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## CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is *two dollars and fifty cents* 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.—None or figure work double those rates.

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Letters addressed to the editor must be

## MILITIA LAW.

The following summary of *that part* of the new Militia Law of most interest to the public we give for the satisfaction of our readers. The divisions to remain as at present established. Each division to consist of two brigades, but a third may be formed by the Major and Brigadier Generals if necessary. Each brigade to contain not less than 200 men, and to consist of not more than twelve nor less than eight companies. Each company to contain not less than 70 nor more than 150 men. Additional companies to be organized by the field officers when necessary.

Captains of companies to cause the militia to be enrolled between the first of April and first Monday of May of 1822, and every subsequent year and to deliver a copy of his roll to the brigade inspector on or before the day of regimental or battalion training.

An adjutant general to be appointed by the governor for three years and removable for neglect of duty, whose salary to be \$300 per annum.

The militia to be officered as follows: To each division a major general and two aids with the rank of major. To each brigade a brigadier general with an aid brigade major and quarter master to rank as captain, and one brigade inspector. To each regiment the present field and staff officers. To each company, one captain, one first and second lieutenant. The brigadier general, brigade inspector and field officers of regiments to be elected on the first Monday of June next, by the enrolled militia. The elections to be held for each battalion and returns made in a similar manner to the returns of the general elections for the several districts of a county.

The brigadier general and field officers to elect the major general for the division on the first Monday of July next. The returns to be made to the brigade inspector of the first brigade of the division.

The commanding officers of the militia to be elected on the third Monday of August next; but if one third of the enrolled militia do not vote, the field officers to appoint; but they may select the persons having the highest number of votes if they think proper. The company officers to appoint the non-commissioned officers.—The companies to be numbered arranged by the field officers of the regiment, and the officers to rank according to the number of their companies,—when their commissions are of the same date, but the oldest in commission to rank highest.

The returns of elections or appointments to be forwarded to the secretary of the commonwealth. Officers to be commissioned till the 3d of August 1828. No person to be a commissioned officer who is not a citizen of the commonwealth, and all officers to reside within the bounds of their commands, except company officers where popular persons cannot be found within the bounds of the company.

The militia to be trained in companies on the first *Tuesday* of May; and in battalions or regiments at the discretion of the field officers, commencing on the second Monday of May, and continuing in the order directed by the brigade inspector on every day of the week but Saturday and Sunday. Minors under the age of 21 years are not obliged to train.

The *scale* for not training are as follows: every field officer \$5—every captain and staff officer \$3—every subaltern officer \$2—and every other person one dollar.

Courts of appeal to be appointed for every battalion by the commanding officer of the regiment to meet on the second Monday of June, the members to be under oath or affirmation. The brigade inspector to collect all fines and to issue warrants for that purpose. A board of field officers to be assembled after the warrants have issued, to grant relief to all persons improperly enrolled, &c. Where officers are not elected in any battalion or regiment, or who when elected, neglect to enroll and train the militia or make proper return, the brigade inspector to collect two dollars from every person, and to issue his warrant for that purpose.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Sir Francis Burdet has received the following sentence:

To be imprisoned in the King's bench Prison for three months, and to pay a fine of two thousand pounds, for an alleged libel on the government Sir Francis was immediately conveyed to the above prison.

We understand that soon after the judgment of the court of King's bench was pronounced upon Sir Francis Burdett, several gentlemen, the most distinguished among the ranks of the opposition in parliament, waited upon the worthy baronet, and requested his permission that a subscription should be proposed to the public for the purpose of thereby raising the sum of 2,000*l.* to pay the fine imposed upon him. The request was accompanied by an assurance that the acquiescence of Sir Francis would be esteemed as a favor by his political friends, who, in proposing such a measure, have no other object in view than to obtain the means of expressing their concurrence in the feelings that prompted him to write the letter which has brought upon him the unfriendly notice of the ministers. We learn that Sir Francis Burdett expressed his gratitude for the proposition, but requested that time may be allowed him to think on the propriety of accepting their offer.

Sir Francis Burdett was followed from Westminster Hall to the king's bench by a great number of persons, who continued cheering him the whole way. On entering the prison the worthy baronet turned round and bowed to the multitude. We are happy to learn that he is comfortably accommodated, occupying the same room which lord Cochrane did. He was visited in the course of the day by a number of

his friends, and seemed very cheerful. Yesterday morning he took a walk for some time on the terrace in front of the marshal's house, and appeared in excellent spirits.

