

acious flashes of his mind: The labyrinth of sophistry are unravelled: Falsehood and error shrink before his lucid expositions—While truth and justice, disenthralled and vindicated, stand contest, even to the strongest scepticism, and to the most powerful prejudice. Grave and experienced senators, though differing from him in policy, listen with delight while he speaks, and pay the homage of unqualified admiration AT THE SHRINE OF SUPERIOR GENIUS.

#### MR. CLINTON.

While a sun so splendid irradiates the Federal hemisphere of New York, justice requires us to acknowledge, that a luminary no less glorious ascends the Democratic horizon, reflecting dignity and splendour upon that favoured state. The name of CLINTON derives not more lustre from the honours it has received, than it imparts to the republic by the services it has performed—Should we affirm that De Witt Clinton is possessed of a sound understanding—a clear and discriminating judgment; that he is wise in resolving—firm in purpose, and steady in execution; of enlarged and liberal views; the advocate of commerce and manufactures, and the friend of agriculture, we should do injustice to his character, as the expressions are cold and inadequate to convey a fair idea of his merit. Like his own Hudson, his mind is deep, strong and unceasingly active—flowing in fructifying streams, diffusing pleasure and usefulness throughout the utmost limits of its influence. The gigantic plan for uniting by a canal, the Lakes and the Hudson, is an evidence of the magnitude of his conceptions, and the noble ambition to build his fame upon the honourable basis of his country's welfare. The literature of his native state is proud to own him as its most active patron; while science hails him as her favourite son. *He is a scholar and a ripe and good one.*

*Rich is his mind in every art divine,  
And through the paths of science has he trod,  
The votary of wisdom.*

In the mild reign of peace, those great occasions seldom arise that give to a great mind an opportunity to display its powers. Every ordinary Pilot can manage the helm in fair weather and a gentle breeze. It is when the tempest rages and the ocean rolls its angry billows to the Heavens—when the torn sail flaps against the broken shrouds, and the old seaman, muttering a hasty prayer, lashes himself to the mast—that genius displays its omnipotence—directs every eye to itself—calms the wild fears that unman the crew, and directs with coolness every measure that may possibly save the vessel from destruction.

During the late war, when the enemy was collecting his forces from every quarter into one mighty armament, to attack the opulent and almost defenceless city of New York: when even the brave began to despond—and the firmest to despair; then amidst the great and wise Clinton rose pre-eminent.

*In his aspect shone  
The inextinguishable spark which fires  
The souls of patriots.*

Every heart collected fresh hope from his counsel: Every hand gathered new strength from his example. Beneath the plastick influence of his direction, Avarice forgot his gold—Pleasure his enjoyments and Poverty his wants: Every citizen, from the highest to the meanest, became animated by the noble enthusiasm of their leader: Thousands a day volunteered their services to work upon the defences of the city: Fortifications rose round the harbour, like the walls of Thebes to the sound of Amphion's lyre:—Warriors seemed to spring from the earth like the armed men of Boetia: The city was not only saved from capture—the victory was more perfect; IT WAS SAVED FROM INVASION!

#### FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

A late GLEANER contains an interesting and amusing article under this head, with

remarks of the four persons whom he says are the candidates, viz. Crawford, Monroe, King and Clinton. Some of the Gleaner's remarks are curious.

#### CRAWFORD.

What he says about Crawford is pretty correct. He was in Congress many years but we never heard of any thing good or bad he did there.

#### MUNROE.

The first part of his remarks on Munroe manifest some candor and liberality; but he most fancifully and unaccountably winds up by charging the capture and desolation of Washington to the negligence or misconduct of Monroe.

In the summer of 1814 Gen. Winder was commander of the district including Washington; and Armstrong was the secretary of war, and both were present at its capture, and both had been there for months preceding preparing and organizing the district for defence against the enemy. They, and they alone, were responsible for the safety of the capital. They had unlimited controul over the regulars and militia of the neighboring states. Yet with unblushing effrontery the federalists persist in charging the destruction of Washington to Monroe and Madison. Madison never professed to be a general; he never made pretensions to military skill; as president he entrusted the defence of the district to Armstrong and Winder, two officers who then possessed the undivided confidence of the nation. It is true he was at Bladensburg—but it was then too late—all wise and provident measures had been previously neglected by the officers whose special duty it was to annoy the enemy at every step from his landing. At the time that Madison appeared at Bladensburg, all was lost; had he possessed the military genius of a Wellington or a Ney, he could not then have saved the capital considering the monstrous blunders that had marked the previous conduct of the commanding officers.

