

ject of a letter from a young gentleman, to his friend in this city, dated on board of the United States ship Franklin.

Valparaiso, Jan. 10, 1823. We sailed from Callao in October, after a short and agreeable passage, arrived at Quilca, but found it almost totally abandoned by the inhabitants. A detachment of the Patriot army, which had embarked for Callao, our departure from that place, appeared at the coast: The vice-roy, apprehensive that they might land at that place, ordered all the inhabitants on the coast. The reduction of the city and mine of Araquipa is said to be the primary and ostensible object of the expedition. The Peruvian Congress were in session when we sailed from Callao, and had accepted the resignation of the protector (San Martin) who, to do away the impression of his influencing the proceedings of congress, and also to render futile the accusation of ambition, resigned his protectorship into the hands of the legislative assembly, and embarked on board the brig Belgano for this place. Upon his arrival here, he met with a very ungracious reception, especially from Lord Cochrane, who is said even to have passed him in the street without noticing him. After remaining here a fortnight, he was escorted to the capitol by a guard of soldiers. Our country, I am afraid, will ere long find out their error in acknowledging the independence of this country. The intendancies of Concepcion and Coquimbo have joined in a league to overthrow the existing constitution; to establish one free executive and representative government; to throw off the shackles of commerce, and to expel an odious prime minister, and to discharge the superfluous civil and military officers of government, who monopolise a considerable portion of the revenue. General Frere is at the head of the insurrection, and is considered the most popular man in Chili. We arrived on the 27th of last month, and found the city in ruins, from an earthquake which happened on the 18th of last month. We shall doubtless remain here a couple of years longer, as I see by the papers you were so kind as to send me, that we are to expect two store ships with provisions for us. K. Gaz.

THE PATRIOT Not for himself, but for his country. WEDNESDAY, May 7. INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN MEETING.

In pursuance of notice given, a number of the citizens of Centre and Clearfield counties, convened at the Court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Wednesday evening the 30th April, to take into consideration measures preparatory to the ensuing general election. When DAVID MITCHELL was called to the chair, and WILLIAM ALLISON appointed Secretary. The meeting being organized, Organization it was Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of five, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. The Chairman then proceeded, and named the following persons, viz: William H Patterson, James Potter, John Benner, James Harbinson and George Henning; who after retiring for some time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were read, and unanimously adopted: Whereas the venerable framers of the present constitution of this Commonwealth, by the reservation of power in that instrument, retained to the people certain unalienable rights which it becomes them to guard with the utmost circumspection, if they ven- ture that liberty which has been transmitted to them by their ancestors, and feel anxious that it should pass from their hands to posterity pure and un- sullied. On this constitution framed by the sages and Patriots, who aided in achieving our independence, and in calculating to secure us liberty, large and extensive as the nature of man can bear, and promising to last com- mensurate with time; deep and dan- gerous inroads have been attempted by the majority in the last session of the Legislature. Not satisfied with an attempt in their Legislative capacity to infringe the rights of conscience and to trample on the immunity of char- itered rights, of incorporated bodies, in direct contravention to the provisions of the constitution and the 17th sec- tion of the Bill of Rights, they have dared, in an unauthorised manner, to convene in caucus and through their intrigue have acquired a preponder- ating influence in the selection and nomination of a candidate for the office of Governor of this Common- wealth. Can any rational mind for one single moment entertain a doubt, but that the selection was certainly effected by Legislative influence? The plan was laid and matured by the Legislative caucus, who selected the time and place of meeting so as to bring it within the vortex of their influence, and by the introduction of members of that body, to secure an indirect influence over the delibera- tions of the Convention; thus assum- ing to themselves a power never conferred by the people, subversive of the first principles of our govern- ment, the exercise of which tends to sap the very basis and ground-work of the rights and liberties of the citi- zens; inasmuch, as it tends to de- prive the people of the right of elec- tive franchise, leaving them but a nominal power to sanction this user- nomination of the Legislative body. It is also destructive to the Independ- ence of the executive, for, created by Legislative caucus, he becomes their creature and must subserve their views: Therefore be it Resolved, That we view with sen- timent of distrust and abhorrence, the effort made by the majority of the last Legislature to effect a 'deadly breach' on that venerated instrument the con- stitution of this Commonwealth: Resolved, That we solemnly protest against Legislative interference, either directly or indirectly, in the nomination of a candidate for the office of Governor of this Common- wealth: Resolved, That the selection of John Andrew Shulze, a senator, as the Legislative caucus candidate, a getting up one charge against the man not known beyond his immediate vicinity, and who lent his feeble aid in every attempt to infringe the con- stitutional rights, is deprecated by us, work wondrous in their favor; indeed, it is their boast, that every ROMAN CATHOLIC, IN THE STATE, WILL VOTE FOR THE FEDERAL CANDIDATE. This is certainly pre- suming much upon the weakness of this class of our citizens; but I can- not believe, for one moment, that any candidate for the office of Governor, as affording the people of Pennsylva- nia an opportunity to select their can- didate without the influence of Leg- islative intrigue and corruption: Resolved, That we select JOHN THOMPSON, Esq. as a candidate for the county of Centre, to represent this

