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FROM THE AURORA.

Democrat—federalist. A knowledge of the true meaning of words is of essential importance to every enquirer, and on every subject: it would prevent many useless controversies; and, in the discussion of political topics, would remove more than one-half the obstacles that prevent its freedom and usefulness. If the effects were not highly injurious, one might laugh heartily at the constant abuse of the words *democrat* and *federalist*. If one party in the United States were to be believed, it would be a reproach to be a *democrat*; indeed that term is regarded by them as merely synonymous with *ruffian*—and a countryman from the pulpit recently intimated that it was synonymous with *thief*. And yet no word whatever, so explicitly and fully describes a lover of the existing form of our government, as the word *democrat*.

"We, sir, (said chief justice Marshall, in the Virginia convention) idolize democracy; those who oppose it bestow eulogies on monarchy."

"All legal power, (said judge Chase, in the Maryland convention) originates from the people—their power is like the sun, native, original, inherent, and unlimited by human authority; the power of representatives is like the light of the moon, borrowed, delegated, and limited by the will of the people."

The pretext for the abuse of the word *democrat*, is founded upon something like a paltry quibble, indeed a mean sophistry; the English word *democrat*, is derived from two Greek words signifying the people govern. Those who revile democracy, say that its meaning is a government formed of the whole people, assembled together for the purpose of declaring their will—but this is not the word which signifies this sort of government, but *ochlocracy*, signifying multitude, or mobocracy; it is a dishonest and unworthy conduct, therefore, to confound two things so distinct: for since it is not denied that the people's will is the law, does it not follow that there can be no other form of government in which the people so completely govern, as if all personally present, as in the representative form, where the people select their agents, or deputies?

I have seen recently in a newspaper this sort of silly enquiry made—"If this government be a democracy, or government in which the people are the sovereign, I wish to know where the sovereignty is after the election is over?"—There must be in the head that could imagine this question an extreme impenetrability or incapacity for the understanding of a very simple fact; for the same question would equally serve to prove that there was neither monarchy nor despotism; nor aristocracy nor oligarchy; since it might be asked when the monarch or despot gives his commands to others to execute them; or when he delegates his authority to another; where is the monarchy or the despotism? tricks like this excite contempt and prove only the duplicity of those who use them; or that they have a concealed purpose which they disavow, but awkwardly betray.

According to the authority even of judge Blackstone, a writer inimical to free representative government, the political writers of antiquity allowed but three regular forms

of government; the first, where sovereign power is lodged in an aggregate assembly, consisting of all the free members of the community, which is called a *democracy*; the second, where sovereign power is lodged in a council composed of select members styled an *aristocracy*; and lastly, when sovereign power is lodged in the hands of a single person, and then it is called *monarchy*.

Other English writers, *Mr Philip Warwick* for example, remarks, that there are three deviations or abuses of those forms of government—the abuse of

Monarchy—is—despotism or tyranny.
Aristocracy—oligarchy.
Democracy—ochlocracy.

But it does not follow, that, because ancient political writers, enumerated but three regular forms of government, there should be no others: it is universally known that each of these three forms has been varied or modified to suit the temper or interests of particular states. For instance, sovereign power is not lodged in the hands of the king of England, and therefore the government is called a limited monarchy; and it would be ridiculous to say that the British form of government is not a monarchy, because sovereign power is not lodged in the hands of one man. With what propriety, then, can it be said that our government is not a *democracy*, merely because the people, instead of making laws themselves, or in person, choose representatives to make them? We have not what some writers call a simple or a free democracy, any more than the English have a pure or simple monarchy; but we have a representative or delegate democracy, as the English have a limited monarchy, with a democratic or representative branch annexed to monarchy and aristocracy.

The essence of democratic government, even according to *Blackstone*, is, that the right to enact or abolish laws, resides in the people, and not in any portion of them independently of the rest—surely no proof is necessary to shew that this power of creating or abolishing laws resides in the people at large, and is not partial or confined to any portion of them.

The venerable *Franklin* said—"it has long been a fixed political opinion of mine, that in a democratical state there ought to be no offices of profit. In short, almost all the great men of our revolution, speaking of our form of government, do not merely say—"our republican," but "our democratical."

Why should it then be held forth, by men too who profess to be attached to the established principles of our government, as a reproach to be a *democrat*? does it not betray an hostility to our government on the part of those who would be as much offended at being called *democrats* as *high-way robbers*? Must not any man who possesses understanding and honesty say, that to be an enemy to democracy and a friend to the established government, is a contradiction—and that he who uses the terms in that way, has no choice but between the character of a knave or a fool?

In like manner, it is exceedingly improper to abuse the word *federalist*, as is often done; that appellation is applied to, and demanded by men who have done all that they safely could do, to break the confederacy of states; yet nothing can be more absurd. A *federalist*, in the honest sense of the word, is one who prefers the present system of a union of the states, to the formation of several states with independ-

ent government, that is without union or national connexion; or to the consolidation of the whole into one government without state governments. There is no democrat, therefore, who ought not to be an ardent *federalist*, and, in like manner, every man who is sincerely a *federalist* ought to be consistent, an ardent *democrat*.

