

Extract of a letter to a respectable house
in this city, dated
Valparaiso, 26th August, 1820.

On the 21st and 22d Aug. the fleet under command of Lord Cochrane, consisting of 6 ships of war and 13 transports, sailed from Peru having on board 5600 men, abundantly supplied with clothing, provisions, arms, & \$120,000 specie. Gen. San Martin is in the fleet as commander in chief and carries with him the best officers and troops of the country. The ships are in good order, and the troops in high spirits. A general blockade of the coast of Peru, has been effectually declared. The embargo which existed here on all vessels bound to the north, will be raised on the 28th, excepting on vessels bound to Peru. The Macedonian frigate went to Callao, Panama, San Blas, returned to Panam, and thence arrived here on the 23d ult. She sailed again on the 23d inst. for Callao via Coquimbo. While at San Blas, captain Downs had a communication from the vice-king of Mexico, and also from capt. Myrick, of the Cosack, and captain Wilson of the Traveller, which gentlemen were at the city of Mexico—their cases were soon to be decided, and they were to regain their liberty, and perhaps some of their property. The Ellen Maria, of Boston, arrived last month from Huacho, and is soon to sail again for that port of Peru for which the squadron have gone, and on her return is to proceed to Rio Janeiro. The brig Venus, of Philadelphia, is hourly looked for here from Rio Janeiro. The British ship Portsea is ready to sail for Guasco and Coquimbo, to load with copper for Calcutta.

From South America.

Jan. 5.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from an officer on board of the U.S. frigate Macedonian, dated at Coquimbo, the 29th of last August.—The following is an extract:

The grand Chilean expedition against Peru, under San Martin, commanding the land forces, and Cochrane the naval force, left this port on the 26th, having taken on board the remainder of the troops destined to act against Lima. I am rather doubtful of their success, as the royalists are strong in force, and have had plenty of time to discipline their troops. Cochrane has been acting the villain lately in this port—having taken some seamen from some American vessels here. What course our captain will take in relation to the business is uncertain. We expect to double the Cape about the month January, and reach the United States by May. Our crew are in very good health; but we are very anxious to return to the sweets of home.

M. Y. Even. Post.

From the A. Y. Merchantile Advertiser.

FURTHER FROM LAGUIRA.—In addition to the important intelligence published yesterday, of an armistice between the contending parties on the Spanish Main, we learn further from capt. Craycroft—that the proposition for the truce was made by the Patriots but for what reason, remains unexplained. There had been no intelligence of any recent discomfiture or defeat of the Patriots—on the contrary, it was known at Lagaira that they had not only taken Santa Martha, but had followed up their victory at that place, by the capture of Barcelona, and another small fortress in its neighborhood.

Capt. C. states, that the armistice was not to go into effect with respect to the vessels of war of either party, in the West India seas, until 30 days from the date of its conclusion, and 60 days are allowed to vessels of the European coast.

It is stipulated that if any troops should arrive from Spain during the 6 months, they shall be landed at Porto Rico, and no other place, and shall remain inactive during the period of the armistice.

The ports of Manaboa and Carthagena, are to be left open and free to the use of the Patriots during the same period.

A division of Bolivar's army, remained near Calabozza, about 70 miles from Caraccas.

After the signing of the Armistice, Genls. Bolivar and Morillo, met on the lines, and dined together.

Two days later from England.

The regular trading ship Tobacco Plant, Capt. Baldwin, 45 days from Liverpool, with salt, crates, and hardware, bound to City Point, anchored in Hampton Roads, on the morning of the tenth instant—and has brought London papers to the 19th, and Liverpool to the 21st of November. The Norfolk Beacon gives several extracts in relation to the queen—among which are the following:

London Nov. 19.—It will be seen in another part of our paper, that the queen had applied to the Ministers for a Royal Palace for her residence, to which the following answer has been returned:—

Lord Liverpool states—"that he has received his Majesty's commands to inform the queen, that it is not possible for his Majesty, under all the circumstances, to assign any of the royal palaces for the queen's

residence. Lord Liverpool has been further commanded to inform the queen, that, until Parliament should meet for the despatch of business, the allowance which has hitherto been enjoyed by the queen will be continued to her; and that it will then be for parliament to determine the amount of the future provision to be granted to her Majesty."—In an annexed paper Lord Liverpool adds, "that he thinks it material to observe, that this answer must not be understood as withdrawing the facilities which had been previously offered for procuring a residence in London for the queen."

Yesterday Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denham waited upon her Majesty, to consult upon what further steps should be taken in this subject, when it was determined that her Majesty should again write to the Earl of Liverpool, urging in still stronger terms the demand which had been made under her sanction.

This letter was immediately conveyed to the Earl of Liverpool by the Hon. Mr. Keppel Craven; but up to a late hour last night no answer had been received.

From a Dumfries Paper.