May next, to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor of this state: Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow citizens of Lycoming Coun- ty, SAMUEL STEWART, of that county, as a proper person to repre- sent this senatorial district in Con- vention at Lewistown: Resolved, That HAMILTON HUMES, JOHN M. BURCK and DAVID LAMB be a committee of Correspondence for the ensuing year: Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chair- man and Secretary, and published in the BELLEFONTE PATRIOT. DAVID MITCHELL, Chn. WM. ALLISON, Sec'y. For the Patriot. I was one of those who, out of curiosity, attended at the Court House, on the evening of Wednesday last, when and where, as I understood, a meeting was to be held "big with the fate of Sluzze and democracy." On casting my eyes around to catch a glimpse of the doughty warriors as- sembled on that momentous occasion, I observed amongst them, a certain man of the genuine federal cast, noto- rious for his hatred of every thing like republicanism. A contemptible squad had collected near the counsel table, and this man was among them. Some one of the squad, moved, that a chair- man be appointed, and after that a secretary. The chairman took his seat, and was requested to read a written paper, purporting to be the one on the strength of which they had assembled. The chairman could not read it, altho' it was plainly written, as I have been credibly informed. Ev- ery person of reflection, present, was satisfied, that the chairman was a mere automaton, a machine in the hands of designing men, and a willing instru- ment of intrigue. A committee of five, was appointed to draft resolutions. After retiring, they returned, and, as if determined on offering a public in- sult to a body of persons three times their own number, then in the court- house, one of the resolutions, in sub- stance, contained the declaration, that the democratic party was composed of corrupt scoundrels, &c. In another of them, they seem to express great alarm lest the constitution by which we are governed, should be destroyed by the legislature, &c. I have often heard it observed, that a thief in or- der to escape detection is sure to be- come the loudest to cry "thief," and never to did any thing apply more strictly than dared, in an unauthorised manner, to convene in caucus and through their intrigue have acquired a preponder- ating influence in the selection and nomination of a candidate for the of- fice of Governor of this Common- wealth. Can any rational mind for one single moment entertain a doubt, but that the selection was certainly effected by Legislative influence? The plan was laid and matured by the Legislative caucus, who selected the time and place of meeting so as to bring it within the vortex of their influence, and by the introduction of members of that body, to secure an indirect influence over the delibera- tions of the Convention; thus assum- ing to themselves a power never conferred by the people, subversive of the first principles of our govern- ment, the exercise of which tends to sap the very basis and ground-work of the rights and liberties of the citi- zens; inasmuch, as it tends to de- prive the people of the right of elec- tive franchise, leaving them but a nominal power to sanction this user- nomination of the Legislative body. It is also destructive to the Independ- ence of the executive, for, created by Legislative caucus, he becomes their creature and must subserve their views: Therefore be it Resolved, That we view with sen- timent of distrust and abhorrence, the effort made by the majority of the last Legislature to effect a 'deadly breach' on that venerated instrument the con- stitution of this Commonwealth: Resolved, That we solemnly protest against Legislative interference, either directly or indirectly, in the nomination of a candidate for the office of Governor of this Common- wealth: Resolved, That the selection of John Andrew Shulze, a senator, as the Legislative caucus candidate, a getting up one charge against the man not known beyond his immediate vicinity, and who lent his feeble aid in every attempt to infringe the con- stitutional rights, is deprecated by us, work wondrous in their favor; indeed, it is their boast, that every ROMAN CATHOLIC, IN THE STATE, WILL VOTE FOR THE FEDERAL CANDIDATE. This is certainly pre- suming much upon the weakness of this class of our citizens; but I can- not believe, for one moment, that any candidate for the office of Governor, as affording the people of Pennsylva- nia an opportunity to select their can- didate without the influence of Leg- islative intrigue and corruption: Resolved, That we select JOHN THOMPSON, Esq. as a candidate for the county of Centre, to represent this

