

AMERICAN PATRIOT.

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

BELLEFONTE, APRIL 14, 1817.

MARRIED—On Tuesday evening, 25th ult. by the Rev. H. A. Muhlenburg, Mr. GEORGE GETZ, Editor of the 'Berks and Schuylkill Journal,' to Miss ANN STYLES, all of the borough of Reading.

The convention of delegates, appointed to nominate candidates for governor and lieutenant governor of New York state, met at Albany on Tuesday last, and nominated De Witt Clinton by a majority of 44 votes over Peter B. Porter. The votes stood:

De Witt Clinton 85.
Peter B. Porter 41.

They also nominated John Taylor a candidate for lieutenant governor. Previous to the adjournment of the convention they unanimously agreed to support Mr. Clinton.

NEW YORK, March 29.

European news, by the way of the West Indies, rarely proves correct. The following has not the appearance of truth.

"Capt. Shelby, who arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, in the very fast sailing schooner, Gazettee, in 12 days from St. Jago de Cuba, informs, that on the 16th inst. the day he sailed, he was boarded by the Patriot brig of war. Fourth of July, comm. Taylor, who was blockading that port, and treated very politely.

"Com. Taylor informed captain Shelby that on the 15th, the day previous, he boarded a British Packet direct from England, the capt. of which informed him, that, 'all the south of France had revolted and that the king and royal family had quit the kingdom for safety.' We give the above news as we received it.

THE LOCUST.

An elderly gentleman informed us the other day, that the present year is the regular period for the visitation of this destructive insect. He said he had prepared a few remarks on the subject, founded on observation and experience, which might be useful to some, but could not then lay his hands upon them. Among other things, he advises farmers to refrain this spring from pruning their orchards, as a superfluity of boughs for the insect to depredate upon, will prevent permanent injury to the trees.

Frank Rep.

From the Harrisburg Republican.

HEISTER'S DISINTERESTEDNESS

At the close of the session of congress we heard that Mr. Heister had drawn from the United States treasury his full compensation of \$1500 for each of the two last sessions; but not being fully certain of the fact, we forbore making any statement about it.

But now we are enabled from indisputable authority to state the fact, that Joseph Heister RECEIVED AND POCKETED \$3,000, the full compensation given by law to the members of the 14th congress.—This may surprise some of our readers who may have been disposed to credit the boastings and assertions of the old school papers: but it is nevertheless true.

Heister at the time he took his full pay, did not expect to be the allied candidate for Governor. He thought Gregg was to be the man, and that he might as well take his full compensation as not, since he could gain nothing as he then thought by leaving part of it in the public treasury.

It is sufficiently evident that the Chronicle is to be the receptacle of all the electioneering stories that have been fabricated or that may hereafter be devised until the election. Detection and exposure will have little effect upon Mr. Hamilton, for although he may have the grace not to repeat an exposed falsehood (as in the case of his story about the payment of Mr. Ingersoll's salary) he never has honesty enough to retract it.

For some time past he has been sporting with a story relative to Mr. Findlay which it is not possible that he himself believes, though he appears willing that some others should believe it. We mean the Chronicle's story of Mr. Findlay's having said that the study of the law disqualifies a man for the bench. A late occurrence in this town explains so well the manner in which slanderous tales may be put in circulation, that for the information of the Chronicle we shall tell to him.

About five weeks ago, G. F. Esq. of Harrisburg, in a public company was repeating the abovementioned story against Findlay, when a gentleman present (a friend of Findlay) asked him for the authority on which he ventured to repeat the idle tale as a fact. F. replied, that Findlay had made the remark in the presence of D. W. Esq. of Carlisle, from whom he had the information. The same friend of Findlay then called on W. who happened to be in town, and enquired of him whether F's statement had been correct. W. promptly denied it. This denial was mentioned to F. who then said that it was M. M. Esq. of Harrisburg, that Findlay had made the remark about the study of the law disqualifying a man from being a judge. M. was immediately called upon to know whether it were true, and he as promptly denied it.

Such are the kind of stories which the Chronicle gravely records as matters of fact.

The editor of the Chronicle, who is a perfect Chesterfield in dignity of countenance and gracefulness of carriage and demeanor, expects to be appointed Grand Chamberlain to the new Governor. His business will be to correct in the adherents of the new administration, all sneaking looks and slouching gait, and to regulate the manner of turning the toes, spreading tails and carrying canes.

Harrisburg Repub.

The secret has crept out, and we have now the result of the three weeks whispering, bargaining and caussing. At a meeting it is said of "choice spirits," on the night before the Legislature adjourned, the officers of state under the new governor Heister, were all arranged, subject to further changes at the pleasure of the Grand Sachem:

Michael Leib, Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Valentine Brobs, Secretary of the Land Office.
Thomas Elder, Attorney General provided it be not claimed by W. J. D.
Hugh Hamilton, Surveyor General.
John Wyeth, Auditor General, if W. B. relinquishes his claim.
William Duane, Adjutant General.
James Thackara, State Treasurer.

ib.

