and date of the most minute things calculated to injure her character, and yet such things were so common (according to their accounts) that it was possible such miserable creatures would have noted them. Majocchi, a stable boy, one of the lowest of the Italian populace effects to have kept a memorandum of daily transactions, though by his own con-

fession he can hardly write! So it is with the rest, especially Louisa Dumont, whose great delicacy caused her to run away, lest she might witness something which it seems happened in the queen's household every night, and oftentimes in the day! But we shall soon see the proper light in which these witnesses ought to stand. The counsel for the queen are men of honor and they feel satisfied in an ability to defeat the conspiracy against her.

The queen's manners may be singular, but situated as she has been, great allowances must be made for her; and the perjury which has been brought to bear against her is even more disgusting than the crimes with which she is charged. She is evidently a persecuted woman; for which it was proved that Sir John and lady Douglas, in 1806, swore falsely against her, Sir John was not censured for it, and permitted to retain his rank of major-general in the army, as well as to keep his situation in the household of one of the royal dukes.*

But in these things we see new reasons to hate monarchy and cleave to our republican institutions, and so far it is well that such matters are made known. It has cost us much labour to give the abstracts to which we have presented of the testimony; and though we conclude that the queen is not a *Diana*, we feel satisfied that there is a foul conspiracy against her; believing that many things charged are probably true, as to her familiarity with Bergami, such as leaning on his arm; but her condemnation to her servants generally, may be palliated by a knowledge of the manners of the country in which she lived, and her own forlorn persecuted condition; every where surrounded by spies, and always obstructed by the agents and ministers of her husband, at foreign courts.—But yet she might have remained abroad and did what she pleased with 50,000 a year. Her great offence is that she returned to England.

Niles's Register.

* Lord Castlereagh in the house of commons declared that lady Douglas was perjured; yet soon after she received a pension for her services in this very perjured affair!

Pennsylvania Legislature.

IN SENATE.

Executive Appointments.—In the Senate of Pennsylvania on the 13th inst. Mr. Hill laid on the table the following preamble and resolution:

In a representative republican government it is vitally essential to its purity and permanency & also peculiarly satisfactory to the citizens, that all power delegated by the constitution, or by any given law of the legislature, or that may be exercised by any delegate, deputy or agent of the people, or by any officer of the government, should be clearly defined, well understood and strictly adhered to. And whereas some of the powers usually exercised by the governor, in appointing to office, and in removing therefrom, are entirely unknown to the constitution, and unprovided for by law.—And whereas the wide extended patronage exercised by the executive in this commonwealth, has been and continues to be much complained of, as a political evil, by all classes of citizens, and every description of state politicians. And whereas it is be-

lieved, at this day of extended information and political improvement, that justice and policy unite in demanding executive patronage to be restricted to its constitutional limits. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire and ascertain by what authority, or supposed authority the governor has exercised the power of appointing to office the several officers who have been appointed by him, excepting the secretary of the commonwealth, judges of the several courts and justices of the peace; and make a report, particularly designating in each case, whether the appointment was authorized by the constitution, or by a law of the legislature, or whether from the necessity of the case and the common consent of the people; and also showing the constitutional, legal or supposed term of service of each officer, accompanied with the opinion of the committees whether any, and if any, what alteration ought and can constitutionally be made in the appointments to and continuance in any of the offices now in the gift of the governor.

Resolved, That the committee be and they are hereby authorized to call on the governor, secretary of the commonwealth, or attorney general, for any information necessary in the performance of the duties required of them by the foregoing resolution.

Friday Dec. 22.

The following petitions were presented: By Mr. Breck from inhabitants near the city of Philadelphia, complaining of deprivations by gunners, and praying a law to restrain abuses in this respect—referred to Messrs. Breck, Hill, and Piper.

