

AMERICAN PATRIOT.

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

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1816.

We hope next week to publish on paper of a very superior kind: and the very high price we have to pay for it, as well as another accounts, renders a punctual discharge of all arrearages due this establishment indispensably necessary. Those friendly to the establishment, and who know themselves indebted, it is hoped, will take the hint.

Next week we shall publish the proceedings of the meeting which was held at the Court house on Tuesday evening last. Until this morning we were unable to procure a copy.

CONGRESS meets, at Washington City, on the 2d of December.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania meets at Harrisburg, on the 3d of December.

The Electors for this state, of a President and Vice President of the United States meet at Harrisburg, on the 4th of December.

FLOUR has fallen in Baltimore to \$11.50 per barrel.

The general and electoral elections of the current year having passed, it would seem that the attention of the republicans is directed to the choice of the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth to succeed the present Governor. I believe there is little doubt as to the person on whom the selection will rest. If WILLIAM FINDLEY should be selected, as the candidate of the Democratic party, he will be elected, no matter in what way nominated, by caucus, convention or otherwise. His strong natural powers, long experience, and valuable practical knowledge, qualify him in a superior degree for the station.

A number of Republicans have expressed a disapprobation of the method hitherto pursued, of nominating a candidate for Governor by the republican members of the Legislature. If the objection be founded on principle, and it can be obviated in a practicable way, I should be glad to see it done; and I would respectfully suggest to the members of the state Legislature, whether it would not be advisable for the Republican members of the state Legislature, shortly after their meeting, to recommend that a convention, to nominate a suitable candidate for the gubernatorial chair, to be held at a certain time and place to be by them fixed; and that previously thereto, the republicans of each county should nominate as many delegates to that Convention as they are entitled to members of Assembly.

On this subject I should be glad to see a free interchange of sentiment. It is desirable that the candidate, be who he may, should be selected in the least objectional way, by men above the petty intrigues of an unprincipled and designing men, and whose politics change with their pecuniary views, and whose object is office.

AMER. CENT.

That our readers may have an opportunity of seeing the style of the editor of the Aurora, and the manner in which he is pleased to speak of the most respectable men in Pennsylvania, we copy the following.

From the AURORA of this morning:

"The office holders of Pennsylvania have already commenced a series of palaverings, about Mr. NOODLE of Montgomery and Mr. DOODLE of Franklin county. The dispute is not, whom the people select and elect, but which of the two Noodle or Doodle shall reign over them—it is a sort of dilemma that is put to the people—not that the people shall choose some wise, capable and respectable man for Governor, but whether the Chrononhotonologos descends to the antipodes; which would be the lesser evil as his successor, Mr. Noodle or Doodle, or Mr. Doodle or Mr. Noodle."

I would not disgust any of the gentlemen thus indecently alluded to, by defending them from the attacks of so profligate a press as the Aurora. It that blows hot or cold, defames or eulogizes as its interests or its passions move. I am perfectly satisfied that Mr. Findley & Mr. Boileau would rather have the abuse than the praise of the Aurora; to both, the governor is alike indifferent and invulnerable. If Duane could only see an office for himself and his

"Vital Spirit" and his "sneering, petulant and palavering son, in the advancement of any one of the above gentlemen, he would laud them to the very skies. Every one remembers how he praised Mr. Snyder, and I just recollect, and I think I can turn to a passage in the Aurora of 1805, in which he has not been very niggardly to Mr. Boileau. I know it relates to a speech of Mr. Boileau's delivered to the senate, on the impeachment of the Judges of the Supreme Court. It is as follows:

From the Aurora of Jan. 12, 1805.

We (the Aurora) "have no objection that Boileau's speech should be the criterion of the Talents and Honesty of the Legislature; it is the frank appeal of a man whose virtue has not been bent in our Courts and cannot be broken by its officers. It has the vigour and full expression of a man conscious of the integrity of his cause." "It is some consolation, says the same Aurora, that as the Gazette of the United States has so constantly vilified every great and good man in the whole country, so its abuse of Mr. Boileau will tend to increase the reputation of that gentleman."

Thus the man that then had talents, honesty and virtue, he who was then "great and good," is now neither "wise, capable nor respectable;" and why? because he dispises the editor of the Aurora, and detests his "Vital Spirit," and for the same reasons Mr Findley is totally unworthy and destitute of all qualifications.

Dem. Press.