Several years ago, a farmer who resided in the immediate neighborhood of Lochmaben kept a gander, who not only had a great trick of wandering himself, but also delighted in piloting forth his crackling harem to weary themselves in circumnavigating their native lake, or in straying amidst forbidden fields on the opposite shore. Wishing to check this vagrant habit, he one day seized the gander just as he was about to spring into the pure breast of his favorite element, and tying a huge fishing hook to his leg, to which was attached a part of a dead frog, he suffered him to proceed on his voyage of discovery. As had been anticipated, this bait soon caught the eye of a greedy pike, which swallowing the deadly hook, not only arrested the progress of the astonished gander, but forced him to perform half a dozen of somersets on the surface of the water! For some time the struggle was most amusing; the fish pulling and the bird screaming with all its might; the one attempting to fly and the other to swim from the invisible enemy; the gander the one moment losing and the next regaining his centre of gravity, and casting between whiles many a rueful look at his snow-white fleet of geese and goslings, who cackled out their sympathy for their afflicted comrade. At length victory declared in favor of the feathered angler, who beating away for the nearest shore landed on the smooth green grass one of the finest pikes ever caught in the Castleloch. This adventure is said to have cured the gander of his propensity for wandering; but on this point we are inclined to be a little sceptical; particularly as we lately heard, that at the reservoir near Glasgow, the country people are in the habit of employing ducks in this novel mode of fishing. We cannot be sure vouch for this last fact; but, in the days of yore, hawks were taught to bring down woodcocks and snipe, and why might not a similar course of training enable ducks to bring up pike & perch?

Opinion of Tythes in Spain.

The following is an extract from the report of the proceedings of the Spanish Cortes, on the 16th October.

"Moreno Guerra, as a member of the united Committees for the extinction of tythes, said—Among the numberless representations which had been submitted to the committee, as well against as in favor of tythes, there was not one, in which the writer had the boldness to affirm, that tythes were of divine right. It had been fully shewn to the Cortes, by one of his colleagues, Senor Gassert, that the authority of the church was solely spiritual, and as to exterior discipline, depended absolutely upon the civil power—a doctrine which was the true and now the prevalent one throughout Europe. Among various plans for the support of the clergy, examined in the committee, the simplest and best was that of the choice in each parish, of twelve elderly and respectable men, who in concert with the curate, should assess by equitable principles, upon the parishioners, what was required for all ecclesiastical purposes.

Thus the decency of divine worship would be preserved—the people would have their spiritual aliment, and only so many pastors as they required, and could pay—the clergy would enjoy their subsistence and their independence, without recourse of subservience to the treasury. In fine, whatever scheme should be preferred the committee would report with the least possible delay since tythes being already abolished in point of fact, it was time they should be so in that of right.

Mr. Wilson, who has been elected Professor of Moral Philosophy, in the University of Edinburgh, is the author of the Isle of Psalms, City of the Plague, and other beautiful poems. According to report he is also one of the most able and constant contributors to Blackwood's Magazine.

The Patriot.

To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27.

Appointment by the Governor.

Joseph Miles, esq. of the Borough of Bellefonte, to be a Justice of the peace.

For the Patriot.

Quest.—It is required to lay out Six acres in a triangular form, so that the length of one side may be 64 perches, and the lengths of the other two sides in the ratio of 3 to 5; what must be the lengths of those two sides?

NOTE.—This question with a little variation, and my two former questions verbatim, were taken from Gummere's surveying, and are entitled "Miscellaneous Questions." There is no rule in that book for solving them; but the reader is referred to Playfair's Geometry. As the question's are practical and useful they are conceived proper for exercising the ingenuity of such young men as have made some proficiency in Mathematics. It is to be expected that no one will propose a question he is not capable of solving himself.

J. H.

For the Patriot.

Mr. Brindle,

It appears that the quarrel between the English King and his wife, still continues to agitate the public mind, not only in the British dominions, but also over all Europe; and the people of this country take a deep interest in it. She has obtained a partial victory, but the conflict is not yet over.—We cannot expect that his British Majesty will tamely yield. I observed in my last that, trifling as this may appear, it may nevertheless produce very important events. The Almighty sovereign of the universe often employs instruments to execute his decrees, which appear to shortsighted mortals, very little adapted to the purpose. Both sacred and profane history abound with instances of this kind. What vastly important consequences resulted from the jealousy and envy of Jacob's sons, with respect to their brother Joseph. The neighing of a horse, at one time, decided the destinies of the Persian empire; and this apparently trifling incident had a considerable influence on the rise and progress of the Grecian and Roman empires. Who would have ever imagined at the time when Tetzal set out to sell his indulgences in Germany, that the controversy respecting their efficacy between him and a brother monk, of another order, would shake the religious and political institutions of Christendom to their very centre; and produce such changes as are sensibly felt at this day; better than 300 years after the event; and may have an influence on the state of society to the end of time? It was a sudden impulse, in the mind of a poor old woman, which moved her to seize the stool, upon which she sat in the passage in the High Church of Edinburgh, and dash it at a Priest when reading Prayers out of a prayer book, which began the insurrection in the middle of the 17th century: that ended in the decapitation of their King Charles the 1st; and put Cromwell at the head of their government. The astonishing revolutions, that have so rapidly succeeded each other in our own times, have been produced by circumstances which human sagacity could never have foreseen; and, in many instances, seemed to be the work of, what is commonly called, chance.

