



"Not for himself, but for his country."

MONDAY MAY 17, 1824.

It will be seen by this week's paper that we have disposed of our Unseated Land advertisements. This, no doubt, will be very acceptable information to many of our subscribers. We shall endeavor to make up for the time and space we were obliged to occupy in the publication of them, by crowding into the Patriot as much information, both foreign and domestic, as we conveniently can. We must, however, reserve a corner for the SHERIFF'S. And although there seems to be a pretty good number about to "enter the list" yet we think they will not require so much room as the Treasurers Sales. We intend giving them all a fair start, but who will prove himself the "Eclipse" is left for time alone to determine. It is to be hoped that those who "enter themselves" will neither get "lame" nor "fly the course" during the race.

We have commenced publishing some of the more important laws enacted by the legislature of this state during the last session. In the last page of this week's paper will be found the law entitled "An act to provide more effectually for the education of the poor gratis, & for laying the foundation for a general system of education throughout this Commonwealth." We would recommend it to those who may feel themselves interested in this law, particularly schoolmasters, to preserve this paper.

From the best information we can obtain from different parts of the United States, little doubt remains of the election of General Jackson to the Presidency and John C. Calhoun to the Vice Presidency. Old Hickory's movements towards the Presidential Chair are almost as rapid as those he made against the enemies of our country during the last war. "Fortune favors the brave."

The Tariff Bill was taken up by the Senate of the United States on the 28th ult. After undergoing some amendments of a trivial nature, a motion was made to strike out the duty on Iron, which was carried by a vote of 24 to 23. Apprehensions are entertained by the friends of the Bill of its final failure in the Senate.

At the request of one of our readers we have inserted the following poetical effusions of his pericranium. We cannot recommend it to our readers as any of the best of poetry, but the subject upon which it treats being somewhat interesting at the present time, has induced us to give this newly manufactured song a place in our paper:

FOR THE PATRIOT.

A NEW SONG,

Tune—"Hail to the Chief."

Hail to OLD HICKORY, the pride of the nation,
Honor'd and lov'd by the whigs of the land,
Who will place him in the President's station;
With JOHN C. CALHOUN, that true honest man:
Gods! how he'll turn about,
Turning the old *laven* out,
And making them walk to that shameful old
tune;

Come then join in the throng
And let this be your song,
Huzza for Old Hickory & John C. Calhoun!

Sons of old Penn, you were first of the nation,
In bringing this Chieftain to public view,
With John C. Calhoun, you've taken a firm sta-
tion,

A Patriot try'd and found firm and true.
Don't fear the Crawford cor's,
With negro's blood through their por's,
Nor be deceiv'd by their whining tune;
Let them do their dirty best,
You stick firm to the *test*,
And Huzza for Old Hickory & John C. Calhoun

Hail to this CHIEFTAIN, whom we can rely on,
In peace or in war he'll take a firm stand,
With John C. Calhoun, that noble statesman,
The pride of his country, the joy of the land.

Let then your voices raise,
Every man sound their praise,
With exclamations as high as the moon;
Take then a noble stand,
And let every man
Huzza for Old Hickory & John C. Calhoun.

PUBLIUS.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The British Packet Frolic, lieutenant Barron, arrived at this port yesterday, in 30 days from Falmouth, with despatches for the British charge des affairs at Washington. The despatches were immediately forwarded by a special messenger. The presumption is, that these despatches relate to the late negotiations between the two governments, on the subject of the slave trade. The Frolic, having been employed as a despatch vessel, did not bring the mail, which we understand was to be forwarded by the eclipse packet, to leave Falmouth on the regular day. London papers, however, to the evening of the 1st of April, have been received, and we were yesterday indebted to the polit-

ness of T. W. Moore, Esq. the agent, for a Turro paper of the 3d, which is the latest in town.

Mr. Peel has announced in the house of commons, that the manuscript of Milton, recently discovered, the nature of which is to furnish proofs of the truth of the christian religion, was about to be published under the auspices of the king.

The slave-trade piracy bill was read a third time in the house of commons on the 25th of March, and sent to the lords. Sir J. Mackintosh expressed his entire concurrence in the bill, and hailed the auspicious treaty, entered into with America, with the most heartfelt satisfaction.

Another loan had rather unexpectedly appeared in the London market, of two millions and a half sterling, for the service of the ancient kingdom of Guatemala, or the united provinces of Central America.

