

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country.

WEDNESDAY, August 14.

We have received several communications; they will be attended to next week.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

Extract from St. Barts, July 8.

A few days ago I had the pleasure to visit one of our United States vessels, the schooner Po-poise, commanded by that excellent officer lieutenant commandant Ramage, whose politeness and urbanity to the numerous persons who visited his vessel are much spoken of as also those of his officers. We had two privateers fitting out in the port at the time for the avowed purposes of cruising and capturing Guineamen to dispose of at this island and elsewhere! One of these vessels some time ago, with another, brought here six hundred and seven of those unfortunate beings! The other is a cruiser belonging to the celebrated Jolly, lately arrived from the United States, where she had been to repair under Dutch colours. She took in all her provisions, water and men in this place, but goes to St. Eustatia to receive her guns on board having previous to her departure for the United States deposited them there. This notorious character is a great favorite with the governor, and I was present when his excellency introduced him to captain Ramage at government house; and I feel confident that the whole plan was premised on the part of the governor, for the purpose of circulating throughout the community here, that this individual with all his sins about him, had been recognised as a proper associate by an American officer! The officers and the greatest part of the crews of those two vessels are Americans, and I hope and trust that they may fall in with captain Ramage, on their return from the coast, as he is well acquainted with the circumstance. This iniquitous trade in the human species will not be kept under, unless a few examples are made by hanging some of our countrymen engaged in it, under the Colombian flag, apparently privateering, but in reality slave-dealing. I forbear for the moment to name these wretches, but it is my intention to do so at some future day. I find the attention of the British government has at length been drawn to the circumstances of the facilities and encouragement afforded in the outfits of slave vessels from St. Barts, St. Eustatia and St. Thomas; and I hope our government will find it to their interest to pay some attention also to the business. The pirate that attacked the schooner American in the entrance of the port and killed the second mate, remains in prison awaiting the pleasure of his Swedish majesty; but as the hurricane months have commenced, and the jail liable to suffer as well as any other building at this season, these desperadoes during some of the awful visitations might escape, to prevent which they should immediately be executed."

Needle Pointers.

From the Sheffield (Eng.) Iris.

It is a fact, perhaps not generally known, that needle-pointers, and all who are employed in grinding upon dry stone, are subject to a serious complaint which has hitherto baffled the skill of the medical profession. Surrounded by an almost impalpable steel and grit dust, they are constantly inhaling it into their lungs, which gives rise to a fatal asthma, that generally terminate the sufferer's career at the early period of from 25 to 35 years of age. It has been stated by a medical gentleman at Redditch, where the principal manufactory of needles in the kingdom is carried on, that during his practice of thirty years, he has scarcely known a solitary instance of one needle-pointer having arrived at the age of forty; sixteen or eighteen years generally producing a new race of needle-pointers. It was from an assiduous attention which Mr. Abraham had paid to the properties of magnetic power, that he was first induced to believe that he could construct an apparatus which would obviate the danger attendant upon needle pointing. The apparatus is what every inventor ought to have in view, extremely cheap and simple in its construction. A screen of canvass divides the room where the pointers are at work, coming directly across the grindstone, and extending from the top of the room to the bottom, and made very close round the tram and the stone. An opening is cut in the canvass, directly over the stone, leaving a space between the face of the stone and the canvass of about an inch and a half, through which the stream of steel and dust is passed off behind the screen, and the current of air pro-

duced by the revolution of the stone prevents it from returning. An arrangement of magnets is fixed between the screen and the workman, which arrests the very fine particles of steel that, in passing off from the stone in an ignited state, frequently rise, from their levity, perpendicularly before the pointer. Without such a guard, these almost imperceptible particles would be inhaled at every inspiration. To render the pointer more secure, Mr. Abraham has invented other magnetical arrangements, to wear round the neck & mouth, which are calculated to arrest every particle of steel that may approach the latter, while the pointer is regulating any part of the machinery in the wheel. The result of Mr. Abraham's humane exertions, not only as they have been employed in alleviating the sufferings of the needle pointers, but as they have tended to diminish the risk of those who, in Sheffield, are engaged in what is called dry grinding. Numerous testimonials have been presented to the Society of Arts; Manufactures and Commerce, from the manufacturers of Redditch and Hathern, as well as from a number of respectable individuals in Sheffield who had witnessed the surprising efficacy of Mr. Abraham's invention. The consequence has been, that the society, after maturely considering the importance of this invention, have awarded their large gold medal to Mr. Abraham, thereby testifying their high approbation of his very ingenious and humane contrivance.

