

III. Joseph Heister, on his return home in 1816, suffered it to be understood by the public, that he had only received six dollars a day, and had left the surplus in the treasury.

IV. Joseph Heister on the strength of this supposition, got a large vote in the fall of 1816, as member of congress, which he otherwise would not have had.

V. Joseph Heister, while the election was pending in 1816, did, in answer to an enquiry publicly made, publish a letter under his own proper signature, in which he left it to be believed that he had not received more than 6 dollars a day, when he really had received more, and concluded the letter by promising that after the election he would give full information.

VI. Joseph Heister has not published any information since the election, evidently manifesting that his letter of 1816, like the Trout-catching letter of 1805, had answered all its purposes:—when the election was over.

VII. Joseph Heister, after these acts of duplicity, did on the 29th of March, 1817, after an interview with Dr. Leib, make a present of 1364 dollars to the counties of Berks and Schuylkill, whereby the taxes are lessened: he being previously nominated a candidate for governor by the Carlisle caucus.

VIII. It was by similar presents from wealthy men to the people, that all the ancient republicans were corrupted and ruined and that a despotism is now established by Castlerough in England.

These are FACTS well worthy to be remembered by every citizen of Pennsylvania who goes to the poll in October next. Dem. Press.

### FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS. 1808 and 1817.

The editor of the Lancaster Journal has begun to speculate on the probable result of the election for governor of this state.—Mr. Hamilton thinks that if the federalists do their duty Mr. Heister will certainly be elected. We have on our file some very curious speculations of Mr. Hamilton on the election of 1808. He was then rather more certain and precise in his statements than he is now. After making what he was pleased to think very liberal allowances for all possible accidents, he calculated that Mr. Ross would be elected governor by a majority of about eight thousand: now unfortunately for Mr. Hamilton's calculations, it so turned out that Mr. Snyder had a majority of twenty eight thousand four hundred over Mr. Ross, and was thereupon declared duly elected governor. Those that put confidence in Mr. Hamilton's predictions in 1808 will probably do the same in 1817 and they may depend upon it the result of 1817 will justify their confidence as completely as the result of 1808; that is the Journal will probably guess within thirty-six thousand votes of the state of the poll. Such are the predictions of federalism, and such are its performances!!!

Extract of a letter, dated  
"Berks county, May 12.

"I have just returned from a little tour through some of the neighbouring counties and have seen a friend who has lately returned from Erie. He assures me that Mr. Findlay will have a majority in every county west of the Susquehanna, except Adams, Allegheny was doubtful, but the storm and bustle of contradictory opinions have settled down into something like certainty as to the general sentiment. The federalists in some places affected a neutrality or indifference as to the result, but depend upon it the city committee will give the watchword, and merge all their contradictions and reasons into policy, and their indifference will kindle into zeal for Heister.

"You will be pleased to hear that the most favourable change has taken place in this country inasmuch that Heister's friends who talked loudly of 2000 majority, would now be glad to take one thousand, & we are not willing to believe that Mr. Findlay will not have as many votes as Mr. Heister even in Berk's county. The eyes of the people are opening every day, because they see none electioneering in the county for him but violent federalists and quids who owe him money.—This is truly the fact and is one of the advantages of having a rich candidate. His vote in the convention to limit the right of suffrage to the sons of freeholders has shaken his popularity to the centre: it has closed the mouths of hundreds that were howling in his favor. It has made the laborious, honest and independent poor man look upon Heister as one of the eleven men who would have Robbed his son of his birth-right.—In Northampton county the good cause is prosperous. We shall do well their and better in Lehigh. An exposition of Heister's votes against the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures must do his business with every

iron wool and broken manufactures in the state. He has contributed all in his power to produce the distresses which are felt in our manufactories. I had almost forgot to say that his sneaking out of the house, his he-would-and-he-would-not conduct about taking the money under the compensation law, and finally his putting it into the treasury of the counties, by the direction of Leib, has contributed not a little to produce the present state of things in Berks county. Our friends and those of Heister in this county, keep up a pretty active correspondence, and the result, so far as it has come to my knowledge, is that we shall elect the democratic candidate by a majority of twenty thousand, maugre all the votes of all the Leibites and their allies." ib.