It would be very desirable if we could devise such appellations as would distinctly mark the opinions and principles of parties according to their *absolute views* and *actions*; but at present all appellations in use have been so much abused, as to have become perfectly absurd. Nevertheless, the good sense of the people must always be their *book of reference*—they will always find that he, who can wish or propose, any sort of political or hereditary rank or distinction, or any sort of religious test or establishment, cannot be a good democrat, nor a good federalist—whilst those who oppose both, and maintain free and uncorrupted the elections by the people, must be good federalists also.

CODRUS.

FOREIGN.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 30.

Latest from England.

From the Boston Palladium, Oct. 27.

On Wednesday arrived at this port, the last sailing ship *Milo*, captain *Glover*, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 13th, and is the latest arrival from that port by five days.

The London dates by this medium are to the 10th of September.

It is asserted with great positiveness in the Paris papers, that the treaty between Louis 18 and the Allied sovereigns had been signed; and the employment of so distinguished a person as *Lord Stewart* on a mission from *Lord Castlereagh* to the Prince regent, is considered as corroborative. It being supposed he was the bearer of a copy. But we have not seen any official article on that subject. The emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia, were to leave Paris in a short time to attend a grand review at *Versus*. The Parisian editors say will not return to Paris. But this is rather evidence of a wish than a fact. The symptoms of preparation to withdraw any part of the foreign troops from France are very faint. Serious commotions exist in the Southern departments. The rest of the country is tranquil, and apparently disposed to make the best use of dear-bought experience of the evils of revolutionary anarchy and criminal ambition.

The king of France had summoned his new houses of Peers and Commons to meet on the 25th of September.

The *marquis Montcheme* is appointed the French Commissioner; and *M. Von Maedein* the Prussian commissioner, to reside at *St Helena*.

The duke of *Angouleme* has induced one Spanish army to retire from the French territory, which they had just entered. But at the same moment another Spanish Army passed into France at another point.

It is expected that the duke will also cause this to withdraw.

At the last dates *Louis Bonaparte* was at *Rome*—*Lucien* at *Turin*, and *Jerome* at *Wirtemberg*.

Ney is said to have neither hope nor wish to escape death—and amuses himself playing on a flute with great sang froid.

By a recent Prussian official account it appears that the army of that nation, lost,

&c. from June 1, to July 3—5970 men killed; 16,350 wounded 11,000 prisoners and missing—including 300 officers killed; 608 wounded—and 41 missing.

A few troops were about to embark in England for Canada. They will probably winter at *Halifax*.

An armistice has taken place in India between the British and the sovereign of the *Napaul* country, which will probably be successful, as both sides seemed tired of the war.

The Danish Government is greatly incensed against the *Tripolitans* for the detention of its vessels. It had lately sent a new consul to *Tripoli*, paid a douceur and always paid its annual tribute; but the barbarians now set up new pretensions. Neither the Austrian, Spanish, nor French flag is respected by the *Beys*.

The Swedish Diet has appropriated money to unite the East Sea with the West Sea; for the encouragement of agriculture and the mechanic arts and to provide against the possible failure of the harvest.

The regiment of which *General Ross* (Killed at *Baltimore*) was once Colonel, have subscribed for a monument to his memory, to be erected in the Church at the residence of his family, in *Ireland*.

The *London Pilot*, of Sept. 9, says—A messenger arrived this morning, with despatches, understood to be of very great importance, and which is rumored to convey the new Treaty with France, containing the final sanction which has been daily expected since the recent journey of *Lord Stewart* from Paris to London, and back again to Paris, on a mission universally understood and stated to be connected with this object.

The same paper adds—"The despatches sent down to *Falmouth* to be forwarded by a King's messenger to America, are said to relate to the limits of boundary in Upper Canada; on the subject of which there seems to be some misconception between the Court of London and the American government.

The Emperor of Russia after reviewing the troops at *Compeigne*, will return to Paris.

The trial of *Marshal Ney* had not commenced the 7th, and from his justification, written by the most celebrated advocates of France, it is inferred that *Fouche* will use all his influence to save him.

It is said that *Madame Talleyrand* still remains in England; not deeming the affairs of France sufficiently settled to yield that security which is necessary to give quiet to the mind. As she is probably governed in this opinion by her husband, we may deem this article of sufficient importance to give some coloring to the repeated reports of insurrectionary movements in the departments, as well as of seditious meetings in Paris.

The pictures and other valuable effects, plundered during the wars of the revolution, are all claimed, and are daily taken away from the Museum at Paris.

The King of *Naples* has sent to Paris for 150 pictures taken from his country.

Two French officers of high rank were arrested and imprisoned at *Monabaud* on the 27th Aug. Their real names are unknown, as they had assumed fictitious names and disguises.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

By the accounts from the South it appears that the opposition of the *Bonapartists* and *Jacobins* to the government continues. They have even a camp at *Ners* between *Nismes* and *Alais*, which is considered, in an article from *Nismes*, to be a strong one; because it has become necessary to assemble all the troops of the line and the national guards in several departments to march against it. The Austrian troops are also marching to turn it. The troops thus encamped consists of *federes* of deserters from the army of *Loire*, and of the most decided revolutionists.

Bulletin of events occurred at *Nismes*.

NISMES, August 26.—The fermentation is renewed within these few days in this town and its neighborhood. The partisans of *Napoleon* affect a malignant joy, and circulate rumors of an approaching triumph. Some of them have even the audacity to raise the seditious cry of *Vive Napoleon III!* The police arrested some of the agitators, but others could not be saved from the fury of the people.

Information had been received that