

AMERICAN PATRIOT.

"To speak his thoughts—
Is every Freeman's right."

BELLEFRONTE, AUGUST 3, 1816.

Subscribers residing on the Lycoming and Huntingdon post routes, in arrears for this paper are respectfully informed that they will be personally waited on with their accounts, some time in the beginning of next month, in the hope that they then will be prepared to discharge them.
July 27, 1816

The terms of this paper will in future be to those subscribers who do not pay within four weeks of the expiration of the year, or immediately when called on, two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

HARRISBURG, July 24.

Mrs. Ann Smith—alias Carson

Was committed to the jail of this county on Saturday by Judge Fahnestock, on the information of Governor Snyder. She was taken in company with two men, at Armstrong's in the Narrows, eight miles above this place. These men are also in prison.

From the Pennsylvania Republican, July 23.

On Saturday morning last, Mrs. Carson together with two travelling companions, were committed to the jail of Dauphin county. Their arrest was grounded upon intelligence received from Philadelphia; from a very confidential source, that Mrs. Smith had associated with herself two or three ruffians, with a determination to visit the Governor's residence, and seize his person, and extort from him by violence, a pardon for Richard Smith.

Her and her associates were discovered to be in town on Thursday and Friday last and from their conduct and conversation suspicions were excited that they were the persons mentioned in the intelligence from Philadelphia. They were accordingly watched with care, and on Saturday morning were apprehended and committed to prison.

One of them calling himself Owen D. Jones, drove the gig in which Mrs. Smith travelled; the other, who calls himself Nathl. B. Burd, travelled in a gig by himself. The former drove an iron grey and the latter a bay horse, neither of them apparently very valuable. We mention the animals, because it is probable that they and the gigs were hired in Philadelphia.

Jones stated previously to being arrested that he had been an officer in the same regiment with Richard Smith, and manifested much anxiety for his pardon. Burd says he is from Norfolk, Va; he disclaims all knowledge of the purposes of Jones and Mrs. Smith, and states that he fell in with them by accident a short distance from this place. On examination, however, it appeared that the clothing, &c. of the three persons were distributed between their two trunks. Jones still persists in calling Mrs. S. his sister, although she herself does not affect to conceal her real name and character.

We before mentioned that Jones stated he had been in the military service of the U. States. From information, derived from an authentic source, it seems both he and Burd have suffered "for their country's good."

From the statement of a person now residing in Middletown, who saw these men as they passed through that place, it appears that they have not long been released from the penitentiary. This person says Jones' real name is Elijah Bowen, and that of Burd, — Dayton, and that they not long since received the governor's pardon, on the representation of the directors of the prison. Jones has the initials E. D. impressed upon one of his arms with Indian ink. A pair of large pistols, a dirk, and sundry files, &c. were found in their possession.

Unless bail be procured, the trio must remain in confinement until September term.

UNITED STATES BANK.

The National Intelligencer gives the amount of the subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, at the several places which follow:

In Washington,	\$1,293,000
In Richmond,	1,702,200
In Baltimore,	4,015,100
In Wilmington, (Del)	465,600
In Trenton, (N. J.)	130,000

\$7,605,900

NEW-ORLEANS, JUNE 10

The terrific Crevasse is no more, not a drop of water runs through it, and the communication by land for carriages will be completed to day. Mr. Macarty's large field in front of the breach, that was two weeks ago covered four feet deep with water, is now dry and fit for cultivation.
Lou. Gaz.

Rupture with Spain.

A letter from one of our officers in the Mediterranean fleet, dated Algiers Bay, April 4, says—"Major Hall has returned from Madrid. Mr. Murray, late Secretary of Legation, came with him.—They are of opinion that Spain will declare war against us, but such is her deplorable condition, that I am persuaded she cares not do it. She has, however, a regular army of 100,000—many of them good troops—and if England would be induced to join her by the cession of Florida, they might make sad work on our southern frontier.—Spain is in want of money and ships—John Bull has both."
Atl. Gaz.

It is reported, that the U. S. frigate Macedonian, has received orders and will sail from Baltimore in a few days for Lima, (Pacific Ocean) to demand of the Royal Spanish Government the immediate restoration of an American whale ship, which lately put into a port on the coast of Peru for supplies, and was seized on the ground of not having a sea letter, which, by our treaty with Spain, is not requisite unless the European powers are at war.
[N. Y. Eve. Post.]

[From the New York Evening Post, July 8.]

Anniversary.

