

The Patriot.

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

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

For the Patriot.

Mr. Brindle,

It is difficult to ascribe a reason, for the neglect of so important a branch of civil policy, as the improvement of inland navigation: it is only to be placed to the frequently inexplicable conduct of mankind, and affords one other example of the innumerable instances, in which advantages important, easy to be obtained, and evident to the greatest capacity, are disregarded for ephemeral and more precarious pursuits. It is to be regretted that in Pennsylvania, the testimony of political discussions and the violence of party spirit, have been pursued with a headlong impetuosity, destructive to the best interests of the community, and regardless of her advantageous situation for inland navigation. The connection of the waters of the Delaware with the Susquehanna, and thence with some of the many navigable waters of the Ohio river, whose streams interlock with those of the Susquehanna, and thence to Lake Erie, and by a short portage to Lake Erie, by an inland navigation, forms a grand and prominent feature in the policy of Pennsylvania. Passing through the territorial centre of the state, increasing its wealth & population, rendering the means of Commercial and Social intercourse more easy, encouraging industry by the increased rewards bestowed on every exertion, insuring the trade and transportation of the foreign articles used on the western waters, and a return of the products of that great empire; and when completed, would by an extensive inland navigation, connect the commercial metropolis of Pennsylvania with the Mississippi and its tributary streams. The completion of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal, will form the first link in this great chain of Western navigation; it will also answer the purpose of commencing the chain of inland navigation connecting the waters of the North-East branch of the Susquehanna and the Genesee river, which empties into Lake Ontario. The source of the Tioga branch of the Susquehanna, and that of the Genesee river, almost interlock; the intermediate space affording a sufficient supply of water to feed a canal, and offering no impracticability of ground to prevent its completion. This object certainly increases in importance, when we contemplate the numerous rivers, that almost peninsula Pennsylvania in every section of the state; the small impediments which prevent them from forming a perfectly safe, natural inland navigation, and the vast extent of country which is watered by the Susquehanna and its numerous branches.

Philadelphia is our only port for foreign commerce, and was, once, the commercial emporium of the United States. To raise that city to its former eminence in the Union, it is necessary not only to concentrate in it the internal trade of Pennsylvania, but that also of the great western empire. This can alone be secured by an extensive inland navigation; affording an increased facility to commercial intercourse, and lessening the costs of transportation, so as to decidedly render it the interest of the mercantile community of the west, to concentrate their trade in Philadelphia. Independent of the advantages to be derived by the citizens of Pennsylvania, from the trade of the western country, this important and useful work, when perfected, will open an immediate and direct water communication to the Delaware, from the numerous branches of the Susquehanna, and will direct the trade of the interior of the state, which is rapidly opening itself a passage to Baltimore, into its proper channel, and confine the advantages arising from it, within the territory of Pennsylvania. That course of policy, which increases the wealth and population of a state, which are synonymous, has been, at every period of time, considered as wise and politic in the rulers of the people. In Pennsylvania the great interest of the people is necessarily and immediately connected with the cultivation of the land—with the greatness and value of its produce. But it is necessary to procure an extensive market, in order to render that produce both as great and valuable as possible; and consequently to establish the most easy and least expensive communication between all the different parts of the country; which can only be done by means of roads and navigable canals. To the farmer and the landholder they afford incalculable advantages, by the facilitation of the conveyance of his produce to the places where it may be disposed of to the greatest advantage; by the increased value of his estate, in consequence of the improvement it receives by the occupier, excited and encouraged by the immediate recompense in his view. Suppose two farms, both equal in soil, climate and the industry of the occupiers; equal in distance from the market

afforded for their produce; one situated on the bank of a navigable river or canal, having a direct communication with the market to which its produce must be carried: the other possessing the common conveyance by land. The produce of the former would be exported 30 per cent cheaper than the latter; or in other words, the first farm would be one third more valuable than the latter.

The Schuylkill and Susquehanna canal challenges the fostering care and attention of the state legislature, as among the first and greatest national objects of the kind; by every consideration which can arise from the propriety of restoring confidence in the completion of such enterprises, animating the exertion of individuals, and encouraging them to embark their capital in those public works, which do the utmost honor to the government, because they are of the greatest advantage to the people.

GOOD LUCK

S & M. Allen have the pleasure to inform Mr. JOHN SHANNAFALT, of Centre County, that one of the tickets he purchased of them, on the 20th of November last, has drawn a prize of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. This public notice is given that it may reach Mr. Shannafalt, as the Messrs. Allens did not take his address.

P. Gaz.

Mr. Markley reported 4 bills—1. An act to establish a 16th Judicial district—2 An act to alter the 2d Judicial district—3 An act to compel the guardians of minor children to give security for the faithful discharge of their duties.

The bill, an act to encourage the destruction of red foxes, crows, and black-birds within the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre and Clearfield, was read a third time and passed.

