

ancestors in public virtues. They infuse into the child the principles which guide, and the enthusiasms which animate the father. They create and preserve national attachments, which are the cement of the complete edifice of governments. Such are the general objects for which we have this day assembled to celebrate the 4th of July 1776; the day on which we were, in defiance of a British force, declared a sovereign, free and independent nation. Forty eight years have now elapsed, since the fathers of our country, appealing to God, and the impartial world, for the purity of their motives, rent assunder the bands which connected the English colonies with the mother country, and declared them a free and independent nation. It is well known to the members of this auditory, that the reasons assigned for this bold and decisive measure, was the claim made by the Parliament of Great Britain of a right, independent of the colonies, to make laws, of sufficient validity, to bind them in all cases whatever. This comprehensive claim, so repugnant to the principles of the British constitution, and of all free governments, which unite inseparably representation with the rights of Legislation, was no sooner announced to the inhabitants of this country, than a universal alarm was spread, from the province of Maine to every part of the continent. The hope of a reconciliation with Great Britain, yielded to necessity, and war succeeded by a general determination to resist at all hazards the exercise of so unjust a claim. This determination was pursued by that steadiness, wisdom, and energy, which characterizes freemen, until it resulted in severing the colonies from the mother country, and erecting in the New World a sovereign free and independent empire. This was not the only reason that called for a separation of the colonies from a dependence on great Britain. The impropriety of being governed by a Legislature, placed three thousand miles distant, across the Atlantic Ocean, was so obvious to every man of discernment, that it was hardly conceivable that Great Britain should have objected to the independence of the colonies. They however did object, and treated with inhumanity those colonies, which were planted by themselves. Indignant at such conduct, our fathers arose, as it were with the strength of Sampson, burst off the cords that bound them; shook off the galling yoke of British oppression, and thus emancipated our country from all foreign jurisdiction. America alone seems to be reserved by heaven as the sequestered region where religion, virtue and the arts, may find a peaceful retirement from the tempests which agitate Europe. And it is a circumstance that ought not to escape our observation, that our revolution happened in good time, to prepare an empire, and a free government, for the reception of the wrecks of the little freedom which Europe enjoyed. The Christian and the lover of freedom, may consider this continent as destined by Heaven, to save and to foster the seeds of a pure church, and excellent constitutions of government, which may hereafter be transported to Europe. When the spirit of the present revolution shall have swept away all the old establishments.—After Europe shall have been scourged with despotism in every shape—of atheists, of visionary theorists, of armies by land and pirates by sea—after the other half of the people have been sacrificed to the ambition of men under the different covers of crowns and liberty caps—the survivors, weary of eternal discord, of error, of faction, of the persecution of Princes and private clubs, of war, assassination and personal danger, the inevitable fruits of atheism and chimerical systems of government, will recover from their delusion, and seek a shelter from their miseries, under a well tempered form of government, analogous to that of the United States, and under the benign influence of that rational system of private happiness and public prosperity.

Having brought the subject to the independence of our country and made some observations on the happy result, I shall make a few remarks on the happy issue of our late war. To Commodore Barron we are, in a great measure, indebted for the opportunity we have enjoyed of displaying our skill in the art of warfare. The neglect of that officer to perform his duty while commanding the Chesapeake frigate, was the principal cause of war being declared, which was followed by an immediate appeal to arms. The result has added much to the character and glory of our nation. Our armies have become a dread to all nations, and our navy has gained a reputation not to be surpassed; the universal world cannot produce its equal. Commodore Perry taught the British on Lake Erie, that an American fleet of an inferior force, can draw

out consternation, death and destruction to a superior force, and cause a complete surrender. Shortly after Commodore M'Donnough taught them the same lesson on Lake Champlain. While Commodore Chauncey pursued them to their skulking places on Lake Ontario, and kept them in constant dread of the *American Tars*. While those things were transpiring on the lakes, Commodore's Hull, Bainbridge, Decatur, Porter and Rogers, sailed the Ocean to every clime, sinking, burning, and sending to our ports, the enemy's property to an amount beyond calculation. In the mean time, General Brown defeated, and destroyed, the enemy on every occasion—the roar of his cannon spoke death and destruction to all who dared approach within their reach. And to close the grand tragedy, general Jackson taught the great Packenham, and his motley crew, that "booty & beauty" were realized in no other way to them, than by leaving their flesh to fatten our lands, and their bones to whiten in a strange country. Twenty-seven hundred of the enemy perished on that eventful day; and but eight Americans were destroyed! A wonderful contrast, indeed, it has astonished the world.

