AMERICAN PATRIOT.

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

BELLEFONTE, MAY 19, 1817.

From the American Republican.

Mr. Mowry,

This being the year in which the Locust, (or *Cicada septemdecim*, of Linnæus,) is to make its appearance, I beg leave to furnish you with the following remark of a traveller, who visited Pennsylvania nearly seventy years ago. Professor KALM, a respectable Swedish naturalist, who travelled thro' a number of these states in the years 1748 and 1749, says the Locusts, which appear about every seventeen years, are followed the next year by Caterpillars—and the succeeding year by what he calls Grass Worms. Those who are curious on subjects of natural history will bear this remark in mind, with a view to ascertain the fact. It is by observations of this kind that correct information is substituted for vague opinion, and vulgar error. Mr. Kalm informs us that there were immense numbers of Locusts in Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, in the month of May, 1749; and if they returned every 17 years, they would of course appear in 1766, 1783, 1800, and 1817.—Elderly men may probably recollect them in each of those years; for my own part, I can only remember them in the year 1800, —in which year they were very numerous in this part of the state, and in New Castle county, Del.—I think they appeared in the latter part of May; and we may look for them in all that month of the present year. They are now approaching the surface of the ground; as I have already seen a number which have been turned up by the plough.—"The *Cicadoe* live on various kinds of plants; the *Larvæ* are entirely destitute of wings, which in the *pupa* (or *chrysalis*) begin to appear; but both in the larva and pupa state, they resemble the perfect insect, except in being destitute of wings."—"Some of the larger kinds of the *Tettigonia* family, (to which our Locust belongs) possess two peculiar drum-like organs, which emit a loud and incessant noise at the pleasure of the insect; as is particularly exemplified in some of the Chinese and North American Cicadœ"

vide Rees's Cyclopœdia, article *Cicada.*)

Yours respectfully. W.

Chester County, April 24, 1817.

From the Connecticut Courant.

THE BRIEF REMARKER.

The love of power is as natural as to breathe. It shows itself in the first dawn of reason. How soon the infant begins to struggle to have his will and way! Ere he can speak or walk, in the tone of his cry and in his visage and motions you may plainly read the stout words, *I will and I won't.* With impotent violence he squirms in his mother's arms, in order to command the utmost of her attentions. The oftener he gains his point, with the more resolute boisterousness does he proceed to assert his claims to her submission, and to the devotion of all her time and faculties to the services of his single self.

Having brought under him his nursling mother, no sooner is he able to run about upon his legs than he strives to extend his dominion. He exacts of the other children, and of all about him, an implicit compliance with his will. When opposed or thwarted, he regards it as downright rebellion against his rightful authority; accordingly he swells with rage, which he deals out by blows, or vents off in harsh and grating music.

Moreover, among the earliest of his covetings is that of property. Scarcely any thing is more common than for little children to ask with peculiar earnestness, "May we have this for our own?" Nor are they willing to take up satisfied with any thing short of such a covenant. And why is it, that not content with the mere use of the thing, they are so fain to have it as their own? It is because property is power. One has exclusive power over that which is exclusively one's own. Of this matter of fact, the child of four, seems almost as sensible as the man of forty; and hence it is, I conceive, that our appetence for property—which is but another name for power—begins even in infancy, and enlarges as our years increase. So true is it, that the passion for power is the ruling passion in human nature.

A question then, arises here, as to the bearing that early education and discipline should have on the predominant passion or principle under consideration:—a question of vast importance, which, however, I could not barely touch now, even were I better able to do it better justice.

In weeding a garden we take great care, lest with the weeds we root up also some precious plant. In like manner should we endeavor to weed as it were the faults out of the minds of our children; looking diligently that we neither spoil nor mar that which the Eternal Wisdom has planted in them, or any part of the natural constitution of their frame. If then, the love of power be a part of the radical constitution of man, the proper method of education is not to eradicate, but, to temper and curb it.

This species of discipline should be begun at a very early age, and managed with a firm but prudent hand. It is a task which, for the most part, devolves chiefly upon the mother. As soon as her infant offspring evidently appears to set up a resolution for the mastery, she has no alternative but either to conquer or submit: for there is no such thing as balancing or dividing power between them. If she submits for the first time, it prepares the way for a second defeat, and indeed for an endless series of submission as the child, in that case, constantly becomes more refractory and usurping, and she more tame, yielding, and slavish. Thus she nurses up, not so much a son, as an imperious master. But provided the mother begins betimes and manages the matter with dicretion, she may subdue the infant to her authority, and that without overmuch correction, even though she have to encounter a more than ordinary obstinacy of temper; which so far from being an ill symptom in children, might by proper curbing and culture, be made to eventuate in manly firmness of character.

LONDON March 14.