can it be that any United Irishman would turn federalist? The suffer- ings of that brave and unfortunate people, rebel so monstrous a suppo- sition. It cannot, will not be. I flatter myself that the sons of Erin have not yet forgotten the great exertions that the federalists made in '99 and 1800, to prevent them from finding an asylum amongst us. It was not enough that JAMES ROSS, &c. supported with their influence and talents the ALIEN LAW, framed for the express purpose of keeping and driving the oppressed patriots of Ireland out of the United States, but they directed Rufus King, the fed- eral ambassador at London, to present a remonstrance to the British min- istry against Emmit, O'Connor, and a number of other Irish patriots, per- mitted to emigrate to the United States'. In consequence of which a number of them lingered out their miserable lives in dungeons, or fell a sacrifice to British vengeance, already glutted with the blood of Irish victims. This same RUFUS KING is a real who have at all times exerted them- selves to preserve it entire, do not see can of blue light memory, is the warm friend of the present administration in Pennsylvania, altho' he is a citizen of another state. This ought to be the recollection of every son of Penn- sylvania, and compelling all other de- nominations of professing christians, to contribute a tithe to its support. They ought, also, to reflect, that when the federalists were in power, they exerted themselves at all times to pre- vent them from exercising the right of suffrage, or ever becoming Citizens of our State or the United States; and it is a remarkable fact, that the principal reason they assigned, was, that they were Roman Catholics, who they alleged were turbulent and rest- less wherever their's was not the est- ablished religion of the country in which they lived. A federal writer upon the Lycoming Gazette of the 28th Roman Catholic, nor Protestant, Aug. 1809, did not merely hesitate to declare that this was their reason; but in addition thereto, adduced facts and arguments to show that the federal policy to keep and drive out the Irish patriots, or exclude them from citizen- ship was perfectly correct. The fed- eralists tho' had other reasons. At the adoption of our state constitution, they made every exertion to have the principles of a certain sect established as the religion of our state, in which, however they did not succeed, but we have the democrats to thank for it. If they had succeeded in their designs the Roman Catholics would have been in the same, or a worse situation than in England, or Ireland, and the ex- change of countries would have been for the worse. Alien and sedition laws, and established religion, would have sealed their lips, deprived them of their property, prevented them from being every thing but slaves, without rights, or incarcerated them in dun- geons. And are all these things to be forgotten by the United Irish in the exercise of that privilege which the democrats with great exertions secur- ed to them. Ingratitude is not characteristic of the Irish. Hitherto they have been grateful to the democratic party for what it has done for them, by turning out to the polls and assisting the de- mocrats to keep down the federalists. It is true some went over to the fed- eralists in 1817 and '20, but they were not of the true sons of Erin: they were a sort of fungus Irish, who came thither for any thing but their virtues. The true United Irish, Roman Cath- olic band adhered to their friends through good report and through bad, and fought and conquered in 1817 and fell together in 1820. Now to suppose that this class of our citizens would now lay down their arms, and go over to the Orangemen, is too absurd ever to be realized. It would certainly require more than ordinary reasons to induce those patriots to thus turn traitors, nor can I believe that they will ever do so. The federal- ists in order to bring them over to the Orange-cause, say, that the de- mocratic candidate voted against re- ligious toleration. This absurd non- sense certainly carries its own refut- tion; for religious toleration is what the democrats have been struggling for upwards of 30 years, and succeed- ing in gaining; and is it not worse than nonsense, to suppose, that they would now undermine the magnificent struc- ture which cost them so much pains to rear? The unfortunate schism at St. Ma- ry's Church in Philadelphia has led to this. That this has in reality nothing to do with the politics of our state, is as true, as it is a shame for good Ro- man Catholics, to promote such an interference; & I hold, that no one who has the true interests of the church at heart will attempt to do so. To mix the spiritual and temporal affairs in the manner that is attempted, is abhor- rent to true religion, and striking at the root of the Catholic Church in this country, and casting dishonor upon its members. I have observed

