

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

WEDNESDAY, January 22.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

We have given publicity to a number of essays touching this matter, over the signatures of "OLD RIFLE and ARISTIDES." Although no brilliancy of talent appears in the composition, to render them worthy of public attention, yet we are unwilling to suppress the sentiments of any individual of the Democratic party, on a matter so highly important. We hold the opinion that a newspaper should not merely be the organ of its editor, but that it should be a channel of communication for the ideas of others to flow through. We shall, therefore, give unqualified admission to every communication relative to the nomination of the next Governor, more particularly if we know the writer to be of tried political integrity—an undeviating democrat.

In unison with the opinions of our correspondents, we declare our predilection for GEORGE BRYAN. But at the same time we consider ourselves firmly bound to support any other man of the Democratic party, fairly nominated, should Mr. Bryan prove unsuccessful. We are firmly impressed with the belief, that Mr. Bryan can be elected by a very large majority. Would it not then be folly to jeopardize success by nominating a man of doubtful politics, a man whose attachment to the Democratic party originated in corrupt motives? Not from a thorough conviction of the transcendent virtues of Democracy in the administration of National Government.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic Party is requested, to be held at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on WEDNESDAY evening of the court, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing two suitable persons to represent the counties of CENTRE and CLEARFIELD in Convention at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March, next, and there to fix on some suitable person of the Democratic party as a candidate for the office of Governor, at the ensuing General Election.

MANY.

For the Patriot.

OLD RIFLE, No. III;

Or a Shot at

POLITICAL EMPIRICS.

It is said if the people permit the Legislature to caucus for them that WILLIAM CLARKE, the present State Treasurer will be the man fixed upon as the DEMOCRATIC candidate for next governor. I, for one, long for an opportunity of voting for a man of principle—a man of capability, and an honest man. I wish to have it in my power to vote for a man whose political life has not been a tissue of political tergiversations. A brief review of Mr. Clark's political life, will, no doubt, be acceptable to those who are of the same notion; and if any man attached to primitive democracy, can conscientiously give his support to William Clarke, I shall marvel greatly. As Alderman Binns said of those democrats who supported Jos. Hiesler, I would say of those who would support William Clarke: "any democrat of 1805 who would vote for him, must be a venal, passion-governed, office hunting, spiritless wretch."

Before the year 1805 I am unable to state what party Mr. Clarke, professed to belong to. It is said, that before willing to barter himself to either party. In the year 1805, the contest between M'Kean and Snyder developed, for a season, the political character of WILLIAM CLARKE. At that time he declared himself, openly and avowedly, the advocate of Thomas M'Kean. Not only did he use every exertion to defeat the election of Snyder, by the usual method of electioneering with those over whom he had personal influence; but he made use of unjustifiable threats to change the political texture of a certain journal, favourably disposed to Snyder. I challenge Mr. Clarke to deny the foregoing facts.—Every one acquainted with the nature of that contest, is aware, that from the arbitrary & tyrannical measures pursued and persevered in by Gov. M'Kean, it was the wish of the democratic party to displace him. M'Kean received the support of the aristocrats of the day, and, with the aid of such men as William Clarke, succeeded in being re-elected. Clarke did not reap any great advantage for his unwarrantable exertions in the cause of Tyranny. He was left to ponder over disappointment, and to mature some plan for future aggrandizement. Desirous of having his monstrous itch for office realized, he concluded in the year 1808, when it was clearly demonstrated that Snyder would be elected, to attach himself to the strongest party. He then, by a facility which he possesses in an eminent degree, metamorphosed himself into a brawling democrat. For this last act of political turpitude he received his reward. Hav-

