

AMERICAN PATRIOT.

Published weekly by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Bellefonte, (Pa.) next door south of the Bank.

VOL. II.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 10, 1816.

NO. 38.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED

AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
payable half yearly in advance.

Relations with Spain.

Washington City, January 27.

The President of the United States yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives three documents, comprising the information called for, on motion of Mr. Robertson, respecting the recent demands by Spain. They consist of two letters from the Spanish Minister to the Secretary, the last of which is dated the 4th inst. and a reply to these letters by the Secretary of State, which these letters were read, was so late, it was impossible to obtain copies of them in time for this day's paper.

Substantially, the Spanish Minister makes the following demands, under the express commands of the King his master:

1. That the portion of the territory west of the Perdido, which the United States have claimed and held under the Louisiana treaty, should be delivered up; after which, he intimates, that the two governments may discuss the right to it.

2. That the government will take measures to punish and disperse a "factious band of insurgents in Louisiana and especially New-Orleans," who, as the Minister alleges, continue with impunity to raise armies, and to light the flame of revolution in the Spanish provinces, &c.

3. That orders be given to collectors not to admit vessels under the Revolutionary flags of South America, either to land or sail the shameful proceeds of their piracy, as it is termed, much less to equip and arm.

The Minister states that for seven years a gang of adventurers have assailed Spain from the bosom of the Republic. In his second note, he intimates, that Toledo suspends his traitorous expedition until the expected arrival of a large number of Kentuckians, and a less number of Tennesseans, to join him—and adds, that if this gang of desperadoes are permitted to go on, the adored King, his master, will have reason to suspect that the government, at least connives at, if it does not sanction such enterprises.

In reply to this, the Secretary of State expresses the regret of the government, that Spain should have preferred demands on us, instead of evincing a disposition to discuss, if not to redress, the injuries we have received, which are recapitulated.—The Secretary replies to the demand of relinquishment of territory, that we have the same right to ask for the surrender of territory on the Sabine, previous to the discussion of our claim to it. He does not admit the correctness of the statements of the Minister, and demands proof of specific facts. In regard to the demand of excluding the flag of the revolted colonies, it is answered, that our government has already by a general rule authorised the admission of all flags except those of pirates—and of course, that it is not inclined to prohibit the admission of the flag of the colonies who have established independent governments.

These documents were not read till about dusk, and were ordered to be printed of course. They shall appear hereafter.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the whole sitting was occupied, in committee of the whole on the Revenue subject, by Mr. Randolph in continuation of his speech on the state of the nation; and, it is probably, as he did not conclude before the committee rose, that the whole of to-morrow, will be occupied in the same way.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Cession of the Floridas

Charleston, (S. C.) Jan. 20.

We have conversed with an intelligent gentleman who arrived here from New Orleans yesterday, which place he left on the 5th instant. He states that just before he left that city, a small schooner had arrived from Pensacola, in a short passage, bringing news that the Floridas had actually been ceded by the Spaniards to the British Gov-

ernment; and that a body of British troops had landed at Pensacola and St. Augustine and taken formal possession of the country. This news was believed in New Orleans, and Cotton had fallen in consequence, in one day, from 29 to 22 cents. [How this intelligence could affect the Cotton market, we are at a loss to determine.]

There were from 50 to 70 sail of vessels, lying at New Orleans, some of which had lain for months—weights very dull.

Congress of the United States.

In the Senate, the bills for continuing the double duties, on imports, the stamp duties, the duties on Refined Sugar, and the bill for reducing the duties on postage, their old rates, have passed through their first stages.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 25.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in compliance with the motion of Mr. Atherton, the other day, a statement of the amount of valuation of lands, buildings, slaves, &c. in each district within the United States.

THE REVENUE.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of the whole house in regard to the Revenue.

The resolution respecting the direct tax being under consideration, together with Mr. Hardin's motion to declare it expedient to repeal the said tax—

Mr. Randolph rose and spoke on the subject nearly four hours. He had not concluded, when, being requested to give way for the purpose, the committee rose, on motion of Mr. Ross. Mr. Randolph's opposition to the direct tax, and to the system of internal taxation generally.