From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer. Appointments to office.

The old governor seems to have profited somewhat by our friendly advice, two weeks ago, and has made a fine batch of appointments. We take the following list from his paper of yesterday—it will be observed that there are no removals—so that all the offices will be double-manned. This is doubtless intended to strengthen the administration—and need enough there is of it. The head being very weak the members ought to be strong.

Appointments by the Governor.

Adams county.—Wm. McClelland, Jr. Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, and Orphan's Court, Jacob Wintrout, Register and Recorder.

Allegheny.—James R. Butler, Prothonotary. George Cochran, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, Orphan's Court, and Mayors' Court. Wm. B. Foster, Register and Recorder. Thomas Baird, Jr. Clerk of Supreme Court.

Armstrong.—James E. Brown, Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, and Quarter Sessions. David Johnston, Register and Recorder, and Clerk of the Orphan's Court.

Beaver.—John Dickey, Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, and Quarter Sessions. David Johnson, Register and Recorder, and Clerk of the Orphan's Court.

Bradford.—Burr Ridgway, Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, and Orphan's Court. Charles Whitehead, Register and Recorder.

Bucks.—Crispan Blacklan, Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions. Benjamin Field, Register and Recorder. Francis B. Shaw, Clerk of the Orphan's Court.

Butler.—William Campbell, Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, and Orphan's Court. Robert Scott, Register and Recorder.

Cambria.—Cornelius McDonald, Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, Sessions, and Orphan's Court; and Register and Recorder.

Crawford.—Robert B. W. Wood, Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, and Quarter Sessions. Roger Alden, Register, Recorder, and Clerk of Orphan's Court. Daniel Le Fevre, superintendent of State Arsenal at Meadville.

Centre.—John G. Lowrey, Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, and Quarter Sessions. Franklin B. Smith, Register and Recorder, and Clerk of the Orphan's Court.

Erie.—Thomas Wilson, Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, and Orphan's Court, and Register and Recorder.

Franklin.—John Shryock, Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, Orphan's Court and Supreme Court. Joseph Culbertson, Register and Recorder.

Greene.—Wm. T. Hays, Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, and Orphan's Court, and Register and Recorder.

Huntingdon.—John Henderson, Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, and Quarter Sessions. Richard Smith Register

and Recorder, and Clerk of the Orphan's Court.

Indiana.—James McCahan, Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, and Quarter Sessions. James Speer, Register and Recorder and Clerk of Orphan's Court.

Lehigh.—Christian F. Beitel, Prothonotary and Clerk of Oyer and Terminer. Jacob Stein, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, and Orphan's Court. George Marx, Register and Recorder.

Luzerne.—Samuel Maffet Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions and Orphan's Court. Chester Butler, Register and Recorder.

Mercer.—John Findley, Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions and Orphan's Court; and Register and Recorder.

Montgomery.—Frederick Conrad Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions and Orphan's Court.—Jesse Roberts, Register and Recorder.

Northampton.—William Latimore, Prothonotary. Christopher Mixsell, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions and Orphan's Court. Thomas Pomp, Register. George W. Deshler, Recorder.

Northumberland.—Martin Weaver, Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, Sessions, and Orphan's Court. Martin Preisz, Register and Recorder. Peter Lazarus, Clerk of Supreme Court.

Perry.—Henry Miller, Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, Sessions, and Orphan's Court. Abraham Fulweiler, Register and Recorder.

Pike.—Richard Broadhead, Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, and Quarter Sessions. John Brink Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Orphan's Court.

Somerset.—John Wells, Prothonotary, Clerk of the Oyer and Terminer, and Quarter Sessions. John Witt, Register and Recorder, and Clerk of the Orphan's Court.

Susquehanna.—Asa Dimock, Jr. Prothonotary, Clerk of the Oyer and Terminer, and Quarter Sessions. David Post, Register and Recorder, and Clerk of the Orphan's Court.

Tioga.—John Patton Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, and Quarter Sessions. John Norris Register and Recorder, and Clerk of the Orphan's Court.

Union.—Joseph Suttwell, Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, and Quarter Sessions. Peter Hackenberg, Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Orphan's Court.

Venango.—Alexander McCalmont, Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, and Orphan's Court; and Register and Recorder.

Wayne.—Thomas Meredith, Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, and Orphan's Court, and Register and Recorder.

Westmoreland.—Eli Coulter Prothonotary, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions and Orphan's Court. Robert Montgomery, Register and Recorder.

Washington.—Thomas Morgan Prothonotary. Robert Colmery Clerk of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer. Samuel Lyon, Register and Recorder, and Clerk of Orphan's Court.

York.—William Barber, Prothonotary. Jacob Barnitz, Register and Recorder. Robert Hammersly, Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions and Orphan's Court.

New York Feb. 7.

ESQUIMAUX INDIANS.