still adheres to the party, of which he became a member, not from any reformation of principle, but from mercenary motives. Not from any conviction that he had erred, but from an unbounded thirst for office. Can it be possible then, that WILLIAM CLARKE, with all these sins upon his head, without having given the least evidence of a radical purification, has the presumption to offer himself to the support of the democratic party? Or can the democratic members of the legislature, with these facts known to them, act so imprudently as to put such a man in nomination? I am convinced if they should so far forget themselves and the interest of the party as to do so, that the voice of an insulted people will teach them that political impostors can never succeed in Pennsylvania. From every quarter the voice of the party is heard loudly vociferating "give us a man of tried firmness and honesty, of known capability, and one who will not be under the direction and influence of cabals formed in Philadelphia." Such a man may be found in the person of George Bryan. I will answer for it, that he will not permit himself to be trammelled by any man, or set of men. His political principles are beyond all suspicion. He is not a democrat of yesterday: He has always belonged to the party, and long been a favorite of the members composing it. He enjoys a greater degree of confidence with the people, than any of the party now spoken of as candidates for the office of governor. He is in every respect fitted for the office. His education has been liberal; and his experience in public life gives him a decided advantage over many equally as well calculated, but wanting practice. Mr. Bryan's claims are well grounded. Faithful to the party in every exigency, he never through an avaricious thirst for office changed his political creed, or courted the favor of federalism. There exists a pressing necessity of his being nominated as the Democratic candidate. His nomination will unite the party in such a manner, that certain victory awaits its exertions at the next election. Mr. Bryan's private and public worth can be attested by those who have transacted business with him. He needs no trumpeter; and we hold it altogether a work of supererogation to proclaim to the people of Pennsylvania the character, public and private of GEORGE BRYAN. He is universally acknowledged, with one exception, to have been an honest and upright officer. His official conduct never was impeached, even by the most virulent partizan, until James Duncan, his successor in office, a federalist of the Boston Stamp, and an admirer of the "Hartford Convention," moved by a spirit of envy and a vampyric disposition, through the columns of a newspaper, under an anonymous signature, give vent to his spleen in slanderous essays. All his charges were easily proven to be unfounded, and Duncan was prostrated before the truth. Malice always defers itself from a liability to exaggerate. Duncan's charges of official misconduct were founded on the most attenuated circumstances; they wanted proof to support them, before the people would suffer their minds to be warped by a political juggler. Mr. Bryan's defence appeared, and Duncan conscious of wickedly endeavoring to raise a clamour, without a sufficient cause, shrunk from the contest. He is famed for dark actions. His mind has been sp'ly compared to his house-tory in 1813. While the dwellings of his neighbors presented a light equal to the radiance of the Sun, a lively emblem of their feelings on the occasion, his was clad in darkness, appearing as if he mourned the auspicious event.

I have finished threshing my wheat, and shall occasionally amuse myself by exercising my flail on the backs of those political impostors, presenting themselves for the consideration and support of the Democratic party.

For the Patriot.

The democratic members of the legislature, it appears, have not stood much upon ceremony, but with their accustomed disregard of public opinion, have again commenced the odious Caucus system. It appears they have in their wisdom determined, that the 4th of March is the proper time, and Harrisburg the most proper place to nominate a candidate for Governor. We do differ with them in opinion, but will, as we do not wish to create any disturbance in the democratic ranks, acquiesce, if this caucusing does not produce one effect, viz. the nomination of WILLIAM CLARKE, State Treasurer, for governor. That event will detach one at least from the democratic party, for every principle will prevent us from advocating the election of as great a scoundrel as ever filled an office. It appears the Legislature have re-elected this

men who would fix upon Harrisburg, that sink of political iniquity, as the most proper place for holding a democratic convention. Was Clarke's true character known to them? It could not be otherwise. Every man acquainted with him, in the western country, knows him to be a federalist in principle, a democrat by profession and a tyrant in practice. Every man acquainted with him latterly, knows him to be a turbulent, malignant, illiterate creature, without a peg in his mind to hang an idea on. Yet this is the man whom an enlightened democratic legislature elected state treasurer, and among whom there was found but one man, honest and independent enough, to refuse him his vote. And this is the man who aspires to the first office in the gift of the people!!!

