

and whose hands are taught to labour, will be able to provide themselves with necessaries, and even to lay up something for the seasons of sickness and age. But then they must buckle close to their business, day in and day out: they must be no less saving than industrious; they must be content with plain food and plain attire, and with the bare necessaries and essential comforts of life.

But "go to now," ye who wittingly and willingly strike hands with poverty; whose chosen ways lead directly and inevitably to want and woe. Will the heavens, think ye, rain down bread, to feed the mouth of idleness? Shall miracles be wrought to sustain extravagance, waste, dissipation and profligacy? Has Tom Tindler any right to complain of the times?—Tom Tindler, who in maintaining one vice, spends as much as would maintain three children.

In sober truth, there are too many of such husbands and fathers; too many resolved to feed their vices, though their families should starve.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 19.

OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Mr. Wier, Consul of the United States at Riga, arrived at the seat of government on Sunday last, with despatches from Mr. Harris, Charge des Affairs of the United States at the Court of Russia.

Mr. W. we understand, left St. Petersburg about the middle of September; at which time the Emperor had left St. Petersburg for Warsaw, on a journey to make some arrangements respecting the internal affairs of his Empire.

Of the contents of Mr. Harris' despatches, we do not pretend to any precise knowledge. It is understood, generally, however, that the arrest and confinement of Mr. Kosloff, the Russian Consul General, at Philadelphia, by a warrant from a Magistrate of that city, for an imputed criminal offence, had, under the influence of Mr. Daschkoff's representations, created some dissatisfaction in the Imperial Government; which manifested itself in the temporary prohibition of Mr. Harris from attending the Russian Court, and in the orders which, it is already understood, have terminated Mr. Daschkoff's mission in this country. These steps were taken, we learn, with evident reluctance on the part of the Emperor, and under an impression that it had been in the power of this government to prevent the arrest—in omitting to do which, there had been a want of that respect justly due to his character and station. The measures which he adopted, were intended to evince his sensibility to an imagined wrong, and to give an opportunity, in case of ascertained neglect on our part, for the reparation to be made for it; or for the explanations which the case admitted, if it should appear, as the fact was, that there had been none such.

It is understood that, as soon as our government became acquainted with the effect which had been produced at St. Petersburg by the representations of Mr. Daschkoff, Mr. Coles (the late Secretary of the President) was sent in the Prometheus, a public ship, with despatches to Mr. Harris, embracing such a view of the whole transaction, as it actually occurred, and with such unequivocal assurances of the friendly disposition of our government towards Russia, as there was every reason to believe would be entirely satisfactory.

It is with pleasure we now state, that from the temper manifested, at the time Mr. Wier left St. Petersburg, by the Imperial Government towards the U. States, there is every reason to believe that this affair will be amicably adjusted, and that without any long delay.

LOUIS AND DUVERNET.

After various fruitless attempts on the part of general Mouton Duvernet, to stem the torrent that set unfavorably for Napoleon immediately on his landing in France from Elba this general, like many others, bowed to public opinion, and placed himself under the imperial eagle. Subsequent to the battle of Waterloo he obtained passports to quit France, and possessed all the means of escaping legitimate persecution; but attached to his country, and conscious that he had acted honorably and well for the king, so long as Louis retained as much of France as he could stand upon, the general surrendered himself to the authorities of the royal government. After 12 months of 'hope deferred,' he is brought to trial at Lyons, and sentenced to be shot. His wife and daughter repair to the capital, they find their way to the saloon of the marshals at the moment when the king is passing through to mass. The afflicted wife held a petition in her hand, which, say the Paris papers, she offers successively; but in vain to the monsieur and duke de Berri; she then throws herself at the king's feet, imploring mercy; 'I cannot grant your request, though I compassionate your misfortunes—the law must take its course.' The brave gen. has been shot, and one of

the late Paris papers states that he died with singular fortitude and tranquility.

NAPOLEON AND FOURNIER.

