

view, and we greatly lament it. We shall be grieved, however, it, urged on by the exasperation of the people of New Orleans, who are probably anxious for war with Spain, our naval commanders should take into their own hands the remedy which it belongs to the government only to apply. A war with Spain is perhaps not greatly to be deprecated, but yet not to be anxiously wished; and, if we are engaged in war with her, let us see our way clear, and be well satisfied of the strength of our ground. A few days will afford us more satisfactory information.

**AMERICAN PATRIOT.**

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

BELLEFONTAINE, NOVEMBER 2, 1816.

\*\*\*\*\*

In this day's paper will be found the address of the General Committee of Correspondence, to the Democratic electors of Pennsylvania. The election is past, but the address is not the less worthy of perusal on that account. It is published with the view of giving it that circulation in this county which we suppose it to deserve. It is a just exposition of the conduct and motives of what is called the Old School, or third party—a party at the head of which is the redoubtable Gen. Duane and his honest friend, Michael Leib!

When such men are the first to become champions for republican purity of principle and virtuous reform, men of political integrity and virtue must, indeed, be scarce.

**ANOTHER CONVENTION**—It is now rumored that a convention of Malcontents is to assemble in Carlisle some time in December next, to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. This Caucus is to be held by the enemies of Caucuses, and its object is to defeat the election of the candidate that may be nominated by the republican convention at Harrisburg. We give this early intimation of the intention of "the Union of Honest Men," that the Republicans in the State may be on their guard. *Dem. Press.*

The Aurora says "the Carlisle delegates represented nearly 1000 freemen of Pennsylvania." One thousand out of hundred and twenty thousand, are called the people and their ticket is called the "people's ticket." Though by the bye the number did not exceed 300.

PENN. REP.

The Clintonians, finding that they could not get the federalists to join them in their ELEVEN CAUCUS, determine henceforth to act alone and assume a new name; "Independent Republicans." The Carlisle delegates were certainly independent. Being appointed, comparatively speaking, by nobody—responsible to nobody, on whom could they be dependent?

A statement of the majorities of federal and democratic votes given to candidates for Congress, in the several counties at the late election.

Counties	Federal	Democratic
Philadelphia city,	639	—
Do county,	—	702
Delaware,	248	—
Bucks,	—	2292
Montgomery,	—	146
Chester,	257	—
Berks,	—	2208
Shuylkill,	—	474
Lancaster,	388	—
Adams,	528	—
Dauphin,	—	1141
Lebanon,	—	1100
Cumberland,	—	2357
Franklin,	—	70
Bedford,	—	1579
Northumberland,	—	650
Columbia,	—	1301
Lycoming,	—	922
Union,	—	339
Tioga,	—	339
Luzerne,	—	221
Bradford,	—	113
Susquehanna,	—	210
Westmoreland,	—	292
	2119	17322

Present Democratic majority 15203

• No federal opposition.

PENN. REP.

**NOMINATION OF CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.**

For many years past the nominations for the office of Governor have been made by the members of the Legislature, and this is one reason why the democratic party has been so united throughout the state as to triumph over federalism for seventeen years. Some discontented democrats, who wish by uniting with federalists and otherwise, to destroy the democratic party, have proposed a new method of making this nomination, and recommend that the people of each congressional district should elect delegates to meet at Carlisle in June next. A slight view of the subject is sufficient to satisfy any person that the first and usual and long tried mode, is the one by which the real sentiments of the people can be best collected and expressed, and with the least expense and trouble; and that the newly proposed mode would in reality and in practice deprive the nine-tenths of the people of a share in the nomination.

1. Which have the best means of ascertaining the sentiments of the people most fully—the members of the legislature, or a Carlisle convention?

2. Which of the two would be under the greatest responsibility to the people, so as impartially and firmly to obey the public will in nominating a candidate?

On the first point the two methods will scarcely admit of a comparison. The members of the Legislature are elected by the people in mass on the 2d Tuesday of October in every year; and at every third year they are elected expressly with a view to the nomination of a Governor. The members, coming from all the chief towns and all the counties of the state, and knowing before their own election the sentiments of their constituents on the subject of the next governor, have every possible means of uniting the general voice of the people in nominating a candidate.

On the contrary, by whom would the delegates from the congressional districts be instructed and chosen? By a few citizens living at and near the county towns. It is ridiculous to imagine that one-tenth of the people in a district would meet. The counties of Lancaster, Dauphin and Lebanon compose a congressional district, and contain more than ten thousand voters. Now suppose a meeting of this district to be invited at Elizabethtown for the purpose of choosing two delegates, how many persons would attend? Perhaps half a dozen from Harrisburg, half that number from Lebanon, six or eight from Lancaster, and twenty or thirty from Elizabethtown. But how would it be in the western country, where the districts are larger?—It is easy to know the result.