On Thursday, the 40th Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this city in a very splendid manner.—The day was unusually fine, which drew together from the neighboring country, added to our population, an immense concourse of spectators, to witness the different exhibitions. The military, as is usual, made a prominent figure among the performances of the day. The first brigade of artillery, consisting of the 2d regt. under col. Stevens; the 9th, under col. Mercein; the 10th under col. Kingsland; a battalion of the 2d, under Major Hunter; the battalion of Governor's guards, under Major Dunscomb; and 5 troops of Col. Warner's regiment of horse artillery, paraded under the command of Brig. Gen. Curtin. The line was formed in Hudson street, its right extending through Hubert street to Washington street.—Major General Scott, of the United States Army, having been invited by Gen. Morton to attend the review, received the salute of the line in Hudson street. Major General Stedford, Brigadier Generals Mapes and Ward, with their suites, accompanied the reviewing general.

After the review the troops took up the line of march as mentioned in our paper of Wednesday, and entering the east gate of the Park, passed in front of the City Hall, where the honours of the marching were received by Major General Morton. The troops then passed down the centre of the Park, through Broadway to the Battery, where they formed, fired a national salute and a feu de joie, and were dismissed. Salutes were also fired from Governor's Island, from the Narrows, Bedlow's Island, and at Fort Stevens, at Hurlgate on the East River. The procession of the different societies which moved through the principal streets, were well arranged and had a pleasing effect.—In the centre of the Shipwrights and Caulkers' Society, was displayed a beautiful miniature of a line of battle ship, placed on wheels and drawn by 6 horses. Her port holes were all open, and on her fore and quarter decks were a number of jolly tars all ready for action.—The French frigate Furydice was elegantly dressed in honour of the day, and returned the salute from the forts; she then immediately weighed anchor and proceeded to sea. The commander of her, we are informed, delayed his departure one day for the purpose of testifying the amicable feelings of his sovereign to the American nation. At Washington Hall, an oration was delivered before the Washington and Hamilton Societies, by Barent Gardener, Esq. In the evening the Theatre, Museum and other places of public amusement, were brilliantly lighted up, and crowded to overflowing. The Steam boat Fulton, with a number of ladies and gentlemen, and the battalion of governor's guards with a choice band of music, made an excursion up the east and north rivers and down the bay At Vauxhall Gardens, and on Governor's Island, a variety of rockets and other fireworks were set off in a fine style, and the day was spent with more than usual hilarity and enjoyment, without any accident occurring to mar its pleasures.

More Counterfeiters.

A gentleman from Easton informs us that two men passing through Northampton under the style and title of pedlars, passed some counterfeit money. They were taken mounted on their own cart and drove towards Easton. Just at dusk they became very thirsty and prevailed on one of the attendants to go to a house a little off the road for some water. Their hands being tied behind them they got back to back—one succeeded in loosening the other, when the ungrateful rascal instead of waiting to free his companion, took leg bail and fled into the woods. He was however, taken in a day or two, and both are safely lodged in gaol. About 500 dollars in counterfeit bills were found upon them.

Still More.

From Wilksbarre we learn that two very well dressed young gentlemen, on their way as they said from Pittsburg to Albany, passed there. At the ferry twenty miles below town they bought a horse of a German, and as he preferred Philadelphia money the not only paid for the horse in bills of the city banks, but obligingly exchanged about forty dollars with him. Before long, however, the cheat was detected, the gentlemen were pursued and taken ten miles above Wilksbarre
True American.

Bonaparte.

The ship America arrived at New-York from London was boarded on the twentieth June, by the marquis of Wellesley East Indianman, from Calcutta, and last from St. Helena, who informed that Bonaparte was in good health and spirits.

Supreme Court.

A motion having been made for the allowance of a Writ of Error on behalf of Richard Smith, who is now under sentence of death, his Honor the Chief magistrate delivered the opinion of the Court on Saturday morning, that a Writ of Error should not be allowed.

Gas Light.

In this age of invention and improvement, new subjects are engaging the public attention in never ending succession.—It is the genius of the times to make discoveries, tending to bring the arts of civil life to perfection. Some attempts miscarry, but many succeed; and if the world has to lament the failure of Redheffer, they may be consoled by the successful advances which are daily made towards bringing the invention of gas light to a state of the most extensive utility. We hasten therefore to give our readers some account of a subject, which is destined to occupy the public attention, for a time, and probably, to become a most beneficial and important improvement.

The Gas, which produces the light is called carburated hydrogen, and is a chemical preparation, by a process not unlike distilling coal, commonly called stone coal, by which process an inflammable vapour is generated and conducted from the retort by a pipe through a cooler in the manner of common stills, by this means and afterwards passing it through water, the gas is cleansed and when burned produces no disagreeable smell—after this it is conducted by a pipe into a reservoir, where it is kept for use. It has been for some years used to light large cotton manufactories in England, and is now used to light the city of London, which is said to be much better and for less than half the expence than it had been done before with lamps and oil.