SUMMARY.

The English intelligence of the 23d of June, confirms the previous continuance of peace between Russia and Turkey. A conspiracy against the government, of a character however by no means formidable, has been discovered and suppressed at Lisbon. The distresses in Ireland are worse than heretofore. The Liverpool market for cotton continued stationary: Orleans was at 8 to 11; boweds at 7 1/2 to 9 1/2; sea island at 13 to 2s. There was a fair demand for tobacco; Virginia leaf at 3d. and Kentucky at 2 3-8. By the new commercial laws of England, our vessels will be admitted at Quebec, New Foundland, the ports of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, & those of the West India Islands; and British vessels from the above ports and places will be admissible at all the ports of the United States.

The United States frigate Macedonian arrived at Havana July 21; the same day the United States ship Hornet sailed with a fleet of merchantmen, bound to the northward. The governor and captain general of the island of Cuba and its dependencies died on the 19th of July.

On Thursday last, in the State Prison at Boston, an attempt was made by the convicts at a general insurrection. The workshops were set on fire; and several of the convicts collected, and threatened the officers and proceeded to acts of violence. The alarm bells were rung; the fire was extinguished; the mutinous leader, HULL, was mortally wounded, and order finally restored.

The special court for trying the blacks concerned in the conspiracy at Charleston adjourned on Friday week, having no further business before them. It is believed that they convicted about fifty of the conspirators. F. Gaz.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, Aug. 4. By the arrival of the ship Cortes, captain de Cost, in 39 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 23d of June, and the latter to the 25th. We have only time this evening to make a few extracts.

Rumour with her hundred tongues was as busy as ever relative to the negotiations between Russia and Turkey. Meanwhile, all the accounts from Greece concur in representing the people of that oppressed country, as being now threatened with extermination. Turkey, if released from apprehension of attack on the side of Russia and Austria, will be enabled to direct an overwhelming force against the Greeks, beneath which they must eventually succumb, unless saved by some miraculous interposition of Providence.

M. Tatischev is now said to have left St. Petersburg for Vienna, with the emperor's unqualified acquiescence in the terms of pacification, on which the mediating powers have been so long engaged at Constantinople. The plague is raging with great fury in Algiers.

There has been little or no rain at the Cape of Good Hope for two years. It is repeated that a congress of sovereigns will be held the present season at Florence, but doubted whether either Turkish or Greek representatives will be admitted.

It will be seen that Mr. Canning's bill for the relief of the Roman Cath-

olics has been negatived in the house of lords, by a majority of 42; last year the majority against it was 39 only.

The distresses in Ireland seem rather to increase than otherwise. The papers are filled with accounts of suffering of the most melancholy and afflicting character. The sums subscribed in England for their relief, exceed 90,000 pounds sterling. The king has issued a circular letter to the clergy of the realm, urging them to plead with, and to collect from, their respective congregations, donations to their fellow subjects in Ireland. The accounts of the sufferings of this people, heretofore published, ought not to be ramed with the awful details now before us.

The iron steam boat arrived at Paris on the 11th of June, in 35 hours from London, with a cargo of clover-seed and cast iron. This boat is spoken of in high terms of praise.

The papers contain many confused accounts of the unsettled state of Spain. The royalists are said to be in arms, and in great force in many parts of the kingdom. In the mean time, intelligence from both France and Spain leaves little doubt of the fact of strong military movements on both sides the Pyrenees. Those who believe a regiment of troops cannot shoulder their muskets without a belligerent intention, are getting up a war between the two nations. We know not what may take place; but if the holy alliance have prevented the Czar from marching upon the Mussulmen, they will not allow the French and Spanish Bourbons to come to loggerheads. The liberals, however, say that the royalists of France are preparing to assist the insurgent royalists in Spain. From what we can collect this evening, the internal affairs of Spain are much worse than we have supposed them to be for the last six months.

A London paper of June 23 states that Madrid papers to the 13th had arrived. On the 4th the Cortes were informed by the minister of state of the disturbances of Valencia and Catalonia, and the remonstrances made to the French government on the subject of Spanish emigrants in France plotting against the peace of the country, were communicated. A favorable answer appears to have been returned by the French government.

