

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.

DIED—On Monday morning last, at the house of Mr. John Lamb, in Walker township, MARINUS KING LAMB, aged 19 years.

We copy the following from the "Sunbury Inquirer." It so exactly coincides with our own opinion on the subject that we can not forbear giving it an insertion. It is a serious and solemn fact, that the Democratic party has been ruined by such mushroom democrats as William Clark. To what can we attribute the desertion from the ranks of the party of men long devoted to it, but to the preference given in appointments to office of political trimmers!!

From the Sunbury Inquirer.

Mr. Editor—I have read the production of one of your correspondents, as also the extract from the Bellefonte Patriot, thereunto subjoined, published in your paper a few weeks since. The Author one would suppose was a democrat, zealous in the cause, strongly attached to principle and a great stickler for Union. I think his aim is rather in the cause of a certain class of men than of the party; his principle in proportion to his interests; and his desire of union so far as it will preserve his own views, and those of his time-serving friends. One would not suppose either that he was of the lineage of Solomon, for at the same time that he deprecates internal dissension & is loud for unanimity, he is promoting the first and preventing the last—and I dare venture to say that he would be, if he could a greater disturber of the peace of the Democratic family than the writer in the Bellefonte Patriot. The latter merely gives vent to an honest sentiment, but this mushroom democrat advances a doctrine at variance with the principle of true liberty, and at war with every principle that ought to adorn the profession of a virtuous freeman.

I have yet to learn that it is a crime to regret that a democratic Legislature should elect a political weather

cock to the office of State Treasurer in preference to an old and unrelenting democrat. "To speak his thoughts is every freeman's right." It is a privilege guaranteed to us by our constitution, and fare well to the liberties of our country when it is in the least curtailed.—Passive obedience and unqualified submission may well comport with the principles of such men as your Harrisburgh Correspondent; but it is to a freeman a revolting thought that he must yield tacit assent to the acts of the political party to which he belongs right or wrong.

The appointment of apostates to office, by the Democratic party, has been heretofore, too much practised; and while I retain the power of reflection, and of expressing my sentiments I will deplore it.—None more fervently wishes the prosperity and union of the Democratic party than I do; I hesitate not to declare my belief that it was misplaced confidence that prostrated the party, and it will never again rise while political trimmers are preferred to her own uniform and consistent adherents.

The dispute appears to be whether Jacob Holgate ought to have been elected State Treasurer in preference to William Clark. Now no one, who has known those two men since they came into public life, will hesitate for a moment in saying that Mr Holgate ought to have been the man:—that is, if honesty in politics is to be preferred to dishonesty.—It is possible that

Clark may be capable of discharging the duties of the office to which he is elected, but as to political integrity there is no one more grossly deficient than Treasurer Clark; and I would advise your Harrisburgh correspondent, if he wishes to serve the man whose cause he so warmly espouses, to "keep dark" on this subject. The political character of his friend is well known in the Western country; it is therefore worse than nonsense, and savours much of upstart presumption, and a disregard of public opinion to deny facts, much more to attempt a vindication of his conduct. It is notorious that Clark was a quid in 1805, warm active and persecuting; and that in more than one instance he exercised an undue influence to injure the election of Simon Snyder—Your Harrisburgh correspondent, I believe knows that Clark, when he lived in the Western country was often opposed to the Democratic party than he was with it except when he had an office in view. This is in truth the man's character and it is folly to deny it, yet your Harrisburgh friend says that he is not afraid to contrast the political character of Mr Clark with that of Mr. Holgate!!! I suspect that this fellow is one of the "glorious few" that helped to break the back of the party; certain it is that, with his friend Clark, he will assist to keep it prostrate. If it rises with such burdens it is possessed of more strength than I think it is.

I am not afraid to express my belief that the democratic members of the Legislature erred in the election of Mr Clark in preference to Mr. Crane or Mr. Holgate. It is tho' an error of the head and not of the heart, and I flatter myself it will be corrected before the next Governor's Election—

I hope your correspondent, who scans "motives and consequences" with such profundity and "Cogitatio," will act in character, and come out honestly and fairly in favor of mutability.—"Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur, in illis." "Men change with fortune, manners change with climes, Tenets with books, and principles with Times."