Thus have we gained a reputation which generations to come will boldly maintain. Our country will be a land of liberty, and an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, until time shall be no more.

### CARLISLE ADVISER, AND RELIGIOUS & LITERARY MISCELLANY.

We forward papers this week, to a number of our relatives, friends, and acquaintances, and respectfully solicit them to make an effort to promote the circulation of our paper, and to extend to us their patronage. But we wish it to be understood, that it is not our intention to impose upon any one. Any person receiving a paper by mail, sent in this way by us, who does not wish sincere satisfaction to those who are to become a subscriber, will, we hope, feel no hesitation in returning it in the same way.

Editors of papers to whom we forward our paper this week, for the first time, will please give us theirs in exchange. Printers who have inserted our proposals, will accept our thanks, and all who insert them, shall receive a similar favor when an opportunity offers.

\* \* \* Subscribers to the Miscellany, who have not given notice to have their papers discontinued, are considered subscribers to the Adviser, it being but a New Series of the same paper.

### FROM THE HAGERSTOWN [MARYLAND] TORCH LIGHT, JULY 6.

Extract of a letter from JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, to a gentleman in this country, dated June 1824.

On the 23rd of February, 1807, I offered to the senate of the United States, of which I was then a member, the first resolution, as I believe, that ever was presented to the congress, contemplating a general system of internal improvement. I thought that congress possessed the power of appropriating money to such improvement, and of authorising the works necessary for making it; subject always to the territorial rights of the several states in or through which the improvement is to be made, to be secured by the consent of their legislatures, and the proprietary rights of individuals to be purchased or indemnified. I of one of these letters, written by a gentleman who is certainly not very friendly generally, in his communication to the cause of Greece:—"The fleet has at last sailed, thanks be to God, and taken with it the very dregs of villainy.—This is a harsh expression, but had you seen their *fine troops*, you would willingly sanction it.—The Captain Pacha, after his departure on Wednesday last, returned to take fresh orders, and it is said that he is to make his first attack on the Islands. This, however, is uncertain—the Turks left this quietly, but in very bad spirits, and one hundred and twenty of them made off the day before the expedition sailed.—The 84 gun-ship is a very fine vessel, but still the Captain Pacha preferred to sail in a corvette. It is reported that 250 Europeans are on board the line of battleship, but the manner in which she was handled on her departure, says little for their seamanship. It afforded much amusement to observe her sometimes with head, sometimes with stern way, and frequently running on board of vessels, which it was the object of the crew to avoid. To all appearance, this ship cannot defend herself against the enterprise of the Grecian seamen, and the Captain Pacha certainly has, therefore, discovered considerable prudence in preferring the corvette for the protection of himself. The Divan exhibits much uneasiness, and it is attributed to the receipt of bad news. We hear of the destruction of the powder magazines at Alexandria, but I cannot say it there be any truth in the rumour. The

We understand that the Small Pox has appeared in the Cherokee Nation, where it is spreading with serious mortality. Five Indians of the Nation, on their return from Philadelphia, found their company attacked with this alarming disease on their journey—four of them died, and one unfortunately was attacked after he got home, and was the occasion of spreading the disease in the neighbourhood. Sixteen persons, we are told, have already died with it, and in almost every case it proves mortal. An express was sent to this place a day or two ago, for the purpose of procuring some of the vaccine matter, which it was hoped might be the instrument of arresting the course of the more malignant and fatal disorder.—*Augusta Chron*

From the Democratic [Phil.] Press, July 8.

### A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

On Sunday last, a spirited horse, on trial for sale, price \$275, was put into a gig nearly new, valued \$300, in Fourth near Pine street. While a person was holding the horse and patting him on the neck and head, a boy lighted a cracker, at a segar behind his back, and threw it under the horse. The moment the explosion took place, the horse jumped forward and ran. He ran about six squares when he fell, the shaft of the gig having run into his side, and the gig having been dashed to pieces.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT, JULY 15.

### AFFECTING INCIDENT.

The attendants of the Hanover market were yesterday thrown into confusion for awhile by a woman apparently beating a young man, and exhibiting, both by voice and gesture, the most frantic passion. It turned out to be a very affecting scene, however. It was a Mrs DENN, who advertised, on the 3d instant, for the recovery of her son, "who was drowned on the Wednesday preceding off Poplar Island," bearing "in the joy of her heart" this very son, who had that moment made his appearance, alive & well, while she was sitting in the market. It appeared that he had been washed or knocked overboard, and swam to the shore, or was picked up by some other vessel: of which fact those on board the vessel and his mother were ignorant.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, June 1.