The Paris dates are to the 30th of March, and Madrid to the 18th. It was rumoured that a consultation of foreign ambassadors had been held in Madrid, on the subject of establishing a constitutional government. It was reported that count Bourmont, the French commander in chief, had been asked whether he would be able to support the plans proposed; to which he replied, that considering the spirit that predominated in the provinces, the forces under his command were insufficient; and that he should require reinforcements to the amount of 50 or 60,000 men to maintain order and tranquillity; to which it was added, that he should have whatever force he desired. Something extraordinary was expected to take place, and it appears certain that there had been a discussion on the establishment of a government which was not to the taste of the absolute party of the monks. There were reports in circulation of much dissatisfaction in several provinces, which was chiefly ascribed to the violent conduct of the royal volunteers. One account from Madrid states that an order has at length been published, granting a general pardon to all the military of the constitutional armies, with an exception that none of them are to reside at Madrid, nor to inhabit the royal palaces. A civil amnesty was said to be under consideration.

Don Juan Martin, better known as the Empecinado, has been murdered at Roa by a band of ultras, in consequence of the refusal of the ministers to put him upon his trial.

The Spaniards taken by the Algerines have been given up, and were landed at Carthage on the frigate Hermoine, 44. The London papers give a report that this frigate had an action with the Naiad, 38, one of the blockading squadron off Algiers, and received a 'good drubbing.' The Hermoine, it is said, was brought into action in consequence of the captain not thinking it necessary to hoist his colors as he passed the blockading squadron. She suffered severely in the loss of men, but was permitted to proceed as soon as she acknowledged the country to which she belonged. No interruption to the good understanding between France and England, was expected from this occurrence.

The Rockfort, 80 gun ship, had arrived in England from the Mediterranean, with information that the differences with Algiers were amicably settled. M. LAREVEILLERE LEPAUX, quondam member of the national convention, director and founder of the sect of theophilanthropists, died in Paris March 28, aged 70.

It is said that the emperors of Russia & Austria have determined to effect a considerable reduction of their armies.

All the Greeks who were in prison at Salohicha have been released. They had made some landing in Cassandra, but re-embarked without any operation of consequence. They had landed supplies of arms at various points of Thessaly. In Macedonia all was tranquil.

It was stated that Coron surrendered to the Greeks on the 18th of February. They had also succeeded in taking the outworks of Lepanto, on which occasion the English officers of engineers, who were gone to the assistance of the Greeks, particularly distinguished themselves. Lord Byron had returned from Tripolizza to Missolonghi, and had been every where received with great honor.

At Constantinople, February 24, extensive preparations were going on for the campaign against the Greeks. No progress had been made in the negotiations with the new Russian minister, and it is said a Turkish army was assembling at Sophia to act against that power.

LONDON, April 1.

Owing to the information received this morning, that Ferdinand is determined not to sanction the old Spanish loan; the Spanish bonds are gradually sinking. They opened at 19 1/2 3/4, and are gone down one per centum.

In the foreign market little has been doing. Greek is very heavy at 2 discount. A new insurance company, under the title of the "British Assurance Company," at the head of which are many of the principal bankers and merchants in London, has been announced as forming. Its objects are very extensive, and much anxiety is expressed for the plan, which will shortly be made public.

Extract of a letter from Odessa, March 1.

A ship which has arrived at Constantinople, after an extremely short passage of only forty hours, brings the important, and, for the Porte, most alarming intelligence, that Mohamed Ali Pacha, viceroy of Egypt, has at length thrown aside the mask and declared himself independent. It was long ago known in Constantinople that he meditated great things, and the Porte therefore tried every means to weaken him, and ordered him to furnish 10,000 men to combat the Greeks. Mohamed resolved, instead of complying, to declare himself independent, and for this he has certainly chosen the most favorable moment. Those alone, who are competent to form an idea of the situation of the Turkish empire, can judge what may be the consequences of this event, respecting which we look for

further particulars, and which may, perhaps, shake all the eastern provinces of the empire, not to speak of the situation of the capital itself, which derives so many supplies from Egypt. We presage that this event will complete the emancipation of Greece, and give the death-blow to the power of the Porte.