On the arrival of the emperor Napoleon from Elba, M. Fournier, prefect of the department of Isere, issued at Grenoble several proclamations to repel the adventurer—the rebel—who had disembarked anew on the coast of Fréjus.—The advance of Napoleon compelled Fournier to fly, and he took refuge at Lyons. On Napoleon being informed of the fact at Lyons, he sent for M. Fournier. 'M. Fournier' said he, 'the first time the adventurer landed on these shores it was to dethrone anarchy—this time he has landed to dethrone despotism; and he beholds with pleasure the learned and enlightened M. Fournier who accompanied gen. Bonaparte to Egypt; he feels that he cannot better avenge himself for the proclamation of the prefect of Isere, or better testify his affection for the Lyonnese, than in calling to perform the functions of the prefect of the Rhone, the worthy and virtuous magistrate whom he had never ceased to remember with esteem.'

FROM THE CAMDEN GAZETTE, OCT. 21.

We have received a letter from William Mayrant, esq. tendering his resignation, of which the following is a copy.

Statesburg, Oct. 21, 1816.

Sir—The opening the poll boxes for this congressional district, speaks a language too plain to be misunderstood. By it I perceive that my vote in favor of the compensation bill, has lost me the confidence of my constituents; not wishing to represent people, whose sentiments and feelings, upon that point, I cannot consistent with my own opinions, advocate; I therefore resign my seat in the 14th congress, to give them an opportunity of electing some one who may lend his exertions to repeal that law; to them so odious, but which opens the door of your national legislature to virtue and talent, although poor, and takes from their pocket annually, one cent and not quite a half.

I am yours, with respect,
WM. MAYRANT.

SPECIE.

From the very best authority, we have derived the following facts, and pledge ourselves to their truth: Through an agent in this country, certain highly respectable merchants in London have offered to supply the bank of the United States with ten millions of dollars in silver, at 4s. 8d. sterling per dollar; the bank is to pay for the amount at any time which may be convenient to itself; until this payment shall be made, it is annually to allow five per cent interest in London for the dollars; and when the silver shall be delivered, the bank is to make over in trust to the persons furnishing it, an equal amount of U. States six per cent. stock as security for the ultimate payment for the specie. These dollars are to be remitted, at the risk and expense of the sellers to any port or ports in the United States which may be agreed upon, between the waters of the Chesapeake and Boston, both inclusive; not less than one million of dollars to be shipped at the same time in any one vessel. We understand that the bank will probably accept the offer, at least a large portion of the amount. This will render specie abundant in the country, and produce, better times for the community. (Balt. Pat.)

From the Sandwich Isles.

In the Recorder from Sept. 24, p. 155, we gave some accounts of a young prince, son of the king of Atooi, one of the Sandwich Islands—and in the Recorder for Oct. 29, p. 124, we published a letter which he wrote to a lady in Connecticut, in which he signs his name George Prince Kumoree. It should be written Tamoree.—Capt. Edes, who arrived at this port on Thursday last, from the Pacific Ocean was at Atooi and saw king Tamoree.—He inquired particularly after his son, but Capt. Edes could give him no information. Capt. E. relates the following anecdote—Capt. Ebbets in the ship Enterprize, of New York, was at Atooi, in February last and during a violent gale lost all her anchors but one. The ship was saved by King Tamoree, who sent a boat in the height of the gale, with a large anchor on board, and thus enabled him to ride out.

An American ship, and the lives of several American seamen have thus been preserved by the humane exertions of King Tamoree. Let every American then, remember that Tamoree has a son in this country; that for several years past he has been enduring all the hardships attended upon the life of a common sailor, on board our frigates—that he fought in several of our battles during the late war, and was badly wounded—that he has recently been taken under the protection of the American board of commissioners, and sent to Connecticut to be educated, with a view to his return to his native country. We trust, that when our countrymen are called upon

to contribute for the education of heathen youth, these facts will not be forgotten. How can we better manifest our gratitude to the father, than by restoring to him, under such circumstances, his long lost son.

* The battle between the Boxer and Enterprize and the Guerrier and Algerine frigate.

Gen. BERNARD, late a Lieut. General in the French army, is now in this city, and we understand has accepted an appointment in the Engineer Department of our army. We remember the testimonials of his distinguished merit, which were before Congress during the last session. In Europe, General B. is acknowledged to be one of the most distinguished military Engineers of the age, a man of profound learning in most branches of natural philosophy, possessing great firmness of mind and simplicity of manners. In all the late campaigns under Napoleon, he was attached to the military cabinet of the Emperor. Gen. Bernard is the first foreign officer who has been admitted into the military service of the United States. He declined, it has been stated, very flattering overtures from some of the European sovereigns, and tendered his services to our Government, and Congress, appreciating the value of his talents to our military youth, passed a special act for his admission.