A pamphlet has just been published by Messrs Ridgway, entitled—

"*An appeal to the British nation on the treatment experienced by Napoleon Bonaparty in the Island of St. Helena. By M. Santine, Huissier du cabinet del' Emperor; with an authentic copy of the Official Memoir, dictated by Napoleon, and delivered to Sir Hudson Lowe.*"

In M. Santine's appeal by which Napoleon's Memorial is introduced, he says—

The Emperor on his arival, resided in the house of a merchant named Balcombe where he remained for about four months; Mr. Balcombe's house was neither suitable nor convenient; but for this Sir Geo. Cockburn was in no way blameable. On every occasian he endeavored to conciliate the duties of his office with the respect and delicacy which were due to the rank and misfortunes of his august prisoner. From thence the emperor was transfered to longwood, which was once a farm belonging to the East India Company. in this wretched assylum he still remains. His sleeping chamber is scarcely large enough to contain a bed and a few chairs. The roof of this hovel consists of paper, coated with pitch, which is begining to rot, and through which the rain water and dew penetrate.—In addition to all these inconveniences, the house is infested by rats, and devour every thing they can reach. All the emperor's linen even that which was lately sent from England, has been gnawed and completely destroyed by them. For want of closets the linen is necessarily exposed on the floor. When the emperor is at dinner, the rats run about the appartment, and even creep between his feet.

The report of a house having been built for the emperor, which it has been said was sent from England is entirely false. Some pieces of timber work have, indeed arrived—but the governor declared that a house cannot be built in less than three or four years.

When the emperor was established at Longwood, Sir George Cockburn introduced the most exact economy into every branch of the expenditure. The emperor however, never wanted what was necessary, and the admiral always took care that nothing should be refused which, with due regard to the locality, the person of the emperor, and his duty, was indispensable.

It is not however, economy which the new governor has introduced into the household of the emperor, it is absolute want.

It is to be recollected the governor took upon himself the entire charge of the maintenance of Napoleon and his suit; but the provisions he furnished were always in two small a quantity, and also very often of bad quality. In the latter case, when the emperor's house-steward (Cipriani) has found himself under the necessity of sending back the proper one, the articles were never replaced by others more fit for use, and it has been necessary to wait until the following day for a supply.

It has often happened that on finding himself without any butcher's meat for the Emperor's table, the steward has sent me to purchase a sheep, for which I have paid four guineas and often could only procure pork for making soup.

Captain Poppleton, of the 53d regiment appointed to guard the emperor, if he is the man of honour I believe him to be, will not fail to bear witnes that he has often lent candles to lighten this abode of desolation, as well as bread, butter, poultry, and even salt. I was even from necessity, in the habit of repairing secretly to the English camp to purchase butter, eggs, and bread, of the soldiers' wives, otherwise the emperor would often have been without breakfast, and even without dinner.

The governor sent servants to Longwood, but the emperor was oblidged to dismiss four of them, from inability to supply them with food! on which the governor granted soldiers' rations to the three that remained.

Often has it also hapened that Gripriani, the steward, has purchased from these three the rations of bread they received from the camp, in consequence of the want of provisions for the emperor and his suite which had not arrived.

It is a fact, which will appear incredible, but which is not the less true, that the emperor is limited to a bottle of wine per day! Marshal and Madam Bertrand, gen. Montholon and his lady, gen. Guargand, and count de Las Cassas have also each their battle.

Marshal Bertrand has three children; M. de Montholon two; and M. de Las Cassos one, about 15 or 16 years of age, and for all these mouths the governor allows no rations.

In this state of things the emperor has been compelled to sell all his plate to procure the first necessaries of life! I myself broke it in pieces before it was sent to the market. The produce of the sale deposited by order of the governor, in the hands of Mr. Balcombe, and the emperor was not permitted to touch a single penny.

When the house steward, wishing to supply the deficiency of the provisions furnished by the governor, makes purchases himself (which happens every day), he can only pay them by orders upon M. Balcombe.

I used to rise at break of day and when I did not succeed in shooting a few pigeons in the neighborhood of our dwelling, the emperor had nothing for breakfast. The provisions did not reach Longwood until 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and then they were of so bad a quality that the house steward had to send them back, the emperor subsisted entirely on the produce of my shooting. On these occasions the cook thought himself fortunate in having brought from Paris some portable cakes, with which he made soup for the emperor.

There is no water fit for cooking at Longwood. Very good water may however, be procured at a distance of 1,200 yards, which might be conveyed to the Empeaor's barracks at the expence of from 12 to to 1,500 francs.

The house is only supplied by water which is brought from this fountain; it is open only once during the day; at all other times it is locked It is guarded by an English officer, who is scarcely ever there when water is wanted. There is a conduit for conveying water to the english camp;—but it is thought unnecessary to do as much for the unfortunate Napoleon.