Federal Meeting.

CHESTNUT WARD.

Pursuant to public notice, the Federal Republican citizens of Chestnut ward, met at Patterson's Inn, on Tuesday evening the 18th Inst. The meeting was organized by choosing Edmund Kinsey chairman, and Elias Clark Secretary.

A resolution was then unanimously adopted, that five persons be chosen as delegates to meet such others as may be appointed by the wards of the city and districts of the county, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the elective office to be filled at the next October election; whereupon,

Elias Clark,
C. P. Wayne,
Samuel Robinson,
John Rogers, and
Thomas Anthony,

were chosen.

It was then resolved that in the opinion of the Federal Citizens of this ward a person ought to be selected, as a candidate for Governor, to whom they can give their zealous and undivided support.

Resolved that the delegates from this Ward are required when the conferees meet, to urge an early nomination of a candidate for Governor independent of either of the recent nominations at Harrisburg and Carlisle.

Resolved that the proceedings be published. Adjourned.

E. KINSEY, Chairman.

E. CLARK, Secretary.

THE LETTER.

(TRUE COPY.)

Lazaretto, June 27th, 1816.

DEAR M.

When I received your letter last night, I immediately took a chair to my front door, and commenced reading it. I was much pleased with your notions of buying out Peacock, but the difficulty that will have to be encountered, will not I think be of a trivial nature. I may perhaps make the arrangement with Boileau, in relation to the adjutant Gen'l ship, but whether he would be willing to endorse a note, to raise the wind, is a nother question I am told he is avaricious. However on this point I would just say that for the present nothing can be effected in relation to our scheme till Mr. Boileau returns from the State of New York which will be in about 4 or 5 weeks. The truth M'Coy is Boileau is but a child

in Politics, he is not half enough acquainted with the underhand work, that marks the bold and discerning Politician. I will tell you who I think will embrace this scheme much sooner than Boileau, I mean Wm. Findlay. He is so full of schemes and notions that he is literally running over with them. But there we cannot well go. We have unturled the flag of discontent, and it would look cowardly, to furl it up again, unless it should be thought better to surrender at discretion.

While I write this about Findlay do not suppose that I doubt Boileau. No I am far from doubting this man's honesty, but I frankly confess I doubt his policy. When I see him I will read his heart. Findlay at this time stands the best chance of any man I know if a few of us would become recruiting sergeants in his cause. Moreover he will be hostile to Banns, who is going down fast. You may think me a damned strange creature to be vacillating this way between Boileau and Findlay, but as you and I are politicians, are all men of principle in proportion to our interest I have written to you undisguisingly upon this matter. If you have time to come down with Hart in his stage some afternoon, and have a long talk with me, you and I will understand each other more fully. I want to talk to you about our joining with Leib. I wish to know whether the Democrats might not come in this way in the City. I know they would. I wish you would go on the ticket, at your leisure you could then make arrangements with Peacock, we would then be on the spot to join the man most likely to succeed.

I would like to see you before I see De Leib I know I shall see him before the Election. I see there is no chance for my success in the N. Liberties except it be through the assistance of old schoolism—Bussier, if he is rejected, will quit the party, but by that time the opposition will have selected their Candidate. We ought to watch them well now and be prepared for the worst. Remember me to all our family. Tell my dear parents that we are all well

YOUR FRIEND,

J. B. SUTHERLAND.

JOSEPH M'Coy, Esq.
NEW MARKET,
PHILAD'A.

It has been generally supposed that the federalists would take up no candidate of their own, but would unite with the old school section of the democratic party, in support of Mr. Heister, and in opposition to Mr. Findlay, the candidate of the democratic citizens of the commonwealth: some recent federal meetings however, which have taken place in this city and elsewhere, render it doubtful, whether that will be their course, or whether they will not select a federal candidate. To the democratic party it is a matter of indifference which course they pursue. So strong is the hold of Mr. Findlay on the affections of the people, that he will most certainly succeed, in spite of all the opposition that can be arrayed against him.

Amer. Cent.

On the subject of the next governor, the federal papers of this city have as yet been entirely silent. We are happy to perceive, that whenever they have said anything on this subject, it has in general been with mildness and respect. In place of that rancour and personal abuse which formerly prevailed, a spirit of moderation and of decency pervades the community. This augurs well for correct republican principles.

