AMERICAN PATRIOT.

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

BELLEFONTE, MAY 26, 1817.

* *The following prices will be given in Bellefonte

For raw hides six cents per pound.
Calfskins ten cents per ditto.

For good merchantable chesnut-oak bark, if delivered before the first of July, five dollars per cord, red and black-oak bark, four dollars and fifty cents.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

Mr. Editor,

The time for shearing sheep having now come, and as a considerable number of the Merino breed has been introduced into this county, perhaps it might be useful to some of your customers to know how to prepare the wool for the cards, and for those who own carding machines to know how to card it. The following directions have been successfully practiced by many, and are believed to be correct.

The wool ought to be washed on the sheep's back a short time before it is shorn. To clean the wool of the yolk (or greasy substance) take equal quantities of urine & water; heat the mixture in a large kettle, or pot, so that you can scarcely bear your hand in it, and keep it that hot over a slow fire; put as much of the wool in as you can stir conveniently; keep stiring it with a stick for ten or fifteen minutes—Then take it out and let it drain, putting in a fresh quantity into the kettle. When it is well drained put it into a bucket, set the bucket in a tub and place them under a spout of clear running water, stiring the wool until it is clean. Then spread it out on some clean place to dry. When it is completely dry oil it with neats-feet oil, or sweet oil, in the proportion of one pint to eight pounds of wool. The carder ought to card the finest common wool for some time previous to carding Merino wool; it will spoil it to card it after coarse wool. The cards ought to be in good order or they will destroy the wool.

W. P.

N. B. Weak lye, or soap suds will do to clean the wool but it makes it something harsh. The above is the method practised at Danville Manufactory, by Mr. MILLS the superintendant. If carefully observed Merino wool will spin as well and with as much facility as any other.

From the Harrisburg Republican.

THE QUESTION FAIRLY STATED

Divest the governor's election of all the arts, frauds and tricks which have been industriously connected with it, and then let a candid and generous mind, unbiassed by passion and unclouded by prejudice, decide.

The freemen of the commonwealth, by the wise institutions of our country, are to elect in October next one of their number to fill the executive chair. The state is divided into two great parties, in whose political opinions there is a radical difference.

DEMOCRACY, from which democrats derive their name, is a government consisting entirely of the people, who on all great occasions collect and express their sentiments *in person* on subjects of material concern. But as this species of government is not calculated for an extensive territory, the sages of our revolution ingrafted representation upon it, by which the voice of the whole community is expressed through the medium of representatives chosen according to law. This representative democracy is the fundamental principle on which the politics of a sound democrat rest. And I assert it with pride, that to this party I belong.

FEDERALISM, a plausible name, under which men whose pride would not stoop to recognize a right in the poorest man equal to theirs, seeks to conceal its deformity—Consists in a government, of wealth and distinctions, where the voice of indigence and obscurity is smothered by the sounding titles of pampered greatness—where distinctions derived from wealth and blood obtain. And that this species of government is the favorite of federalists, is a fact attested by experience. I would not here include all who have adopted that name, but only those who are at the head of the party.

Now upon this difference of political creeds I found my opposition to federalism, and it is this warms my attachment to democracy. And whenever I exercise the most exalted privilege of a freeman, my first enquiry is, to which of the great political parties does the candidate belong? For I am opposed to the creed of federalists, from principles interwoven with my nature; and will not directly or indirectly support a cause, which militates against that original equality stamped upon mankind by the Creator and founded upon the nature of things. Hence, if the candidate be a federalist, I oppose him from principle. Now as in October next a governor is to be elected, I try the respective candidates by the touchstone of the foregoing principles, and whichever accords in political principles with those I have adopted, I shall support.

That Hiester once was a democrat I do not doubt, when his circumstances compelled him to recognize that mutual dependence subsisting between man and man in society. Then he was a democrat. But when wealth flowed in upon him from a thousand sources and its concomitant power dissolved the chain of mutual dependence, the pride of greatness swelled him to a contempt of opinions which he had formerly held sacred. He was mortified to see the poor man relaxing from his labor, and on an election day becoming a compeer of one whose wealth had raised him far above the common level of mankind.—Then he became a practical federalist.

These conclusions are drawn from facts. That Heister was formerly a democrat, will not be denied. That he is now a federalist, is certain; for it is from federalists he seeks his promotion. And it must be from a conviction that he has adopted their sentiments that they yield him that support. If he is not a federalist, he is a political hypocrite, who is willing to sacrifice all that is dear to an honorable man to gratify his ambition, and deserves to be despised by all parties.

To this candidate I, as a democratic republican, am opposed.

The other candidate is a democrat from principle, whose political opinions are founded upon the genuine and fundamental principles of our government. His attachment to these principles he has evinced on all occasions.—Hence I conceive him to be entitled to my vote.

Z.

FROM THE SAME.

