

a million of the People of Pennsylvania as 'the mean instruments' of the 'Tyrants and Traitors,' at Washington, and as 'insolently attempting to wrest their Rights from the People.' Usurpation is indeed complete (says the Carlisle Convention) when certain Members of Assembly dare to publish an Electoral Ticket as the act of the whole Republican People of Pennsylvania. It is absolutely false that any such Ticket has been published. The Republican Representatives of nearly half a million of the People of this State have, in conformity to general usage, framed an Electoral Ticket; they have published and recommended it to the Republicans of this State for their approbation and support at the next Presidential Election. If thus to frame, publish, and recommend be 'indeed' a daring usurpation in the Representatives of nearly half the People of Pennsylvania; in what terms shall we speak of 11 Men representing 500 yet daring to publish an Electoral Ticket, and earnestly inviting for it the support of the Freeman of Pennsylvania? Neither the annals of the politics nor the archives of faction can produce such insolent daring, such unprovoked proscriptio, such gross and flagrant usurpation. The boasted daring, the loud threatening, of the Hartford Convention, were but the modest whisperings of sedition compared to the storm of destructive war which was made to echo round the little room in which the Caucus of 11 had assembled. The one would prostrate the Nation at the footstool of the foreign Enemy; the other would humble the Democracy in dust and ashes before the high-raised throne of Federalism. Thanks to the virtue and intelligence of the people of America, their throats are unregarded, their denunciations despised, and their warfare impotent.

It may not be improper to remark, that after having thus libeled the Members of the General Assembly who framed the Electoral Ticket, and branded them as 'the mean instruments' of the 'Conclave of Usurpers' at Washington; the 11 assembled at Carlisle, put no less than 5 of these very 'mean instruments,' on their 'Independent Electoral Ticket.' Not yet satisfied with thus endeavoring to strengthen their Ticket, which they say is 'composed of Men who are not pledged to any vote or act,' they proceed to take from the Republican Electoral Ticket, and place upon theirs the names of 4 gentlemen who have, under their own hands, pledged themselves to this Committee, to vote for James Monroe as President and Daniel D Tompkins as Vice-president of the U. S. Such are the subtleties and hiding-places in which faction seeks to conceal itself.

The highly respectable Gentleman who is at the head of the 'Independent Electoral Ticket,' had been placed in the same situation by the Republican Members of the Legislature, and repeatedly elected by your suffrage: But, in 1812, it was found that age and infirmity made it impossible for him to undertake a journey to Harrisburg, and therefore, and not from want of confidence or respect, in 1816, his name was left off the Republican Ticket. These circumstances are alluded to, not merely to show the sails of faction, but to prove the hollowness of its professions. The 11 denounce the Republican Members of the Legislature who formed the Electoral Ticket, as Usurpers, for recommending an Electoral Ticket; although it is a fact well known to the People of the U. S. that in many of the States the Legislature elects the Electors; and in case any Electors are unable to attend, it is the duty of the Legislature of Pennsylvania to elect persons to supply the vacancies thus occasioned. Thus the Men who are denounced as usurping Caucusers are, by those who denounce them, as in the case of the venerable Charles Thomson, put in a situation not to recommend, but themselves to elect, an Elector.

From the Hartford and Carlisle Conventions and their machinations we turn, to ask your support to the subjoined Electoral Ticket, which has been recommended by the Republican Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and is pledged to support the candidates of the Republican Party.

James Monroe, the Republican Candidate for the Presidency, is a Native of Virginia. He was born in 1759; and in 1776, while he was yet but a Stripling, we find him fighting with the ardor of youth and the vigor of manhood, to secure that Independence which a few months before had been declared. At the battle of Trenton, December 26, 1776, his shoulder bone was broken by a musket ball, and he was so dangerously wounded that his life was despaired of. His bravery and good conduct caused General Washington to promote him to a Captaincy. He was afterwards appointed Aid-de-camp to Maj. gen. Lord Sterling, and subsequently a Colonel of a Regiment. In 1782 he was elected to the Legislature of Virginia. In 1783, we find him a Member of the Old Congress. In 1787, he was again elected to the Legislature of Virginia. In 1773, he was a Member of the Virginia Convention which ratified the present Constitution of the U. S.

