

formation as their means might enable them to furnish. From their representation of money on hand, and the amount of receipts expected in the course of the year, and the demands to which the treasury was subject, on account of appropriations remaining unpaid, I have not considered myself authorized to exercise the power during the recess of the legislature. From the correspondence of these officers it also appears, that they have not succeeded in obtaining the loan of \$400,000, authorized by the act of 1822, for the purpose of discharging the six per cent. loans contracted under laws passed prior to the session of 1820-21 not being able to procure the money on the terms prescribed in the law.

From the annual report of the auditor general, which that officer is directed by law to lay before the legislature on the fourth Monday of December, and such other means as may be in their power, the legislature whose peculiar province it is to determine, will be able to form a judgment whether it will be necessary and expedient to continue the existing laws as they now stand. Should it be their opinion that any of them can be dispensed with, there is perhaps none, the repeal of which would afford a greater satisfaction to a portion of the citizens in different sections of the state, especially those who are interested in the payment of the tax, than the act laying a duty on the retailers of foreign merchandise. But in case they should not consider it advisable or expedient to repeal this act under present circumstances, I would suggest the propriety of so modifying or altering it, as to make its operation less exceptionable, particularly in the part which directs a criminal proceeding against the delinquent. When any law, the subject of which is the imposition of a tax or duty, is obnoxious to a majority of our fellow citizens in any portion or district of our country, or even to a considerable number of them, it will often be found difficult to carry it into effect; where its execution depends on the act or opinion of a grand jury of the county in which the transgressor resides. The law will thus be defeated by the refusal or unwillingness of that body to do their duty, delinquents will but too frequently escape its penalties, or evade its provisions altogether, while the revenue will remain uncollected, or at least be materially affected in its amount.

Amongst all the rights and privileges dear to freemen, none is held in higher estimation than the elective franchise, or their right of voting for agents who are to represent their interests in the management of public affairs. Happily for the people of Pennsylvania, their constitution has been framed with an especial view of securing to them the important privilege; and if a qualified citizen is at any time deprived of this right, the fault is not in the constitution, but arises from defect in the existing laws, or some erroneous practice under them. The want of uniformity in the decision of election officers respecting the admission of votes, in different counties, in different districts in the same county, and sometimes in the same district at different times, when the officers conducting the election happen to be different, cannot but produce inconvenience and dissatisfaction, and lead to confusion and contests, which, for the peace and happiness of society, should always be guarded against with peculiar care. In some cases I understand the citizen has been refused his vote because his name did not appear in the alphabetical list made out by the commissioners of the county and furnished the officers of the election, although he had been duly assessed and regularly paid his tax. Other instances have occurred where the party has been denied the right of voting by reason of the neglect or omission of the officer to assess him at the appointed time; while on the other hand the election officers of other districts have received the votes of persons who had not been assessed at the usual period, permitting them to be assessed and pay their tax on the very day of election. Should the legislature revise the present system, and deem it expedient to remedy existing defects, they will be careful to provide, that no qualified citizen shall be deprived of his right of suffrage, by the omission or neglect of any officer to do his duty.

The report of the adjutant general which that officer is directed by law to make annually, will place the whole subject of the militia establishment fully within the view of the legislature, by which they will be enabled to judge whether it would be expedient at this time, to make any alteration in the present system. I cannot, however, pass over the subject without expressing the pleasure and satisfaction, I feel, necessarily resulting from the high degree of confidence in the strength of our govern-

ment of our youth cannot fail to inspire us. Three hundred and thirty five companies of volunteers, stimulated by a principle of patriotism, and united by attachment to the constitution and government of their country, each reported by the competent authority to contain the number of men required by law, and to be properly uniformed and equipped, now compose a force, adequate to meet any emergency in which the state may be called upon to act, or find it necessary to make a display of her military strength.

To the subject of education, I consider it again my duty to invite the attention of the legislature; for although much has been done by our predecessors, in compliance with the constitutional injunctions of providing for the gratuitous instruction of the poor, and for the establishment of seminaries in which the arts and sciences are taught for the accommodation of those who aspire after higher literary attainments, and although many individuals, with a truly commendable zeal, have liberally contributed their aid in furthering the views of government, experience proves, that much is yet wanting to complete the system. It is not necessary to recapitulate to an enlightened legislature the arguments so often urged in favor of education, and the advantage of a general diffusion of knowledge in a republican government. To you, as guardians of the public weal, I submit the subject, beady expressing my earnest wish, that each succeeding legislature taking advantage of the light gained by experience, may persevere in improving the system, until it shall be brought to such a state of perfection, as fully to answer the purpose of its wise and salutary design.