Speculators Look Out!

From what we can learn, the late mysterious news, by the Harlequin, is likely to turn out a ticket, performed under the direction of some speculating necromancer for it appears that the crops in England have not failed. We understand from a gentleman recently arrived, and whose object in visiting England, was principally to travel through it that on all the farms he saw, the crops were excellent, and even part of the last year's produce on hand. Add to this the permission granted distillers to use grain as late as the first Oct. and we shall find little ground to believe the Harlequin. Dollars in England, below the Bank paper in value, may be purchased at 4s. 1d. and ship bread at \$5.33 per cwt. This does not look much like a failure of crops, and therefore speculators had better look out, or they may dip too deep and clog their fingers.

On Saturday Eithu Chauncey, Esq. w. s. elected cashier of the bank of Pennsylvania in the room of Jonathan Smith, Esq. appointed Cashier of the United States Bank. Mr. Chauncey was a director of the Pennsylvania Bank, and had been chosen a director of the United States Bank.

In Paris the gallery of the theatre is called Paradise. The Duchess of Orleans, took a fancy to go to the play one night, with only a fille de chambre and to sit there. A young officer sat next her, who was very free in his addresses, and when the play was over, concluded by offering her a supper which she seemed to accept. He accompanied her down stairs, but was confounded when he saw her attendants and equipage, and heard her name. Recovering, however, his presence of mind, he handed her into her carriage, bowed in silence, and was retiring when she called out, where is the supper you promised? He bowed and replied, "in Paradise madam, we are all equals: but I am not insensible of the respect I owe you on earth." The prompt and proper reply obtained for him a place in the Du-

chess's carriage, and at her table.

THE CREDITORS

OF WILLIAM PATTON, of Centre county, State of Pennsylvania, will please to take notice that he has applied to the Court of Common Pleas for said county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this State, and that the Court has appointed Saturday the 21st December inst. to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, where they may attend if they think proper.

William Patton.

NOVEMBER 30, 1816.

Sacred Music.

JOHN WEYTH, begs leave to inform teachers of music, singing societies and lovers of Psalmody in general, that he will in the month of October publish a new edition of his first part of his Repository of Sacred Music, to which will be added an Appendix containing a number of favorite and celebrated tunes, not generally known in these parts, which will no doubt be considered by professors of music as a valuable acquisition to this selection. Book sellers Store keepers teachers and others, can be supplied on the former terms, at Weyth's Bookstore. Those printers who exchange papers with the Editor of the Oracle are requested to insert the above advertisement a few times and the favour shall be reciprocated whenever an opportunity occurs. Harrisburg Oct. 4, 1816

LOST.

Was lost some time in April last, a SMALL AXE, weighing about six or seven pounds, considerably battered on the head, and having but a very indifferent handle. Any person having possession of the same, and leaving it at the office of the American Patriot shall be rewarded for his trouble, and receive the thanks of the owner.

NOVEMBER 20, 1816.

STEWART & MOORE, TAILORS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Tailoring business in one of the rooms of the house now occupied by Joseph Updegraff, Inkeeper, where all orders in the line of their profession will be gladly accepted and expeditiously executed. Having worked in the first shops in this state, they flatter themselves from their experience, to be able to please their customers. Their work shall be done in the neatest style, and on the most reasonable terms.

ANDREW STEWART, WILLIAM MOORE. Bellefonte, Sept. 15, 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.

5 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living at Rock Iron Works, Centre county, on the 14th of August, a BLACK MARE. She was cut by the kick of another beast in her hindparts, and a small hollow in one of her hips, occasioned by a kick. She rides well and easy, but slow. Will work any where in gears. The above reward will be given to any person giving information where she is, or if brought home all reasonable charges paid. She steer'd her course towards Lewistown, for to cross Tussey mountain towards the Bears' meadows.

PAULSER SELLERS, AUGUST 14, 1816.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.