What would the world have said if Madison, who probably never mustered a corporal's guard, had undertaken to direct old and experienced military officers in the direction of a battle? Suppose Castlereagh or the Prince Regent had appeared at Waterloo and given orders to Wellington; with what feelings of contempt and indignation would all mankind have viewed the occurrence?

It is silly in the extreme to blame the capture of Washington to the president, but how ridiculously absurd it is to blame Munroe for that event? Munroe was the secretary of State, and had no more control over a single officer or private in the army than the editor of the Gleaner or the Republican would have had if they had been there.

But how happens it that the federalists pass by Winder and Armstrong, and throw the whole blame of the bladensburg defeat on Monroe and Madison? The reason is plain; Winder is a federalist, and Armstrong is out of office, sinking into oblivion; while Munroe and Madison still possess the confidence of the democrats throughout the union.

#### KING.

In him (says the Gleaner,) we see the able and enlightened minister advocating the just claims of his country, and defending the rights of our impressed seamen against the insolent and cruel aggressions of Great Britain. &c. &c. The editor of the Gleaner is a gentleman of enviable talents at a nursery tale, and as a politician is seized with frequent fits of liberality. But we very much doubt whether he would have ventured to publish the foregoing sentence during the late war. And if he had been bold enough to do so, we are well convinced that nine in ten of his federal readers would have censured him for his honesty and candor.

During the war the Massachusetts legislature and gov. Strong denied the fact that G. Britain impressed our seamen, and denominated those whom democrats called impressed American seamen, Irish vagabonds who had deserted their country,—nine tenths of the federalists justified G. Britain in impressing American seamen, admitting the fact to be true—the thing is right in itself, said Harper. Pickering told us that the British navy never did us any essential injury—G. Britain, says deacon Strong, is the bulwark of our religion;—fighting the battles of the world—and the war, said almost all the federalists, is wicked and unjust. Yet now, when the war is ended, when democracy and democratic principles have triumphed over the cruel and insolent aggressions of Great

Britain, over Hartford conventions and domestic treason, here come the same federalists, the same friends and apologists of G. Britain, the same opposers of the war and calumniators of American valor, and state it is the chief and distinguishing merit of one of their candidates, that he advocated the just claims of his country against the cruel and insolent aggressions of G. Britain.

For federalists to advocate the election of King on such grounds, requires a degree of impudence at least equal to their zeal for G. Britain during the war.

The Gleaner speaks highly of the eloquence of King, and his 'perspicacious flashings.' It may be true: yet during his present senatorship we do not recollect seeing any of his extraordinary speeches, if he made any.

#### CLINTON.

The remarks on Clinton exhibit 'a power of fine writing.' Yet, amidst the 'fructifying streams,' 'raging tempests' and 'ocean rolling angry billows to the heavens;' notwithstanding the 'torn sail flapping the broken shrouds,' the 'lashing to the mast,' and 'Amphion's lyre,' the meaning of the paragraph may still be discerned. The meaning, we guess, is to ascribe the spirited and patriotic exertions of New York during the war, to Clinton's zeal in the cause of his country. Part may be true.

But in speaking of the laudable spirit which distinguished the generous and noble state of New York during the war, it is strange that the name of Tompkins should be omitted, or that the result of his energy and talents should be wholly ascribed to another. Among all the governor's of the states during the war, none (with the exception perhaps of Shelby) was more distinguished for indefatigable activity, animating zeal, talent and energy, than governor Tompkins. His state, his country, it is believed, will not forget him.

As the Gleaner praises Clinton in the warmest and most exalted terms of supporting the war and his country in the late contest, we should like to know his sentiments on the conduct of Chittenden, Strong, Griswold and Jones. If it has now become with federalists a meritorious act to have supported the war, we presume they will hasten to express proper feelings towards those who in the hour of trouble and difficulty advocated the cause of the enemy.

It is not a little curious that Clinton, in these remarks of the Gleaner, is called a democrat. Either Clinton is a democrat, or he is not. If he is, then the federalists in supporting his election, abandon their professed principles and confess them to be wrong. If he is not a democrat, then the federalists pay a just homage to the excellence of democracy, by investing their candidate with its robes in order to give him currency and popularity.

