

THE PATRIOT



Not for himself but for his country.

MONDAY, JULY 12.

The Sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr. Steel, at the Methodist church in this place, on Saturday the 3d instant, to the Farmers & Mechanics Infantry volunteer company, will appear in our next.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORTY EIGHTH YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The 48th year of American Independence was celebrated by the "FARMERS & MECHANICS INFANTRY," commanded by Captain Armor, on the 3d inst. At an early hour the company paraded and marched to the Methodist Church, where a very neat and appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. STEEL, who had been previously requested to do so. The Rev Mr. LINN, of the Presbyterian Church, closed the service with an earnest prayer to the God of battles, to prosper our country and perpetuate its present happy form of government.

The Company, together with a number of the citizens of Bellefonte and its neighbourhood, proceeded to a very beautiful spring on the farm of Gen. Miles in the vicinity of Milesburg, where an excellent dinner was prepared.

Gen PHILIP BENNER was then appointed President, and FRANCIS MEWEN & JOHN MITCHELL, Esquires Vice Presidents.

After which the following toasts were read by Mr. Mitchell, and received with enthusiasm by the company:

1st. The 4th of July 1776—"Amidst the wreck of nature and the crash of worlds" this day ought to be remembered by Americans.

9 guns 3 cheers, Tune Washington's March.

2d. The memory of Washington—The greatest man of our country.—9 guns 6 cheers

3d. The illustrious penman of our Declaration of Independence—"Father we remember you"—9 guns 3 cheers.—Tune Jefferson's March

4th. James Madison—Under whom our country passed the ordeal in the late war—no statesman more deserves the gratitude of his country.—6 guns 3 cheers.—Tune Madison's March.

5th. James Monroe—President of the United States.—9 guns 6 cheers.—Tune President's March.

6th. The departed worthies of the Revolution—Peace to their names.—6 guns 3 cheers.

7th. The country in which the oppressed of all nations find refuge—"Ubi libertas ibi patria."—1 gun 6 cheers.

8th. The Army and Navy of the United States—The bulwark of the nation. 9 guns 6 cheers.—Tune, The Star Spangled Banner.

9th. Pennsylvania Volunteers—May they be ever ready and willing to avenge their country's wrongs.—6 guns 9 cheers.—Tune Yankee Doodle.

10th. Gen. Andrew Jackson—The Hero and Statesman; Pennsylvania will appreciate his worth. 9 guns 3 cheers.

11th. Agriculture, Commerce & Manufactures—Properly protected they will render our country independent indeed. Our inexhaustible resources and the wisdom of Government, lead us to vast anticipations. May we not be disappointed. 3 guns 6 cheers. Tune, Speed the plow.

12th. The immortal Congress of '76; A luminous Constellation of Sages, whose exertions were not less bold and patriotic than they were wonderful. "For a surety the Lord was with them." 6 guns 9 cheers. Tune, Hail Columbia.

13th. The Governor of Pennsylvania and his Cabinet; If they go on as they have begun, the people will delight to honor them. 9 guns 6 cheers. Tune Pennsylvania March.

A committee from the "Centre Guards" presented the following toast, from that company, which was received with pleasure, and most cheerfully reciprocated:

The Farmer's and Mechanic's Infantry. May harmony always subsist between them and us, and may we both be found at all times ready to defend those privileges which heaven has bestowed upon us, and which have been so gallantly defended by our predecessors. 6 cheers.

About 5 o'clock the company marched to Bellefonte, where it performed several military evolutions and then retired to their respective homes. The utmost good humour and cheerfulness prevailed, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure which all seemed to feel.

The Anniversary.

Agreeably to previous arrangement, the "CENTRE GUARDS" met on Saturday the 3d of July instant, at the Spring situatd near the village of Milesburg, for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of American Independence. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the day, and nothing occurred which could tend to wound the feelings or damp the spirits of any one. An excellent dinner was provided for the occasion, of which the company partook, with a number of gentlemen who were invited to attend.

ANDREW GREGG, Esq. was appointed President, assisted by WILLIAM PETTIT, Vice President. The Declaration of Independence was read by Joseph Miles, Esq. after

which the following toasts were drank with the hearty cheers of all present:

1st. The day we celebrate—May its principles remain pure and unsullied while time endures.

2nd. The Heroes and Sages who achieved our Independence—They were worthy of the cause, and the cause was worthy of them.

3d. Reverence to the memory of the illustrious Washington—May his countrymen walk in his footsteps.

4th. The President of the United States.—The enlightened statesman, and firm patriot.

5th. The Constitution of the United States—The corner stone in the temple of universal liberty.

