

THE PATRIOT.



"Not for himself, but for his country."

MONDAY JUNE 14, 1824.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

On Tuesday last the people of Pennsylvania, this county, experienced a heavy storm, during which the barn of Mr. JACOB KELLER, a highly respectable farmer, was struck with lightning. The fluid descended upon it at both ends, from two different clouds, and communicated fire to it instantaneously, which consumed the barn and all its contents, consisting of grain, hay, 7 saddles, harness, &c. We have learned that 300 bushels of the grain lost belonged to some of his neighbours who had taken it to his mill, but not having place for it he had stored it in his Barn. It is remarkable that Mr. James Rankin and his son, who had taken shelter from the storm were uninjured; but we are sorry to add that the son of Mr. Keller, in attempting to save some articles from the flames, was very badly burned. It was with some difficulty that he was saved at all.

This barn was recently built and was said to be one of the finest in the county. But it was without conductors. The experience of three years past has shown the citizens of our county their utility, and we are surprised that men of sense who have property worth preserving permit their barns or houses to be without them.

FROM THE HARRISBURG INTELLIGENCER, JUNE 8.

Aids to the Governor.—In our last, we announced the appointment of General Barnard, as aid-de-camp to the Governor. We took the information from a paper that contained that appointment alone. We have since learnt that the full compliment has been appointed, and are as follows:

- Col. MOLTON C. ROGERS, Gen. WILSON SMYTH, of Erie county, Col. REES HILL, of Greene, Gen. ISAAC D. BARNARD, of Chester. This mark of confidence from the Commander in chief of the militia of the state, is a compliment justly due to the patriotism which was evinced by all the above gentlemen, in the prompt manner in which they "turned out" in defence of their country, during the late war.

DEPUTY SURVEYORS.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Deputy Surveyors, for their respective counties, by the Surveyor General.

- Counties. Names. Adams—Samuel Sloan. Allegheny—Robert Highlands. Armstrong—Robert Ritchieson. Bucks—Caleb Foulke. Berks—Mathias S. Richards. Beaver—William Law. Bradford—Eliphalet Mason. Butler—Hugh Conway. Cumberland—John Harper. Cambria—Stephen Lloyd. Centre—Joseph B. Shugart. Chester—Arthur Andrews. Clearfield—Jos. Turner. Columbia—Jos. Brutzman. Dauphin—John Davies. Franklin—Wm. Hamilton. Huntingdon—Daniel Africa. Jefferson—James Winslow. Lancaster—Jacob Hibshman, Northern District. Lancaster—James Black, Southern District. Luzerne—John Bennet. Lycoming—John A. Gamble. Lebanon—Tobias Kryder, jr. Mifflin—Robt. Robeson, for the District above the narrows. Mifflin—James Banks, jr. for the District below the narrows. M'Kean—John King. Northumberland—Wm. Laird. Northampton—Samuel Reese. Perry—Wm. Wilson. Schuylkill—Frederick Lauderbreen. Susquehanna—Jos. Warran Garnsay. Somerset—Barnard Connelly, jr. Tioga—John Norris. Union—John Hays. Venango—Richard Irvin. Washington—Stephen Woods. York—Daniel Small.

GENERAL JACKSON—THE TARIFF.

FROM THE RALEIGH [NORTH CAROLINA] STAR, MAY 23.

The following letter from General JACKSON was sent to Dr. L. H. COLEMAN, of Warrenton, in answer to some inquiries contained in a letter addressed by the latter to the former. Similar inquiries having been made from other quarters, the General states in a note, that the same answer had been returned to them.

"Washington City, April 26, 1824. SIR: I have had the honor, this day, to receive your letter of the 21st instant, and with candor shall reply to it. My name has been brought before the nation by the people themselves, without any agency of mine; for I wish it not to be forgotten, that I never have solicited office; nor, when called upon, by the constituted authorities, have ever declined where I conceived my services could be beneficial to my country. My name has been brought

of the people, it is incumbent on me, when asked, frankly to declare my opinion upon any political national question, pending before and about which the country feels an interest.

