

**THE PATRIOT**



"Not for himself but for his country."

MONDAY, JULY 19.

Owing to a late arrangement (more properly speaking derangement) of the arrival and departure of the mail from this place to Lewistown, the PATRIOT will be issued from this office hereafter on Saturday evening.

We have received for publication an Oration delivered by Major John C. Coverly on the 5th instant, to a number of the citizens of Potter township, who assembled at Potter's Mills to celebrate the 4th of July, which will appear in our next.

The following named gentlemen, nominated by the Harrisburg convention, have pledged themselves, if elected, to vote for Gen. Andrew Jackson, for President, and John C. Calhoun, for Vice-President:

Thomas Leiper, Cromwell Pearce, Philip Peltz, Alexander McCarahar, Daniel Sheffer, Daniel Raub, Joseph Engle, John Pugh, Adam Ritscher, Charles Kenny, Adam King, William Beatty, Valentine Giesy, John Reed, James Duncan, John Boyd, Abraham Addams, Isaac Smith, Wm. Thompson, Asa Mann, John Fogel, Philip Benner, John Rush, Peter Addams, James Ankrum, Henry Scheetz, Adam Light.

Gen. Murray has not yet answered the circular addressed to him.

We invite the attention of our readers to the sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr. Stibel, at the Methodist church in this place, on the 3d instant, in commemoration of the forty-eighth year of the Independence of our country, which may be found under the head of the 1st page of this paper. It breathes throughout a spirit of true patriotism and sincere devotion. The text is admirably suited to the occasion and the arguments adduced from it are excellent. It is truly said, that although we are called a free and independent nation, yet in a spiritual sense, "we are by nature in bondage to the greatest of tyrants." We doubt not but an attentive perusal of it, will tend much to the edification of many of our readers.

The following is a "true copy" of a Judgment, rendered by one of the batch of Justices which Governor Hiester commissioned after the last election, when it was known that his Secretary of State had privilege from the people, to "retire to the peaceful walks of private life." We have been shown another transcript of his proceedings in another case, still more laughable than the one we give, but we do not feel ourselves at liberty to publish it at present. Perhaps we may amuse our readers with it after the next court in Clearfield; the county in which Squire GALLAHER resides.

**Commonwealth vs. Gorge Atchysun.**  
On the out of Isaac Lee that he believe that Gorge Atchysun shot his pet Dear. Plaintiff demanded \$5 damage.  
Warrant issued Jun 18 and plaintiff brought forward the 19 pleads guilty trail pit aff at the defendants request stating that he did not intend to kill the dear and that he had exposed his intestines previous till the shutting it.  
Parties appear the 21 and none of the witness did certify any one part of defendants plea after hearing all their proofs and allegashuns Judgment for defendant—till pay two dollars and fifty cents damage and the costs of suite. the above is a true copy given under my hand Julie 3 1824.  
JAMES GALLAHER.

If our readers can gather any meaning from the above, it is more than we can do. If we were to venture an

opinion, we would say that Isaac Lee had charged George Atchison with shooting his deer; but we have been told that the pet Dear mentioned in the record, was Isaac Lee's wife!! On the trial it turned out, however, that the Dear was neither shot at or killed.

**FOR THE PATRIOT.  
ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.**

"The whole discourse when crowds are met.  
Is fill'd with trifles loose and vain;  
Their lips are flattery and deceit,  
And their proud language is PROFANE."

FRIEND PETRIKIN,

Since I have read in your paper what are denominated "TOASTS," drank at the celebration of our national independence, by the parties that assembled near Milesburg, I am more than ever convinced of the evil that results from such occasions. I am not aware that there was intemperate drinking, as is most commonly the case at such places, but if we are to Judge from their proceedings as published, there was an intemperate indulgence of other wicked propensities of our nature, to say the least of it, extremely reprehensible, I hope I am a christian, and abhor profanity of every kind; whether it proceeds from an irreverent use of scripture phrases or religious creeds, or in taking our Maker's name in vain. I have frequently remarked the introduction of scriptural expressions into toasts drank on 4th of July occasions, and indeed that is one of the principal reasons why I dislike such celebrations. If I know my own heart, I rejoice that we are a free and independent nation, and am willing at all times to give a manifestation of it, if necessary, but it would be in a different way from that which most of people practice. It would be by going up to the house of God and offering up the incense of grateful hearts upon the altar of His mercy, and thanking Him as the author of all our blessings;—not by rioting and excess, and making an IRREVERENT USE of the revelation of His word, or the words of the most exalted of God's servants. For the Lord hath said "Heaven and Earth shall pass away but MY WORD shall not pass away." This is a kind of conduct which all good men would join with me in reproaching.

