

THE PATRIOT



Not for himself but for his country.

SATURDAY, August 21.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

GEORGE B. PORTER, of Lancaster, to be Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

I find by the papers that an opposition will be made to the election of JOHN BROWN for Congress. I am glad of it. I have no further information of the man than from hearsay; and if the half is true that we hear of him, he ought not to receive a vote from a democrat. I never could imagine how it was that the Post Office was removed from Earlstown, but your last paper has led me into the secret.

I was pleased with one observation which the writer of the piece which opposes Brown made: That was as to the "old papers." You may depend upon it I did laugh at the luggage of old trash which my neighbour R—G—'s son brought home from the post office one day. I then told him that it was all an electioneering shift, and that Brown would expect him to vote for him some day. On examining the precious bundle, which by the way weighed considerably more than went free of postage, we found that the principal matter, besides three newspapers of two months old, was a pamphlet report of the secretary of the treasury, shewing divers matters which neither I nor my neighbor, nor Brown either, could understand. My neighbor tho' consoled himself, for his 75 cents, with the reflection that it would answer the purpose to which we apply all useless papers.

I can assure you our township will be against him to a man.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

Having a regard for truth, and a desire that it should be adhered to in all political contests, I would submit the following remarks to the people of Centre county in answer to the communication in the last Patriot over the signature of "A Democrat of the Jackson school." The knowledge that I have of the matters there alluded to, and of the political integrity of the person it is intended to injure, enables me to say it is "lies frae end to end."

The conduct of our present congressman, John Brown, will bear the most strict investigation, and satisfy the most scrutinizing person that he is innocent of every charge preferred against him in that communication. The author certainly has not been acquainted with the facts as it respects the removal of the Post Office from Mr. Longwell's at Earlstown; or if he has, he certainly can have no regard to truth. Instead of Mr. Brown having

Master General; but that he at that time, or at any other time since, or before, solicited the removal of that office, is utterly denied. The facts are all susceptible of proof, and will be satisfactorily proved if it should become necessary. How then was it possible for Mr. Brown to answer the letters of the democrats of Pennsylvania uniformly stating that he would endeavor to keep the post office where it then was, when he had never received any letters from them to answer? And I dare the writer of the communication to prove that Mr. Brown ever received any other letters than the two above mentioned, or that he had any further concern in the matter than what is above stated.

Instead of Mr. Brown having been informed of the villany that was practised by the federal post masters: and that when the democrats of the town of Bellefonte wished to send letters or papers out of the county, which they wished carried safe, they were compelled to hire a man to go to Earlstown post office to have them mailed, I do roundly assert that he never had any intimation of the kind until he saw it in the Patriot of last week; nor do I believe that there is any truth in the statement that they had to do so.

I would advise the author, whoever he may be, before he writes again, if he intends to make assertions, in the first place to enquire into the facts, and in doing so, to endeavour to get the most correct information of the nature of the case will admit of. In this instance he has not done so, for to my knowledge another member of congress than Mr. Brown was instrumental in procuring the removal, and that without John Brown's knowledge.

As to Mr. Crawford, the secretary of the treasury, negotiating the sale of the debts due to the United States from the Huntingdon and Juniata Banks to Mr. Brown, I flatter myself that the public will be satisfied if false from the following statement given by Andrew Stewart, the District Attorney General of the United States:

SIR—In reply to your note of this date, I have to inform you, while I held the office of District Attorney of the United States, the secretary placed in my hands claims held by the government against a number of banks in my district, among others Huntingdon and Juniata, for somewhere about \$4000, with a view of having it collected, or made secure by the assignment of judgments &c. I corresponded with those banks, through Mr. M. Dowell my deputy at Lewistown, but nothing final was done in relation to those claims until the winter of 1821—22, when on making some enquiry of you in relation to those banks, you told me you thought it might be secured in instalments, and stated in what manner. Considering the terms advantageous to the government, I wrote to Mr. M'Dowell, who concurred in the opinion. The original evidences of debt were therefore forwarded to him, and an agreement was made which secured the debt with the interest, as I understood, by judgment bonds, given by good men, bearing interest from date, and payable in instalments. This is a summary statement of the transaction, as well as I at pres-

Yours respectfully,

A. STEWART.

P. S. The arrangement was made by me, and not by the secretary of the treasury; tho' after we had conversed on the subject, I mentioned it to the secretary of the treasury, and the proposed arrangement to secure those claims met his approbation.