The following is the address of Mrs. Harper, to the patrons of the 'Adams Centinel,' widow of Mr. Robert Harper, late editor of that paper. It is something novel at least: the peculiarity of her situation, however, justifies the course she has taken.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Of the many afflictions entailed on me by my recent bereavement, it may perhaps be deemed that the most painful is constrained to step before the public in the capacity of Editor of a public Journal. Yet although greatly in consonant with feelings depressed by sorrow and repugnant to female timidity, I feel it a duty I owe to the public, my family and myself, to not suffer this paper to cease. It may be presumed that I possess neither talents or experience, adequate to conduct a press with honor to myself or profit to my patrons, and that this method is taken to solicit eleemosynary support; but I trust in the known capacity and industry of my Son, aided by the talents of many friends, to remove any such imputation. But if my hopes shall be frustrated, & upon sufficient trial having been made, it is found we are wholly inadequate to the task we have assigned ourselves, we will not attempt an imposition on the public, but will cheerfully resign it into more competent hands.

In the conduct of the paper, we propose to be regulated by those principles by which it has hitherto been governed.

Our creed is not of that vacillating species, which can adapt itself to every change of men and measures, but claims as its basis, the Federal Constitution, from which every deviation, is esteemed, political heresy. We acknowledge not the magic influence of a name which sanctions at different times sentiments and opinions diametrically opposed. This brief outline I trust, will not be esteemed improper to have been promised, for the information of a liberal public, whose patronage we respectfully solicit.

PRISCILLA HARPER.

General Post Office, Nov. 16, 1816.

The several Postmasters are hereby required, whenever a person, to whom a newspaper is addressed, ceases to take it out of the Post Office, to advise the editor of the paper thereof; and to add, if known, whether the person is dead, moved away or merely refuses. The mail is burdened with many newspapers, which are a loss to the proprietors as well as the public.

R. J. MEIGS, jun.

Post Master General.

The order issued from the General Post office, which we publish to-day, is one that will be highly beneficial to editors of newspapers; it will, no doubt, be very generally published, and we hope will be as generally attended to by Post Masters.

Fed. Gaz.

From the Pennsylvania Republican.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following statement of the votes given for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States on the 1st instant, is copied from the official returns received at the Secretary of the Commonwealth's office.

	Democratic Ticket.	Opposition Ticket.
City & County of Philadelphia	2,246	4,110
Delaware	348	471
Chester	1,999	1,634
Montgomery	1,885	1,219
Lancaster	1,223	1,433
Dauphin	510	253
Lebanon	516	198
York	980	318
Cumberland	1,262	535
Franklin	934	127
Adams	205	448
Bucks	1,789	1,950
Mifflin	525	111
Northumberland	506	157
Columbia	544	64
Lycoming	267	17
Luzerne	378	313
Susquehanna	242	96
Union	523	31
Berks	1,563	821
Schuylkill	340	68
Westmoreland	414	307
Bedford	423	216
Northampton	860	536
Lehigh	596	247
Wayne	82	12
Pike	124	35
Somerset	351	55
Cambria	75	23
Huntingdon	474	70
Centre & Clearfield	479	242
Bradford	395	82
Tioga	86	23
Indiana & Jefferson	76	115
Armstrong	71	86
Washington	489	132
Fayette	271	158
Greene	140	16
Butler	154	29
Mercer	131	61
Erie	85	130
Crawford	95	86
Venango & Warren	100	12
Alleghany	218	419
Beaver	180	77
Totals,	25,653	17,588
Dem. majority	8,065	

New-York, Nov. 12.

THE SECRET DISCLOSED.

An obliging friend has favored us with the following copy of a letter from Liverpool, which fully develops the object of the late dispatch vessel.

"Liverpool, Oct. 14, 1816.

"A very great and important change has taken place in our corn market, which leaves no doubt of the opening of the ports on the 15th of next month, we consider it of such importance, not only as it respects grain and flour, but as to its influence on the exchange, the shipping intercourse between the two countries, that we have a fast sailing vessel for the express purpose of giving our friends the earliest and fullest information on this interesting subject.