You ask me my opinion on the tariff. I answer, that I am in favor of a judicious examination and revision of it; and so far as the tariff bill before us embraces the design of fostering, protecting, and preserving within ourselves, the means of national defence and independence particularly in a state of war, I will advocate and support it. The experience of the last war ought to teach us a profitable lesson, and one never to be forgotten. If our liberty and republican form of government, procured for us by our revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and treasure at which they were obtained, it surely is our duty to protect and defend them. Can there be an American patriot, who saw the privations, dangers and difficulties, experienced for the want of the proper means of defence during the last war, who would be willing again to hazard the safety of our country, if embroiled; or to rest it for defence on the precarious means of national resource to be derived from commerce in a state of war with a maritime power, who might destroy that commerce to prevent us obtaining the means of defence, and thereby subdue us? I hope there is not; and if there is, I am sure he does not deserve to enjoy the blessings of freedom. Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same providence has blessed us with the means of national independence, and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of his blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals, with lead, iron, and copper; and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool.

These being the grand materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our own manufactories and labourers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our country a supply of those leading and important articles, so essential in war. Beyond this, I look at the tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor and to revenue, and with a view to discharge our national debt. I am one of those who do not believe that a national debt is a national blessing, but rather a curse to a republic; inasmuch as it is calculated to raise around the administration a monied aristocracy dangerous to the liberties of the country. This tariff—I mean a judicious one—possesses more fanciful than real danger. I will ask, what is the real situation of the agriculturalist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture; and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor; employ it in mechanics and manufactures; thereby creating a market for your bread-stuffs, and distributing labor to the most profitable account; and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture, in the United States, six hundred thousand men, women and children; and you will at once give a home market for more bread-stuffs than all Europe now furnishes to us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanised; and, instead of feeding the paupers and labourers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be rendered paupers ourselves. It is, therefore, my opinion, that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted, to pay our national debt, and afford us the means of that defence within ourselves, on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community.

This is a short outline of my opinion, generally, on the subject of your inquiry, and believing them correct, and calculated to further the prosperity and happiness of my country, I declare to you, I would not barter them for any office or situation, of a temporal character, that could be given me.

I have presented you my opinions freely, because I am without concealment; and should indeed despise myself, if I could believe myself capable of desiring the confidence of any by means so ignoble.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Dr. L. H. Coleman,
Warrenton, North Carolina."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, MAY 23.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The sessions of congress terminated, at an early hour yesterday, most of the members having departed from the city before the adjournment took place; all that remained to be done being mere matter of form. All the bills which passed the two houses of congress were approved by the President, and have become laws. As the passage of every bill, in each house, has been so distinctly marked, that any one interested has been able to ascertain whether or not any particular law has passed, and, as the laws will be rapidly published, we shall not at present attempt to make up a list of the acts passed during the session, which would be almost unavoidably imperfect. A complete list, for the guidance of publishers of the laws and others, shall be published in a few days.

The first object of Internal Improvement, to which, under the beneficent act of the last Session, the attention of the Executive has been

posed Route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to its termination on the Western waters, and thence to Lake Erie. We congratulate our readers that this highly important preliminary work is about to be undertaken, by a board of surveyors, whose capacity and experience afford the promise of almost mathematical accuracy to the results of their labours. General BERNARD, we believe, is at the head of the commission. Capt. POUSSIN will accompany him. Mr. SHRIVER, who has so much practical knowledge of the subject, is also engaged, and has gone on to Uniontown, to make the necessary arrangements for laborers, &c. for carrying on the survey. Col. M'REE, and Mr. WRIGHT, of New-York, have been invited to form a part of the Board, which, it is understood, will commence operation next week.—Nat. Intel.

Interesting European News.

Received at the Franklin Gazette office.