What is the reason that every fellow that chances to be elected state treasurer wishes to be governor? and what can be the reason that the members of the legislature wish to nominate a candidate? and what is the reason that Charles Mowry, and some other editors, wish these things also, and order and command the people to obey? can it be that the public cash is of any consequence in this matter? I hope not, but some of us country clowns have strange thoughts that way. I observed how this dispute first commenced. The people thought they were to have a convention at Lewisport, but Mr. Norvel first intimated that this was all wrong—Mowry joined in and gave his opinion, or rather subscribed Norvel's mandate: then came Hutter, and some others, and finally the Boring gentry commenced their operations—the result whereof we have in black and white. If all this is a plan to nominate that obnoxious man of the treasury whose political infamy all men know, be it known to these gentry that we farmers know, as well as they, how many beans make five.

The proceedings of the democratic members of the legislature without any authority from the people, don't bind the people, and I would not be astonished that we had a Lewistown Convention at all events.

The people will not be bored eternally with State Treasurer's. We supported Mr. Findlay through good report and through bad, because we believed him to be an honest and capable man. But it would require the eloquence of Patrick Henry to convince us that Clarke has any pretensions to either honesty or capability. We flatter ourselves that things are not so bad as represented, and that our republican brethren at Harrisburg will not attempt to force Clarke upon the party. We have had enough of these State Treasurer's and their public cash, and always found that the road was too great for the party to haul. In 1820 we staled on the Allegheny mountains, and would in 1823 never get that far if Clarke were the candidate. Give us an honest man, gentlemen, if possible. Let us have George Bryan, Samuel D. Ingham, Dr. Darlington, Jacob Holgate, John Todd, J. A. Shultz, John B. Gibson, or Daniel Montgomery. Give us one of these gentlemen, and he will receive our firm support; we hold them in our estimation to unite every qualification; whilst that man Clarke can lay honest claim to none. ARISTIDES.

From the Penn. Intelligencer.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the democratic members of both branches of the legislature, held in the Capitol, at Harrisburg, January 15, 1823.

Robert Smith, was called to the chair; and James Todd, appointed secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, it appears from different parts of the state, that considerable diversity of opinion exists, at this time, as to the time, place and manner, of holding a meeting to nominate a suitable individual to be supported for the office of governor, at the ensuing general election; and whereas such diversity of sentiment is calculated to produce discord and disunion in the great republican family of the commonwealth, and thereby endanger the success of a candidate possessing the principles of democracy; and with a sincere desire of uniting and concentrating the wishes of the democratic republicans of the commonwealth. Therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the republican citizens of this state, to call meetings in their respective counties; and that, at such meetings, they be requested to appoint a number of delegates, equal to the number of senators and representatives elected by their respective counties and senatorial districts, to meet in convention, at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next, to nominate a suitable candidate for the office of governor, to be submitted to the republicans of Pennsylvania, for their

Resolved, That in case any county or district shall omit to send delegates, or to express any opinion on the subject; such omission shall be considered an implied consent that the democratic senators and representatives, from such counties or districts, are to meet in the convention, and vote in the same manner as though they were regularly appointed by their respective counties or districts.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the democratic papers of this commonwealth. ROBERT SMITH, chairman. JAS TODD, Sec'y.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. Jan. 11. Latest and important from Europe.

The regular packet ship James Monroe, Capt. Marshall which arrived below last evening, brought London dates to the evening of the 5th of December.

The intelligence by this arrival is more than ordinarily important. The congress of Verona has broken up. Spain is consigned to France, to return to the ancient system. France and Spain, in consequence, presents the spectacle of two great nations, arming to destroy each other; the Allied Powers standing by, lookers on, watching when they may think it necessary or consistent with their own safety to assist in putting down the Constitutional system in the peninsula. Great Britain in particular, professing to have taken a neutral stand, "whatever" (says the Courier) may be the result of the differences, either between France and Spain, or between Russia and Turkey." The Emperor Alexander, confident in his own immense physical strength, apparently indifferent whether there should be war or peace, though scarcely, as is alleged, preferring the former, and according to late advices from Warsaw, raising immense levies of troops in the north of Russia, for the purpose of augmenting his already formidable armies, that he may carry into effect his long contemplated designs against the Turks.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the plantation of the subscribers, living in Potter township some time in September last eight

SHEEP.