In 1790, he was elected a Senator of the U. S. In all those stations, Col. Monroe was distinguished for devotion to the public weal, for sedulous attention to duty, and for a soundness of judgment which made his services highly valuable to his country. Few Men in so few years, and at so early a period of life, have ever performed so various and laborious a tour of Legislative duty; and no Man has ever proved himself more entirely disinterested or more useful than Mr. Monroe. He continued in the U. S. Senate until 1794, when he was selected by President Washington to represent the U. S. as Minister to the French Republic. Those who remember the enthusiasm of the friends of Freedom and the deadly hostility of its enemies, at that eventful period, know something of the delicate and arduous duties which it imposed upon the Minister of the U. S. near the Republic of France. How well those duties were performed is faithfully detailed without display, yet with great ability, in Mr. Monroe's 'View of his Mission to France,' a work which greatly added to the reputation for talents and integrity which its author had before acquired. On his return from France, he was elected Governor of his native State, and in 1799 concluded the constitutional term for holding that office. In 1802, Mr. Monroe was sent by President Jefferson to France to negotiate the purchase of Louisiana, which was accomplished entirely to the satisfaction of the nation. It may not be irrelevant to remark, that he who had in 1802 negotiated the purchase of that valuable territory, had in 1814 the good fortune to do much for its preservation. How much Orleans and the Union are indebted to Mr. Monroe for this splendid page of our history, it is the business of the Historian to develop. It is enough for our present purpose that the Hero of New Orleans, the brave, the bold, the victorious Gen. Jackson, seized with avidity the first public occasion which presented itself to toast the health of James Monroe, Secretary of War, as having mainly contributed to defeat the enemy at New Orleans. Having succeeded in his negotiations at Paris, in 1803 he was appointed Minister to London; and in 1805 sent on a special mission to Madrid. On his return from Europe he was again elected to the Legislature of Virginia, and the same year, 1810, elected Governor of that State. In 1811, he was appointed Secretary of State; and on the capture of Washington, in 1814, he was bold and patriotic enough to accept the appointment of Secretary of War. How he performed the duties of that important station all can tell; but Baltimore and Orleans best can speak; for they most truly know his zeal, fidelity, and ability.

We have been very brief in our notice of the life of Col. Monroe, in the hope that we might indulge in a review of his many public services, that we might touch upon his early and interesting devotion to the sacred principles of Independence and free government, and we were in hopes to have been permitted to show, that the hour of adversity and the day of trial and of peril were the periods, above all others, when Mr. Monroe was found in the front rank combating the enemies of his country, and defending the principles of Republicanism. But these gratifications are denied us; already has this address extended to a greater length than we wished. Let us, however, embrace the occasion to say, which we do without fear of contradiction, that no Man has passed through a more arduous public life, no Man has more honorably filled various stations, or been better prepared for the office of President, than James Monroe. Happy is the country that has such a Man to elect as its Chief Magistrate, and happy and permanent will be the Party that have the gratitude, the discernment, and patriotism to select such a Man as their Candidate. Pennsylvania duly appreciates his worth, and we doubt not but all sound Republicans will feel it a duty they owe their Country and their Party, to turn out on the day of the Presidential Election and vote for the Ticket that is pledged to vote for James Monroe.

The Republican Candidate for the Vice-Presidency is Daniel D. Tompkins, of the State of New York; a Gentleman of respectable talents, incorruptable integrity, and ardent patriotism. His popularity as Governor of New York is strong presumptive evidence, that his administration is a blessing to the People. His patriotic conduct, during the late War, was such as to place him full in the eye of the nation, and it has so highly prized his services, and so justly estimated his worth, that by almost common consent he is judged worthy to fill the important station for which he is nominated.

The several County Committees appointed by the Republican Members of the Legislature are requested to be vigilant in the discharge of their duties. The several Committees of Vigilance appointed by the Democratic Citizens throughout the State, at the last General Election, are earnestly solicited to be active in their several districts. The Republicans in all parts of the State are called upon to give their suffrage

to the Republican Electoral Ticket, for Men who are pledged to vote as the People wish, and who take pleasure in cordially uniting with their Democratic Brethren of the Union, in placing in authority Men whose whole lives are the surest pledges that they will be faithful to the Republic. The opinion of Pennsylvania is well known; but that opinion will be but a dead letter, if her Citizens do not turn out on the 1st of November, and by their votes give life and energy to their opinions. On that day let Pennsylvania rise in the majesty of her strength, to prostrate Federalism, and extinguish forever the hopes of Faction.

