

his disciple to the G-ation, chap. 3, "know the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these, adultery, fornication, uncleanness and lasciviousness, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings and such like—of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you in time past, that they which do such things, shall not inherit the kingdom of God.

(To be continued.)

AMERICAN PATRIOT.

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

BELLEFONTE, JANUARY 27, 1817.

All persons indebted to the editor of this paper must now pay off, as no longer indulgence can be given. Be paid I must. If mild measures will not do, coercive shall, however disagreeable. There are not less at present, than between sixteen hundred and two thousand dollars now due this establishment. The times are too hard, and my necessities too imperative, to permit me to lay out of so much money. Those, therefore, it is hoped, who have never yet paid any thing, and who esteem themselves as honest men, will no longer withhold what is due.

It may be worth while to remark, that more than one half of my subscribers have never yet paid a cent towards the paper. The ensuing Court will afford a good opportunity to many to make payment.

OLD SCHOOL INCONSISTENCY.

"Their works shall bear witness against them."

Men governed by honest principles; by just and upright motives, will seldom act inconsistently, particularly in matters which are simple in their nature, and easily to be understood. There is but one rule by which such men are willing that their conduct should be regulated, and that rule is founded on the immutable laws of justice and equity. "Withhold from no man his right; but give unto every man that which the laws of society and his government justly entitle him." A departure from this rule, would be a departure from honesty, and an unwarrantable abandonment of that principle by which all free governments ought to be regulated. It is necessary to premise this much, in order that we may be the better enabled to judge, which of the two parties, the democratic or the old school, have been actuated by the purest and best principles of republican virtue, and the greatest respect for the opinions and will of the people.

A notice was published in the Patriot of the 4th inst. requesting a meeting of the democratic citizens of Centre and Clearfield counties, for the purpose, as therein stated, "of appointing a delegation to the conference to be held in Harrisburg on the 4th of March next."

When this notice was first handed to the editor of this paper for publication, it was objected to, as an indiscreet procedure, in no way corresponding with the principles and expressed sentiments of the republican party, nor in accordance with the plan of procedure adopted by the democratic party of other counties in similar cases—that in all the counties to the eastward, it had been recommended to the citizens to call township meetings, and that in order to the obtaining a fair expression of the public will, and meet the just expectations of the people, it was necessary and proper, that the same course of conduct should be adopted in this county. It was answered,—that when a meeting of the democratic party was thought necessary for the consideration of any important business, it was customary to hold but one meeting, and that during a court week, in the Court-house: But that it had been found by long experience to be an unfit place, owing to the hostility of a party, which had ever made it its business to create confusion in such meetings; put to ridicule and thwart the purposes for which they were convened, however good they might have been;—that with the knowledge of what had heretofore been done, they had no just reason to expect any better treatment now; and that these were the considerations which had influenced them in the choice of Earlysburg for the holding of this meeting. At the request of the projectors of this meeting, the notice was published; which as the editor of a newspaper I was certainly justifiable in doing. But not, however, without first strongly remonstrating against the impropriety of the measure.

When the notice made its appearance, every individual of the democratic party, whom I had the opportunity to hear converse upon the subject, disapproved of it. In the strongest terms possible, recommending at the same time the propriety of holding township meetings.

It was concluded, however, upon reflection, that as the Notice would be likely to collect together a large assemblage of people, it would be proper to attend; that the plan of holding township meetings could then be discussed, and it was hoped, would be carried into effect. Those who calculated thus, if they were not deceived as to those feelings of honest indignation, which a measure so manifestly improper, would be likely to excite in the minds of a virtuous, reflecting and intelligent people, they certainly were so, with respect to the accomplishment of those objects which they had in view. The old school party, discovering the warm opposition with which the measure was met by the great mass of the democratic party, resolved to turn it to their own advantage, and accordingly had a string of resolutions drawn up, expressive of their disapprobation of the objects for which the meeting was called, interlarded with some others suited to their own taste, delicately mixing the one with the other, thereby hoping to render the whole palatable. They were not mistaken in their expectations. The preamble and two first resolutions being finely suited to the temper and sentiments of the people, gave a currency to all that followed. And afterwards, when a few of the democratic party, who had not interfered in the least with their meeting, attempted to hold one of their own, with the view of adopting such measures as might be thought necessary for the calling of township meetings—would these great champions for the constitutional rights and privileges of the people, permit them? No! They broke in upon them, and created an uproar and confusion, rather without the pale of decency, indeed!

