

fairly made, that there can be any reasonable objection advanced against it by thorough going, liberal minded, consistent democrats.

To the Democratic Republicans of Clearfield county.

FRIENDS & FELLOW-CITIZENS,
I hasten to contradict a false and slanderous imputation, which a weak and wicked faction have very industriously circulated, with a view to divide and distract the party of which I am professedly a member; and having made this allusion, I will observe, that I am not thus associated for the purpose of persecuting honest men of other parties, or of aggrandizing myself at the expense of any person. I never will proscribe any individual for his party name, so long as he evinces an attachment to our free institutions, and a disposition to support the laws and constitution of the country.

You have been told that I have had the presumption to set myself up as a candidate for the general assembly of this commonwealth, and that I am riding and running day and night through the country soliciting your suffrages at the ensuing general election—that I am proclaiming to the people that no other person but myself can be elected, and unless I am taken up you will not succeed in getting a member from this county the coming year. These assertions are positively false. They have not the least shadow of truth for a foundation; and nothing but desperate wickedness of heart could have induced a contemptible half-ingenious faction to fabricate and give publicity to such infamous falsehoods. I ask of you the favor, before you pronounce me an aspiring demagogue, to enquire of yourselves whether you have ever witnessed such conduct as has been imputed to me? If you have not, enquire of your neighbor, and if you find the guilty of the conduct with which I am charged, then denounce me, give full vent to your feelings, and cheerfully, I will at least passively bear the lash of your whip. If it be a crime to assist in defeating the plans of your enemies, an unprincipled and discontented faction, who would ruin the destinies and ruin the character of our county, then am I guilty in honor. I have assisted in executing measures to unite the honest people of the county in the choice of a county commissioner. Confident of your success, and with full reliance on your honor, justice and discrimination, I am very respectfully your friend and fellow citizen.

REUBEN WINSLOW.
Clearfield Town, Sept. 14, 1824.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

There has lately been a meeting of some friends of J. Q. Adams at Carlisle, who have proceeded a certain length in nominating electors to support that gentleman for President. I had been supposed for some months that Gen Jackson would have the votes of Pennsylvania. At length the friends of Mr. Crawford formed a ticket. Then meetings were held to form one for Mr. CLAY. And now one is partly formed for Mr. ADAMS—and the different districts in the state are invited to complete it, by nominating each district for itself a suitable person. Perhaps it is right that a ticket should be formed, and before be public, for each candidate.

The convention at Harrisburg last winter, agreed to support Gen. JACKSON with uncommonly little dissent; and if the twenty-eight votes of Pennsylvania could elect him, I should not trouble my fellow citizens with the following remarks—He was suddenly taken up for the avowed reasons—that he would break down the irregular nomination of Mr. Crawford, at Washington, by a minority—and that his military talents might be necessary to resist some supposed designs of the Holy Alliance. In a matter of such importance, we ought, fellow citizens, to guard against mistake, to examine carefully, to inquire as to all the facts within our reach, and to draw our conclusions, and regulate our conduct, on cool reflection. The President is to be chosen by a majority of the electoral votes of all the states; or by the House of Representatives, in which each state has one vote, and no more. No man who reflects on what he says, and who cares what he says, will pretend that there is the most distant prospect of Gen. Jackson obtaining electoral votes enough to make him President. The same members of Congress who were at Washington last winter, are to meet this fall, and no one is chosen by the electors (and remember, to make a choice, one candidate must have not barely the