6th. The Government of the United States—The Beacon which lights the world to liberty.

7th. The State of Pennsylvania—May her energies be devoted to internal improvements.

8th. The Executive & Cabinet of Pennsylvania. May their deliberations be guided by wisdom, and may they reflect honor on their respective stations.

9th. Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures. The surest guides to wealth and national prosperity.

10th. The Judiciary—The power that protects our rights, and stands sentinel at every man's door.

11th. The Navy of the United States.—The Bulwark of the nation, and the guarantee of "Free trade and Sailors rights."

12th. The next President—Ability, integrity and inflexible patriotism, we will delight to honor, without regard to sectional or geographical distinction.

13th. The American Fair—Nature was sad, the garden was a wild, And man, the hermit, sigh'd till woman smil'd."

A toast was sent by a committee to the FARMER'S & MECHANIC'S INFANTRY, who had met, for the purpose of celebration, at a separate spring, which they received, and the following was returned and drank with applause and good feeling:

"THE CENTRE GUARDS"—"The Farmer's & Mechanic's Infantry respect them, as individuals and as men willing to defend the privileges which our country enjoys, and fully reciprocate the friendly sentiments contained in their Toast.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President of the day—Pennsylvania Volunteers—May patriotism, valor, and discipline be their attributes.

By Col. Holt, a soldier of '76." Independence "be our boast, Ever mindful what it cost, Ever thankful for the prize, Let its echo reach the skies."

By Henry M. Pettit, The Greeks—May they go on conquering and to conquer, until not one of their heartless oppressors be found to oppose their rights.

By William L. Smith. The Declaration of Independence—An example of the patriotism of our forefathers—may it stimulate succeeding generations in the glorious cause of liberty.

By Thomas Hastings, Jr. General Andrew Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans—May we draw near unto him as children to a father who is able and ready to help us in every time of need.

By Richard Miles. The American Fair—"Auld nature swears the lovely dears Her nob'est works she classes, O, Her 'prentice hand she try'd on man, And then she made the lasses, O!"

FOR THE PATRIOT.

ON THE 4th OF JULY.

It appears to me we should be a most grateful people, for the mild government we live under, above all other nations in the world. But in what way are we grateful? Does it not appear that the people would be willing to have it that the Almighty at particular times, gave license to sin? A catalogue of the sins committed on this day, would be dreadful indeed. I am far advanced in years, and must ere long, be gathered to the place appointed for all living; and having had long experience, and seen the dreadful effects of evil, would be willing to remind my fellow-mortals, professing the christian name, of ceasing to do evil and learn to do well. We have abundant cause to be thankful, every day, for the choice blessings we receive, instead of consuming them in rioting and excess. How can the aged, or thoughtful of any age, encourage such extravagance, by attending at such festivals and places, where the current of evil has so much prevalence; for surely it is in the

"broad way that leads to destruction," and is strewd with briars and thorns, and all manner of rubbish. But the good way is a pleasant way, wherein the obedient can travel with melody of heart. The ways of wisdom are "ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace." If this good way was more earnestly sought after, we would become more uniform to the christian name, and, of consequence, be a more grateful people, both to the Supreme Giver and to each other. At the same time let us bear in mind that there are now about two millions of our fellow-creatures, in this land of liberty, held in abject slavery, who are not permitted to receive education, because the Almighty, in his wisdom, made them a different colour from ours; and has said his ways are equal—"All souls are mine, saith the Lord, as the soul of the Father so also the soul of the Son is mine; the soul that sineth it shall die"—Ezekiel xviii, 4.

A. FARMER.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, JUNE 25.

THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

The London papers by the Euphrates furnish little additional news from the theatre of war in the east. The porte is unquestionably putting forth all its energies for the campaign of the present season; and if we are to believe the servile Chronicle of the holy alliance, the Austrian Observer, there are serious internal troubles among the Greeks, which will go far to secure a triumph for the Turks. But the unfavorable predictions of that Gazette have so frequently failed, that they give us no great uneasiness at this time. A letter of a late date from Genoa states that Mr. Edward Blaquiere has just brought to the Greek congress the sum of 50,000 pounds sterling, proceeding from the sale of the first part of the Greek loan, opened at London. The same letter informs us that on the first of April, Nicetus, the nephew of Colocotroni, left the Peloponnesus with 3,000 men, to advance to Thermopylae, to cover the siege of Negropont, now carrying on by Odysseus. In this letter it is positively declared that Colocotroni has been brought to trial as the Austrian Observer pretends. He was living in retirement at Tripolizza like a private person. It is the old bey of the Mainotes, Peter Maurmichaelis, who had been called before a court martial, and acquitted himself of the charges laid against him.