With respect and good wishes, we subscribe ourselves your Friends and Fellow-citizens,

THOMAS SERGEANT,
JOHN BINNS,
JOSEPH MCCOY,
JACOB SOMMER,
JOHN MLEOD,
WILLIAM RUNKLE,

General Committee of Correspondence.
Phila. Oct. 14, 1816.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Since Saturday we have received numerous French, British and Spanish journals into September.

The French papers announce the complete success of the British Expedition against Algiers. All the piratical fleet has been destroyed; the custom of making Christian slaves been abolished; and part of the Dey's ill-gotten tribute money disgorged.

The French Moniteur has given but a moagre outline of this event so interesting to Christendom; but as Captain Brisbane passed Paris on the 10th September with despatches from Lord Exmouth, which probably arrived in London by the 13th, we may hourly expect to receive the official details.

The news of the success of Lord Exmouth's expedition was despatched in a fast sailing vessel to Marseilles, and reached Paris on the 10th September. Capt. Brisbane, flag capt. of the fleet, was the bearer. He reported, that Ad. Milne as well as Lord Exmouth; was slightly wounded; and Capt. Ekins mortally so.

A PROCLAMATION NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Orphan's Court, in and for the counties of Centre and Clearfield, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 25th day of this inst. at ten o'clock, A. M. of said day, of which the coroner, Justices of the peace, and constables within said counties, will take notice, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and all Suitors, Jurors, and Witnesses, are also required to be and attend at said court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte, this 1st day of November, 1816.

William Alexander,
Sheriff.

Dissolution of Partnership

The partnership of Patton and Mitchell, has, by mutual consent, been this day dissolved. Those indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to Samuel Patton, who is authorised to receive all debts due the same.

Samuel Patton,
John Mitchell.

Bellefonte, Oct. 12, 1816.

Centre Bank of PENNSYLVANIA.

THE stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for twenty-one directors will be held at the banking house in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the eighteenth day of November next, between the hours of ten and three o'clock of said day. A meeting of the stockholders will be held on the first Monday of November, at the banking house aforesaid, at two o'clock P. M. agreeably to the provisions of the "Act regulating Banks."

By order of the Board,
Jno. Norris, Cash.

Bellefonte, Oct. 15, 1816.

STRAY HORSE.

CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber living in Ferguson Township, a Sorrel Horse, about 14 hands high; has three white feet, and a lump on his right side. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

James M'Ilroy.

August 8 1816.

Centre County, ss.

Orphans Court, Aug. 28, 1816.

ON motion of Wm. W. Potter, Esq. rule on the heirs and representatives of Michael Stiver, late of Potter township, in the county of Centre aforesaid, deceased, to appear in Court on the fourth Monday of November next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased, as valued and appraised by the Sheriff and Inquisition.

By order of the Court,
WM. PETRIKIN, Clerk O. C.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having disposed of his entire stock of goods in Bellefonte, and intending in a short time to leave that place for a distant part, requests those who have accounts with him to come forward and make immediate settlement; those who do not comply will be compelled at a very early period. He also offers for sale two lots in the borough of Bellefonte, on one of which is erected a convenient frame house and stable.

J. B. Shugart.

Bellefonte, Sept. 20, 1816.

Bellefonte Academy.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the Bellefonte Academy in Centre county is reorganized, and open for the reception of scholars. The trustees have engaged Mr. M. Chamberlain, lately from Dartmouth College, (New Hampshire) as a teacher; a gentleman of respectability, and highly qualified. In this seminary will be taught, the Greek and Latin languages, English grammar, Geography, and the different branches of the mathematics.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. G. Lowrey,

President.

Bellefonte, Sept. 21, 1816.

Bear Skins.

The subscriber wishes to purchase and will give cash for a quantity of bear skins. Saddles, Harness, Bridles &c. made at the shortest notice, and for sale usual.

George Test.

Bellefonte, July 30, 1816.

Wanted immediately, 1

or 2 Journeymen Tailors, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given by

Samuel Baird

Bellefonte, 10, 1816