The truth is, that this project of nominating a Governor by a Carlisle convention, would take away the nominating power from the people and vest it in a few idle electioneers and office hunters in the city of Philadelphia and in the county towns. No others would attend at the district meetings, and no others would be represented at the convention. The project comes from the city of Philadelphia; & its object is, and the result would be, that the city and a few county towns would nominate the candidate for Governor, to the total exclusion of the western counties and of the people generally who live in the country.

Then as to the second point, can it be questioned whether the members of the Legislature are more under the control of the people than would be the delegates of such a convention? The members of the Legislature being elected by the people, are responsible to them for all their public conduct. They must act so as to please their constituents if they wish to be elected again, or if they wish to retire to private life with the good will and esteem of their fellow-citizens. And what member is so base as not to desire the one or the other of these? Nothing can be more certain than that the members of the Legislature will carefully consult and faithfully obey the wishes of their constituents in proposing a candidate for the office of Governor. If they do not, they seal their own political destruction.

But to whom would the delegates of a Carlisle convention be responsible? Whom would they fear to offend by making an improper nomination? Certainly not the people, but only a few persons round the county towns who sent them. The people have a secure hold of their members of Assembly, by having the power to discard or re-elect them. But what similar hold would the electioneers of the city and towns have over the delegates at Carlisle? The office of delegate at Carlisle, judging from a late celebrated caucus, is not so profitable or honorable as to make it sought after.

It cannot be doubted that the object of this new Carlisle caucus is to divide the democratic party in the state, as its authors have divided the same party in the city and county of Philadelphia. The object is to divide the democrats, and if possible to elect an old school man or a federalist, or any body but a firm and genuine democrat.

The true republican method of nominating a Governor, and the one sanctioned by long experience of success, is the method by the members of the Legislature. The people for six months past have fully recollected that a Governor is to be chosen in Oct 1817; they well know and approve of the practice of the candidate's being nominated the session preceding; and in every one of the counties, members have been chosen with a view to their making such nomination.

Those who oppose legislative nominations, wish to divide and break the democratic party. And what do they in stead? A nomination by a caucus like that lately had at Carlisle, elected by three hundred men out of the whole state! Or a nomination by one or two printers, as was done with Lattimer and Wayne in 1814! or a nomination by a private dinner party, in the way Ross was nominated in 1806.

The federalists talk about proscription, about those democrats being proscribed who do not unite in supporting the legislative nomination. Yet would not they have proscribed every federalist who would refuse to vote for Ross, and Lattimer and Wayne, although the first was nominated by a small dinner party at Philadelphia, and the others solely by Bronson and Jackson? And will not the old school Clintonians proscribe every man of their party who shall refuse to vote for their electoral ticket, formed by a caucus of ELEVEN.

To nominate is not to elect. Nomination will not benefit a candidate, unless the nomination be agreeable to the sentiments and wishes of the people who are to choose. The proceedings of the late delegate meeting, and the subsequent election in Dauphin county, are a very forcible illustration and proof of this circumstance.

If the proceedings of the Carlisle Caucus were not so very long, we would publish them. The farce of ELEVEN men gravely, in the name of the people of Pennsylvania, adopting columns of denouncing resolutions, is more ridiculous than any comment could make it. "Trying to joke" about it, according to the request of the opposition print, is unnecessary.

16.

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.**

To the democratic electors of Pennsylvania  
Fellow-citizens, At a numerous meeting of the Republican Members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, relative to the Presidential Election, held at Harrisburg, March 11, 1816, the Subscribers were appointed a General Committee of Correspondence, and the usual duties appertaining to such a Committee were enjoined upon them. They are sensible of the honor conferred, and feelingly alive to the responsibilities connected with such an appointment.

We had hoped that the union of sentiment which so generally prevailed throughout the state would have made any address from us unnecessary. We continued in this belief until after the late General Election, when we saw a new Electoral Ticket published, and the votes of the Freemen of this State solicited in its behalf. The manner in which this Ticket has been formed, the reasons given by its Framers for opposing the Electoral Ticket recommended by the Republican Convention at Harrisburg, and the style they have chosen to adopt in their Address and Resolutions, are of a character so novel, so indecorous, and so hostile as to demand from us the present Address in vindication of the principles, the conduct, and the Candidates of the Democratic Party. To be silent would be a criminal dereliction of duty. We are conscious of the purity of our principles, and of the talents, uprightness, and patriotism of the Men and the Party who are now assailed.

To repel unjust accusations against them is a main point of the duty confided to us. We will, however, be as brief as a desire to be explicit will admit.