FROM BELL'S LONDON WEEKLY MESS. APRIL 19. The principal foreign intelligence of the week respects the actual condition of the Greeks and Turks, and of the Turks and Russians. Upon the first of these subjects, it appears that the cause of the Greeks becomes daily more successful and more established. By an article from Constantinople of a very recent date, it is stated that the alarm and embarrassment of the government of the Porte are extreme. "Divan," says this article, "assemble every moment, and even during the night. It appears that very calamitous intelligence had been received from the Archipelago." Another article of a much later date, April 8th, in some degree explains the nature of this calamitous intelligence. It is stated in this, that an English nobleman (Lord Stanhope) is in command of the Greeks before Lepanto, and has made his attacks with so much bravery and skill, that the place is about to fall into the hands of the Greeks. The Turks have been drawn from all the outworks, and the Greeks have established themselves in them. We should add, that Lepanto is one of the strongest forts still remaining in possession of the Turks, and that, upon the capture of this fort and Patras, the Morea and its dependencies will be entirely liberated. (Lepanto has actually fallen into the hands of the Greeks.)

As respects the state of the Turks and Russians, we understand that an immediate declaration of war, and the active commencement of hostilities, are expected on the part of the emperor Alexander. An extraordinary dispatch has been received at St. Petersburg from the Russian general, commanding on the frontiers of Wallachia. It is stated, that the subject of this despatch is a formal report to the Emperor Alexander, that the Turks, instead of evacuating Wallachia and Moldavia, as compelled by treaty, are secretly collecting an army, and are in every part making the most active preparations for war. Upon receiving this report, it appears there was great activity in the Russian cabinet, and that immediate and positive orders were dispatched both to the generals on the Wallachian frontier, and to the foreign ministers at Constantinople.

All the German papers anticipate an immediate commencement of hostilities. We do not anticipate the same, and simply, because the Greeks have now done so much for themselves that it is the clear and decided interest of Russia to interfere in the war. Unless she does so, the Greeks will become independent without her aid, and she will have no claim upon her gratitude. She will get nothing. But if she interfere, she may say, this or that part of Greece I claim for myself, and may enforce her claim both against Turks and Greeks. Upon this ground, we now do anticipate a war between Russia and Turkey.

In our home affairs, the subject of most interest is an occurrence, or rather an explanation, given by the Irish Bishop of Limerick in the house of lords. It has been objected to the archbishop of Dublin, the most learned and virtuous prelate of the age, Dr. Magee, that he the first of all protestant prelates, forbade the catholic priests to read their funeral service in the protestant church yards, and therein the interment of catholics in consecrated ground. To this the archbishop has replied, in the house of lords, through the bishop of Limerick, first, that he never issued any such orders; and secondly, that even in the two instances at Dublin, where the attempt was made, and so violently urged, it was never known that catholic priests attempted the use of protestant church-yards. They have all consecrated ground of their own, or may consecrate them, and there is no reason whatever for the claim now urged.

From the Liverpool Mercury, April 12.

IRELAND.—Another act of aggression was lately perpetrated in the county of Tipperary, which, but for a timely alarm, would have equalled in blood and horror the murderous catastrophe of the Shea. On the morning of Friday the 26th ultimo, the lady of W. Usher, Esq. of the barony of Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary, was awakened from her peaceful slumber at three o'clock in the morning, by the shrieks of her eldest child, an infant scarcely seven years of age, who, in terrified accents, complained of suffocation. The agonized mother, finding the fears of the little creature too well grounded, by presence of mind almost incredible in her situation, succeeded in alarming the rest of the family, and with the assistance of her brother, Mr. J. Price, with difficulty effected the escape of her six younger infants, naked and helpless, at the most inclement hour of the morning—in such a season as this too!—the house enveloped in flames—a crew of ruffians surrounding the premises, and murder staring them in the face! The family, redeemed from death, were ultimately assembled on the lawn, consisting altogether of eleven or twelve individuals, all Protestants; and beheld, in that

forlorn and hopeless situation, the total wreck of their whole property. The family were received into the hospitable mansion of R. Smith Esq. of Kilwarden Lodge. There is no case of provocation yet mentioned for the outrage. At a late West Meath assizes, Thomas Doyle, a catholic priest, was convicted of marrying a Protestant to a Roman Catholic, the parties not being first married by a protestant clergyman; and he was sentenced to pay a fine of 500 pounds to the king, and to be imprisoned until the same be paid.

A survey of Ireland is to be decided upon by government. It is to be pursued under the direction of Major Colby, who has under him 20 cadets who have left the Woolwich Academy.