When the committee rose, the house immediately adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 26.

The floor of the House of Representatives was occupied, almost the whole of this day, by Mr. Randolph. He spoke for between three and four hours, by the best computation we can make, but respecting which we cannot pretend to be certain, having neglected to notice the hour of the day which he began. His speech contained a compendious history of the administration of our government from its outset up to the present time, and of the parties who divided the country for that period—their policy, their principles, their conduct & their misconduct. To attempt reporting it while the house is every day, without intermission, engaged in elaborate discussions, were vain. We hope however at some day, and that as early a one as possible, to present it to our readers.

If accomplished with tolerable accuracy it will be a most valuable document for the use of statesmen and future historians.

Ind. Republican.

Extract of a letter from the Havana, dated 3d Jan. to a gentleman in New-York.

The only news that I have to communicate to you is, that yesterday official information was received by this government of the surrender of Carthagea—it appears that the principal ringleaders of the insurgents effected their escape."

Norwich, (Conn.) Jan. 24.

The ice broke up in Shetucket river, on Wednesday night. The water rose ten or twelve feet. Shetucket bridge was in considerable danger, two of the braces were carried away, and the bridge rendered impassable for teams.

Soap Making.

In publishing the annexed receipt before the snow melts, you will render useful information to house keepers, though somewhat perhaps detrimental to Soap Boilers.

Soap made of snow in the following manner.—Take and cut into very small pieces one pound of good hard soap, dissolve it with a slow fire, when dissolved, put

eight pounds clean snow with it, and after having boiled them together well for three hours; (or until it shows a lather on its surface) add a wine glass of salt, and let it get cold, when it will be found the finest soap and to weigh as much as the snow did originally. [Balt. paper.]

The number of Cotton Spindles now in operation, and those ready to be put in motion, in the United States, are at least five hundred thousand; the number of persons in constant employ 100,000; not exceeding a tenth are men; the residue women and children. The amount of Cotton that can be manufactured the ensuing year is 100,000 bales of 300 lbs. each, which will make 90,000,000 yards cloth worth 39 cents—Of course the saving to the United States is the difference between the raw material valued say at 20 cents, and the cloth produced. [Balt. Patriot.]

Assassination of General de la Garde at Nismes.

SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 19.

It is a painful task for me to announce to you a crime that has excited the liveliest sensation at Paris. Gen. De la Garde was assassinated on Sunday, the 12th, at Nismes. I have already apprised you that the Duc d'Angouleme had redeemed the character of the Princes from the aspersions of malevolence had directed against them, by his unqualified approbation of the moderate but the firm measures which that distinguished officer had taken to suppress the atrocities which were disgracing and desolating the south.

Before the departure of the Prince, a denunciation of the reformed Religion obtained an audience, and petitioned for the liberty of re-opening their temples. His royal highness not only acquiesced in their demands, but expressed his surprize and dissatisfaction at the conduct of those who should have so far mistaken the paternal intentions and the liberal principles of the Government, as to have necessitated their temporary closure.

On leaving the town, he commanded Gen. De La Garde to see his promises fulfilled.—On Sunday morning in the execution of his duty, and in the moments of haranguing a bigotted mob, assembled to oppose him, and which he had too confidently suffered to approach, a villain levelled a pistol at him, and shot him through the breast. The first report from Gen. Briche reached Paris to-day. Gen. De La Garde was not dead, but slight hopes of his recovery. His constitution was already impaired from the wounds he had received in divers engagements. The consternation at the Thuilleries was great. No man's virtues were better known or more generally appreciated. He possessed a devoted loyalty, not blind and headstrong but the offspring of reason and conviction, tempered with every liberal notion that education the long and severe lessons of adversity, and a generous respect for the rights of his fellow citizens could inspire. He quitted France in his early youth, at the dawn of the revolution. Soldier of fortune, he offered his services in Russia, and though without protection, his conduct and talents, which were the first rate, procured him preferment, and he became major-general and chamberlain to his imperial majesty. On the restoration of Louis XVIII, he returned to his native country and with the concurrence of Alexander was immediately and successfully employed. He joined the king at Ghent and after sharing his calamities, re-entered the metropolis with him; he resided there but a very short time, in the enjoyment of the elder branch of his accomplished and illustrious family, when he was invested with the superior military command at Nismes. He had been long aware of the perils that menaced him. His private letters breathe a spirit which announces a determination of fulfilling his duty, and a placid resignation to the consequences.