angemen, who are protestants, have been fanning the flames of discord, that unhappily disturb the church in Pennsylvania, and that it is their ob- ject only to derive political advan- tages therefrom, is as true, as it is that they are reprobates. This hell batch- ery policy has been pursued for ages in past, and it is owing to this, solely, that innovations are making in the church. I am astonished that the Catholics do not see that the protest- ants take advantage of every trifling schism amongst them to promote dis- cord, disturb the Church, and alien- ate the affections of lay members. Since the late disturbance has arisen the arch enemy has been busily at work as heretofore, yet the Catholics ap- pear as if altogether unconscious of it. They don't appear to reflect that the federalists, being the federalists, in Pennsylvania rejoice at every trifling dispute and endeavor by all means to magnify and promote them. But what astonishes me, is, that those Roman Catholics, who fled from Ireland for the sake of religion, and themselves to preserve it entire, do not see that it is the policy of the federalists in to divide them, in order that they may more easily succeed in establish- ing one the Protestant sects in Penn- sylvania and compelling all other de- nominations of professing christians, to contribute a tithe to its support. This is one of the principles which the federalists hold, and altho' they have not lately avowed it, yet, whenever they are in power, and think them- selves firmly seated, they will not fail to do so. They are at all times full of energy, and when they adopt a measure, nothing short of actual resistance by the people will prevent its execution. Had not the people by every means in their power resisted the encroachments of the federalists, which they lived. A federal writer upon the Lycoming Gazette of the 28th Roman Catholic, nor Protestant, Aug. 1809, did not merely hesitate to declare that this was their reason; but in addition thereto, adduced facts and arguments to show that the federal policy to keep and drive out the Irish patriots, or exclude them from citizen- ship was perfectly correct. The fed- eralists tho' had other reasons. At the adoption of our state constitution, they made every exertion to have the principles of a certain sect established as the religion of our state, in which, however they did not succeed, but we have the democrats to thank for it. If they had succeeded in their designs the Roman Catholics would have been in the same, or a worse situation than in England, or Ireland, and the ex- change of countries would have been for the worse. Alien and sedition laws, and established religion, would have sealed their lips, deprived them of their property, prevented them from being every thing but slaves, without rights, or incarcerated them in dun- geons. And are all these things to be forgotten by the United Irish in the exercise of that privilege which the democrats with great exertions secur- ed to them. 1st. When Stephen Duncan was going the question in the Senate of Pennsylvania, he quailed out, with true blue-light cant, "God forbid that I should be an advocate for the Pa- triots!" This Duncan is a nephew of James Duncan, the man who refused to illuminate for the American victo- ries during the war, and who Hiester appointed Auditor General. 2nd. Hiester had the weakness to say, "that Roman Catholics were at best a God forsaken set of wretches, but he would pretend friendship for them, that he might work the other fellows;" (meaning the democrats) He also said that he was "acquainted with several of them Roman's at My- ristown, and they were very bad fel- lows. Roman Catholics! United Irish- men! this is the private sentiments of these federalists—it is their creed. Hiester well said that they cared little for you. If they care any thing, it is that you shall be their beasts of bur- den as in Ireland. This is the reason they wish to get into power—it is for this they labour, and wish to "lead you as lambs to the slaughter." Can you be deceived?—I hope not.

IMPORTANT.

Letters from Malaga state that 40,000 Portuguese troops have entered Badajoz, ready to aid in the defence of Spain the moment the Spanish government assign them the part they are to take. Every day confirms our deep conviction, that the glorious cause of Spain will prosper and triumph.

From the Niagara Sentinel. STRAY CHILD.