In this charge the gentleman has also written very much at random, as appears to be his style through the whole communication; for from the above statement, it would appear that Mr. Crawford was not in any way concerned; but that on the part of the United States the whole matter was conducted by Mr. Stewart, the then District Attorney General, and James M'Dowell, Esq. of Lewistown.

A TRUE JACKSONITE.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

When the charge of buying up the debts due by the banks of Juniata and Huntingdon, was made against John Brown, in the Lewistown papers, a defence was set up by him, or his friends with his concurrence, which resulted in this: first, that a transaction of the kind alleged did exist—but, secondly, that the United States would eventually lose nothing by it, as ample security had been given for the money—and, thirdly, that Mr. Crawford had nothing further to do with it than to negotiate the business through A. Stewart, United States' Attorney for the Western District, the same modest and truth-telling gentleman who claimed the authorship of a report made by him as chairman of a committee whilst a member of the House of Representatives of this state, which was subsequently proved to have been written by another man.

From these admissions alone there is a manifest violation of the law of the

land. This purchase was made by Mr. Brown from the officers of government. Now if the people will only turn to page 166 of the 4th volume, last edition, of the Laws of the United States, they will find that all "borrowing of public money by members of Congress," and making "contracts with the officers of government," is expressly prohibited. I know not whether Mr. Brown or his friends knew that such a law had existence, when they made the admissions which brings his case so manifestly within its meaning and letter. It might be that he or they had this knowledge, and that they presumed upon the "ignorance of the people," as Brown once said, to escape detection. This pitiful shift, however, shall not avail, and to the end, that all may see the law which Brown violated when he commenced a speculation upon the public money, I will procure the publication of it.

It seems that in the estimation of Mr. Brown it is no harm to buy up the debts of the United States, provided they "lose nothing by it." By this I understand that the United States will not lose the amount for which Brown gave security, no matter how much less that amount is than that to which they were entitled from the two banks. It does not appear how much Mr. Brown is a gainer by the purchase. This he will not shew. But that he derives present, or will derive future advantage from it, must be; otherwise he would not have embarked in the speculation.

All this meddling, speculating brokerage is characteristic of John Brown, but it is unworthy a member of congress, and I sincerely hope that the virtue of the people will send a man in his stead who will disdain such conduct. You shall hear from me when I obtain some more information as to the Earlstown post office business.

A DEMOCRAT OF THE JACKSON SCHOOL.

FROM THE BERKS AND SCHUYLKILL JOURNAL, AUGUST 7.

Oyer & Terminer of Schuylkill County.

JULY TERM, 1824.

Commonwealth vs. John Zimmerman, Indictment for the murder of his daughter Rosina.

This cause was tried last March Term, verdict, "Guilty of murder of the first degree."—But upon application of the counsel for the prisoner, a new trial was granted.

At this term the prisoner was again brought to the bar—Frederick Smith, Attorney General, and J. W. Roseberry, Esquires, prosecuted on behalf of the Commonwealth—Charles Evans, J. L. Dunn and J. B. Hubley, Esquires, for the prisoner.

The defence set up by the counsel for the prisoner was his insanity at the time the crime was perpetrated. The evidence of sanity, and insanity was so intimately blended that it became a point of the nicest distinction. The case was feelingly and elaborately argued—verdict "Guilty of murder of the first degree."

His Honour Samuel D. Franks, Esq. prior to passing sentence of death up-

loud voice of conscience, by declaring that it was not your act, but the act of God, that He commanded you to do the cursed deed and therefore He and not you deprived your sweet Rosina of life.

Awake! I beseech you, from this delusion of the devil—Rouse yourself to a true view of your dreadful state, and behold the precipice on which you are tottering.

While you have yet time, prepare for a sincere and contrite repentance of your sins—Humble your wicked heart with penitence—Bow low at the feet of our Blessed Saviour, and with tears of repentance wash away your guilt.