The toast which meets my special disapprobation is the following:—"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." I need not tell my christian friends where the man who offered this, as a volunteer, found it. It may be that it is the REMAINS of a religious education which he received, and is the last of it he has to spare! But what excites my surprise, is, that both the OFFICERS OF THE DAY not only permitted this PROFANE misaffiliation of HOLY THINGS, but sat by in silence! They are professors of religion, and did they not expostulate against such conduct? So far from it that I am told that they joined in the LAUGH which the SCOFFERS OF RELIGION raised when it was offered!!! I hope this is not true. For the honor of religion I hope it is not. One thing I know, if some professors of religion had been there, and such a toast offered, they would have considered it an insult offered to their profession, and retired from the unhallowed spot, never to return again.

"Blest is the man who shuns the place  
Where sinners love to meet;  
Who fears to tread their wicked ways,  
And hates the scoffers seat."

Perhaps some may say I am unfriendly to Jackson. By no means. He is my candidate for President, and I highly respect him at all events, but I never will apply the language which is only due to my God & SAVIOUR, to any worm of the dust. Oh! that the GREAT FIRST CAUSE would

so dispose the hearts of my countrymen, that they would discountenance such gross profanation, I might almost say blasphemy, and work such a reformation, as would cut up by the roots the vile custom of celebrating our national independence by rioting and excess. I cannot hope tho' to see such a happy period. My days must be few, by the course of nature. Time flies quickly and will consign me to the dust; and as I must answer for all the deeds done in the body before the Eternal Judge of all the earth, so I hope my intentions, in writing this scrap, is that some good may result from it.

**A FARMER.  
GENERAL JACKSON.**

FROM THE CINCINNATI [OHIO] ADVERTISER.

On Sunday last arrived here on his way to Nashville, Tennessee, the Hero of Orleans, in excellent health and spirits. He was waited on by several of our most respectable citizens, in order to give him an invitation to a public dinner; but this he politely declined, on the ground of his long absence from his family and anxiety to be at home. We have understood that he likewise declined invitations from Philadelphia, New York & Pittsburg, and several intermediate places. If general JACKSON was at all disposed to use intrigue or influence, he would not have declined those flattering invitations. His character as a hero and a distinguished citizen entitles him to the notice of the citizens of the towns through which he passes, his being a candidate for the presidency out of the question; and had he accepted these invitations, no one could have made any invidious remarks upon it. But of such a circumstance he has not taken advantage; he has, therefore, put it out of the power of his opponents to say that he exerted any undue influence, with a view to his final success. But this is consistent with the general character and conduct of the man. We always hear of JACKSON at the post of danger or the post of duty; he never has taken occasion to render himself conspicuous; but when his prowess or his talents are absolutely necessary for the safety or the interest of his country, there he stands conspicuous among the most eminent.

Every one of our citizens who had the honor and pleasure of being introduced to him, during his short stay here, about two hours, speaks in raptures of the mildness, the sauvity, and the elegance of his manners. In fact, he is no less the intelligent and polite gentleman, than he is the military hero. He is the man who comes fully up to every anticipation entertained by the most sanguine of those who are the admirers of his public character. On his way down the river, the general called upon his old and faithful fellow soldier, colonel Piatt, about 12 miles below this place. The meeting of these two veterans was friendship and cordiality personified. It was really delightful to witness it; but this is another trait in the character of Gen. JACKSON; every officer who has served under him feels for him that filial veneration, respect and esteem which they hold for their own parents.