I hope he will not complain more of the want of tangible charges. F.

From the New York Gazette.

The bodies of the gentlemen drowned at Durham on Thursday night, in the mail stage, have been recovered: one was Mr. John T. Palmer, about twenty years of age, who had taken passage in the ship Manhattan, for Liverpool on his way to France, to join his family; the other was a Mr. Prentiss, of Boston. The body of the former was found in two hours after the accident, and that of the latter next day.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday afternoon from Albany, informs that the roads are very much cut up, particularly between this and Poughkeepsie. The bridge at Hudson was overthrown, and Doctor Hall, of Lebanon, was drowned in attempting to cross it on horseback. The Hudson is open no further than forty miles up.

From the Franklin Gazette

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED Harrisburg Feb. 27, 1822.— The Senate have passed a bill for the regulation of weights and measures. The judiciary committee have, through their chairman, reported the following supplement to the consolidated one hundred dollar law: SECTION 1. Be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, no stay of execution shall be allowed after judgment obtained where the defendant, and where there is more than one defendant, some one of the defendants is not a freeholder, unless

the defendant or defendants shall enter surety for the payment of the debt, interest and costs, in which case, he, she or they shall be entitled to the same stay of execution to which a freeholder is entitled by the ninth section of the act of the twentieth of March, eighteen hundred and ten, to which this is a supplement. SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That when the defendant is not a freeholder, and execution has issued against him before the time allowed to freeholders has elapsed, and his goods hath been taken in execution, he shall at any time before the sale of his goods be entitled to the usual stay from the time the judgment was rendered, on giving to the justice a bond with sufficient security, to be approved of by the justice, conditioned for the delivery of the property levied on to the constable at the expiration of the stay aforesaid, in as good a situation as at the date of the bond, or in default thereof to pay the amount of the debt, interest and costs.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That no appeal shall be allowed by any alderman or justice of the peace until the party appealing, his or her agent or attorney, shall swear or affirm "that it is not for the purpose of delay that he makes the appeal in this case, but that he verily believes that injustice has been done him, and that he will be compelled to pay more money to or recover less from his opponent than is justly due," which oath or affirmation aforesaid shall be reduced in writing, subscribed by the party and certified by the justice with the appeal."

Pennsylvania Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday March 4, 1822.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Beaumont, that a state road may be laid out from Wilkesbarre to Milton.

Mr. Tarr, remonstrance of sundry stockholders of the Monongahela bank of Brownsville against an extension of the charter of said bank.

Mr. W. Smyth, that commissioners may be appointed to lay out a state road from Bellefonte in Centre County, to Berwick, in Luzerne county.

Mr. Magill a division of Mifflin county.

Mr. Kinney, from the Judges of the Courts, the Grand Jury, county commissioners and members of the bar of Bradford county, that the commencements of the courts of quarter session in the 13th judicial district may be changed from Monday to Tuesday.

Mr. Anderson from sundry inhabitants of Mifflin county, stating that Robert Burns, of said county, has invented a Machine which will supply itself with water from a reservoir to give it motion, and praying that Legislative aid may be granted to enable him to carry his invention into complete effect.—To Holgate, Markie, Negley, Middleswarth, Cassat.

REPORTS.

An act to remedy the defect in selecting Jurors in the county of Union.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. W Smyth in the chair, on the bill—A supplement to the act laying a duty on the retailers of foreign merchandize. It was supported by Mr. Todd, and opposed by Messrs. Lehman, Southerland, Holgate and Broom, upon the ground that it imposes a greater duty on the retailers of the city and county of Philadelphia than the present act.

The first section was negatived, and before a vote was taken the

second, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

APPORTIONMENT AND DISTRICT BILL.

A bill fixing the number of Senators and Representatives, and the districts by which they are elected, was reported in the House of Representatives on Saturday last, and alters the former law considerably, as will appear by the following.

Table with 2 columns: Senatorial Districts and Members. Lists 13 districts and their corresponding member counts.

Table with 2 columns: Representative dis. and Members. Lists 24 representative districts and their corresponding member counts.