From the Paris papers it appears that the French government has at length issued orders for Spanish refugees to quit the frontier towns, and proceed into the interior towns.

Of the eight persons tried at Lyons for being concerned in the election riots, only one was convicted. All those arrested at Nantz were acquitted.

The West India and American trade bill, and the navigation bill, were read a third time in the house of lords, and on the 20th passed. The non-importation bill was read a first time the same day.

In the commons, on the 20th, Mr. Wilmot introduced a bill to regulate the trade between Upper and Lower Canada.

A father shot his son, in the neighbourhood of Williamsport, Washington county, a few days ago. It is said that the old man had separated from his wife for some cause, and the son had protected her, which is assigned as the cause of the foul deed being perpetrated. The gun was loaded with old nails. The murderer is confined in jail, and will no doubt meet with the punishment due to the crime.

From the Lancaster Gazette.

DISTRESSING.

An unfortunate circumstance happened on Friday last at the Distillery of Mr. Alexander Patterson, in Rapho township. Mr. Patterson being desirous of deepening the well at his distillery for the purpose of obtaining a more plentiful supply of water, employed John Conoway and William Woods, and with them descended into the well. Mr. Patterson left the well, and the workmen after cleansing out the loose stones and dirt, commenced boring the rock at the bottom; while at work, about eight feet of the lower part of the wall gave way and fell in upon the workmen. This happened about ten o'clock on the morning of Friday. A number of the neighbours immediately collected at the spot, and Joseph Simpson ventured into the well, and upon calling aloud was answered by the two men below who begged assistance. Joseph Simpson immediately commenced filling the bucket with loose stones. James Long went down to assist him but observed it was not safe and made his way out of the well, which he had scarcely effected when the remainder of the wall fell in and buried Simpson about thirty feet deep. The people above immediately commenced removing the mass of earth and stone that covered their unfortunate neighbours, and persevered until ten o'clock at night, when they got so far as to be able to converse with Joseph Simpson; at this time the earth and

loose ground from above caved in upon George Earl, Geo. Keffer, a Mr. Grider and a Mr. Barlow who were engaged in removing the rubbish. Mr. Barlow was instantly killed, the other three were extricated without much difficulty, but considerably bruised. A crib of wood was then formed to sustain the loose earth and stones from caving in again and rendering their work abortive. With great exertions it was completed by three o'clock on Saturday morning, when the labour of removing the rubbish was recommenced with strong hopes of success. About six o'clock the body of Barlow was found, about ten o'clock they reached Simpson, who was very much cut about the head and bruised about the shoulders and greatly exhausted by loss of blood. He is, however, considered out of danger. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, William Woods was discovered standing upright on the bottom of the well, wedged in with the stones that had fallen around and upon him. Conway was dead. Woods says that Conway lived about twelve hours, that he conversed with him until about that time, when poor Conway told him he was gone, that the water was rising upon him and he be drowned. He felt his hand pressing his leg several times after his speech had failed, as if in token that he was still living. When the wall first caved in Conway was sitting in the act of boring, Woods was standing by his side. Woods was much cut and bruised but no bones broken, he is likely to recover. Woods was buried thirty hours, forty-five feet from the surface; under a mass of stone and earth which in caving in the third time filled the well to the top. It is an extraordinary fact that though these men were buried under such a depth of stone and earth they experienced no difficulty in breathing.

DISTRESSING.

On Wednesday last, a lady while in the act of going into the surf to bathe, at Cape May Beach was suddenly seized with convulsions, and was brought to shore by her attendants—a corpse! So melancholy and sudden an event shed a gloom on his, otherwise, arena of gaiety. Phil. Gaz.

On the 18th instant, a young lady, by the name of Betsey Rookfellow, of Montgomery, had her leg so shattered by the discharge of a loaded gun which was snapped without examination, by a careless lad, that it was necessary to take it off just above the ankle.

Funeral Procession.—On Monday the 22nd inst. the ceremony of interring the bones of the brave men that fell at the Minsink battle, in Orange county, during the revolutionary war, took place. The line of procession was preceded by the Cadets from West Point, and extended a mile in length. Major Poppin, who bore a conspicuous part in that battle, now ninety-six years old, walked with the procession, and was one of the pallbearers. The number of persons assembled on this interesting occasion, says the Goshen Patriot, has been variously estimated, but the best founded calculation we have heard, makes out 2000 carriages of all descriptions, averaging five persons each and this is perhaps not too high, for the most of them were two horse waggons, crowded full, some with eight or ten—besides these, there were great numbers on horseback and on foot so that the whole number could not have fallen much short of twelve thousand.