The Despots of the earth, to support their tyranny over their miserable subjects, have had recourse to large standing armies; and they have, for a long time, answered the purpose for which they were raised. Yet we now find that they are becoming the instruments of destroying that power which they were intended to render perpetual.

The revolution which commenced in France, in 1789, was effected by armies refusing to butcher their fellow subjects, at the command of their leaders. The late revolutions in Spain, Portugal, Naples and Sicily, have chiefly been the work of the military. The same spirit seems to be at work in Germany, Italy and other places in Europe, and even the British army seems to be a little tainted with it. This, it seems, has alarmed the Holy alliance not a little. They appear to be at their wits end how to proceed in destroying those germs of liberty. The head of this combination of despots, Alexander of Russia, a member of the Massachusetts peace Society, is ransacking his brains in devising measures to expiate from the earth every semblance of freedom. He, and his associates, would rejoice could they do this, were it even to cost the slaughter of one half of its inhabitants. But in vain do they plot against the Lord and his anointed. They are fighting against the decrees of Omnipotence.—He that sits in Heaven shall laugh at their foolish projects; and the Lord shall hold them in derision. The reign of the Beasts

and false prophets is approaching fast to an end.* The very imperfect revolutions which now agitate Europe, and South America, may, very possibly, be suppressed for a season, as the revolution in England was in the 17th century, and of France in our own day. But the seeds are sown and cannot be entirely eradicated. The sprouts may be cropped off, but they will spring up again with more vigor and stability.—The present generation, in those countries, are too stupidly ignorant, superstitious and bigotted, to be capable of enjoying rational liberty. They are too much under the dominion of Priests. When the people of France were not capable of exercising the rights of man, and enjoying self government, towards the close of the last century, it cannot be expected that the people of Spain, Portugal and Naples, who are vastly more ignorant, superstitious and Priest ridden, can do so now. But they are rational beings and capable of receiving instruction, and the changes taking place, among them, are opening the way and furnishing the means: and as knowledge increases, rational liberty, regulated by wise laws, will become more precious in their estimation. The desperate efforts made by the Beasts of the earth, to keep the souls and bodies of men in thralldom, must naturally make them value freedom more highly and cherish it with greater devotion. The destruction of those Beasts and the final establishment of true liberty, peace & piety, is to be preceded by dreadful calamities, according to all the scripture predictions respecting these things. Indeed, it is reasonable to expect that this will be so: for we may well suppose that those tyrants will not give up their dominion without a dreadful struggle. The history of the past as well as their present conduct, warrant this conclusion. But they must, and will be ultimately destroyed: for their doom is fixed and ratified under the great seal of heaven, which I mean to show more fully hereafter. At present,

ADIEU.

*The Tyrants of the earth claim their legitimate authority to oppress mankind from divine appointment: and pretend that they cannot do wrong, and are not answerable for their conduct to any human tribunal. But in scripture language they are symbolized by the designation of Beasts. The Beast of the earth—The Beast of the Sea, and the Beast with seven heads and ten horns. No: is it by Beasts of gentle, harmless, or useful natures, by which they are represented: but by those of the most cruel, ferocious and voracious kind. The Lion, the Bear, the Leopard, the Serpent, the Dragon, &c. &c. In one place they are spoken of under the emblem of a ram and a He-goat; but then they are engaged in furiously pushing at each other; and spreading havoc, destruction and carnage over the world. This is the scripture estimation of those legimates, whom it hath pleased God for a season to use as instruments in fulfilling his purposes. But wherever their dominion is spoken of, their end is also declared, which is to be cast into the bottomless pit.

UNITED STATES' SENATOR.

On Tuesday the 16th inst. the Houses of Assembly met in convention to elect an United States' Senator, for the term commencing the 4th of March next.

First Vote.

William Findlay 62
Isaac Wayne 55
Jonathan Roberts 10

Sixty-five being a majority of the whole number of members present, and therefore necessary to a choice, there was no election.

Second Vote.

George Bryan 63
Isaac Wayne 58
Jonathan Roberts 7

As there was again no choice, Mr. Leib, of the Senate, rose and after a few remarks, moved that the convention adjourn sine dies which was not agreed to.

Third Vote.

George Bryan 63
Isaac Wayne 46
Samuel Sugraves 10
Jonathan Roberts 8
Molton O. Rogers 1

There being again no choice, Mr. Leib renewed the motion to adjourn, which was carried.

James J. Wilson, Esq. a representative of New Jersey, in the Senate of the United States has resigned his seat in that body.

Major Archibald Henderson, of the corps of marines, has been appointed by the president with consent of the Senate, lieutenant colonel commandant of that corps.

The bearer of the electoral votes from Missouri has reached this city. The votes of every state we understand, has now been received by the president of the senate, except those of Mississippi. Nat. Int.

By a reference to the congressional journal, it will be seen, that Gen. Udree, who was elected to supply the vacancy in congress occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hester, has arrived at Washington and taken his seat.