We have never yet seen the person who knows this venerated hero, who has not expressed the most unbounded encomiums upon him. He is beloved by his officers, his soldiers and his neighbors, who have had the best opportunity of knowing him intimately; and no detraction, no invidious reflections from those who know him imperfectly, can derogate from his well established character.

From the Lycoming Gazette, July 7.  
**CASUALTY.**

On Sunday the 4th instant, a number of colored people were crossing the river, about one mile above this place, in two canoes, when unfortunately the canoes came in contact and both were immediately upset, precipitating the whole of them amounting to ten persons, into the river, when seven out of the ten met an untimely death—There were six males and four females in all, one of whom was a child of about nine years of age. Three men, three women and the child were drowned; five of whom have since been found.

FROM THE LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN, JULY 8.

**FIRE.**—Yesterday night week, a ware-house was burnt to the ground in this borough. The building was the property of John Brown, Esq. and was in the occupancy of Mr. James Kellogg, who had stored up in it some barrels of fish, oil, &c. and also a quantity of bar-iron and steel. The alarm

of FIRE! was given at about one o'clock; when a great number of the inhabitants repaired, as soon as possible they could, thither, with their fire buckets and engine; to save the house was utterly impossible, because being about half burned down before the engine was in order for doing its duty: It was therefore only found expedient to save the buildings next to the one on fire, which was effected.

It is supposed that it was the work of an incendiary. There are a considerable number of coloured people quartered in town, but it was remarkable to us, that only two or three were seen at the fire.—Mr. Kellogg, estimates his loss at about \$1000.

N. B. The engine was so leaky that about one half of the water, which was poured into it, went out through the bottom; this might easily be remedied, if the engine were put in operation once in every week. No fire-hooks were to be seen, and what was the reason? The borough owns none—this is quite curious indeed! We do not believe that the Town Council is so devoid of power, as not to be able to procure at least half a dozen of them—every intelligent man must certainly know, that fire hooks are of great use in case of fire.

It would also be of material importance, and we presume, very much to the benefit of the citizens of the borough at large, if a Fire Engine Company were instituted.

From the Democratic Press, July 5

**SUDDEN DEATHS.** Yesterday Afternoon, at the Alms House, two men, a black man and a white man lost their lives from foul air. The black man went to clean out a sewer in the yard, and sunk down crying out for help. The white man went to his assistance, but both perished, notwithstanding Medical aid was near and every means used for their recovery. Why will not men take the trouble to try by a lighted candle, whether the air will, or will not, support animal life.

Two coloured men at Columbia quarrelled on Sunday last. One of them (the lesser) seized a gun; the other advanced upon him and laid hold of it. In the scuffle the gun went off, and shot the larger negro through the heart. The survivor surrendered himself immediately to the civil authority, and is now in jail.

Lancaster Journal.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE, JULY 6.

The corporation of Washington City has passed a resolution to receive General LA FAYETTE, on his arrival there, "with that respect and attention to which his illustrious character and peculiar services to our country so eminently entitle him."

Professor M'CLELLAND of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, has declined accepting the station of President of that institution. Commencement took place at that college on Wednesday last. The students acquitted themselves handsomely.—*Id.*

**PIRACY.**

The schooner Macdonough, captain Copeland, arrived here this morning in 15 days from St. Thomas. Captain Copeland reports, that on the 19th ultimo, within 14 miles of St. Thomas, he discovered a small black boat under a mainsail and jib standing before the wind, which was lighted. At three o'clock the boat came up, fired two muskets, boarded the Macdonough, and ordered the crew below. After various questions, they demanded all the money, with threats of the consequences if any was withheld. The hatches were then torn open, as also the lockers and trunks; and about 800 dollars in specie, with a trunk of crapes and sundry other articles, were taken on board the piratical boat, and the Macdonough was suffered to proceed on her voyage. The piratical boat was a small sloop with a half deck, a "shoulder of muton mainsail," and a crew of six Spaniards and a negro; she was armed with three muskets and cutlasses.—*Id.*

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN, JULY 1.