## FRANCE.

Private letters lately received from France represent this country to be in a very unsettled state. The measures pursued by *Louis Le Desire* since his restoration appear not to have been very desirable on the part of his subjects. The men whom he called to his councils, are represented as being selfish, corrupt, and inimical to the people's rights. "France, says one writer is a robust body covered with vermin, that suck its blood and irritate it." Not only have these men imposed arbitrary restrictions upon the press, but, in those cases where individuals have been brought to trial on political charges, the jurymen have been chosen from the very men of the party who were avowedly in opposition to the accused—and the prefects who superintend this department, have been known to give written instructions to their adjuncts, to make their selections with due regard to the will of the monarch. Every challenge of a jurymen is thus rendered illusory; and the judges the mere creatures of the crown, are rewarded with places, and pensions, in proportion to the severity of the sentences which they pronounce in political cases. To administer in France is now to carry on the police for the profit of the government. The liberal party have strong hopes of succeeding in obtaining a majority, at the approaching election of representatives. In that case something may be done to calm the prevailing ferment.

We question, however, whether the French people will rest satisfied with anything short of a complete recognition of their rights; and this, it seems no less evident, is not to be expected at the hands of a man possessing such strong prejudices as are known to influence the present sovereign. He has grown old in his attachments to the "divine rights of kings," and these attachments he will carry with him to the grave. Meanwhile his misrule seems to be preparing France for some new convulsion; the issue of which cannot be doubtful, when it is recollected that the people who have been taught by experience to avoid those shoals, which formerly occasioned their shipwreck, and that the science of governing is not now considered so complex as it formerly was in Europe. "The people observes an intelligent American residing at Paris, are tired of being gulled by men in power, who like the oarsman in a boat look one way and pull another. The time will come, and that probably at no distant period, when it will be impossible for an unpopular ministry to hold its ground, because unpopular measures will find no man bold enough to abet them, in defiance of public opinion. The Press must and will be free; this is the most powerful corrective to injustice."—We need scarcely go any further than France, to look for a reason why the *Holy Alliance* thought it prudent to abandon their hostile intentions as to Spain Portugal and Naples; and so long as the same feeling pervades the French nation, we think the allied sovereigns will not be rash in embarking in a contest, which portends so much danger to their own power.

N. Y. Nat. Adv.

Another violent storm, commencing on Saturday the 25th ult. a most melancholy casualty occurred in the family of Mr. D. Johnson, a respectable farmer of Morris township in this county. His son a lad about 15 years of age, had just returned from hunting, and while carrying his rifle which was left charged across the room to a place of safety, had necessarily to pass close by a weavers loom against, which the trigger of the gun touched, when she went off and shot his sister Sarah, who was engaged in some domestic employment in the same apartment, dead upon the spot! the ball passing through the head at the temples. The deceased was about seventeen years of age, amiable and interesting, and but a moment before was the pride and consolation of her parents in their declining years. But how sad the reverse! which leaves on the mind an irresistible conviction of the awful truth, that "in the midst of life we are in death."

The frequent accidents of this kind are the more astonishing when we think how trifling the precautions necessary to prevent them, and we hope that a knowledge of the above may induce those who keep fire arms in their houses, to additional care in their management. *Examiner.*

Louisiana and Florida. When the great extent of the Florida cession (36,000,000 of acres) is considered and how small was the extent of the French part of St. Domingo and that much of it was uncultivated and uncultivated we must perceive that if a small proportion of the lands be rich and good enough for sugar coffee, and cacao, it must be as beneficial as a large West India Island. The sugar, coffee, and cacao, planters will have abundant land for grass, grain, ground provisions, cattle, hogs, sheep, fuel building, cooperage boats, and all other useful and necessary purposes, on very moderate terms, so as to enable them to work every acre of their good soil. They may join to their sugar estates, plantations of coffee cotton, olives, grape vines, dates, oranges, pine apples, figs and other things which are produced on poorer lands in climates sufficiently warm, and which do not require so many hands as sugar.

It is said that mahogany, and several other woods of the coasts and Islands on and near the Mexican Gulf, particularly the dye woods, and the animal dye, called *cochineal*, are found in Florida, proving the power of its southern climate, and adding to its value to us.

The production of the poppy, and the preparation of opium, and the sweet oil of its seed, may be confidently expected.

The Island of Cuba, distant only one hundred and five miles, is famous for its bees, its wax, and its beautiful, fine and abundant honey. Florida holds forth similar advantages and the production of the myrtle wax.

If any part of our country can support plantations of the cork tree it must be East Florida.—That wood grows in Europe south of Bordeaux.

The value of irrigation, or the watering of grounds, is every way important, but most so in light soils, favored with productive climates. The numerous rivers authorize us to expect great crops from even sandy lands, which can be thus irrigated. The orange and the vine are regularly watered in Portugal and Madeira with great profit.