THE SPANISH PATRIOTS.

The citizens of the United States cannot regard with indifference the passing events in South America. An interest is naturally excited in a contest, which will eventuate in the triumph of liberty, or the extension of despotism.

The revolution that secured to us our rights as freemen, and established the constitution under which we have flourished as a nation, stimulated the Spanish patriots to an effort in the hope of arriving at the same happy termination: but they were not adapted either by nature or habit to the enjoyment of the liberty they so eagerly grasped at. The wisdom and prudence too, of a Washington was wanting, to pilot them in the revolutionary tempest; and that union in the council and field which so materially contributed to our success, was destroyed on the Spanish main by ambition and jealousy. Division weakened the ranks and palsied the efforts of the votaries of freedom!

More than seven years have rolled away since the bloody contest commenced, and the balance yet trembles, nor can any one say which scale will finally preponderate. Every year has announced the destruction of cities, the massacre of garrisons, and the depopulation of provinces. A deadly hatred urges the contending parties to deeds of brutal ferocity, disgraceful to civilized man. Forgetting the established rules of warfare, they spare neither age nor sex. In taking a city, the sword sweeps the streets of its edifices to ashes.

While victory thus wavered, the patriots have oft cast a wishful look to our republic for succour. What course policy dictates to the United States to pursue as regards Spain, under the existing state of things, I will not at present attempt to point out; but endeavour to trace the probable events likely to ensue, should success crown the patriot arms.

It is not for man to remove the veil of futurity and look into the seeds of time, and say which grain will grow, and which will not; but he may as a politician calculate with reasonable certainty on certain effects flowing from certain causes.

Spanish America extends more than four thousand miles on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, includes a population exceeding that of the United States, and possesses all the varieties of climate. Its soil we are informed is exceedingly fertile, and its mineral treasures surpass those of any known country. This region, on which nature has lavished her blessings, was inhabited by Indian nations possessing more or less the marks of civilization. The Peruvians are represented to have been a people who had made considerable advances in the arts—who dwelt in well constructed cities, and bowed in adoration only to the sun (the great fountain of light and source of heat) as their god and protector.

Since the Spanish arms have overrun this and the adjacent provinces, monkish superstition and Spanish indolence have retarded the growth and prosperity of these otherwise happy climes. Can a people thus debased by superstition and accustomed from infancy to monarchical despotism, be content with the government of the laws, and avoid those extremes which disgraced the French revolution should they be successful? I think we may answer in the affirmative, when we consider that near eight years war has accustomed them to submit to officers of their own appointment; that the dreadful scenes they have passed through, has afforded them a lesson to shun sudden changes and adhere to the established government; that they have our constitution to model one by for the preservation of their rights, and that a free commerce with the world will rapidly enlighten their minds, and a close intercourse with this country infuse into them our sentiments and ideas and make them acquainted with our institutions.

The ways of truth and light under a *free* government, spread far and wide by a *free* press, will disperse the clouds of ignorance and superstition, and Columbia will rival in the sciences and arts whatever boasted Europe has performed.

Asia, at one period of time, was the only region where civilization and arts had a place. There empires rose, flourished, and passed away. All beyond its confines was dark as midnight.

Next, Europe established her sway.—And the time is yet to come when America will rise in the majesty of her strength, bid defiance to the old world, and be acknowledged preeminent in greatness to the other quarters of the globe. Nothing can hasten these happy events sooner than the severance of that bond which unites the greatest portion of this favored land to the princes of Spain and Portugal. Independence once established, a great share of the rich commerce of South America will flow into the lap of the United States and be diffused by our merchants to the nations of the earth. United by the common ties of interest, two or more republics will divide America. Great cities will rear their heads on the banks of the Mississippi and Missouri, on the great Amazon, and the river La Plata. And the sciences and arts of Europe, the grandeur and wealth of Asia, will arrive at manhood under the protecting wing of the American Eagle.

CIVIS.

From the Greensburg Register.

If 'Civis' intended his essay in the last Gazette as a stroke against the election of William Findlay, I doubt, (with great deference to his opinion) that he has been unfortunate in the selection of his arguments. He very gravely intimates, that it was the intention of the delegates in nominating William Findlay, "to preserve the present democratic ascendancy," as if this were a crime or an imposition on the people. That he will maintain this *ascendancy*, is no doubt the wish of a vast majority of the citizens of this state—and to urge this as an argnment against his election, is rather a *new* ground in Westmoreland county. If a federal candidate were opposed to him, this would be the fairest line of distinction, and should form the pivot of discussion—and perhaps the question ought now to turn upon this point, as it is likely the federalists, through Dr. Leib, might have some influence on Heister, if he were to succeed. They never could approach him directly. But Leib would afford an *honorable channel* of mediation.

