

The Brazilian Republic

The National Intelligencer of the 12th inst. contained an article on the subject of the late revolution at Pernambuco, which of our aids seems to incline to the possibility of their being able to establish a republican government, but on the other, seems to imply the contrary. As to the permanent establishment of the republican government, there cannot be the least doubt, for already exists not only in province of Pernambuco but also in that of Paraiaba and Rio Grande do Norte and there appears no ground for believing that any thing will take place to frustrate the hopes on this subject. There can be no doubt that the late news from Pernambuco will be strengthened by succeeding arrivals. It is a poor reason to allege, that because the revolution was sudden and cost a little blood it will not be permanent. It ought to be understood that it was directed by able hands—that good counsel, moderation and consistency, always presided in the deliberations of the chiefs, and the people who effected it. And to doubt whether it would be permanent because there is no great effusion of blood, would imply that it adopts principles now reprobated by experience. The article in the Intelligencer states, that it is known in the U. States by accounts from Pernambuco to the 26th March, that the neighboring provinces were opposed to the revolution, and that the people at Bahia refused to follow its example, but we have later news which entirely proves the contrary. The nearest provinces to Pernambuco are, Paraiaba, and Rio, Grande do Norte, which as soon as they heard of the change at Pernambuco, effected their revolution, and united themselves to the same cause and it is expected the others will follow the patriotic example. The people of Bahia had not expected any such refusal; on the contrary, the news of the revolution had been received by them with the greatest enthusiasm, and at the last accounts at Pernambuco, the advices of their concurrence with that province were daily expected.

What is asserted with regard to the blockade of Pernambuco, is also without foundation, for returning to the 26th March, the news of that date is contradicted by the brig Gipsy, lately arrived here, which sailed from Pernambuco on the 6th April. It that part was blockaded on the 26th March, how is it possible that this vessel could have sailed on the 6th April, without any knowledge of such blockade. On the other side we will ask, is it probable that the king of Portugal could get a fleet ready sufficient to blockade all the ports of the three independent provinces, which commanded an extent of seacoast of six hundred miles, reckoning from the river de Paraiaba to the river de St. Francisco. Certainly no one who has knowledge of that coast, and of the imbecility and sloth of the royal government, will dispute it. What are the vessels of war, and who are the navy officers which this government can soon dispatch to insult the ports of a republican people? Who does not know that its whole naval force consists only of a small number of vessels, the greatest part of which are so rotten, it is with difficulty they could select those dispatched to the River La Plata where it has to support a most unjust war which it has unprovokedly waged and which without any other enemy, will require all its force. And what shall we say of its navy officers? Will it allow itself of the knowledge and ability of those worthy men, who saved it in 1807, from a french invasion? These certainly would be of some service, but they no longer exist—they have been the victims of misery, or have emigrated, as they could not live in the disgrace to which the apathy fatuity of a corrupt and slothful court had reduced them. It is with great reason that disgust should attend such men, living under a government where merit is a crime, and where they are neglected, and their places filled with ignorant and unskilful men.

What would be the result of the efforts of the Portuguese government, supposing it capable of making any? They would be similar to the principles from whence they emanate, and they could never embarrass the result of the revolution at Pernambuco. It is not difficult to foresee that its end will infallibly be, the permanent independence of that, and of the other provinces. There is not sufficient reason to say it was a sudden revolution, for it was not really so, it had been prepared in the minds of the people for several years, by the tyranny and vexations of the government. In our opinion by the information we possess it is not requisite as insinuated, that there should be hostilities between the governments of Portugal and Spain, for the full establishment of independence throughout all America. The question of peace or war between these two courts is of no consequence to the cause of liberty.

The success of the Brazilians is guaranteed by the spirit of the inhabitants, and by the inability of the king of Portugal to extinguish the flame of liberty which they are all animated. Whether there is a good or bad understanding between the courts of Portugal and Spain, all they can offer each other is complimentary words, and expressions of intimate friendship. Will the king of Spain, who in order to support himself on his throne, requires in the midst of his subjects to be surrounded with bayonets, afford any assistance to Portugal, who is in a condition as bad or worse? There is no doubt but the British merchants and those of every other nation, will derive advantages from those circumstances, as it will extend the market for their manufactures; therefore it can never be expected that the British government should take part in foreign dissensions of this nature.

It is very evident from the course pursued by the British government in the cause of Spanish independence, that she will take care to maintain her commercial relations with both parties; and if she has shown any partiality, it has been towards the cause of South American independence. What reason is there to doubt that the Brazilian contest will experience the same advantages? Brazil is an interesting country to commercial nations. Its climate is mild, and its productions abundant, particularly the province of Pernambuco, which has received from nature so large a proportion of her most precious gifts, and which, on this account, was ever frequented by foreigners, notwithstanding the discouraging policy of the royal government. Now that other laws and other customs are taking the place occupied by tyranny and slavery, and a free constitution secures to strangers all the privileges of liberty and commerce, it will be more frequently visited not only by merchants but also by all other professions, who will go to establish themselves there, and will find all the conveniences, hospitality and protection of a government free from prejudices. The caution given by the writer in the Intelligencer to the merchants is totally useless as it is contrary to latter intelligence direct from Pernambuco, and even if the contemplated blockade should in part take place, it could not wholly interrupt their commerce, inasmuch as the provinces of Pernambuco Paraiaba, and Rio Grande do Norte, abound with safe and capacious harbours to receive the various vessels that may arrive among them. Besides the republican government has given orders and taken measures for this purpose; and for the more effectual attainment of it, has fitted out a heavy brig of war, of 22 guns, which was cruising off the harbour before the Gipsy sailed. Gunboats and other vessels were likewise getting ready to proceed to the different ports to protect commerce, and the approach of vessels arriving there from foreign nations.