We learn from one of the London papers that a most admirable work has just appeared, on the origin and progress of the Greek revolution, by a Mr. Blaquiere. Among the extraordinary events of modern times, none have occurred of more powerful interest than those which continue to agitate the classic shores of Greece; and yet how imperfectly are they known by us! It is true we occasionally hear of battles, massacres and burnings; but no analysis of the Greek character, no accurate or connected account of their noble struggle for independence, nor any rational hypothesis regarding its result, could possibly be formed, until Mr. Blaquiere's zeal for the cause led him to visit "the isles of Greece, where burning Sappho loved and sung;" the only plan, indeed, by which authentic materials for such a work could be collected.

The Oriental Spectator, Smyrna, ceased to appear on the 27th of April. The following is its last article of intelligence: We have just learned that the English Philhellenists have positively lent the Greeks thirty millions piasters to aid them in securing the triumph of their cause. They have already sent them 30 pieces of cannon, &c. They have also proposed to the Greek government to construct a steam-vessel for throwing shells and towing fire-ships during a calm. It will carry four 36 pounders."

We hope the death of Byron will not be seriously felt by the Greek patriots; but we apprehend that his presence was of great service. "The happiest result," says the Literary Chronicle, followed him wherever he went: the chiefs, who had suffered their little rivalries to neutralize their efforts, united in the common cause; the troops were paid; English tactics were introduced; military schools were formed for the instruction of youth; new levies raised; and every thing promised success, when death, deeming Byron's fame full to the brim, snatched him from the world."

Nothing certain is known as to the intentions of the pacha of Egypt, and conjecture itself seems to be puzzled. The account of the great conflagration at Cairo is confirmed, and it is stated

in some eastern letters that the fire was set by design, by the pacha himself, that, under pretext of recruiting his finances and his stores, he might excuse himself with a good grace from taking part against Greece. Another view of this subject, however, is given in a letter from Constantinople, of the 8th of April, in which, after mentioning the departure of a part of the fleet, it is said that the fleet is going to the islands of the Archipelago; and that the Morea and Idra are given up to Mahmed Ali Pacha, to put down in the best way he can. It is also stated that the pacha's son, Ibrahim Pacha, leaves Egypt with a regular force this season. It is then added, and if true it is a very important feature in this intelligence, that "they have hopes to govern themselves, on paying an annual tribute. They expect the Greeks will have confidence enough to treat with the pacha of Egypt; with the Porte they do not seem inclined to treat at all; and they are all in the right."

It was further understood that the pacha of Egypt had declined to furnish the Turkish men of war, which had arrived at Alexandria, with the supplies necessary for their summer cruise, and that he had intimated to the brother of the Sun and Moon his determination to defer his expedition into Greece. It is not likely that a prince so thoroughly acquainted with the Turkish government, and with his own resources, would, by wasting his strength in the Morea, render his own pachalic an easy conquest to the Turks, and thereby insure his own destruction. The fourth expedition of the Ottomans against the Greeks will, therefore, be most feeble, and soon will the liberties of this formerly renowned country be fixed on the foundation of civilization and christianity, from which no efforts of barbarism will be afterwards able to remove them. The freedom of Greece will be followed by that of Egypt, should the life of its present governor be spared for a few years, and the fairest portion of the world may again become the seat of learning and of the arts. The restoration of these once mighty empires will be the most extraordinary and important event recorded during many centuries in the history of the human race.

Letters from Alexandria, in Egypt, state that four Algerine frigates and two brigs of war had arrived in that port from Constantinople; that they had entered under the Tunisian flag; after which one of them hoisted the Algerine colours, and took a list of all English vessels in the harbor; that the following day, two other frigates and a schooner, under the Tunisian flag, had entered the said port, and two or three other men of war still kept out. The English merchantmen were rather frightened to see their operations going on, particularly as many of them were then loading, and there was no ship of war to convoy them.

DEPARTURE OF YTURBIDE FOR MEXICO.

It appears evident, that the ex-Emperor Yturbide has left England for Mexico, the place of his birth, and the country of his short lived dominion. He has written a letter, to prepare his friends for the event, and to explain his motives. He sailed from Southampton on the 11th inst. having left London on the 5th under the pretext of going for some time to reside at Bath. He had previously fixed six of his children, two boys and four girls, at boarding-schools in different parts of the country. The knowledge of this fact, together with the declaration of his intention to reside for some time at Bath, gave great confirmation to the contradiction to the report of his having sailed for Mexico as an agent of Spain, or in support of foreign interests. It would appear from these sources, that for the last three or four months he has been corresponding with his former friends in Mexico, and that he has been called home by a strong party, who expect that his presence and the influence of his name may unite the Mexicans in support of their independence.