The owner is desired to come forward, pay charges and take them away or they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN PETERS, JOHN DURST.

Potter township, Jan. 15th.

W. SANKEY, Coverlet, Diaper & Carpet Weaver.

Inform the public that he carries on the above business, in all its various branches, at W. M'Ewen's Jr. Nittany valley Weaving of all kinds done in the best and neatest order, and on the most reasonable terms. Country produce will be taken in payment. Walker township, Jan. 13 1823.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of MITCHEL & CHIPMAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them for settlement.

JAS MITCHEL, ABRM. CHIPMAN.

Jan. 15, 1823.

Sheriff Sales.

By virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Centre county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 27th day of January, inst. a certain tract or parcel of land containing 150 acres, more or less, situate in Ferguson township, in said county, adjoining lands of John Miller and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Vanpool, in the hands of Anthony Kreuzer, his administrator.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ issued out of the same court, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place a certain lease of a house and about seven acres of land in Howard township, adjoining lands of Christian Nessterode and others. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. M'Calmont, by

Jos. Butler, Sheriff.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Isaac Fisher, dec'd. to come forward on or before the first day of March next, and settle their accounts; as after that date their accounts will be lodged in the hands of James Crawford, Esq. for collection. All persons having demands against said estate, will please to produce them properly attested for settlement.

JOHN M'CALMONT, Ad'mr. January 13, 1823.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of Levant Facias issued out of the court of common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 27th day of January, the undivided half part or moiety of the following parcels of land, situate on Slab Cabin run, in Centre county aforesaid, bounded as by a survey lately made, as follows: One of the said parcels beginning at a post at the foot of Tusseys mountain, thence south 41 degrees west 203 perches and an half to stones, thence south 63 degrees west 100 perches to other stones, north 35 degrees west 364 and a half perches by land now, or late of John Patton, Jr. to a post, thence north 55 degrees east 307 perches to a post, thence by land of the heirs of Gen. John Patton south 35 degrees east 363 perches to the place of beginning, containing 671 acres and 52 perches with the allowance, be the same more or less; and the other of the said parcels beginning at a post, thence by land of the heirs of Matthew Henderson, south 35 degrees east 331 perches to a post thence by land of Robert Barry, So. 55 degrees west 163 and a half perches to a post, thence by land of Sam: Everheart and Gen. Patton's heirs, north 35 degrees west 331 perches to a post, thence North 55 degrees east 163 and a half perches to the place of beginning, containing 319 acres, 16 perches and allowance, be the same more or less. Also the one undivided fourth part of the above described premises. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Mite ell.

ALSO,

By virtue of a writ of Levant Facias issued out of the said court and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place, all those twenty tracts of land situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, and state of Pennsylvania, and lying on or near the waters of Clearfield creek. Being the same tracts which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by ten patents bearing date the 6th day of November 1804, numbered 137, 138, 140, 143, 144, 146, 148, 173 and 179 enrolled, the first three of them, on

the 22nd of November 1804, the five next as above enumerated on the 23d day of November 1804, and the last two of them on the 6th day of December 1804, containing respectively—

410 acres 54 per. 421 as 85 per. 424 as 152 per. 427 as 30 per. 427 as 30 perches 427 as 30 per. 397 as 105 per 310 as 118 per.

And also by ten other patents bearing date the 8th day of November 1804 numbered 141, 145, 147, 149, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176 and 177, enrolled the first four of them, the 23d day

of November 1804, the next three of them on the 5th day of December 1804, and the last three of them on

the 6th day of December 1804, containing respectively—423 as 154 per. and six of them containing 427 acres 30 perches, another of them containing 420 acres 120 per. another 433 as 120 per. another 437 as 80 per. with an allowance in each of the twenty patents of six per cent for roads, &c. containing altogether and amounting to 8400 acres and 32 perches, together with the hereditaments, improvements and appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Dugdale, by

JOSEPH BUTLER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, January 6th 1823.

NOTICE

To all delinquent tax