**EXAMINATION OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.**

We learn on inquiry, that the report of the board of visitors, appointed by government to attend the examination of the military Academy, has been received at the war department, and that it gives the most flattering account of the institution.

From the report of the board, it may be confidently asserted, that the Military Academy at West Point has arrived at a state of perfection not surpassed by any institution of the kind now in existence.

The report represents the several departments of the institution as being conducted on exact and true principles, the proof of which is to be found in the excellent examination which

the students of every class passed before them. Nor are the other departments of administration, discipline, and police, less the subject of approbation of the board, while the precision and skill with which the military exercises, whether of artillery or infantry, were performed, convinced the board that the utmost pains and attention were bestowed on the instruction of the cadets in what appertained to the art of war. The attainments of the cadets far exceeded the expectation of the board of visitors, especially in the higher branches of mathematics, and in natural and experimental philosophy, in civil and military engineering, and in the application of the sciences to practical purposes.

The board further represent, that "the position of the United States Military Academy combines advantages possessed by few, if any other place, for the preservation of health, the enforcement of subordination, and the attainment and diffusion of knowledge in the elementary and higher branches of fixed and moral science, all important to our civil institutions, military defence, and national character. The cadets, coming from every section of the country, contribute much, in their mutual and united efforts in the pursuit of this knowledge, to the extirpation of local prejudices and sectional antipathies; and they carry with them, in return, feelings and principles of enlarged patriotism, with habits of temperance and industry added to an education the most useful to themselves & to the republic, for whose services they are destined."

We shall avail ourselves of a more convenient occasion to give an analysis of the report of the board of visitors.

FROM THE CINCINNATI [OHIO] GAZETTE, JUNE 10.  
**MAIL ROBBERY.**

The robbery of the mail, or failure of letters on the route from Philadelphia, had become proverbial previous to January last. This caused suspicion, and an investigation into the circumstances, which is, in substance as follows: Some time in December last, Judge BURKE, the Postmaster of this city, obtained a list of the letters arrived by the Cincinnati mail at Philadelphia, and, upon comparing this with the account of mails sent from this place, it appears that three entire mails were lost between this city and Chillicothe, viz. that the Eastern mails which leave here on Thursday, at 7 P. M. and those of Mondays following, at 10 o'clock, A. M. arrived at Chillicothe at the same time. As the robberies were all committed upon the Monday mails, and, as the mails were not to be opened till they should arrive at Chillicothe, the conclusion is irresistible, that they must have been committed on this side of that place, or sometimes packages would have been taken from the Thursday's mails. Suspicion rested upon the person who carries the mail, from this place to Chillicothe, whose name is John Ball. He has been arrested, and now awaits his trial, which will probably take place at Columbus, in July.

**FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE.**

Monsieur Francois, a fisherman of this city, on Friday last was employed in catching fish at Cow Bay; being fatigued in the evening, he threw himself on the sand to rest: shortly after a slight shower of rain fell, which, with the wind at the same time, covered him with the drifting sand; in this state he got up and went into a neighboring pond of fresh water, and, beginning to wash himself, was seized by an alligator, which lacerated him dreadfully. M. Francois grasped the animal by the head, and succeeded in disentangling himself from its hold; it then seized him by the leg, which was much torn, but he effected his escape to the bank, where, laying himself down, he was followed by the alligator, which, again seizing the leg, attempted to draw this now suffering and bleeding man into the pool, but he was relieved from his perilous situation by persons who came to his assistance. He was brought to this city in his fishing canoe, and now lies in a dangerous situation.

Jamaica Courant.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. July 8.  
**PERU.**

The second number of "The Chilian Advertiser," a new and interesting periodical paper, under date of the 3d of April, gives the following proclamation of General Bolivar, on being nominated supreme dictator of Peru:

Head Quarters, at Paitovica, February 13, 1824.

Peruvians! The constituted congress of Peru has lately honored me with its unlimited confidence. At the close of its session, it conferred upon me the supreme dictatorial power.

Peruvians! Our country, is placed in dreadful circumstances; you know it; nevertheless, do not despair of the republic. She is expiring, but has not yet ceased to exist. The Colum