### Natural History.

The following account of the animals peculiar to GEORGIA, is extracted from a brief view of the history, productions &c. of that state, which has appeared in the Savannah Republican.

The only animals now recollected, which are not common in any other countries, except Georgia, are the salamander, alligator, swamp puppy or murenasiren, and gouffre.

The salamander is of the size and form of the common rat, the head and teeth like the squirrel, and the eye small like the mole. The hair is fine and of a fox color. It burrows in the ground but not horizontally. Where it enters the ground, it throws up a small hill about six inches high and eighteen inches in diameter. It is supposed to live upon the bark of fine roots, and roams abroad only at night in search of food and water, which it sips from the dew on the grass. It is extremely shy, and retreats to its hole on the smallest alarm, something like the Guinea Pig. The jaws are very strong, the teeth sharp, and the bite very severe. It is believed there are few or none of them to be found north of the Savannah river.

There is but little difference between the Alleigator and the Crocodile. A German gentleman formerly a surgeon in the Austrian service, dissected several Crocodiles in Africa; he afterwards visited Georgia and dissected an Alligator. He asserted that there was very little difference except in the size. The observations of Bartram upon the ferocious character of this animal and their numbers are rather fanciful. There is little doubt but these animals have lessened in number, and that their ferocity towards man has also become changed by their fears. Formerly the Alleigators on the Altamaha, where they are most numerous, were considered dangerous, would roam at night, follow canoes through the water and take from them provisions when tied to the shore. Not long after the settlement of Georgia, a lad who was swimming, was taken down by an alligator which was pursued by a boat and several times seen to rise to the surface, with the victim in its mouth. It is believed that but two instances of this kind have happened in Georgia, both in the water.

General Oglethorpe offered a premium for killing them, in consequence of which the number is lessened and the animal more shy. They are still, however, very destructive to hogs, dogs, and other animals of that size when swimming or found near the edges of rivers and lacunes. When full grown, the Alleigator is about 15 feet long: the scales upon the skin of the head and back are so hard that a rifle ball will scarcely penetrate them. The female scratches a hole in the sand or dry soil, where it is exposed to the heat of the sun, where she deposits and covers her eggs, which are hatched by its warmth. When they young is hatched it takes care of, and provides for itself. The teeth of this animal are short, and irregular, and the jaws remarkably strong. If they once get hold of their prey, they never suffer it to escape; if large it is carried into the water & drowned: if small, it is devoured on the shore. When a deer or grown hog is killed by them, it is suffered to float in the water until it becomes putrid and is then eaten. They often bask on the shore or on logs, where they sleep. On the approach of rainy weather, they make a bellowing noise resembling the bull, or rather like snoring in sleep, which may be heard at the distance of a mile. They seldom leave the banks of the rivers and deep ponds, from which they retreat to the water on the approach of danger. When they are found at a distance from the water, they defend themselves to the last extremity; and when wounded, they will hold a stick so fast between the teeth as to be carried by it a considerable distance; the jaws of the lion but little exceed those of the Alleigator in strength. In many instances, knots of lightwood of the size of a goose egg, have been found in their stomachs, whether to aid the power of digestion, or for what other purpose is not known. It disappears in cold weather in autumn, and returns in the spring; except

warm days, when it rises and basks in the sun beams. It is believed that they have no regular winter habitation, but burrow into the mud and vegetable matter.

The Murena Siren, commonly called the Swamp Puppy, is extremely troublesome to the rice planters in Georgia. It cuts holes through their dams in the night and lets off the water. The body is about two feet long and in its form resembles the eel. The skin is thin and tough and covered with fine scales of a dark brown color. The mouth is small and well furnished with sharp teeth. It has two short legs which comes out near the head; each furnished with four toes and claws which enables it to pass through mud and water with great facility. It has the three gills on each side, and when they are open, resemble ears. When the male and female are separated, they make known their distresses by a noise not unlike the howling of a young puppy, from which it is probable they have taken the vulgar name. They are said to live upon frogs water lizards and mud worms are remarkable for the length of their intestines.