Bell's Weekly Mess. May 23.

The memoirs of Lord Byron, written by himself, are, we believe lost to the world forever. This posthumous record of the deceased nobleman had been deposited, as our readers may have informed themselves, in the keeping of Mr. Thomas Moore, and designed as a legacy for his benefit. This gentleman, with the consent and at the desire of Lord Byron, had long ago sold the manuscript to Mr. Murray for the large sum of 2000l. Since the death of Lord Byron, it occurred to the sensitive and Honorable mind of Mr. Moore, that, by possibility, although the noble author himself had given full authority for a disclosure of the document, some of his family might be wounded or shocked by it. He appointed therefore, a time for meeting a near connexion of the noble Lord, (not Lady Byron) and after a de-

liberate and joint perusal of the work, finding that this Lady apprehended from it much pain to the minds of many persons still living, tho' no sort of imputation on her brother's memory, Mr. Moore, with a spirit and generosity which the better part of mankind will be at no loss to appreciate, placed the manuscript in the lady's hand, and permitted her to burn it in his presence! This sacrifice of self interest to lofty feeling was made last week, and the next morning the 2,000l was repaid to Mr. Murray by Lord Byron's self desituted legatee.—The last words of that Nobleman, before the delirium which seized his powerful mind within three days of his death, were—"I wish it to be known that my last thoughts were given to my wife, my child and my sister."

In addition to the circumstances we have already stated relative to the burning of Lord Byron's autographical memoirs, we have been informed that the family of the deceased nobleman offered Mr. Moore 5,000l to deliver up to them the manuscript in his possession. Mr. Moore declined the pecuniary recompense thus liberally tendered, but assented to commit them to the flames if their publication, on a perusal of them, should be disapproved of by the surviving relations. Our readers are aware the result, the destruction of these most interesting memoirs.—Courier.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, JUNE 26.

The Wild Cat arrived at the navy yard, Washington, about two hours after the Sea Gull.

Prior to her touching at Mantanzas, the Wild Cat, in company with the Jackall, Lieutenant John H. Lee, had been cruising on the Yucatan banks, and had run down the coast from the island of Mohaires to the settlement of Sesal, taking a particular look into New Malaga.

Extract of a letter from lieutenant commandant JOHN D. SLOAT to commodore DAVID PORTER, commanding the United States' squadron in the West Indies, dated United States' schooner Grampus, Mantanzas, May 29.

In conformity to your orders of the 24th of January, 1824, I sailed from Hampton Roads on the 28 of February, and proceeded to the coast of Africa. On the 4th of April, I anchored at cape Mesurado, and visited the colony of free people of color, where I remained eight days, and have the satisfaction to report that I found them comfortably settled, and at peace with all the neighboring nations. Although they apprehended that the tribe they had the difficulty with previous to the arrival of the Cyane is not friendly to them, yet they do not believe they will venture to attack them again, particularly since my visit, as I gave the natives that I should return there shortly, and they know that I supplied the colony with ammunition and provision, a return of which I enclose.

The appearance of the Grampus on the coast has been of essential service to the settlement. The trade with the natives in their immediate vicinity had been stopped for some time; but, when they found the Grampus to be a vessel of war, the king sent in word that he would open the trade; and before I left there, the natives began to come in with provisions and other articles in considerable numbers. The agent for the United States, as well as that for the Colonization Society, had left the settlement some time before my arrival. They have appointed acting agents, Mr. Waring for the United States, and Mr. Johnson for the society; both colored men. By their advice the people have elected a council of twelve, to assist in managing the affairs of the colony, and, by what I could discover, they appear to be doing well; but they are extremely desirous to have the advantage of good agents. They say they do not yet feel themselves competent to manage the establishment. Their settlement is very pleasantly situated on a narrow peninsula, the sea on one side, and Mesurado river on the other, on high-ground, and they have for its protection a tolerably good fort, built of stone, at one end of the village, on which are mounted, at present, one long eighteen pounder, and two eighteen pound gunnades. At the other extremity is a blockhouse, with one nine pounder, and one six. They have also mounted one brass four pound field piece, and one two pound swivel, besides several other guns not mounted, and about one hundred muskets, eighty of which are in good order, and the others they will be able to repair with the tools I gave them.

The number of inhabitants is two hundred and thirty seven, seventy-eight of them capable of bearing arms, who are formed into a company, and muster for exercise every Saturday. They have all very good houses, and some of them begin to cultivate gardens. They have also cleared a com-