Pray unceasingly for that grace and state of heart which we are taught to believe, may yet obtain for you forgiveness from a merciful God, who delights not in the death of a sinner. A God who through the mediation of the blessed Lamb of Calvary offers a pardon of sins even unto such as you. Be assured that by pure and genuine repentance the vilest of the vile may be saved—the gates of Heaven and the arms of Jesus open with rejoicings when such sinners as you, are snatched from the jaws of Hell.

The Devil who tempted you to do this damned deed, may yet be deprived of his prey—he has you not so fast in his chains as to make your escape impossible—No! The grace of faith and love of Jesus, can swell your heart to such a degree as will burst those chains assunder, and present your soul purified and made fit for a habitation among the blessed.

At once then, awake from your delusive dream of fanaticism—and with the aid of the Holy Gospels and religious instructors, make your escape from the gulph of perdition into which you have plunged your soul.

The light of the Gospel is freely given—it can guide you to the true and sure path which leads to the seat of Mercy, which is now your only hope—it is an anchor of safety to the repentant sinner, who rests upon it even in the eleventh hour.

Turn then quickly your guilty heart towards Heaven—call on your God to help you—direct your views and your thoughts entirely towards eternity, into which you will soon be plunged.—And if it should please the Almighty, in his infinite mercy to grant unto you the grace of true repentance, you may die with the soul cheering assurance, that He, who suffered on the cross, that sinners, through him might not perish, but have everlasting life, will not forsake you in the hour of need.—

God grant that you may receive it.

It now remains for me to pass the Judgment of the Law upon you. The sentence of the court is, That you be taken hence to the Jail of Schuylkill county, whence you came, thence to the place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck until you be dead.

And may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

General Jackson, when about eight years old, went one day on a ramble in the woods, and wandered so far that he did not return home till long after it was dark. His mother who had been

said, "I wonder fear did not drive you home." "Fear!" replied the boy with great simplicity, "I dont know him." Alb. Advertiser.

FALL OF EARTH AT ADDISON.

Extract of a letter dated Addison Maine, July 1.

"We have had two instances about 10 days since, of a large body of earth sliding from the Banks into the River. In one instance, about an acre of wood land, trees and all, slide into the water, carrying with it a large quantity of mud to the opposite side, and blocking up the whole passage of the stream. There are large trees now standing in the middle of the river. A similar instance has not happened here for thirty years. The next day the fresh water made a passage through, so that boats and rafts can now pass through though no doubt it will be years before the whole body of earth that tumbled in will be washed entirely away."

Capt. Banks, at Norfolk, in 9 days from Havana, reports, that on the 4th, in lat. 29 10, long. 79, 40, he saw a man chillis with horror—The foul wreck to leeward, got out the boat and boarded her; found her to be a large man of war brig, with her larboard bow

stove in, her masts and the greater part of her rigging and sails standing; her—She by her religious exercises saw two dead bodies on the wreck, and other evidences of her christian piety, was daily teaching you a lesson, flesh floating near the wreck—found which ought to have reformed you to a depraved heart and caused you to follow her example. Instead of doing so, you diabolically murdered her, in a cruel and most barbarous manner. With the crimson stain of this crime, your soul is now stamped.

You have repeatedly endeavoured to justify the bloody deed and still the rigging, &c.—Baltimore Patriot.

disobedience to the writ of Habeas Corpus, that general Jackson "waded one thousand dollars."

From this statement of historical facts, it appears, that the address of March 4th was full of important errors was not "on the eve of the battle of New Orleans,"—nor was it when "a storm of dissatisfaction pervaded the army," that the arrests were made,—nor was any person "discovered exciting mutiny in his camp,"—nor did the general refuse to deliver him "to the civil authority till New Orleans was secure,"—nor was it in the nature of things that this arrest could have preserved New Orleans from destruction;—because the arrest was made fifty-eight days AFTER the defeat of the British!! It is utterly impossible that it could have had any agency in preserving New Orleans from destruction. We might here again remark, that this portion of the address never could have been read, either by the committee whose names are subscribed to it, or by the convention by whom they were appointed. The whole case is grossly misrepresented. Had it been truly stated, the convention might have come to very different conclusions.