greatest number, but a majority of the whole) the choice devolves on the House of Representatives. Now I never heard any person say that Gen. Jackson will be the choice of that House. It has been uniformly said, and truly said, that if it comes to the House of Representatives he will be defeated. If he will not get a majority of electoral votes, and will not be chosen by Congress, he cannot be President. I wish to deal fairly. Consider of this not in heat and passion, but with coolness. Discard party zeal and prejudice. The occasion calls for the understanding and patriotism of the citizen. It often occurs that we wish a particular person elected to office—if we cannot persuade on a majority to join us in this wish—if we are certain that he cannot and will not be elected, we may still vote for him and lose our vote; but this does no good to us nor to him. Is it not wiser if there are several candidates, besides him whom we prefer, to select that one of the others best calculated for the office, and assist to elect him? Pennsylvania is a large state, important in the union, and to its own citizens the most important. What wise man, or good citizen, would throw away our twenty eight votes, and reduce us to a single vote in Congress? Will not the friends of Gen. Jackson, when it is found, as it most certainly will be, that he is not chosen by the electors, wish they had liberty to vote again, in order that the twenty eight votes of the state might be given to some other man whom they choose next to him? I have heard men of standing say they would stick to Jackson to the last—vote for him in every stage, whether he could be chosen or not. I ask such men to consider, and I ask you fellow citizens to consider, to what this leads. I admit that the first vote in Congress, the members of each state will vote for the man they would prefer. Well, some have more votes than others—who will be dropped? the lowest certainly—the principle of our government is that the minority must yield to the majority; and if it does not, what is the consequence? nothing but anarchy, or dissolution of the union, or civil war. Those then who talk of adhering to a favorite candidate to the last, are thoughtless, they know not what they say, or they are not republicans. The crowned heads who compose the Holy Alliance would give us the same advice. It would put an end to the only republic in the world sooner than the combined force of the whole world.

Those who framed our constitution foresaw difficulty and danger to the republic from contested Presidential elections. We had one, and it shook our political fabric to its foundations. Every one can imagine the danger and the disgrace to a great nation, while its Legislature is sitting days, weeks, months, all other business suspended, unable to agree on a President. Every one must see intrigue, corruption, violence, war, to be the possible consequence.

At this time, in this situation, what is the duty of a good citizen? To be rash, violent and headstrong; or cool, prudent and circumspect? Ought prejudice, or passion, or pride, or interest, to govern? Or ought we, as good citizens, to consider not only what we wish to do, but also what we can do, and what the welfare, perhaps the safety, of our country requires us to do? We are called on to throw away the vote of this state—to reduce it to one in the House of Representatives—or to make the twenty eight electoral votes decisive of the election.

There are four candidates: JACKSON, ADAMS, CRAWFORD and CLAY. Of these Mr. Crawford never can get the vote of Pennsylvania; any one of them will be preferred to him. They are all known to the public, but known in different stations—have all been tried, but not in the same capacity—have all great ability, but not of the same kind, nor in the same degree. Three are southern men, and one from the north; two, natives of Virginia. I do not say that local situation ought generally to be decisive in a question of this kind; nor would it be right to exclude it from view. Consider it in this view: It is obvious that southern Presidents appoint more than a reasonable proportion of southern men to office. Witness the Supreme Court of the United States, five south of Potomac, two north of it, and the proportion is pretty much the same through all the appointments. This has occurred, not because great legal, or political ability is to be found there in proportion of five to two, compared with the northern division; nor because the three last Presidents have for a moment intended a preference to that section of the country; but, having lived there, the Presidents have more or less a personal acquaintance with every southern man of ability—of those at a distance they have only heard. The effect of this in making appointments is easily seen, and the effect must always be the same. The

President ought not to be chosen in succession from the same state. Possibly one state claims already, in that respect, a preference; and possibly in less than fifty years it may call it a right. The Emperors of Germany were really elective, but the House of Austria succeeded in procuring a few Emperors successively to be elected from that family, and now the heir is elected as regularly as the heir succeeds in England. In the ancient Grecian Republic, Sparta and Athens were indulged in one or the other of pointing the commander in chief wherever the forces of several states acted together; at length this was claimed and exercised as a right. The same thing occurred in the Republics of Switzerland; and more strikingly in the Netherlands, where at length the seven United Provinces lost their name, and were called from one Province the Republic of Holland. I would then, not take an inferior man on account of the place of his birth, and education; but between equals I would prefer a President of a different state from his predecessor; and this not from prejudice, but on principle. It is not, however, conceded that the different candidates are equal. As to the internal government of this country, Mr. Crawford's opposition to a system protecting our manufactures and agriculture, is well known. Mr. Clay and Mr. Jackson supported those measures, and it is equally well known that Mr. Adams has long been a zealous advocate of that policy.