You must have witnessed with disgust the extraordinary efforts which have lately been made in some districts of the State to form a 3d Party, professing a peculiar devotion to principles, a dissatisfaction with the Federal Party, and a detestation of the conduct of the ruling or Democratic Party of the State and Union; yet in their practice setting at naught all their professions, laboring only to gratify their ambition or their avarice, outraging all the sober maxims of Republicanism; supporting and supported by Federalists they unitedly go to the polls and vote one Ticket to prevent the success of the Democratic Candidates, they denounce and would devote to destruction the purest, ablest, and most esteemed Republicans in the U. S. It is this 3d Party, thus made up, thus hungering and thirsting for office, and thus stimulated by personal hatred and personal objects, that now offer you a new Electoral Ticket, in the hope that you will become the instruments to accomplish their unprincipled projects; thus cast a gloom over the glorious prospects of the Republic; withdraw your confidence from faithful and

long-tried public servants, to commit your destinies and that of your country to Men untried, or tried only to be found utterly destitute of the capabilities and qualifications essential to the discharge of the high duties of public functionaries. Such is known to be the general scope, character, and motives of the Men who would now for selfish purposes divide, distract, and destroy the Democratic Party of the State and Union.

You have not forgotten, Fellow-citizens, the political Missionaries poured in upon you in 1812, from the State of New York, to induce Pennsylvania to give her vote for De Witt Clinton, and you must remember with pride how signally your integrity resisted their temptations, and how faithfully you stood by the regular Nominations of the Democratic Party of the Union. It was your vote which preserved the integrity and elected the Candidates of the Party. It was the vote of this State that secured to the Union a continuation of the Administration of James Madison, which continuation has, under Providence, been the mean of covering our Arms, by sea, by land and on the lakes, with glory, and of securing to our Country an honorable peace. Who can say what might have been the character or the destiny of our Country, if Pennsylvania, in 1812, could have been bribed or persuaded to have given their votes in opposition to the regular Nomination of the Democratic Party of the United States.

The same Men, with new auxiliaries, are now running the same race of intrigue and corruption, which we doubt not will issue in the same signal defeat. As in 1812, so in 1816, a few unknown persons in secret caucus make an Electoral Ticket, and ask you to vote it in preference to the one framed and recommended by your Representatives.

Let us inquire how has this new Electoral Ticket been got up; and then contrast it with that which is recommended in the usual manner. On the 12th August last, a meeting was held in Lancaster of persons 'friendly to De Witt Clinton as President of the U. S.' These persons recommended that the Citizens in each county of Pennsylvania should elect Delegates, to meet at Carlisle Sept. 19, 1816, to form an Electoral Ticket for Pennsylvania. In pursuance of this recommendation small meetings of persons, hostile to the Administrations of the General and State Governments, were held at particular places in the counties of Philadelphia, Lancaster, Dauphin, and Cumberland; and at those meetings, not amounting to 500 persons, 11 Delegates were appointed; some professing to be Federalists and others to be of a new sect calling themselves Old School Men, but all professing hostility to the Administrations of the General and State Governments. These persons, thus elected, met in secret, at Carlisle, and they not only formed an Electoral Ticket for Pennsylvania, but denounced as 'a conclave of Usurpers' the Republican Meeting of 118 members of Congress at Washington, and asserted that the 54 members of Assembly at Harrisburg were the 'mean instruments' of the 'conclave of Usurpers' at Washington.

It is deserving of remark, that 11 non-descript Politicians, assembled at Carlisle, should denounce the Representatives of more than 4 millions of People of the U. S. and the Representatives of nearly half a million of People of Pennsylvania, for having assembled at Washington and Harrisburg, to give their opinion on the subject of the Presidential Election. Yet they who thus caucused to denounce Caucuses, have not prepared any other or better plan by which public opinion could be ascertained or the public suffrage of the Union concentrated. It would seem enough for them to denounce and destroy. In the wreck of the Republican Party, they hope to find office and emolument, regardless of the welfare and careless of the happiness of those, over whose ruins they would rise into power.

The Republican meeting at Washington that recommended James Monroe and D. D. Tompkins, as Candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the U. S. consisted of 118 Members of Congress, all of whose names are published. Each Member represented a population of 35,000 inhabitants; the whole meeting represented 4,130,000!! yet this meeting, thus constituted, was by the Carlisle Caucus of 11 denounced as a 'Conclave of Usurpers' as 'Tyrants and Traitors' as 'insolent, as insolent, as secret midnight Caucusers, regardless of their oaths.' We want words to express the indignation we feel at such daring proscription, such consummate impudence in Men who have given no one proof of their good sense or respect for public opinion, except that of audaciously concealing their own names and authorities, and having their proceedings attested by a Chairman and Secretary not known beyond the vicinity in which they reside.

The Convention of 11 were not content with denouncing 118 Members of Congress as impudent Usurpers; they must also denounce the Representatives of nearly half