To your own knowledge, gentlemen of the wants and wishes of our constituents, and to communications formerly made to the legislature, I refer for many other topics of public importance, assuring you of a sincere disposition on my part to cooperate in every measure which may contribute to the prosperity of the county and the happiness of the people.

To husband the means of the commonwealth, to apply the public resources to objects of public utility, to retrench the public expenses in every branch and department of the government within the bounds of moderation, and to exact a strict accountability from all persons entrusted with the collection, the receipt and expenditure of public money, is the duty of those to whom the people have committed the administration of their public affairs. The commencement of a system of economy, introduced into the concerns of the commonwealth, has been attended already with the most salutary consequences; and should the same spirit of retrenchment, of which some pleasing evidences have been furnished by the proceedings of our national legislature at its last session, be persevered in, it will not fail in the end to produce the same happy results on a larger scale, and to an extent which cannot but be felt and acknowledged by the people throughout the union.

The business of legislation is often attended with difficulties and embarrassment, and disappointment will sometimes be the fate of a well founded hope of accomplishing measures of great public advantage; but, if the object be virtuous, and the public good the aim of honest endeavor, the consciousness of fulfilling our duties with fidelity to the constitution and our constituents, will always compensate our labor, even should failure be the consequence. One mean of advancing the public interest and conducting the public business with despatch, will be the cultivation of harmony not only amongst yourselves, but with the different branches of government, who have an agency in the legislative function. But however desirable harmony and despatch in the transaction of public business may be, and however much it may be the wish and study of us all to promote economy, and produce a saving of public money by shortening the session, I indulge the persuasion, that you will do all that may be in your power to do to prevent such part of the business of legislation as may require the participation of the executive, from being crowded upon him towards the close of the session.

When this happens to such an extent

low sufficient time for consideration, he is deprived of the opportunity of bestowing upon it that necessary degree of deliberation, which the constitution contemplated, and a regard to the public welfare imperiously demands.

#### JOSEPH HIESTER.

From the N Y Commercial Adv. THE GREEKS.

Accounts received at Boston, direct from Smyrna so late as the 30th Sept. represent the cause of the Greeks to be in a prosperous condition. The latest intelligence from the Morea, stated that the Greeks had the upper hand of the Turks, having completely destroyed their army of 22,000 near Corinth. This seems to refer to some new success of the patriots since the discomfiture of the Turkish army which threatened to overwhelm the Morea. After being defeated it will be recollected that Chourschid Pacha, with the remains of his army took up a position at Corinth, where it seems highly probable, he was attacked by the victorious Greeks, and again compelled to retreat. By the same accounts it appears that the Persians had defeated the Ottoman army of 12,000 men and were actually near Ezerum.

The Turks are stated to be making great preparations at Scalanova to attack Samos. The Samiots are a very brave people, and with such an example before them as Scio, it was expected they would defend themselves to the last possible extremity rather than surrender. If we were to form an opinion as to the affairs of the Greeks on the statements contained in the Oriental Spectator, a French paper published in Smyrna, we should regard the cause of liberty in the peninsula as next to hopeless. The editor of that paper however appears so much biased in favor of 'legitimacy,' and deals so largely in vague assertions, unsupported either by dates or circumstances, that no greater faith ought to be placed in his representations than those of the 'Austrian Observer,' and most of the French journals which are known to be under the immediate influence of the 'Holy Alliance.'

It was reported at Smyrna that in consequence of the captain Pacha of the Turkish fleet, (then in the gulph of Patras) having seized an Ionian vessel, and hanged the captain who was conveying provisions to the Greeks, the British officer, captain Hope of the Rhine frigate, had demanded restitution of the vessel taken, and satisfaction for hanging the captain; that captain Hope's first lieutenant who carried the message received for answer, "he would do well to go about his business, or he would run the risk of being hung also;" that on this being reported to captain Hope he went on board the Pacha's ship personally, and was replied to, if not in the same words in language nearly of the same import; and that in consequence of this treatment the British officer had called to his assistance five other men of war then cruising in the Archipelago, with which he anchored opposite the Turkish fleet. The result of this manoeuvre was not exactly known, though some pretend to say that an engagement had taken place in which some Turkish vessels had been sunk. This seemed rather exaggerated, but that some dispute existed, there was not the smallest doubt. It is farther stated that the Turkish government has not only refused to send a Minister to the Congress of Verona; but has solemnly protested against the interference of the European sovereigns in their affair with the Greeks; who they assert are as much their subjects, as the Polanders are subject to Russia, and the East Indias subject to England. Marmond

manage his subjects, and their affairs we shall call for the interference of his christian neighbors, but not before.