As to foreign nations, I will assume it that no good citizen, of any denomination, wishes for a war. That it ought to be avoided as far as possible, & would only be waged when it become necessary. That the President who would equally steer us clear of "entangling connections," and of "actual collision," would deserve our preference. We know little of Gen. Jackson, except as a warrior. Mr. Crawford was employed on a foreign mission, and not much done. Mr. Clay was joined with Adams and others in making our late Peace. But what of Mr. Adams? He was a foreign minister under Washington in 1797; and continued abroad, in different stations, till 1802. He was in the Senate of the United States during great part of Jefferson's administration. When the aggressions of England became intolerable, he was among the very first to oppose them; and his native state being dissatisfied, he resigned. Mr. Madison foreseeing a war, thought it prudent to secure the friendship of some of the European states, and Mr. Adams was sent to Russia, at that time closely united with England. His success was complete. He was at least as much, and as usefully, employed in making our late Peace with England, as any of our ministers. Mr. Monroe appointed him Secretary of State, and for eight years he has managed our intercourse with all foreign nations in a way that his friends and his enemies admit to be not barely well enough but highly advantageous and honorable to his country. He has served his country at home and abroad—under Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, always with honor to himself and advantage to his country. He had the esteem of Washington—he enjoys in a high degree that of Jefferson, of Madison, and of Monroe. Nay more, he has that of his enemies—every voice, of every political man, of every party, in this country, sounds his praise; or admits it when proclaimed by others.

It is true that some of the measures of his father's administration were displeasing to the great mass of republicans in this, and some other states; and this conduct, or misconduct, of his father is the objection to him, and it would seem the only objection to him. I propose to examine this hereafter—to inquire into it fairly; also into the political life of J. Q. Adams, and perhaps it may appear that those who support Mr. Adams, can do so with as much assurance of his inflexible integrity, and patriotism, as of his uncommon acquirements, and transcendent abilities.

A REPUBLICAN.

The Bible Society of Centre county will meet on the second Wednesday of this instant.

At a meeting of the select and common councils, held on the twenty-third instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, by the select and common councils, That a committee of three members of each council be appointed to wait upon his excellency the governor of the commonwealth, to congratulate him upon his arrival in Philadelphia, and to express to him the great pleasure with which the members of the corporation have witnessed his desire promptly to participate in the reception of the Nation's Guest. On the following day the committee waited upon his excellency, and Mr. Robbins, their chairman, expressed to

him, in a short address, the sentiments contained in the foregoing resolution; after which the following correspondence took place between the governor and the councils.

To the select and common councils of the city of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN:
I cannot but be highly gratified by the polite and flattering attention which I have received from the authorities and citizens of Philadelphia. The good feelings which I have witnessed with so much pleasure, are among the subjects of congratulation which the arrival of our illustrious guest has produced. To continue and extend these feelings should be our mutual care; which can be usefully and extensively done by facilitating the means of intercourse between the different sections of our great and growing state.

That our beautiful city, the pride and ornament of the state, may continue to increase in splendor, and in the cultivation of the arts and sciences, is my most sincere desire. Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves individually, the assurance of my high respect and esteem.

J. ANDREW SHULZE
September 24, 1824.

SIR: We have had the honor to receive your communications of the 24th instant, and to lay them before the city councils. These bodies, in common with the whole community, are deeply sensible of the honor of your visit, and of the opportunity which it affords to cultivate a spirit of mutual good feeling and esteem. Connected as we are with one great commonwealth, yourself as its chief magistrate, and all as citizens ardently devoted to its interests, we offer, with perfect respect, our congratulations on its growing prosperity, and our cordial support in all measures designed for the general weal. Upon the harmony and cooperation of all parts of the republic, depends the welfare of the whole. Be assured, the city which we represent will at all times be proud to cultivate the closest habits of kindness, and to exchange and multiply good offices with every section of Pennsylvania.

We have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, your excellency's most obedient servants,

GEORGE VAUX,
President of the Select Council.
J. R. INGERSOLL,
President of the Common Council.
His excellency
THE GOVERNOR OF PENN'A.
Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1824.

From the Carlisle Volunteer, Sept. 30

An Adams Ticket.

We, the subscribers, having been appointed as delegates from the county of Franklin, to meet in Carlisle this 28th September, 1824, to form an Electoral Ticket favorable to the election of the honorable JOHN Q. ADAMS as President, & JOHN C. CALHOUN as Vice President of the United States, and being requested from various other counties, have, in obedience to our instructions, presumed to present for public support, such part of an Electoral Ticket as our means of information enabled us to form; and JACOB DEKART, GEORGE CHAMBERS, and WILLIAM HEYSER, Esq's, of the town of Chambersburg, are appointed a committee of correspondence, to whom information may be given, from such sections of the state as are not herein included; and these gentlemen will thereon fill up the blanks with the full number of names.