PERNAMBUCO.—We learn from captain Rathbone, who left Pernambuco about the 3d ultimo, that an English frigate and two sloops of war, and two Brazilian frigates, and a sloop of war, the latter under command of commodore Taylor, arrived off the port five days before from Rio Janeiro. The commodore informed captain Rathbone, that on the 6th of April he should put the port under a strict blockade, and should not permit vessels of any nation to go in or come out until the present president was removed, and the person appointed by the emperor was placed in his stead. This the majority of the inhabitants were determined to oppose, and a number of troops had already come in from the country to aid in defending the town. The place was in a good deal of confusion, and the market dull.—*New York Gazette.*

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

UNPLEASANT NEWS FROM DEMERARA.

Files of the "Guiana Chronicle," and the "Colorist," from the 1st to the 16th of April, have been received by the editors of the Norfolk Beacon. Some extracts are given, from which it seems that the spirit of insubordination among the blacks there is not yet extinct, and that intelligence of new plots on the East Coast has caused the militia to be again in active service. By the information from Martinique, it appears that the inhabitants of that island are taking efficient means for preventing an insurrection among their black population.

FROM THE BUENOS AYRES GAZETTE, FEB. 10.

CHILI—Valdivia has been taken by Quintanilla, who proceeded from Chiloe, with about 4000 men. The director Freyre, it is said, has marched to resist him, with the corps of the army which had retreated from the Intermedios to Coquimbo.

The paper of January 12 mentions the receipt of information, from Sanatigo, of the return of the Chilean expedition to Valparaiso, and the capture of Riva Aguiro by Bolivar, which event was celebrated at Lima with great enthusiasm. It is added, that Bolivar was preparing to open a campaign with 10 or 12000 men.

The paper of the 12th contains an extract of a letter from Valparaiso, of December 12, which mentions that an English vessel from Calcutta, with 200,000 dollars, Chilean property, was taken by a privateer under the Spanish flag. This privateer, and another cruising in the bay of Calloa, were fitted out at Chiloe.

The paper of February 21 contains a notice of the arrival of the frigate United States at Rio Janeiro. The paper of January 15 contains a law of the Junta of representatives of the province, directing the manner of electing a governor. He is to be chosen by a majority of votes of the house of representatives, and for the term of three years. The Gazette of January 10 contains a decree of the Governor, appointing brigadier general Don Carlos de Alvear minister plenipotentiary to the United States, with a salary of 10,000 dollars per annum; lieutenant colonel Thomas Isiarte, Secretary of Legation, with a salary of 2000 dollars.

PORTUGAL.—Printed proclamations were found posted up in Lisbon inviting the people to rebel against the King in favor of the Queen. This was considered as a further explanation of the murder of the Marquis of Lorrejo. Letters from Oporto give a melancholy picture of the state of society in that place: the influence of the friars and fanatics paramount; and the streets swarming with idle persons in consequence of the stagnation of trade.

FROM THE NEW YORK NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

The war declared by Algiers against Spain and other powers is not likely to terminate as soon as was expected. It seems that the Algerines, contrary to their nature and interest, have had peace too long. It took them some time to recover the shock occasioned by the bombardment of their city by Lord Exmouth, but they have since discovered that the strength of their fortifications had nearly proved fatal to the English, and they are cut off from their usual resources. In a rash and headstrong Dey, a declaration of war is a thing of a moment. If successful, he makes money by it—if he fails, he loses his head, and he calculates to lose it some day or other. The requisitions made upon the Algerines by the Sublime Porte in this Greek war have been very heavy.—The Algerines have lost some of their best ships, and have expended a vast sum of money. They returned home discontented and avaricious, and Spain, from her late troubles, presented herself as a suitable object of plunder. Lord Exmouth concluded a defective Treaty after his heavy bombardment of Algiers. He only stipulated that the Algerines should make no Christian slaves, when, backed as he was by the power of the allied sovereigns, he should have prohibited them from declaring war without notifying the continental powers, and particularly the nation against which hostilities were meditated, in order to prevent these declarations of war for objects of gain. There are few powers who can make it convenient to go against Algiers with any prospect of success; and while they are willing to respect the Treaty as it relates to those nations who trade in the Mediterranean, and we cannot perceive how it is to be prevented. The Spaniards, Sardinians, Genoese, and Neopolitans will suffer most, and a Treaty must be made for them by the European powers.

FROM THE NEW YORK PATRIOT, MAY 3.