The Magopher, or more properly Gouffre, is an inhabitant of the pine barren lands of Georgia; and lives principally under ground, except when it wants food and water, and is said to live on vegetables. The shell is about 15 feet long and 12 inches wide. It is remarkable for its strength, being able to move without much difficulty upon the ground, with a man standing upon its back. It digs a hole in the ground, the direction of which is a depressed angle of about thirty degrees & ten feet deep. In the bottom, a nest of young rattlesnakes is often found in the early part of the summer. The Gouffre generally remains some time at the entrance of its cave, before it ventures abroad; and on the approach of danger retreats. It resembles the logger head turtle, and brings forth its young in the same way. It shields itself from danger by closing up its shell, and is rarely seen any distance from its den.

### CARDING MACHINES.

Rankin & Steel,

INFORM their friends and the public, that their machines are in complete operation, for carding wool into rolls, at the old stand in Bellefonte. The price for carding will be 8 cents per lb. Those who live at a distance may, by waiting, take their wool home in rolls. The wool ought to be well washed, and picked clean of sticks and all hard substances. One pound of grease to ten lbs wool.

Rankin and Steel tender their sincere thanks to all those who have heretofore favored them with their custom, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.  
JUNE 2d, 1817.

### Caution.

All persons are hereby cautioned from trusting my wife Magdalena, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

Henry Lehman.

May 29th, 1817.

### By order of the Ophans' Court of Centre county.

WILL be sold on the premises on Tuesday the third day of June next, one undivided moiety or half part of a certain tract of land, situate, lying, and being in the township of Potter, in the county of Centre aforesaid, bounded by lands of James Potter, the heirs of Alexander Johnston, deceased, and Sinking creek, containing in the whole tract, about eighty acres, more or less, the estate that was of the late Michael Stiver, dec. Terms of sale, one half of the purchase money at the time of the delivery of the deed for the premises, and the remainder in two equal yearly payments. Due attendance will be given at the time and place of sale by Samuel Stiver, administrator.

BY THE COURT,  
30th April, 1817.

Wm. Petrikin,  
Clk. O. C.

The following prices will be given in Bellefonte  
For raw hides six cents per pound  
For skins ten cents per ditto.  
For good merchantable chestnut-oak bark, if delivered before the first of July, five dollars per cord, red and black-oak bark, four dollars and fifty cents.

### Laurel Spring INN

NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has opened a tavern in the stone house, opposite the bridge across the Juniatta river at Laurel Spring Paper Mill, on the great and direct road from Pittsburg through Sinkin Valley, and Long's Valley, past Crawford's and Johnson's caverns to Bellefonte, Great Island, Penn's Valley, Northumberland and the adjacent country.

He has a supply of every necessary suitable for the accommodation of travellers and others; and will pay strict attention to those who may favor his house.

John Stratton,

May 16, 1817.

### Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned from purchasing a certain note, given by me to THOMAS HENDERSON for the sum of seventy five dollars, payable on the first day of August next, as I am determined not to pay the same, unless compelled by law.

Henry Sharrer.

May 16, 1817.

### CENTRE BANK

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDERS,

THAT the Directors of said Bank have this day declared a Dividend for the last six months at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable at any time after the 14th instant.

Jno. Norris,

Cashier.

Bellefonte, May 5, 1817.

### VENDUE

WILL be sold at public vendue, on the 2d day of June next, ensuing, at the late dwelling house of Otto Ferdinand Herman Younge, deceased, near Karthaus, Covington township, Clearfield county, a variety of household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. a quantity of store goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,  
Hardware,  
Crockery Ware,  
Wine,  
Groceries &c. &c.

The property that was of the said Otto F. H. Younge, deceased.—The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

F. W. GEISENHAINER, }  
and } Admrs  
J. F. W. SCHNARS, }

### Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate that was of Peter Dewit, late of Patton Township Centre county deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment. And all persons who have any demands against the said estate, will please to present them legally authenticated, forthwith to the subscriber living in said township, for settlement; so that he may know whether the said estate be solvent or otherwise.

ARTHUR SMITH Admr.

Bellefonte April 7, 1817.

### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

BENNER & CAMBRIDGE

Having this day dissolved by mutual consent, requests all those indebted to said firm, to come forward and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first of March next. Grain of any kind will be received in payment at the market prices, either at Rock Iron Works or at their store in Bellefonte.

PHILIP BENNER,  
P. CAMBRIDGE.

Bellefonte, 20th Jan. 1817.

N. B. The business will be continued in future in the name of Philip Benner &c.