In the True American of yesterday morning is an article, under the head of Election of Governor, in which comparison is attempted to be drawn between the talents of Messers FINDLAY and HEISTER, and the effects that would result from the election of one or the other of these gentlemen. According to the True American, by the election of Mr. Heister all the errors and improprieties that have marked the present state administration will be reformed; while, by the choice of Mr. Findlay, they will be perpetuated. The reason for this opinion seems to be given by the writer in the following sentence: "All who desire a change will better consult their wishes in selecting a governor entirely independent of the few who have basked in the favour of the present governor."

From this taken in connexion with the context we suppose, that by the few are meant the officers of the state government, on whom, the writer in the True American is of opinion Mr. Findlay, in case of his election would be dependent. To this, we think it is a sufficient reply to state, that all the heads of departments at Harrisburg, and all the clerks (with perhaps two exceptions among the latter) the greater part of the officers in Philadelphia, and many throughout the differ-

ent counties of the state, were, previous to his nomination hostile to Mr. Findlay. They have since (as republicans ought always to do) acquiesced in the decision of the convention Mr. Findlay, therefore, cannot with justice be suspected of being unduly influenced by them, in the event of his election.

If, in the course of the present administration, there have been any appointments made in opposition to the wishes of the people; if "prodigality & inattention to the proper qualifications of officers, have characterized it," the blame cannot, surely, in the slightest degree rest upon Mr. Findlay. He was not one of the executive advisers: the treasurer is not an officer appointed by the governor, but by the immediate agents of the people. ib.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By an arrival from Margareta, which port was left on the 19th Feb. last, we are politely furnished with the following very important intelligence:

On the 10th of Feb. last, general Bolivar with less than 1000 men, defeated the army of the royalists consisting of 3000 men, leaving on the field of battle 1000 men, who were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners and one general officer slain. The particulars of this action are as follows: general Bolivar made an attack on some of the outposts in the vicinity of Cumana on the 4th of Feb. and was defeated. He retreated towards Barcelona with a force amounting to 1900 men—the remainder were with general Arismendi, one or two hundred miles in the interior, and incapable of forming a junction at Cumana. Gen. Bolivar dispatched an express to Arismendi, with directions to join him at Barcelona, where he intended to risk an action with the royalists. In the mean time the fleet commanded by admirable Brian, lay off the mouth of the harbour, ready for the reception of gen. Bolivar and his army, if the result of the anticipated action should prove unfavourable. On the 10th, gen. Bolivar gained the convent about two miles from Barcelona, where he lay concealed with his forces. About three o'clock the royalists entered Barcelona, and began a dreadful massacre, supposing that general Bolivar had made good his retreat to the mouth of the river. At 10 o'clock, P. M. general Bolivar entered the city about 100 strong, secured the gates, and came upon the royal party at an unsuspecting moment. They were then committing the most shocking barbarities—the young and the old, men and children, and even women in a state of pregnancy, were all put indiscriminately to the sword.

The royalists were at last compelled to force the gates of the city, and make their escape, leaving 1000 men and officers, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Bolivar lost in this engagement 3 colonels, 7 captains, and about 400 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, killed and wounded.

Gen. Bolivar with his remaining forces followed the flying enemy. At 5 o'clock in the morning of the 11th, the royal army was again attacked by general Arismendi at the head of 1800 men, 800 of whom were cavalry, by whom the royalists were literally cut to pieces. They fled towards Cumana, with the whole patriotic force in full pursuit, and it is supposed that very few will reach that city in safety. On the 12th general Bolivar by an express, ordered admiral Brian to be in readiness with the second division of his fleet, to intercept any of his enemies if they should attempt an escape by water, and to stop all supplies from that quarter, while he himself in the rear deprives them of all supplies from the country. The royalists have at Cumana, 1 sloop of war, 3 gun brigs and 1 schooner not half manned. The second division of the patriotic navy consists of the Indian Lebre, of 14 12 pound carronades, and 1 long 12 pound travelling gun; the Decatur, mounting two long 18 pounders and 12 four pound carronades; the Diana, mounting five 9 pounders, long guns; a prize brig called the Republic, carrying twelve carronades of 12 pounds; the schooner Mary Ann, of four guns, with all the privateers under the flag of Venezuela, all well manned, and principally by Americans and French. The commanders were all Americans or Frenchmen.

A rumor was in circulation at St. Thomas, that the fleet had sailed from Laguaira, to the relief of Cumana, or to blockade the port of Margareta. This it is presumed will avail nothing, as it is confidently expected that before the Spanish fleet could work up to Cumana, it will be in the possession of the patriots. By a blockade of Margareta, the Spanish fleet will be compelled to divide their force into three squadrons, which would put the safety of the whole fleet in jeopardy.—Gen. Bolivar in a letter to Admiral Brian dated 13th, assures him that he shall by the 20th be in possession of Cumana. He may then without difficulty march to Laguaira, which not being a defensible