Mr. Murdock was the first who applied it for lighting on an extensive scale.—He fitted up the works in the cotton manufactory of Philips and Lee, the largest in England—also in that of Boulton, Watt & Co.—afterwards the invention was successfully introduced into a number of manufactories in different parts of the kingdom with a vast advantage over any other mode of illumination.—It is distributed through the buildings by tubes, which may be laid under ground or along the walls, with a very small opening or jet wherever light is wanted, from which the Gas issues in a very small imperceptible stream, to this they apply a candle, when it is to be used, and the stream of Gas catches the flame and will then continue with an even and steady light of great brilliancy as long as Gas is supplied.

In the manufactory and dwelling house of Philips & Lee, the number of lights or burners is 904, of these 633 have three lights each, forming diverging jets of flame, the whole producing more light than 2500 candles of six to the pound. In this manufactory, the annual expence for light by candles for one year is estimated at 2000 pounds, and by the Gas light including interest or on cost of the apparatus, 600 pounds.

Other advantages are mentioned, such as the light is much clearer and more steady than candle light, produces no sparks, and not liable to produce accidents.

In the preparation of the Gas, the stone coal which is used in the retort becomes charred, and is called coak, which is as valuable as any charcoal, besides about one near half a barrel of tar from every ton of coal.

In order to put out the light at any place, valves are fixed to the tubes, which shut the apertures, where the Gas issues, and the light ceases.

Mr. Windser is said to have made considerable improvements in lighting the streets of London.—He is said to produce lights, equal to 2100 parish lamps, i. e. such as have hitherto been used in that city, and to continue eleven hours, with something less than a ton of coal, and that the valuable remains would be, 16 bushels of charcoal, 60 ounces pitch, 3 gallons essential oil and 18 gallons of ammoniac liquor, which in that place is worth scarcely as much as the coal cost at first.

It seems that a company is forming in Baltimore to light that city in this manner. If this should succeed, other cities and towns, will soon follow the example.
[York Recorder.]

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The Members, in pursuance of an invitation, repaired to the Olympic Theatre, to hear the Oration. In the afternoon they met at the Washington Hotel, where being favored with the company of the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, and other distinguished guests, they partook of an excellent dinner, served by Mr. Renshaw, in his best style, at which the following Toasts, interspersed with songs and martial music, were drank.

1. THE DAY—The brightest of our calendar, and peculiarly dear to those, who during the war of the revolution, were faithful comrades in honour and misfortune.
2. The United States—In peace, wisdom and justice to their councils; in war, skill and vigour to their arms.
3. The memory of Washington—An immortal record of public excellence and private worth.
4. The army and navy of the United States—Brave, disciplined, and patriotic—commanding the respect of the foe, and the applause of their country.
5. The President General of the Cincinnati, Maj. Gen. CHARLES CORNWORTH PINCKNEY—A Patriot, Hero, and Statesman, without fear and without reproach.
6. The Patriots and Statesmen of the Revolution—Who neither flinched nor faulted in their glorious career.
7. Our beloved Countrywomen—Their protection the first duty of the Soldier—their safety and smiles his best reward.
8. Our Brethren of the Cincinnati—Wherever convened to celebrate the day, dear to its faithful votaries.
9. The Judiciary of the United States—Learned, virtuous and independent.
10. The War-worn Soldier—The improvement of his condition a just object of legislative concern.
11. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures of the United States—Protected by equal laws, and supporting each other.
12. Public Credit—Honor and Impartially its vital principles.
13. The memory of Major General Alexander Hamilton—The gallant soldier and incorruptable statesman.
[Pol. Reg.]

STATE OF INDIANA.

We are indebted for the following bird's eye view of the constitution of the state of Indiana, to the attention of a very highly esteemed friend, who is now on a tour through that country. It is worthy the attention of every American reader.

Scioto Gazette.

Corydon, Harrison county, June 29.

"I have this moment returned from witnessing the last reading and signing of the Constitution of the State of Indiana." The following are its most prominent features:

Executive and Legislative—Governor and lieutenant governor to be elected for three years; but not eligible for more than three terms in succession. Lieutenant governor to be president of the Senate. Senators are eligible at 26, and representatives at 21 years of age.

They must be citizens of the United States. First election to take place on the first Monday in August; and first session to commence on the first Monday in November. Senators to serve for three years. No person holding an office under the government of the U. S. or under the territorial government, can be elected to any office under the authority of the state, without first resigning the office of which he may be incumbent.