What was in the piece of the citizen of Pa. "softening down; or what effort was there to conceal from the view of the public, the real principles by which Findlay is to govern"? That he is a genuine democrat, never was denied. That his administration will be democratic, there is no reason to doubt.—That this is what the people desire, is certain.

I have said nothing yet of Mr. Heister's pretensions or qualifications for governor. Let the following "loathsome morsel" of his late conduct suffice for the present.

On the 3d of March last the session of congress terminated, and Heister drew the full amount of his pay under the compensation law: on the 4th of the same month he was nominated for governor: on the 25th of the same month Michael Leib took his passage in the stage from Harrisburg to Reading; on the 29th of the same month Heister deposited the surplus of his $1500 salary in the Berks county treasury office. Look at the following receipt:

Berks county Treasury Office,
March 29, 1817.

Item.—Received of Gen. Joseph Heister, nine hundred and seventy four dollars and twenty eight cents, being 5-7 of $1364, which he made a present of (to his congress district, as money received by him over and above the six dollars per day as congress wages) for the use of the poor.

Say Berks county $974 26
Schuylkill county 389 72

To George Streffer, Daniel Levan, William High, } Commissioners.
From the records.

(Copy.) J. K. MESSERSMITH.

View the above transaction with candor: examine the dates: suspend your decision until you have taken time to deliberate—it leads but to one opinion: abominable traffic for votes, a mere subterfuge to deceive, a weak attempt to defraud, and by the man who is offered to the people for their support for the next governor of the state. Pause before you give to a man the extensive influence of that office, which he covets, and the controul of the government. A man who could offer to buy votes, for money, put him in possession of his purchase, could be bought himself.

A CITIZEN OF PA.

April 28, 1817.

From the Democratic Press.

GENERAL JOSEPH HEISTER.

The total destitution of talents and of every thing which constitutes character were never more manifest than in the case of the federal candidate for governor. The meanness of the shifts which have been resorted to and the pitifulness of the falsehoods which have been invented to give Mr. Heister some claim to the public confidence are the best evidence that there were no facts, no truths which could be adduced that would entitle him to any consideration. The many untruths told in relation to his conduct about the compensation law, and the praises bestowed on him for his opposition to the law, against which he did not even vote, are strong in proof of what we aver as to the want of any real claim in Mr. Heister to the suffrages of the public. The following article was originally published in the Western Register, and is this morning re-published in the Aurora

"The Harrisburg anti *Republican* speaking of Mr. Heister, says—

"He was a member of the convention "that formed the constitution of the state, "and he then voted and wished to have it "provided, that young men between the ages of 21 and 22, should not be entitled "to a vote at elections, unless their fathers "were freeholders."

"Peacock seems to think this vote was very aristocratical. But if he will re-examine the minutes of the convention he will find that Simon Snyder was one of the "eleven others" who voted the same. Snyder's democracy has never been questioned upon this account."

Here by the directions given to "re-examine the minutes of the convention," we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that the writer of the Register had re examined and found that Simon Snyder *was* one of the eleven others" that had joined with Joseph Heister in his aristocratical attempt to prevent the son of any man but a freeholder from exercising the right of suffrage. The fact is directly the reverse. Mr. Snyder neither voted for the proposition nor meanly slunk out of the house to avoid responsibility of his vote, he voted *against* the proposition. His Nay is recorded on the minutes of the convention p. 24, and on the same page is recorded the Yea of Joseph Heister.

What are we to say, what can we think of a cause, or a candidate, the supporters of which feel it to be so desperate that they not only invent lies, but they dare to falsify the records of the state! That there may be an end put to these shameless perversions, these wicked and wilful misrepresentations, we again re-publish the names of all those who voted for disfranchising the sons of poor men, and confining the exercise of the right of suffrage to "the sons of freeholders." We make the extract from page 94 of the minutes of the convention: any one may examine it at our office, or at any of the public libraries.

YEAS—Hillary Baker, Samuel Ogden, Thos. Jenks, John Barclay, William Gibbons, JOSEPH HEISTER, Baltzer Gehr, John Ardnt, Peter Rhoads, John Hoge, D. Redick and Jonathan Shoemaker.

Will the Register, will the Aurora, or any other federal paper that has published these falsehoods, do the public the justice to publish the truth? We answer No! They know that the dissemination of truth would be fatal to them. Their only hope of success is by "falsifying the balances by deceit."

From the Brownsville Telegraph.

The editor of the United States' Gazette says he is induced to believe "from conversations" he has had "with gentlemen from various parts of the state, as well as from others of the city [of Philadelphia] who have travelled in the interior, that among the federalists in the country, the opinion is almost unanimous that it is inexpedient to nominate any federal candidate for the office of governor, at the next general election." He then gives it as his opinion, that the federalists will not nominate a candidate.

If the editor of the Gazette is correct, and no federal nomination is to be made, we are naturally led to inquire, what will be the consequence? In which scale will the federal party throw their weight? From