- Hypocrisy, detest her as we may,
- May claim this merit still—that she admits
- The worth of what she mimics with such care,
- And thus gives virtue indirect applause.

We learn from the Nashville papers that our commissioners have completed the boundary line in the Creek nation without interruption, and are on their return.

Fredericktown Dec. 16.

#### A Special Court.

Has been ordered by the executive for trial of the Negroes concerned in the murder of Mr E. Owings, and two other criminals now in jail, the one for a rape, the other for stealing. The Court commences its session on Wednesday next, the 20th inst.

HARRISBURG DECEMBER 23, 1815.

We understand that the celebrated Ventriloquist, John Raonic, will shortly visit this place, with a view of gratifying the curious with his astonishing powers. Notice will be given on his arrival.

GRACE.

#### AMERICAN PATRIOT.

*To speak by thought—  
To write by feeling—  
To be true to the cause—  
To be true to the people—  
To be true to the God—*

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 30, 1815.

#### Very late from EUROPE.

NEW YORK, December 23.

Yesterday arrived at this port, two ships Fame, Mix, in thirty-one days from Hamburg, and the brig Falcon, Lewis, in 29 days from Rotterdam. Captain Lewis sailed the 22d of November.

The captain of the Falcon had made up a file of London papers to the 16th of November, but unfortunately left them at his lodgings. He informs, that in one of them, he read an account of Murat's having been tried and shot, which is a confirmation of the event as before published.

Letters by the Fame, from Hamburg, agree with many other accounts received, in representing France as in a very disturbed state. The quietness apparent in many of the provinces, is represented as merely the result of the awe inspired by the presence of the large military force of the allies, which is maintained in those provinces.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A mail from Holland arrived this morning with the following intelligence.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.

On the 17th, at four in the afternoon, his Majesty the king, to the joy of all his faithful subjects, arrived at Potsdam in perfect health, and was received in the most affectionate manner.

This morning their royal Highnesses the Arch Dukes, accompanied by Prince Eschschazy, Prince of Hesse Homberg, and suite, left London for Newmarket in two carriages and four, at four o'clock, and breakfasted at Chesterfield. Their Royal Highnesses the Archdukes and suite, intend leaving town on Thursday next, on a tour through England and Scotland.

GLASGOW, Nov. 2.

The proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies are interesting, in so far as they develop more & more their determined spirit to punish promptly those who may be guilty of sedition against the King, or the Laws of the State. In the Chamber of Peers a motion of thanks to the duke of Angoulême, for his late meritorious conduct in the South of France, was generally entertained and seemed to pass unanimously, when Monsieur (the Duke of Angoulême's father) moved to pass to the Order of the Day, as he conceived his son had done no more than his duty, which motion was agreed to.

#### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

London, Monday evening, half past seven.

No later Paris journals or letters from that city have reached town than those which came to hand yesterday. The latter, however, the contents of which did not transpire until to-day, are sufficient to show the unsettled state of affairs in France. The people say that no man can, with any degree of certainty, distinguish a friend from an enemy. Matters with respect to the Duke of Orleans have taken a different turn to what was expected—many thought that, by means of negotiations, his Serene Highness would have reached the climax of power in France—instead of which, things have been pushed so far in his favour as to give offence in a high quarter, and the result is, the Duke has retired to Britain in disgust.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The Parliament, which by a Proclamation formerly published, was to meet on Tuesday the 1st of February, is, by another Proclamation, ordered to meet on Wednesday the 17th of January.

Paris papers of Sunday last, the 19th, have arrived; but we have not yet received those of the 27th and 28th. We hasten to lay before our readers an epilogue of those which have come. The journal de Paris states, that the House of Peers on the 27th by a majority of one hundred and twenty-eight votes to twenty nine adopted the project of the law relative to the measures of general safety.

WASHINGTON, December 23.

Capt. STEPHEN DECATUR, of the Navy, is appointed by the President of the U. States (with the consent of the Senate) to be a commissioner of the Navy Board, vice Captain Isaac Hull resigned.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 26.

Temporary Adjournment.—The Legislature adjourned on Friday last, to meet again on Tuesday the 2d January.