The asterisk * denotes a loss in representation, and the dagger † a gain.

From the Baltimore Fed. Rep. Feb. 27. The Pirates.

We are happy to hear from Washington, that government are engaged in preparing an extensive expedition against the pirates, which must go far to sweep the land as well as the seas of them. The Macedonian under the gallant and accomplished captain Biddle, with four smaller vessels, the whole equipment comprehending about two hundred marines, will be ready to sail in about a month with instructions, at once becoming the honor and interest of our country, and dictated by what may continue to be as it has been, the impatience or indifference of the local authorities, which allow the nefarious outcasts shelter, if not unrestricted supplies. In short if the government of Cuba will not or cannot execute its obligations to us and to all other powers, frequenting the neighboring seas, whilst all proper courtesy is observed to those authorities, our executive means to put an end, at any rate, to the merciless cruelties and ravenous plunders perpetrated upon our citizens, which have painfully, and too long, been the occurrences of every day. One of the modes of accomplishing

able stations to our force, in order permanently to watch them, and occasionally to land and cut them off.— These measures will at length not only redeem, but do honor to the American character, and are loudly called for by every dictate of that protection due to commerce and those concerned in it.

From the Boston Palladium, Feb 27.

The winter session of the legislature of this state was terminated on Saturday last.

Bills to incorporate ten manufacturing companies, and to establish five new banks, have been passed. Several of the manufacturing companies we believe have been established for sometime, but not before incorporated. The titles of the bills which have been passed to be enacted have been printed with the proceedings of the legislature; and several of the laws have been published.

The bill for establishing the city of Boston, passed to be enacted as it passed to be engrossed, with an additional provision, that it should be void unless the inhabitants should in town meeting express their approbation of it within twelve days.

From the New York Gazette.

Shortly after coming to anchor at Rio Janeiro, captain Stewart, during a heavy rain, went on shore, and paid his respects to the public authorities, and the next day there was an interchange of salutes. It was not known when the Franklin would proceed round Cape Horn.

There was no political news at Monte Video, and the last accounts from Lima, to September 2, represented all as quiet in that quarter.

Captain Pratt, of the Planter, from Matanzas, informs, that a few days before he left, a piratical schooner, of 30 or 40 tons, two brass pieces, and 15 men, had been surprised and captured three leagues to leeward of that place by troops dispatched for the purpose; the captain and three men killed, and four taken prisoners. She was known to belong to Havana. The pirates were very numerous in the neighborhood of Matanzas, and almost every vessel that arrived or sailed was robbed, and the crews and passengers beaten.

The Louisiana Advertiser of the ninth instant says, "we regret to learn that the night before last, a serious accident befel Mr. Hillson, the comedian, and Mr. Graham, the manager in the Charleston theatre. In attempting to go on board of the steam ship, they both fell from the stage which conducted to the vessel, and the leg of the former and the arm of the latter were fractured."

THE LATE WM. PINKNEY, Esq.

The death of Mr. Pinkney is one of those events for which a nation may well mourn. Of his talents and his services his country was justly proud: for to him could she point as one of her highly gifted children, as her ornament and glory. The abilities displayed by this eminent man were not confined to a single sphere. His commanding eloquence partook of the grandeur of the ancient orators; it swayed the auditor with resistless force, and compelled the universal acknowledgement of its superiority.— As a statesman, none have occupied the station of a foreign minister, at arduous and embarrassing periods, with more credit than Mr. Pinkney. His correspondence is a valuable treasure of the principle and maxims that apply to the external policy of our government. In the senate and the cabinet, he was equally regarded as a wise counsellor and an experienced politician. At the bar his erudition was surprisingly great: it displayed, through the veil of a brilliant and overpowering elocution, an acquaintance with the minute details of a science that exacts ordinarily from its successful votaries the entire devotion of their time and application.

His country has possessed eminent and wise statesmen, learned and acute lawyers, discreet and faithful diplomats, and powerful orators; but there is none now of whom we can say that he has successfully combined all these high characters together; and perhaps we might challenge other countries for a man possessing a genius so various, and withal so finished. Yet it was to his oratory, that rare and difficult art, that he principally owed his fame, and