I spare the great and humane English nation a picture of the other insults and humiliation, to which the Emperor is exposed, and also a further detail of the complaints which the Emperor makes against the governor Sir Hudson Low I shall confine myself to observe that the last visit the governor made to Longwood, & at which I was present, he offended to such a degree, that the Emperor said, "Have you not then done with insulting me! Leave my presence and let me never see you again, unless you have received orders from your government to assassinate me; you will then find me ready to lay open my breast to you. My person is in your power. You may shed my blood."

The climate of Longwood is besides most unhealthy; every thing is there in extremes—the humidity, the wind and the heat.

Admiral Cockburn has marked out a circuit of two leagues for the Emperor's promenade; the present governor, has without any motive, abridged it to half a league.

The inconveniences of the climate of Longwood, and particularly the humidity to which the Emperor is exposed have considerably injured his health, and it is the opinion of his English physician, that he cannot remain there another year without hazarding his life.

The Emperor having disposed of his plate, could dispense with the service of the keeper of the plate, and been compelled to diminish the number of his horses, for want of sufficient supply of forage, he has discharged pikemen whom he kept in his services; having no longer any cabinet, the office of Huissier became equally superfluous, and he thought proper to dismiss me; in the same manner, objects of the first necessity for his household suffer daily diminution.

Colonel Poniatowski has since been removed from the Island by order of the governor.

We departed from St. Helena on the 28th October, on board the English frigate Orontes, and after having sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, we again returned to St. Helena. There we remained for several days, without being suffered to land. The Emperor having been informed of our return, caused some provisions to be purchased at James Town for our voyage to England, which were sent on board the vessel. We were however under the necessity of sending back the live stock, as our captain insisted on our killing it immediately. As for wine, we never tasted it during the voyage; as we would not submit to have the Emperor's present which was strictly our own, distributed to us in rations, by the captain.

On the 25th of February, we arrived at Portsmouth, whence I proceeded to London, to fulfil the painful but sacred duty which I now discharge, by the publication of this narrative.

LONDON, March 15.

An Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland took place at Dublin on Thursday last. A series of resolutions were voted, expressive of the determination of the Catholics never to give up the right of a Veto to the British government in the election of the Catholic Bishops—At a Parliamentary meeting of the committee, held the day previous, letters were read from Mr. Grattan and Sir H. Parnell, in which both seemed to recommend an acquiescene in granting the Veto to the Crown. The following are copies:—

To Sir THOMAS ESMONDE, Bart &c

"SIR—I entirely concur with the committee in the opinion they entertain of Sir Henry Parnell, and I am happy to learn that they mean to continue to such a valuable person, the custody of their petition—I shall be ever ready to hold communication with him whenever he pleases to do me that honor; and I shall be happy to support your application for Emancipation, but must decline the function of being the advocate of any opinion which would import my concurrence in the idea that perpetual exclusion from the constitution is preferable to civil liberty with the Veto.

"I am, with the best wishes to the Catholic Body, and their cause, your very faithful and obedient servant,

"H. GRATTAN."

"Tinnehinch, March 2, 1817."

"P. S. I did not get your letter till Saturday morning, in the country, which I received yesterday, and brought to town this day."

To Sir THOMAS ESMONDE, Bart, &c.

"Emo Park, March 3, 1817.

"SIR—I received late yesterday evening the letter of the General Committee of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, signed by you as their Chairman.

"I beg you will acquaint the Committee that the doubts I have felt of the expediency of perserving in my intention to submit a motion to the House of Commons, upon the general merits of the petition, arose from my not seeing an opportunity present itself, of having the question brought forward in the manner that would best conciliate the feelings of the House of Commons and thereby best secure a favorable decision upon it.

"From the experience I have had of the disposition of the House of Commons to be just and liberal toward Ireland, I am convinced, if the leading Catholics take a proper advantage of all the several circumstances which are within their reach for advancing their own cause, the present application to Parliament will be productive of the long sought for measure of Emancipation. For this reason, I hope the Committee, and those for whom they immediately act, will not be offended with me, if, instead of at once complying with your wishes, by moving upon the merits of the petition, I take the opportunity which their letter affords me of recommending them to employ the interval which must necessarily elapse in consequence of the approaching Assizes, and the Easter Recess, before a discussion upon the petition can take place, in continuing their endeavors to establish themselves, by the removal of all dissentions, in the good will and affections of those to whom it belongs to determine whether they and the whole Roman Catholic population of the United Kingdom, are to remain oppressed by grievous exclusion, or to be admitted into the enjoyment of the British Constitution.

"I have the honor to be, your obedient humble servant,

"HENRY PARNELL."