The gentlemen composing the ticket, so far as we feel authorized to go, are

- The honorable Charles Huston; John Sergeant, Esq. and } of Phila
Col. Thomas Forest }
John Davidson, Somerset;
Peter Wallace, Esq. Westmoreland or Allegheny;
Dr. James Stephens, Washington;
Dr. Henry C. Wampler, York;
John Ambaugh, Adams;
Dr. Henry B. Trout, Westmoreland;
William Myer, Bradford;
William Brindle, Lycoming;
James Shannon, Esq. Cumberland

And from the acknowledged talents and integrity of John Q. Adams and John C. Calhoun, it is expected they will obtain the support of the electors of this state; and we may be permitted to request the different printers throughout the state, to give the above an insertion in their papers.

ARCHIBALD BARD.
JOHN M'LEAN.

Electoral Ticket.

The following gentlemen were nominated for Presidential Electors at the Harrisburg Democratic Convention, held on the 4th of March last, and have all pledged themselves,

that if elected, they will vote
Gen. Andrew Jackson
FOR PRESIDENT, AND
John C. Calhoun
FOR VICE PRESIDENT of the U.
Thomas Lieber, James Dunc
Cromwell Pearce, John Boyd,
Philip Peitz, Abraham Jdo
Alex'r M'Caraher, Isaac Smith,
Daniel Sheffer, William Tho
Daniel Raub, Asa Mann,
Joseph Engle, John Pogle,
John Pugh, PHILIP BENN
Adam Risher, John Rush,
Charles Kinney, Peter Addan
Adam King, James Ankrin
William Beatty, Henry Sheetz
Valentine Geisy, Adam Light,
John Reed, James Murra

Democratic Ticket FOR CENTRE AND CLEARFIELD COUNTIES.

CONGRESS,
John Mitchell.
ASSEMBLY,
Jacob Herring,
James M. Petrikin
SHERIFF,
John Keen,
Robert Fate.
CORONER,
Walter Longwell,
Robert S. Watson.
COMMISSIONER,
John D. M'Mullin.
AUDITOR,
William L. Smith.

LAND FOR SALE, In Clearfield county.

Will be sold, in Bellefonte, Centre county, on the 22nd day of November next, 3 tracts of patented land containing 1004 Acres and 31 perches each and allowance, situate on the Waters of Anderson's Creek, the South and East Branch Sinnamoning, and a large Run that empties above Chinlacamoose, Old Town in the

Eastern Purchase District Number four,

adjoining the Eastern Boundary of said District from the fifty-fourth Mile Stone; Surveyed on Warrant Number 5673, 5674 & 5675.

ALSO, The Western one-third of a tract of land, containing 1004 acres 81

perches and allowance; adjoining the tract surveyed on warrant Number 5673, Surveyed on Warrant Number 5672.

ALSO, One other tract of land, surveyed on Warrant number 5722 containing

One thousand & Sixty-two acres & allowance

distant about one mile from the Turnpike Road, adjoining a tract now, lately occupied by Caleb Bailey, in Pike township. On this tract there is a part cleared.

The lands are all of a good quality. From the number of families settling in that part of the country, there is not the least doubt but they will advance in price in a few years. Farmers and others disposed to purchase will find it to their interest to attend the sale, which will be made in such manner as to suit purchasers. The Taxes are all paid on these lands.

Any information required can be obtained by applying to JOHN NORRIS, Esq. Bellefonte, Centre county, or MOSES BOGGS, Esq. near the Town of Clearfield, who viewed the lands.

To be sold as the property of the late William M' of Reading. Conditions made known at time of sale by

GEO. D. B. KEIM,
WM. MOORE,
September 14th 1824.

A gentleman who has been to a SCHOOL wishes employment smart that way in the country. He would prefer a situation in Centre Co. He hopes to be able to render satisfaction to those who would employ him. Enquire at the office with the Bellefonte Patriot.
Oct. 7, 1824.