The last two Sundays March 21st and 28th, a "gentleman of talents and education," named Taylor, lately a member of the established church, lectured in support of Deism, at Dublin, in a place lately used as a theatre in Grafton street. He addressed the audience from the stage, dressed in canonicals. It passed off quietly the first time; but last Sunday, soon after he began, he was assaulted by the foulest epithets and most disgraceful abuse, by the genteelly dressed crowd who filled the theatre. Mr. Taylor retired behind the scenes, whither he was pursued by the mob of seeming gentlemen, who tore down the beautiful ornaments put up at great expense by Mr. Charles, the ventriloquist, to whom the theatre belongs, pulled up the seats, and proceeded to destroy the fixtures. Before they left the house, which was not until late, it was nearly a wreck. Among the principal rioters were some students of Trinity College, who, after the work of destruction, had a kind of triumphant procession through part of the city! And these are the pretenders who boast of belonging to the reformed protestant church; that is to say, the church which professed against the intolerance and exclusion of the then established church!

BARBADOES.—The brig Azores from Barbadoes brings account from that Island to the 4th of May. Two armed ships, the Eden and Scout, has just returned from Para, where the latter was fired at by the fort, which was returned by a broadside that is said to have made the Brazilians quickly repent of their temerity.—An armed cutter had also arrived from Martinique, bringing information that the French naval force was gradually assuming a respectable appearance in that quarter. It consisted of one ship of 80 guns, three of 60 guns, besides several vessels of smaller force, and a 74 gun ship at the Saints.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL ADVERTISER, MAY 1.

DEATH OF BELZONI—THE TRAVELLER.

The following letter from a young gentleman of this town, to Mr. A. Hodgson, who has been kind enough to present it to us for publication, communicates the particulars of the death of this enterprising traveller. It is but a few days since letters of the most gratifying character, relative to the traveller's situation and prospects, were in circulation here. There is a painful feeling of surprise associated, therefore, with the deep regret which we feel in presenting this melancholy intelligence to our readers. The letter came via Para and Barbadoes: "Brig Castor, British Accarah, Jan 7, 1824. I wrote you sometime since, almost at a venture, mentioning the arrival in Benin river of Mr. G. BELZONI, the celebrated traveller, who was attempting to reach Houssa and Tombuctoo, in Africa, by way of Benin. I am sorry to inform you that, like all other travellers who have made this trial, he has perished. He died at Gato, December 3, 1823.

"As I think it will interest you, I will give you an idea of his prospects of succeeding in this perilous expedition, when they were closed by his death. He had been a considerable time a welcome guest on board this brig, waiting for the time when a Mr. J. Houtson could accompany him to Benin, whose interest with the king of that place he considered would be serviceable to him. On the night of the 24th of November, he left us with Houtson for Gato. On parting with us, he seemed a little agitated, particularly when the crew, to each of whom he had made a present, gave him three loud cheers on leaving the vessel. "God bless you, my fine fellows, and send you a happy sight of your country and friends," was his answer. On the 3d of December, I received a letter from Mr. Houtson, requesting me to come to Benin, as Mr. Belzoni was lying dangerously ill, and, in case of death, wished a second person to be present. I was prevented going, not only by business, but a severe fever which had then hold of me. On the 5th I had a second letter from Mr. Houtson, with the particulars of Mr. Belzoni's end, and one from himself, almost illegible, dated December 2, requesting me to assist in the disposal of his effects, and to remit the proceeds home to his agents, Messrs. Briggs, Brothers and Co. in America square, London, together with a beautiful amethyst ring he wore, which he seemed particularly anxious should be delivered to his wife, with the assurance that he died in the fullest affection for her, as he found himself too weak to write his last wishes and adieus. He was interred at Gato, the next day, with all the respect possible."

A young lady, 18 years of age, beautiful and sole heiress of a deceased Baronet, with a fortune of 80,000 pounds, lately ran away from Brussels, with an English gentleman named Robinson. They went post haste to Gretna Green, got married and set off for London, taking the whole of the inside of the mail coach to themselves.

DUEL.—At New Orleans, on the 6th inst. a personal dispute between two respectable citizens was decided by single combat with swords; one of the combatants being thrust through the body, instantly expired.