Letters have this morning been received from Trieste, dated on the 14th current, which advise the receipt of intelligence from Missolonghi, dated on the 3d. of May. It must afford friendly to the restoration of Grecian civilization, to learn that Gen. Colocotroni, his sons, and his partizans, have not only submitted themselves to the orders of the Senate, but that their influence and exertions have been again restored to the service of their country—for the Senate, as soon as it was convinced of the sincerity of General Colocotroni's submission, restored to him its confidence, and directed him to resume the investment of Patras, which will now therefore secure the speedy surrender of that important fortress. The Senate also directed one of the General's sons to proceed to Candia with reinforcements, and, if possible, to liberate that island from the yoke of the barbarians. The consequence of the submission of Colocotroni was the occupation of Napoli di Romania by the Senate. The greatest unanimity prevailed amongst all classes in the Morea, and preparations had been made on the most extensive scale to repel the Turkish invasion, should any be actually attempted. None of their ships, however, had, at these dates, appeared on the coast.

Letters were received this morning from Constantinople, dated on the 26th. April, but they only communicate news tending to confirm the already generally entertained idea, that vice has at length, nearly concluded the effects of her influence in that part of the world, by the now pending destruction of the once mighty Ottoman Empire. The following is an extract of one of these letters, written by a gentleman who is certainly not very friendly generally, in his communication to the cause of Greece:—"The fleet has at last sailed, thanks be to God, and taken with it the very dregs of villainy.—This is a harsh expression, but had you seen their *fine troops*, you would willingly sanction it.—The Captain Pacha, after his departure on Wednesday last, returned to take fresh orders, and it is said that he is to make his first attack on the Islands. This, however, is uncertain—the Turks left this quietly, but in very bad spirits, and one hundred and twenty of them made off the day before the expedition sailed.—The 84 gun-ship is a very fine vessel, but still the Captain Pacha preferred to sail in a corvette. It is reported that 250 Europeans are on board the line of battleship, but the manner in which she was handled on her departure, says little for their seamanship. It afforded much amusement to observe her sometimes with head, sometimes with stern way, and frequently running on board of vessels, which it was the object of the crew to avoid. To all appearance, this ship cannot defend herself against the enterprise of the Grecian seamen, and the Captain Pacha certainly has, therefore, discovered considerable prudence in preferring the corvette for the protection of himself. The Divan exhibits much uneasiness, and it is attributed to the receipt of bad news. We hear of the destruction of the powder magazines at Alexandria, but I cannot say it there be any truth in the rumour. The

From the Democratic [Phil.] Press, July 8.

Greeks promise themselves much assistance from Lord B. and are in good spirits. There are 6,000 men to be sent away the end of next month, but it is all nonsense, for they will never do any good. The plague has broken out in Talavola, or St. Dimitri, a village near Pera. Trade is dull, owing to the holidays," &c. &c.

From every quarter, the intelligence received respecting Greece is highly satisfactory, and a short time only is requisite to enable the inhabitants to enjoy the reward of their persevering exertions in the cause of independence and civilization.

PORTSMOUTH, May 29.

This morning the Etna bomb, Capt. Sandom, arrived from Chatham, fitted for service in the Mediterranean. She is to proceed to Algiers forthwith. Such has been the expedition in equipping the Etna, that she has been only fourteen days off the stocks. The Infernal and Meteor bombs are fitting with all haste, for the same service. [Hampshire Telegraph.] The King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands.

We understand that the object of the visit of their Majesties to this country, is to make an offer of ceding their possessions to the Crown of Great Britain, and in return to demand its protection against all hostile attacks that may be made upon their territory. It is said that they have come to this determination in consequence of the menaces of the Russian Cabinet; which, should they be put in execution, these Islanders feel that they should not be able, single-handed, to resist them. We were admitted to an interview with these Royal strangers, on Tuesday evening. On our entering the room, the parties were playing at whist, the Queen having for her partner, her female attendant, who is a daughter of one of the chief men of the islands, and his Majesty's partner was the Governor of the island where the Government was held. The ladies were dressed in loose robes de chambre, of straw colour, tied with rose-coloured strings, and on their heads they wore turbans of feathers of scarlet, blue and yellow.—The two males appeared in European costume, wearing plain black coats, silk stockings and shoes. These Islanders are of a very large size.