We pass over many notorious facts in the public life of general Jackson, because they have not been touched upon in the address of the 4th March. We feel relieved in not being called upon to adduce other instances of the general's total disregard of the rights of man—the rights of legislators, and the rights of legislative assemblies. His total disregard of state rights, of the orders of his superior officer, and of the provisions of the constitution, when any of them interfered with his own plans and opinions—and the disposition he has so often manifested of placing the military over the civil authority. He seems to have such a passion for military renown, that even its lesser attributes absorbs his better feelings. In what other possible way can we account for his deliberate declaration, that although he "esteemed Mr. Madison as one of the best of men and a great civilian," yet he opposed his election to the presidency, for no other reason, he assures us himself, but that he "could not dwell upon blood and carnage with any composure." What idea of civil government must that man have who considers such a qualification so indispensable in the chief magistrate of this republic, that the want of it should set aside the best of men and the most highly-gifted civilian!

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT]

From the Washingtonian, August 14.

We have suffered great injury through the negligence of some of the Post Masters, by the loss of our papers, and letters containing money.

In the month of May last, Abner Eddy, Esq. P. M. of Big Prairie, Wooster co. Ohio, forwarded by letter a Five Dollar Bill, which letter and bill was clandestinely taken from the mail.

Lebus Luther, Esq. P. M. of Cream Hill, Clearfield co. Pa. forwarded a letter with five dollars enclosed, a few weeks since, which has likewise been

It is a lamentable fact, that each and every one of our subscribers who receives their papers through the mail, have not received more than two thirds of their Nos.

For the information of Post Masters, we will inform them, that we have been clothed with "a little brief authority," by the Honorable Postmaster General, which will be rigidly enforced in every instance, where any improper conduct, arises in their Departments; and we shall be obliged to any of our subscribers, or others, who will inform us of any illicit transactions in offices within their notice, and their names will be kept in inviolable secrecy.

We anticipate better treatment hereafter, as the Honorable John M'Lean has adopted a prompt and efficient measure for correcting any abuses in the mails.

Agents will please to remit any monies received by them promptly—and subscribers will please to be punctual in payment.

EDITOR.

August 12, 1824.

Earthquake in Ohio.—A letter from Chillicothe, dated July 16, says:—"Yesterday, morning, the 15th, at 17 minutes after eleven o'clock, we felt in this place a smart shock of an earthquake, which lasted about fifty seconds and was accompanied or rather preceded, by a low rumbling noise like distant thunder. The vibration were about two in a second and appeared to be in a northwest and southwest direction. It was not accompanied by the usual atmospheric indications. On the contrary, the sky was clear and serene, the atmosphere elastic and bracing, and a fine breeze of wind blow-

was the wish of every democrat in Centre county, viz. that the post office be continued at Earlstown, he did not know that the people of Pennsylvania were making any attempt to have it removed, until he was informed last winter by the Post Master General, who, as Mr. Brown believes, had received a petition against the removal. Mr. Brown on that occasion, as he had not been written to or consulted by any person, and being a relation of Messrs. Potters who were interested, refused to have any thing to do with the matter, either for or against; but through friendship to Mr. Longwell, desired the Post Master General to write to him, informing him that there were no charges made against him as an officer, and that the reason given by the applicants for the removal, was that it was inconvenient to have the post office at a distance from the turnpike road. The Post Master General did write, and requested Mr. Longwell to let him know if he could keep the post office at the turnpike road. To this letter the Post Master General never received an answer. Mr. Brown was then requested by the Post Master General to write to Mr. Longwell informing him he had a desire to remove the office to the turnpike, and to know if it would be convenient for him to keep it there. Mr. Brown wrote, and received an answer from Mr. Longwell, in which he stated that since the post office had become a distributing office it was no advantage to him. This, with the exception of one letter which Mr. Brown received from Mr. James Potter, requesting him to call on the Post Master General to see what he was going to do concerning the removal of the office, was all that he ever received on the subject. This letter of Mr. Potter's, Mr. Brown shewed to the Post