Washington City, Dec'r 6.

The Rev. Mr. BRACKENRIDGE, of the presbyterian persuasion, was yesterday chosen chaplain to congress, on the part of the house representatives. Neither of the late chaplains to congress were put in nomination for reelection.

Extract of a letter, dated Havanna November 20th 1822, to a merchant in Georgetown,

"I hope some of our cruisers will be here soon, and if there should be a prospect of convoy, I think captain Loosemore will wait a few days for it. I shall advise him to do so, as the risk of the pirates is very great. This port is now blockaded by one of them, in sight of the Moro, who sent in word this morning to captain Brooks, of the brig Elizabeth Ann, of Philadelphia, that he would have him if he had to follow him to the Delaware. Captain Brooks was to have sailed in the morning, with passengers, but I believe has now postponed it for a few days.

We have a report to day, that the British sloop of war Tyne has had a fight with the pirates, in the Bay of Jaupo, and taken twenty-nine prisoners. The British lost twelve killed, besides wounded. The loss of the pirates is not known, but supposed to be 50 or 60.

Extract to the Editor, dated, Washington, Dec. 1.

"M'Duffie and Cumming were to fight again on Monday last. We shall hear the result on Tuesday. F. Gaz.

The fisheries on our great inland seas appear to be increasing to a large extent. A Detroit paper mentions an individual in that quarter who had already put up two hundred barrels of white fish, and in the entries of vessels from Detroit to Portland, on Lake Erie, are three schooners laden with fish exclusively.

From the National Intelligencer. The news of the death of captain ALLEN, of the navy, by the hands of the pirates, has produced a great sensation wherever it has been heard in the United States. His brother officers have gone into mourning for him; and in many of the ports the flags of the merchant ships have been hoisted half mast high, in testimony of the regret for his death.

#### WAS FOUND

In one of the streets of the Borough of Bellefonte, a

SILVER WATCH.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

JEREMIAH MENIN.

Bellefonte, Dec'r 17 1822.

Centre & Kishacoquillas Turnpike company.

The Stockholders are hereby notified that an election will be held at the house of John Kerr, Innkeeper, in Potter township, on the first day of January next, for the purpose of electing by ballot,

One President,  
Twelve Managers,  
One Treasurer  
and One Secretary

to conduct the concerns of the Company for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board,  
P. BENNER, President

Nov. 11, 1822.

#### A WET NURSE

#### WANTED,

To whom good wages will be given Enquire of the Printer.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Tatum Venditioni Exponas issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 26th day of December instant, at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, the following property, viz.

All the title and interest being the life estate of Michael T. Simpson, the defendant, as tenant by the curtesy, and in a certain tract of land situated in Spring township in the county of Centre, and adjoining Spring creek and lands late of James Smith, deceased and others, containing 130 acres be the same more or less; also all the estate, right, title and interest that the said Michael T. Simpson has and holds in right of the dowry of Elizabeth Simpson his wife, in the Bellefonte Mills and Plantation and improvements thereto attached, adjoining the borough of Bellefonte, containing 250 acres be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Michael T. Simpson, by

Jos. Butler, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Dec. 2, 1822.

#### To Creditors.

Take notice that we have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said Court have appointed the third Monday of February next, to hear us and our creditors, at the court house in the Borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH BLACK, & Co.

Dec. 4th 1822.

#### Fulling Mill.

The Subscriber informs his friends and those disposed to favor him with their custom, that cloth will be received at Mr. Ewan Miles's, Bellefonte; It shall be returned to the same place after being fulled and dyed.

JAMES POTTER.

December 4th 1822.

#### FOR SALE.

Will be sold, at private sale, a house and lot in the Borough of Bellefonte, now in the occupancy of John Blanchard, esq. For terms apply to

Joseph W Williamson.

Lamar township, Dec. 3, 1822.

#### Gillespie and Smith,

Inform their friends that they have commenced the

#### Boot and Shoemaking

business in the borough of Bellefonte in the shop next to Messrs. Hammond and Page's store, where they intend keeping on hand a quantity of first rate fashionable Boots and Shoes, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Dec. 3d 1822.

#### W. MYERS,

Inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the TAYLORING BUSINESS, in the house formerly occupied by Myers & Smith, where he intends carrying on said business in all its various branches. Clothing of every description will be made by him on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner; at the following prices, viz.

Coarse coats	\$2.50
Fine do	3.50
Pantaloons	1.00
Vests	1.00