ANOTHER HORRID PIRACY.

Captain Fitz, of the schooner Olive, arrived at this port from the Bahamas, informs, that about the middle of June, the wreckers had fallen in with a ship ashore to windward of Rumkey, THE CREW OF WHICH HAD BEEN CUT TO PIECES, AND WERE FOUND HANGING IN THE RIGGING! The wreckers had also picked up a brig at sea near the same place, entirely deserted—supposed to have been robbed by the pirates. The next gang of pirates who may be condemned to be executed in this country for their fiend-like cruelties, we presume will not be pardoned.—Com Adv.

LIFE PRESERVING DRESS.

We were among the number who yesterday witnessed at Kip's Bay, the exhibition of the life preserving dress, or cork jacket improved. The inventor, with one of these dresses on, threw himself into the river, followed by old Brom, the Ventriloquist and Ballancer, where they remained for nearly an hour, in the presence of a large number of spectators, performing various feats, such as loading and firing a gun, and ballancing a sword on the forehead and tip of the nose. The exhibition fully satisfied those who saw it, and the dress is capable of sustaining a man in an upright po-

sition in the water, with his head about two feet above the surface, and in perfect use of all his limbs, as long as nature will hold out.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

There is now exhibiting on a sheet of water in London a new method of propelling vessels of every description which entirely supersedes the use of the paddle-wheels used in the present construction of steam vessels, and renders them as free from external incumbrance as the most convenient sailing packet.

From the Franklin Gazette.

Dr. Franklin.

The following is the conclusion of a will made by Dr. Franklin as early as the year 1757, on the eve of sailing to England: It has, we believe, never been before in print, and is now published as an additional proof of the pure sentiments and virtuous principles of that truly great man:

And now humbly returning sincere thanks to God for producing me into being, and conducting me hitherto through life so happily, so freely from sickness, pain and trouble, and with such a competency of this world's goods as might make a reasonable mind easy; that he was pleased to give me such a mind, with moderate passions, or so much of his gracious assistance in governing them, and to free it early from ambition, avarice and superstition, common causes of much uneasiness to men; that he gave me to live so long in a land of liberty, with a people that I love, and raised me, though a stranger, so many friends among them; bestowing on me moreover, a loving and prudent wife and dutiful children: for these and all his other innumerable mercies and favors, I bless that Being of Beings who does not disdain to care for the meanest of his creatures. And I reflect on those benefits received with greater satisfaction, as they give me such a confidence in his goodness as will, I hope, enable me always in all things to submit freely to his will, and resign my spirit cheerfully into his hands, whenever he shall please to call for it; reposing myself securely in the lap of God and nature, as a child in the arms of an affectionate parent.

B FRANKLIN."

From the Harri burgh Chronicle.

DYSENTERY.

This disease prevails in many neighborhoods of this state, east of the mountains, and is attended with unusual mortality. Situations, the most healthy during other seasons, appear to be most afflicted the present one. Adams county, part of Dauphin, Berks and Lancaster are especially afflicted; and the country generally in a less degree. We are happy, however, to be enabled to state, that the disease is by no means so fatal in the country near this place as it was a few weeks ago. This we presume is owing to the application of remedies on its first appearance, and perhaps to the moderate weather.

From the Boston Patriot.

If we may rely upon the accounts we receive from our friends in the country; the present season promises the labour of the farmer a rich reward. The recent and bounteous rains have dissipated the apprehensions which were experienced a month since. The crops in Massachusetts of grain, of the various vegetables, and of fruit are said to be in the finest condition. Hay, which it was supposed would fall short, has since the recent rains much improved, and it is now believed that the deficiency in the crop will not be great.

J. M. PETRIKIN, Attorney at Law,

May be consulted at his office (formerly occupied by Esq. Moore) in Bellefonte.

STRAY.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Ferguson township, at the end of Nuttany mountain on Saturday the 3d inst. a dark

Roan Mare,

about 11 years of age. She has no mark except a small mixed black and white top in her forehead. Shod before, but not behind. She had on a small bell. The owner is desirous to