Let us now contrast their subsequent conduct with their then professions, and proceedings, and see how they agree. Was it through a purely republican and upright principle that they cried out so ostentatiously against the Earlysburg meeting? Was it because it was thought, that "in a district, comprehending to extend a territory as ours, it did not afford an opportunity to many of those residing at a distance, to give their voices in an affair in which they had an equal right and an equal interest with the rest of their fellow citizens?" Or do they suppose, that what they denounced as impudent usurpation in the democratic party, on Friday last, will, coming from Old School men, pass for genuine orthodox republicanism on Wednesday next? To reconcile such strange, such gross, such barefaced inconsistency of conduct, with that sincerity which is the characteristic of honesty, would baffle the ingenuity of even Old Nick.

It is said there were not less than 200 persons present at the meeting in Earlysburg. How many more will attend that which is to be held in the court house on Wednesday next? not many, perhaps not any.—And Clearfield—even "insulted" Clearfield! By how many more citizens will she be represented in the meeting which is to take place on Wednesday next, than she was in that which was held on Friday last? Perhaps two; perhaps three; possibly five or six, and it may be, not one. Notwithstanding these men pretend to be great champions for the rights of the people, and fair election. Have they not in this instance discovered their cloven foot? Does such conduct savour much of consistency?

It is as proper as it is consistent with the republican principle, that every man who has an interest, should also have a voice in the nomination of a candidate for Governor; and does not township meetings present the best means, and afford the best opportunity of obtaining that voice? If you would be accounted honest men, learn to tolerate the free expression of public sentiment, and the liberal exercise of all those rights and privileges guaranteed to us by our constitution.

For want of time and room, we have omitted though reluctantly, the resolutions adopted at Earlysburg. Subjoined is all that we could find room for.

In conformity with the above resolutions, the citizens of Centre and Clearfield counties, are requested to attend a general meeting of the people of said counties, at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Wednesday the 29th inst. immediately after the adjournment of the court, to elect a delegate to represent said counties, in a convention to be held at Carlisle, on the 4th of March next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of governor, at the next general election.

DAVID BARR,
WILLIAM IRWIN,
PHILIP WOLFERT,
JOHN BENNER,
JOHN HALL,
JAMES FORSTER,
HENRY McCAMMONT.

FROM THE AMERICAN CENTINEL.
THE NEXT GOVERNOR.
A writer in the Aurora of this morning, who signs "Senex" appears to be very much out of humor with the manner in which the next governor is proposed to be nominated. Who "Senex" is I do not pretend to know, but from his avowed hostility to Messrs. Findlay and Boileau, to republican candidates, and from his denouncing the respectable convention that has been proposed, a caucus, I much fear his object is to divide and weaken the republican party.

He objects to the appointment of any person as a delegate who is a member of the legislature. They should (says Senex) be men independent of executive patronage. To any one unacquainted with the manner of choosing members of assembly, this objection would convey the idea that they were appointed by the executive, or that when appointed by another authority, they held their offices at the executive will and pleasure. By whom are they appointed? At whose will do they hold their stations? Are they not chosen in the same constitutional manner, and by freemen who elect the governor? When elected, do they not hold their offices by the most independent tenure? Then what does Senex mean? Does he wish to convey the idea that those gentlemen were elected by the executive influence? The objection formerly made against a nomination of a candidate for governor by the members of assembly was that this power was not delegated to them; but Senex is the first man who has presumed to insult not only the whole republican representation, by supposing them to be under any undue influence, but also their constituents, by presuming them to be so stupid or so vile as to be actuated, in exercising their right of suffrage, by such unworthy motives. The Journals of both houses of the legislature during the latter part of the term of Mr. McKean's administration, will furnish abundant evidence that executive influence, when endeavored to be exerted tends only to arouse a republican representation. There is no reason to believe them degenerated.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.
The election of a gentleman to a seat in the assembly of the state implies that he possesses not only talents and integrity to make the nomination in question, but also that he is sufficiently acquainted with the opinions of his constituents to make a suitable selection. As however this power had not been expressly delegated, and as it is possible that the people would wish to divide the trusts, the recommendation alluded to by Senex, was made to the freemen of Pennsylvania. But it cannot be said that the two situations are at all incompatible; that there is any thing the least inconsistent in the exercise of both the trusts by the same person if such is the will of the people, or that the confidence placed in the one case should be the reason why it should not be placed in the other. There may be reasons why the people would wish to repose both trusts in the same person. Motives of economy: Distant counties may conceive it an unnecessary expenditure of time and money to send two persons to do the business which can be performed equally well by one, and in this one they may have full confidence, notwithstanding the insinuations of "Senex."