Among the curiosities brought home in his Majesty's ship Theetis, Sir J. Phillimore, is the *Sagassi Pecari*, Mexican Hog. It feeds on fruits and roots, and also on serpents, lizards and toads, and will attack and devour the rattlesnake. It is less than the common hog, has bristles nearly resembling the prickles of an hedgehog, and is also distinguished by an orifice on its back, from which perpetually issues a foetid watery humour. The Sagassi will skin snakes by means of its teeth and feet, before it devours them, with great dexterity.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The birth day of king George the Fourth was celebrated on the 20th of May, in a style of unparalleled splendor. The expense, public and private, of this pageant, amounted probably to a much larger sum than would be formed by all the salaries of all the presidents of the United States, that have hitherto been paid. A considerable portion of it went no doubt from the rich to the comparatively poor; but it may still be asked, if this is the best way of contributing to the relief of the poor. We think not; although we admit that in the present instance the contribution would not have been made, but for the occurrence of the royal birth day. For ourselves, we rejoice that we live in a country in which there is not that monstrous inequality of property which exists in the old countries of Europe, and which has been, and will yet be, the source of convulsions and miseries of the most appalling kind. We know that our republican notions on this subject are despised by the advocates and admirers of royal pomp and power. Still we retain them tenaciously, and are persuaded that they are notions not less Christian than they are republican.

### FOR SALE,

A valuable plantation in Halfmoon township, Centre county; containing 350 ACRES.

200 of cleared land, 15 of which are meadow, and a large apple orchard—the whole in high state of cultivation.

The buildings are a Brick House,

and a large bank barn.

If not sold at private sale before the 16th day of October it will be offered at public sale on that day.

CHRISTIAN KING. Halfmoon township, July 19, 1824.

### CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of three promissory notes which I gave Peter Emigh, of Halfmoon township, for

\$50 each, dated, severally, the 22nd of November 1820, and payable in the years 1824, '25, and '26, as I am determined not to pay them unless compelled by law, or unless the person, or persons, holding said notes, comply with the conditions stipulated in an article of agreement entered into between myself and the said Peter Emigh.

JACOB HOFFMAN. July 22, 1824.

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS complaints have been made by persons claiming Militia money for services rendered in the First Brigade, 10 Division, Pennsylvania Militia. This is therefore to inform them, that no Accounts will hereafter be received, but in the manner prescribed by the 27th Section of the late Militia Law of this Commonwealth.

THOMAS HORRELL, Brigade Inspector. July 15, 1824. St.

### Administration Acc'ts.

#### TAKE NOTICE,

That the following administration accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed in my office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all other persons in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' court, to be held at Bellefonte, for Centre county, on the 23d day of August next, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The Administration Account of John P. Davidson, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Phineas Davidson, late of Halfmoon township, deceased.
2. The Administration Account of Thomas Moore, acting executor of the last will and Testament of Elijah Moore, late of Halfmoon township, deceased.
3. The Administration Account of Henry Graninger and Philip Shreckengast, administrators of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Henry Keller, late of Logan Township, deceased.
4. The Administration Account of Adam Stover, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Philip Franks, late of Haines township, deceased.

WM. PETTIT, Register. Register's Office, Bellefonte, } July 19, 1824, }

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday the 2nd day of August next,

A certain tract or parcel of land, containing about one hundred & twenty acres, more or less, situate in Baldeagle township, Centre county, adjoining lands of George Bresler, & others. Seized & taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Frederick A. Richards, deceased, now in the hands, possession or occupancy of Asher Hunt and William Richards, administrators of the estate of said Frederick A. Richards.

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 court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 23d day of August next,

A certain house and two lots of ground, in the town of Millheim Centre county, with the improvements and appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Keen.

ALSO, By virtue of a like writ, will be sold at the same time and place,

A certain tract of land containing five hundred and fifty acres, with the improvements and appurtenances, situate in Ferguson township, Centre county, called by the name of "WHITE-HALL," adjoining lands of Philip Benner and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Park.

ALSO, By virtue of a like writ, will be sold at the same time and place

A certain tract or parcel of land containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, situate in Halfmoon township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Christian King and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Yoder, by

Joseph Butler, Sheriff.