Mr. Eyster from inhabitants of Adams county, stating that Wm. Scott, esq. one of the associate judges of said county, is in his 80th year—and unable at all times to attend to the duties of his office—but that his reduced circumstances in life, require the salary to support him—praying remuneration may be allowed him, for his revolutionary services. Referred to committee on Claims.

Mr. Wallace, from Hardman Philips, B. R. Morgan and others, for aid to complete a road from Warrior Marck, in Huntingdon county, to Philipsburg, in Centre county—referred to standing committee on that subject.

Mr. Willet, from Millin county praying that part of said county may be annexed to Union county—and remonstrating against division of said county. Referred to Willet, Leib, Alter.

Mr. Lieb from the president and directors of the "Academy of Fine Arts," praying for a law to enable them to raise 20,000 dollars by way of lottery. Referred to members from City and County.

REPORTS.

Mr. Dickerson, from committee on claims, unfavorable to the petition of William M'Faden, an old soldier—similar report, on petition of Henry Hamerick, an old soldier.

The bill entitled "An act relative to the Octorara Navigation Company," was read a third time and passed—also, an act to erect the town of Montrose, in Susquehanna county into a borough.

A bill to incorporate the apprentices' Library Company, was read a second time, and passed.

Mr Raguet offered the following resolution:

Whereas the charter of a number of the banks incorporated by this commonwealth, will expire in the years 1824 and 1825; in anticipation of which one application for renewal has already been made, and others may soon be looked for—and whereas it is important, that the views of the legislature upon so momentous a subject, should be made known to the public—Therefore,

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of renewing any or all the charters of the banks, incorporated by law, as they shall severally expire, and that they be instructed to suggest such amendments as may in their opinion, be calculated to promote the public good, if introduced into all such charters, as it may hereafter be advisable to renew.

Messrs. Leib and M'Mullen's resolution for vacating the seats of Messrs. Markley and Barnard, was read a second time, and on the question, to adopt the resolution, the yeas and nays were called for by Messrs. Leib and Davidson, and were as follow:

YEAS.—Messrs. Leib, M'Mullen—2.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allshouse, Alter, Breck, Cadwallader, Conyngnam, Davidson, Eichelberger, Eyster, Fegar Fry, Grosh, Hill, Hubley, Hurst, M'Greens, Piper, Power, Raguet, Sawyer, Smith, Wallace, Willet, Winter, Marks speaker—25.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday Dec. 22.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Connelly from inhabitants of Crawford and Venango counties, praying for an alteration in the line dividing said counties.

Mr. Mann, twelve petitions of similar tenor, from inhabitants of Chester and Lancaster counties, praying for a new county—petitions with an item of unfinished business on the same subject—referred to Messrs. Mann, Kelton, Henderson, Dewart, Roberts Orr, Dunn.

Mr. Sturgeon from inhabitants of Fayette county, praying for a law to erect a house for the support of the poor.

Mr. Uhler, from inhabitants of Lebanon remonstrating against a law to regulate the practice of medicine.

Mr. Hunt, from Chester county, praying for such a law—referred to committee on that subject.

Mr. Wilson Smith, petition from James Herrington of Erie praying for relief—referred to committee on claims.

Mr. Adee, moved to appoint a committee on a petition laid on table 20th inst. from pilots in the river Delaware—referred to members from city and county.

Mr. Roberts from inhabitants of Washington county, for authority to build a poor house—referred to members from Washington.

Mr. Wm. Smyth, from inhabitants of Millin, Centre, and Clearfield, for turnpike road from Bellefonte to Kishacoquillas.

REPORTS.

Mr. Uhler, from committee on that subject, reported a bill for erecting the town Lebanon into a borough.

Mr. Hart, from Committee on that subject reported a bill for removal of seat of Justice, in Bedford county, to Connelville.

Mr. Brackenridge, from Committee on Claims, reported unfavorable on petition of John Weygant and Robert Thompson and favorable on petition of Gapt. Robert Orr, a revolutionary officer.