FROM THE AMERICAN CENTINEL.
THE NEXT GOVERNOR.
But the time and place are objected to: it should be at Carlisle and not at Harrisburg, and be in the spring. What good is to result from this useless expenditure of time and money? I must confess I

can see none, and unless Senex can show some better reason than that urged in the Aurora, I presume the republican freemen of Pennsylvania will accord with me in opinion. I will only add, that (further than the cause of republicanism is concerned) I too "care little or nothing about the candidates;" but the republican interest I have much at heart, and I sincerely fear, if we thus split and divide the party, and make objections and divisions where we ought to agree and unite, we shall not be favouring that mode which is most republican and least suspicious.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

December 28, 1816.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

The editor had commenced some observations on the nomination of the next governor. A violent attack of indisposition, during last night, prevents his completing it. He meant to declare himself in favor of Mr. FINDLAY, and state his reasons therefor. It health should return it will appear in our next.

DOWNTOWN REP.

FROM THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

The Carlisle caucus, (composed of eleven individuals only, who have denounced all caucuses dangerous to the liberty of the people,) have published a long address in which they recommended that a caucus be held at Carlisle in June next, to be composed one member from each congressional district in this state, to nominate a candidate for the office of governor. How consistently do these gentlemen act! they denounce caucuses as dangerous, and at the same time appoint the time and place where a caucus is to be held! But I suppose this will not be a caucus, it will be "the motions of the people." At a meeting held in the Northern Liberties, in Philadelphia, at the instance of Duane, and Dr. Leib, since the publication of the proceedings of the Carlisle Caucus, the plan of holding another caucus was approved, except as to the time of the meeting and the time of the number of delegates. Duane and Leib's meeting recommended that the caucus be held in May instead of June and that the number of caucusers be increased so as to correspond with the number of the house of representatives. Fayette county, according to this arrangement, will be entitled to three members in the caucus. It is doubtful if three men can be found in precincts, who have an pretensions to integrity, who will agree to perform this duty; if there are such, they will certainly have to defray their own expenses.

FROM THE BEAVER GAZETTE.

"Although we do not assent to the legislature nominating officers for the people to elect, yet, of two evils we will choose the least; for if the Harrisburg nomination is wrong that of Carlisle must be no less so. That is, if it is wrong to hold a caucus at Harrisburg composed of the representatives of the people, it must be still more wrong to hold one at Carlisle composed of only eleven individuals. This is explicit, will Duane still call the Beaver Gazette an independent paper, or will he charge its editor with apostasy?—Alas poor Duane! he is every day becoming more insignificant. His influence in Pennsylvania is dwindling away, it is now little more than—nothing.

Awful but authentic occurrence.—In the course of last week, a farmer near Gettysburg, in the county of Surry, while walking over a field with some other farmers, or farm laborers, picked up a blighted ear of corn.—With his eyes directed toward heaven, he exclaimed, in a tone implacably ironical, "Art thou not ashamed O ALMIGHTY thus to blast the fruits of the earth?" He had scarcely uttered these words when he fell down a corpse! We will not venture to pronounce him the victim of divine vengeance, but the coincidence is truly awful. Lon. pap.

Fortunate escape.—The new sloop Clax capt. Smith, hence for Ellisburgh, on the 14th inst. near Owl's Head, laying all her sails standing, was suddenly upset and filled with water. The boat fortunately fell from the deck when the vessel went over, in which the crew precipitately sprang and extricated themselves from danger. A female passenger who happened to be in the cabin, succeeded several minutes after in recovering the deck, and by timely assistance from the shore was rescued from her perilous situation.—

Bost. D. Adv.

"England was not for the destruction of cities," says lord Exmouth. What saith history? What saith the language of our own times in the emphatical language of a Washington, Alexandria, and Buffalo, tel. May, what says the

FROM THE AMERICAN CENTINEL.

THE MILITIA.

It is with much pleasure I observe that you have given place in your useful

paper, to several essays on the subject of the Militia. I must confess, I have long since formed the opinion that a well organized militia is the only legitimate defence of a free people; and after maturely considering all the objections that have been from time to time, urged by those who would prefer the introduction of a standing army, I have found no reason to change my opinion. It is, therefore, my sincere wish, that these militia officers and others, who have drawn their pens in defence of the militia, may persevere. This is a favourable opportunity to point out the improvements, of which this system of defence is susceptible. We have happily, at this time a spirited, intelligent and industrious legislature—the present governor by that general superintending power which he has never ceased to exert in its favor, will encourage the plan; and Mr. Findlay, the gentleman who is now universally looked up to as his successor from having filled those stations in the militia which render familiar all the details of its organizations, will add to a strong desire, the capacity of putting a good system in complete execution. Courage then, my companions in arms; for its to be hoped that the day is not very distant, when we shall see the militia of this Commonwealth placed upon a footing that will correspond with the high and dignified character Pennsylvania has always held among the states.