An occurrence took place in this vicinity, the melancholy consequences of which parents can better conceive than we can describe. A little child of Mr. Richard Reynolds, of the town of Porter, aged about eight years, strayed from his father's residence into the woods, and, notwithstanding every possible effort was made for his recovery, lay out for the night. The next day a more general search took place, which availed nothing. The third morning the inhabitants of the adjacent country, for some miles square embarked in the pursuit, and although the woods were thoroughly scoured, their endeavors proved as fruitless as the day previous. The fourth day, however, though compara- tively few were engaged in the search, the poor boy was found lifeless about two miles from his home. It was rather a singular and unfortunate cir- cumstance that he had left his home with no other clothing on than his shirt. The forenoon of the first day was warm and pleasant, but the after- noon grew somewhat chilly, and closed with occasional showers of rain. Mon- day was showery throughout the day, something of a coolish air, and that night snow fell about three inches deep, which is supposed to be the time the child perished.

From the Richmond Enquirer. HORSE SYSTEM.

There is now in Virginia a gentle- man by the name of Smith, lately from New Orleans, who can teach the wildest horse having a knowledge of the bridle, in less than an hour, to fol- low him through a large company without taking hold of the bridle up a pair of steps three or four feet or more high, into a dwelling house, and walk from one room to another as invited without any alarm. This gentle- man has a wonderful effect in break- ing any horse to draw in harness. His price for imparting this system or se- cret is twenty dollars. The system

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I believe it is a notorious fact, and one that will not be denied, that one of the very men who composed the meeting, and who voted for the reso- lution, did that same day in the Court- house, one of the resolutions, in sub- stance, contained the declaration, that the democratic party was composed of corrupt scoundrels, &c. In another of them, they seem to express great alarm lest the constitution by which we are governed, should be destroyed by the legislature, &c. I have often heard it observed, that a thief in or- der to escape detection is sure to be- come the loudest to cry "thief," and never to did any thing apply more strictly than dared, in an unauthorised manner, to convene in caucus and through their intrigue have acquired a preponder- ating influence in the selection and nomination of a candidate for the of- fice of Governor of this Common- wealth. Can any rational mind for one single moment entertain a doubt, but that the selection was certainly effected by Legislative influence? The plan was laid and matured by the Legislative caucus, who selected the time and place of meeting so as to bring it within the vortex of their influence, and by the introduction of members of that body, to secure an indirect influence over the delibera- tions of the Convention; thus assum- ing to themselves a power never conferred by the people, subversive of the first principles of our govern- ment, the exercise of which tends to sap the very basis and ground-work of the rights and liberties of the citi- zens; inasmuch, as it tends to de- prive the people of the right of elec- tive franchise, leaving them but a nominal power to sanction this user- nomination of the Legislative body. It is also destructive to the Independ- ence of the executive, for, created by Legislative caucus, he becomes their creature and must subserve their views: Therefore be it Resolved, That we view with sen- timent of distrust and abhorrence, the effort made by the majority of the last Legislature to effect a 'deadly breach' on that venerated instrument the con- stitution of this Commonwealth: Resolved, That we solemnly protest against Legislative interference, either directly or indirectly, in the nomination of a candidate for the office of Governor of this Common- wealth: Resolved, That the selection of John Andrew Shulze, a senator, as the Legislative caucus candidate, a getting up one charge against the man not known beyond his immediate vicinity, and who lent his feeble aid in every attempt to infringe the con- stitutional rights, is deprecated by us, work wondrous in their favor; indeed, it is their boast, that every ROMAN CATHOLIC, IN THE STATE, WILL VOTE FOR THE FEDERAL CANDIDATE. This is certainly pre- suming much upon the weakness of this class of our citizens; but I can- not believe, for one moment, that any candidate for the office of Governor, as affording the people of Pennsylva- nia an opportunity to select their can- didate without the influence of Leg- islative intrigue and corruption: Resolved, That we select JOHN THOMPSON, Esq. as a candidate for the county of Centre, to represent this

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LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

The ship Octavia, at Sag Harbor in 37 days from Brazil, states that while at Pernambuco, March 1, the commandant, who was a coloured man, revolted and drew all the black and coloured troops over to his side; expelled the white troops from the city and kept possession six days. In this time the expelled troops were reinforced, entered the city, and after fighting the whole of one day, during which time no blood was shed, regain- ing possession, took the commandant and some others prisoners, whom they sent to Rio Janeiro for trial. F. Gaz. MURDER. From the Charleston City Gazette. A murder was committed on the night of Sunday, the 30th ultimo, on the body of a Mr. M'Naire, about twenty seven miles below Columbia. The deceased lived on the road quite alone, and kept a small shop or store, where he was attacked in his own