At a late exhibition of Mr. Picket's in N. York, twenty six gold medals were distributed to the most meritorious young ladies.

The Albany Register is to be resumed on the fourth of July next, by Mr. Israel Clarke, editor of the Cooperstown Watch-tower.

On Thursday morning, a few minutes before three, a shock of an Earthquake was felt at Boston, Medford, Cambridge, &c.

A man on Central-wharf, Boston, sucked rum from a hogshead until he expired.

The U. S. brig Boxer, Capt. Potter, was off Turk's Island on the 4th inst. all well, having passed 200 miles off Bermuda, and performed a route of 300 miles in 7 days from the time she left the anchorage ground at Staten Island.

LATEST FROM IRELAND.
The ship Commodore Perry, Irish, which arrived yesterday from Sligo, sailed thence on the 26th of April. We learn, verbally, that flaxseed was selling at six guineas per cask, and that Flour was declining in that market. Capt. Irish brought no papers.

New-York, May 26.
Yesterday afternoon, a little before sunset, a young man named Abraham Wyck-off, went on board of the ship Dublin Packet, lying at the Steam Boat wharf, N. R. and from motives of curiosity he proceeded aloft, got upon the main top gallant royal stay, from whence he fell upon the deck, which killed him instantaneously.

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.

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 Juniata river at Laurel Spring Paper Mill, on the great and direct road from Pittsburg through Sinking Valley, and Long's Valley, past Crawford's and Johnson's taverns 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.

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
THE partnership of George and Arthur Smith is this day dissolved by mutual consent, of which circumstance, all concerned will please to take notice. Those indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment to George Smith, and those having demands are hereby notified to look to him for payment of the same.
GEORGE SMITH,
ARTHUR SMITH.
December 5, 1815.

PUBLIC SALE.
The unsold property belonging to the estate of the late Otto Ferdinand Hermau Young, dec. will be sold at public sale at Karthause, on the 21st of this inst. On all sums exceeding two dollars, a credit of three months for notes with approved security, will be given.—The sales which were to have taken place on the 2d of this month were not effected on account of the bad weather.
A Trunk with sundry articles belonging to the above estate, will be exposed to public sale on the 14th inst. at the house of Evan Miles, in Bellefonte. An inventory of its contents will be made out for the inspection of those disposed to purchase.
F. W. GUISENHEINER,
J. F. W. SCHNARS, } Admrs.
Bellefonte, June 7, 1817.

SAMUEL BARD,
TAILOR,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop next door to Mr. Cambridge's Store, where by strict attention to business, and keeping the best of workmen, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.
Bellefonte, April 21, 1817.
N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their respective accounts. Orders on Ironworks will be taken in lieu of cash.
Samuel Bard.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE partnership of Lawrence and Leonard Peters is this day dissolved by mutual consent, of which circumstance all persons concerned will please to take notice.
LAWRENCE PETERS.
April 19, 1817.

ANDREW HARPST & SONS,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have rented "Laurel Spring Paper Mill," (near Birmingham, Huntingdon county) from Mr Charles Cadwallader; where they intend, by the 1st of January next, to commence the Paper-Making business, and carry it on in all its various branches.
From the experience they have had in this business, and by paying strict attention to the same and making good paper, they hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
Those who have been customers to the above Mill, will be furnished with Paper in the usual manner; and those merchants and others who have been in the habit of taking in Rags, are respectfully informed that the usual price will be given for the same.
Dec 26, 1816

Lycoming Potter TURPIKE
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT pursuant to the provisions contained in an act passed at the last session of the legislature of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to enable the governor to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from Jersey Shore, in the county of Lycoming, to Coudersport in the county of Potter," books will be opened by the undersigned, commissioners named in the said act, at the office of George Vaux, No 39 south 4th street in the city of Philadelphia, on the second day of December next, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the stock of the said company. Similar books will be also opened at the same time and for the same purpose in Northumberland county at the house of Thomas Gaskins, in the town of Northumberland; and in Lycoming county, at the house of James Cummings, in the borough of Williamsport, and at the house of James Collins, in the town of Jersey Shore.

JOHN KEATING,
THOMAS STEWARDSON,
GEORGE VAUX,
J. P. De GRUCHY,
JORN BOYD,
HUGH WHITE,
JAMES COLLINS,
THOMAS M. CLINTOCK,
SAMUEL STEWART,
ROBERT M'CLURE,
AND W. D. HEPBURN,
October 13 1815. } COMMISSIONERS

BLANKS, HANDBILLS, HORSE BILLS, &c. EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, REASONABLY, AND AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.