In a letter to a General at Curacao from Count DONZELOT (Governor of Martinique) he declares that the policy of France is wholly of a pacific tendency, and that the armaments recently despatched from Brest and other ports were solely for the protection of French commerce, and to succour the garrisons in the islands subject to Louis in the West Indies—being nowise connected with any designs of the government on South America, &c. &c.—A few months before the French army crossed the Pyrenees, to subvert the Constitutional Government of Spain, the King of France congratulated "his loyal children" on the general peace that pervaded Europe, and hypocritically gave out that his nation only wished to remain at peace with all the world: Yet, as we have seen, at that very period, plots against liberty, and contrivances to give them effect, were the orders of the day at the French Court.—Who would place any more faith in the assertions of a despot's slave, than in those of the heartless tyrant himself? The King was false, and Count DONZELOT is his tool.

FROM THE NEW YORK STATESMAN, MAY 4.

Indian Reservations in Georgia.—Some days since we published the address of the President of the United States, together with an abstract of the documents communicated to the House of Representatives, on the subject of lands held by the Cherokee Indians in the state of Georgia. Since the publication of that paper, another of a similar character, and still more censurable in its doctrines and sentiments, has attracted our attention. It is a report of the select committee to whom was referred the President's Message relative to the compact of 1802, between the United States and Georgia; also a memorial of the legislature of that state upon the same subject. This report was presented to the House of Representatives on the 15th instant, by Mr. Forsyth, to whose pen it is ascribed. After examining its contents, we were almost surprised that it received the usual courtesy of being "read and committed." In this opinion it is believed our readers will fully concur, when they shall have perused a few extracts from the body of the report, together with the resolutions, with which it concludes.

After a laboured attempt to convict the President and the Secretary of War of gross inconsistency, charging them with an intentional dereliction of duty and injustice towards the state of Georgia, the report complains that "the general government authorized the establishment of missionaries among the Cherokees, to instruct their children, and to give them a taste for the cultivation of the soil." These philanthropic efforts of the government to civilize and meliorate the condition of the Indians are all along construed into a manifestation of bad faith on the part of the United States, and "into a direct violation of the promise to extinguish their title, as soon as it could be done, peaceably, and on reasonable terms."

But censurable as are the foregoing extracts, they are nothing in comparison with the menacing language in another part of the report. The committee state, that the "present position of the Cherokees is incompatible with the claims of the state of Georgia," and the knowledge of the fact, that the United States will not, in consequence of the perverseness of the Cherokees, comply with the obligation of the compact of 1802, will necessarily produce irritations and resentments, the consequences of which may be easily foreseen. *The United States may be under the fatal necessity of seeing the Cherokees annihilated, or of defending them against their own citizens!!!* Here is an insinuation—nay, an open threat, that if the Cherokees are not removed by force, the citizens of Georgia will butcher and exterminate this remnant of an unfortunate tribe, unless the government of the United States prevent this barbarous catastrophe by the still more horrible alternative of a civil war with a member of the Union!—These suggestions come from a prominent individual, are sanctioned by the authority of a congressional committee, and will be expensively disseminated through the medium of the newspapers, among the citizens to whom a spirit of insurrection and bloodshed is ascribed. Such sentiments appear to us little less than treasonable, and far exceed all the alledged but imaginary attempts to excite the blacks to rebellion.

The following are the resolutions, with which this intemperate document concludes:

Resolved, That the United States are bound, by their obligations to take immediately, the necessary measures for the removal of the Cherokee Indians beyond the limits of that state.

Resolved, That such an arrangement with the state of Georgia should be made, as may lead the final adjustment of the claims of that state under the compact of 1802, with the least possible inconvenience to the Cherokee and Creek Indians, within the boundary of the State.

Resolved, That the sum of—dollars should be appropriated for the purpose expressed in the above resolutions.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

The Missouri Intelligencer of the 27th March, acknowledges the receipt of information from an officer of the army at Fort Atkinson, by which it appears that five or six men belonging to Mr. Brazeau's trading establishment, ascending the Missouri river, were conveyed in a batteau, and were going up for the purpose of trading with the Mandans and Aricary village, the patroon, apprehensive of danger, left his company and proceeded by land. He promised to rejoin them at the Mandans, whose town, one mile above the Aricary's, he entered under cover of the night. The day after his arrival, he received news that his men were all murdered, his cargo captured, and his boat sunk. The amount of goods taken, was at cost, \$1500. Mr. Tilton, at the Mandans, sent one of his