The execrable assassin of the virtuous De la Garde, was secured by the military force, and instantly transferred to a place of security, and thence to one of safety. He is now in the prison of Montpeher. The despatches of to day announce that the general is not dead, but his life is despaired of.

Paris, Nov. 24.

General Legarde commandant at Nis-

mes, was wounded by a pistol shot, but it is hoped he will recover. The last accounts, at least, assure that the wound will not be mortal.

Fredericktown, Md. Dec. 27.

SPECIAL COURT.

On Friday last commenced the trial of Negroes Jonathan, Harry, Solomon, Nimrod, Stephen, and Daniel, charged with having murdered Mr. Edward Owings, of this county. Jonathan being considered the principal in the transaction, was first arraigned, and found guilty. Harry, Solomon and Nimrod were then tried together and convicted; all of murder in the first degree. Stephen and Daniel, were acquitted: the confessions of the first having been made under promise of pardon, could not of course be admitted in evidence. After he was acquitted, he was admitted as an evidence, and completely exculpated Daniel from any participation in the actual commission of the murder. Some witnesses, however having deposed that Daniel had confessed a knowledge of the original plot to destroy Mr. Owings, he was remanded back to prison with the view of being prosecuted as an accessory before the fact.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Pigman; the attorneys on the part of the prisoners, were Messrs. Ross, Potts, Hagon and Schley.

On Saturday morning judge Shriver after a feeling admonition to the men who had been convicted, pronounced on them the sentence of death. The time of their execution remains with the executive of the state to determine.

At the same court Richard Birket, a mulatto man, was found guilty of having made an assault with intent to commit a rape on a white woman of this county, and sentenced to two years confinement in the penitentiary, six weeks of which term to remain in the cells.

Nancy Murdoch, mulatto girl, was also sentenced one year to the penitentiary, three weeks of which in the cells for theft.

Negro Tim accused of having attempted to poison the family of Mr. Thomas, by mixing poison in their coffee, was also found guilty—but a motion was admitted in arrest of judgment, the council for the prisoner having discovered a flaw in the indictment. He was remanded to custody, the indictment amended, and his trial will again come on this week.

From the Boston Gazette Dec. 25.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The ship recovery, captain Blacket, arrived here yesterday from Marseilles, which she left November 1. Nothing had been heard there of the Algerines having re-commenced hostilities on the commerce of America, or the liberty of its citizens.

The next President.

The rumor at Washington is that Mr. Monroe stands but little chance of succeeding Mr. Madison as President of the United States, and that the Virginia dynasty will become extinct with the present incumbent—who will be or has been selected as successor, by the caucus at Washington is not exactly known, but it is believed Mr. Crawford is the man. [Alexandria Gazette.]

Washington Jan. 3.

Besides the Treaties already published, there have been ratified by the President, with the consent of the senate, separate treaties with the Sioux, of the river St. Peter, with the Piankeshaws, with the Winandots, with the Yanotons, with the Sacs on the Missouri with the Great and Little Osages, with the Kawwas and with Mahas. The are of the same character and nearly in the same terms, as those Treaties of Peace with the Indian tribes which we have already published.

The Military Academy.

The discussion in the House of Representatives on this subject has eventuated in the determination to establish one Academy, in addition to the one already established, to be located at Knoxville, in the state of Tennessee, which was considered, by the majority of the House, as the most