Since the arrival of captain Hadlock, with those natives, much curiosity has been excited, and many thousand persons have seen them: many of whom have expressed a belief that they had been stolen from the coast. Facts have now been developed that induces a belief, that captain Hadlock has taken these poor creatures from their country, and brought them to a land of strangers, contrary to their inclinations.

The circumstances as related to us are these:

The Rev. Mr. Mortimer, the Moravian minister called to see them, and being acquainted with the language used on the coast of Labrador, he conversed with the man. At first he evinced a great unwillingness to answer any questions; but on the Rev. gentlemen mentioning the name of one of the Moravian Missionaries, he caught hold of Mr. Mortimer's arm, and expressed much surprise. A full development was soon after made to a gentleman of this city. The mayor was applied to who immediately issued an habeus corpus, and the man, woman and child were brought before him. The man stated that he could speak English; and that he had been accustomed to visit, in his canoe, all American and English vessels which touched at that part of the coast where he resided. On captain Hadlock's appearing off the coast, he went off to the vessel; when captain Hadlock detained him, taking his canoe on board. After sailing down the coast for about fifty miles, the captain sent a boat on shore with five men, who brought off the woman and child, that are now with

him, and who are palmed on the public as his wife and child. When they were all on board, he told them that they must go to America; and it they spoke any other word in English than Yes, Yes, he would immediately kill them: that it was from fear they have been kept from speaking English since their arrival. The mayor issued a warrant for the apprehension of Hadlock, who, we understand, states that he came honestly by them, had treated them well, and had given them their choice to follow him or not. He has been committed for trial. The Indians are given in charge of the overseers of the poor.

A book was given to the Esquimaux, printed in his own language, parts of which he translated into English. Com. Adv.

CAPTAIN HADLOCK AND THE INDIANS.

From the New York Gazette.

We have waited upon Captain Hadlock, in the Debtors' prison. We made him acquainted with yesterday's statement, which he denies in toto, and informs us that his attorney, General Bogardus, has been furnished with facts to disprove all the published allegations, as will be made to appear on his trial. Captain Hadlock expressly told us, that the Indians not only came away with him voluntarily, but that he left with their friends 80 dollars in money, and a considerable quantity of provisions, with a promise that he would return them to their homes in June next.

Immediately after the above interview with Captain Hadlock, we visited the Indians at Butler's Hotel near the old Theatre, but they both appeared embarrassed, and did not seem inclined to say any thing to implicate the Captain, evidently avoiding answers to questions tending to criminate him.

Understanding from Mr. Butler, that the Indian had been educated by one of the missionaries; we asked him to write his name, and handed him a pencil and a piece of paper, on which he wrote, in a decent hand and legibly, NIAKTINGITUK. We then asked him to write the name of the squaw, who, he said, was not his wife. He wrote TONNUJAK, and being requested to write the name of her male child, he wrote EKELOAK. He held his pencil well, and the hand writing may be seen at this office. After this, a gentleman present asked him to chalk out the Labrador coast, which he did, including Bell-Isle, which he named, and pointed out the residence of the nation to which he belonged.

Thus, without prejudice, and without any wish to give an improper bias on this subject, we have honestly and faithfully given the particulars which have come to our knowledge.

From an Exeter Paper.

"Yesterday the lord bishop of Lincoln, late bishop of this see, preached his last farewell sermon at our cathedral, from Corinthians, xv. last verse—"Be ye steadfast, immovable," &c.

EPIGRAM.

Not what I do, but what I say,
My brethren, should be noted,
"Be ye immovable," I pray,
While I move off promoted.
But good my lord, this version looks
Like novel variation:
Nay, nay, my friends, shut up your books,
Mine is the true translation.

FROM PORTUGAL.

Extract to the editors dated, Lisbon Nov. 22, 1820.

"As I promised you, I continue to give you an account of what occurs here. Enclosed you will receive a manifest of the governors to the nation, and an account and statement of how the Cortes are to be called. They are to meet on the 6th of January; but we have had so much intriguing and disputing among the governors, that I have little hopes of much good growing out of the revolution. However we shall see what the Cortes will do when they meet. On the 11th instant there was a very serious affair here. Silveira, the vice-president of the government, not being able to carry his intrigues in the council, persuaded the commander of part of the army to assist him by force; the troops were drawn out and the field pieces and muskets loaded; they forced part of the governors to retire, and swore to the Spanish constitution. However, since then, the other governors have succeeded in upsetting all this, and he is dismissed from the government and sent to his home."

To the Editors of the St. Louis Enquirer. United States' Cantonment.

St. Peters, Nov. 7, 1820.

Sir: Being informed in a communication received this day from the Adjutant and Inspector General of the Army, "That a report is said to be going the rounds of the newspapers, that in that part of the army on the Missouri, and the upper Mississippi, the officers are in the habit of cutting off soldiers' ears, and otherwise maiming them," I beg leave to make known to the American people, through the channel of your paper, that no such flagitious acts