"American wheat would now sell for 16s per 70 lbs and flour at 65s per bbl. On completing our usual survey of the crops we find the produce so decidedly defective, that on accurate comparison of the result, we consider the present as scarcely two thirds of the last years crop without taking into view the great inferiority of the quality and the produce in flour, from the grain being lean and in very bad condition. During the progress of our survey, and since we find that scarcely one third of the wheat is yet secured not more than one tenth of the barley, but few of the oats, and none of the beans. The barley being all abroad in the great corn districts; is considered a ruined crop. Potatoes will also be very deficient, and from the lateness of the season and the still exposed state of so great a portion of the crops, there is no calculating, what further injury may yet be done; but the injury already sustained is so great that we shall probably want any quantity of wheat and flour which is likely to be shipped.

The season is now too far advanced to admit of our receiving any supplies of consequence from the Baltic and in holland the prices are high. In many parts of Italy, and in the Mediterranean the crops are so defective that they are likely to stand in need of large supplies.

From the extremely damp and unsound state of the new grain, good dry sound foreign wheat will be particularly valuable & much wanted for several months to come. Rice has also advanced to 35s per cwt in bond and this article is rising rapidly in all the Continental markets.

We anxiously hope the information communicated in this letter will arrive much earlier than by any other conveyance, so to enable you and others of our friends to take advantage of it.

All doubts and conjectures about the harvest (says the Morning Chronicle of the fifth) are now at an end the fair prospect which six weeks ago, we fondly entertained, is totally obscured—and we lament to say, that the wheat which has been reaped in all the chief corn districts turns out to be so pasty and cold as to bear no sale in the market, because it can only be manufactured into flour when kiln dried. The old wheat only is purchased, and the consequence is that average price is so greatly above eighty shillings, that it is clear the ports must open on the 15th November next.

Latest from our Mediterranean Squadron.

Captain Allen of the schooner Morgiana of New Bedford, who arrived this morning in 39 days from Palermo, informs us that the American squadron of eight sail, under commodore Chauncey, had left Naples, and gone to Messina. The Ontario, sloop of war sailed from Palermo for Messina, to join the squadron, about the middle of Sept. Mr. Pinckney had closed his negotiation at Naples and proceeded on his mission to Russia. Nothing certain was known as to the result of his negotiations.—It was however reported and believed that he had brought the question at issue to successful and amicable adjustment. It was also reported, but not believed, that he had demanded Nine Millions of Dollars that he had already received a part of the sum finally agreed upon; and that the residue is to be paid in instalments.

We regret to learn by capt. Allen, that one of our Naval Captains had died on board the squadron. The name of the deceased officer, he does not recollect.

An Italian, Mr. Preston who has officiated as pilot on board the Java, Com. Perry, came out a passenger in the Morgiana.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

SPANISH WAR.—Captain Gray, of the brig Sterling, arrived this morning from Teneriffe, gave us the following information: That on the 26th ult. in lat. 23, 33, long. 67, 53, he spoke schooner Remittance, Rogers, from New York bound to St. Domingo; Capt. R. stated that he had spoken a schooner with Despatches from Cadiz, who informed him that war had been declared by Spain against the U. States. Capt Gray believed that the despatch schooner was a Spaniard, and was bound to Havana.

ABINGTON, Va. Nov. 2.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

By the western mail, a gentleman of this place received a letter from his friend in Natchez, dated 17th ult giving the important intelligence that a draft was then making of a body of militia to go against the Spaniards.

From the Connecticut Courant.

Hard Times.

Hints and Advertisements on the subject of Hard Times. By one of the People, How poor families should "work it."

"What shall we eat? What shall we drink? Wherewithal shall we be clothed?"—Take courage, if you are in the right way: Providence helps those who rely upon Providence, and meanwhile employed their best endeavors to help themselves.

If you are a poor man, and in these hard times, sorely weighed down, look that in the ponderous scale there be no weights of your own furnishing.

You have a family to support:—And is that all? Have you not idleness to support? no extravagance to support? no vice to support? Are you diligent, your self in your occupation? Instead of running here and there, after amusement, do you carefully husband your time, and do you diligently employ your hands in providing things necessary for the body. Is the good women, one "that seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands?" Do you both, do your best to bring up your sons and your daughters in habits of useful industry.

Do you try your best to save, as well as to earn? Are there no items of Family expence which you might expunge, and yet neither suffer, nor considerably feel the want of them?—If you are not given to strong drink, nor any consuming vice else, and if you have hands and health to labor, both your self and your household;—then "thank God and take courage."

Hard as the times are, and hard as in all likelihood they will continue to be, poor families that are blest with health