

Hiesters Majority and Shulze's  
Supposed Majority of different Counties Law for themselves

PORTER'S SQUADRON.

An extract of a letter from an officer on board the Jackall, dated off Havana, April 9, 1823

"When we arrived at Key West, (for Thompson's Island) on the 2d of April, I was in hopes the commodore would have allowed us to remain for some time in the port, to refresh ourselves; but within half an hour after our arrival, Capt. Stevens received orders to prepare immediately for a three week's cruise. On the 4th of April we got under weigh, and run down to the South West end of the Island, and after taking in our water, returned to our anchorage in the harbor. On Sunday morning, April 6th, the Fox and Jackall accompanied by the Cutters Gallinipper and Musquito, all under the command of Capt. Cassin, weighed anchor and stood to sea. On Monday morning, we arrived off the Havana, when the Jackall run into harbor for information, and to procure any letters the consul might have received for the officers of the squadron. Whilst we lay at anchor there, we were informed that a piratical schooner had been off the harbor the evening before, and plundered two American vessels. After communicating our intelligence to Capt. Cassin, he dispatched the cutters Gallinipper and Musquito in the evening, under the command of Captain Stribling, to windward, in pursuit of the pirate. They fell in with her yesterday morning, (April 8th) about 9 o'clock—about 20 miles to the eastward of this port. She was along side and about boarding a vessel, when the boats hove in sight. Capt. Stribling immediately gave chase, and after a running fight of one hour, came up, boarded and captured her.—The pirate continued the fight until our boats were along side, when they jumped overboard, and swam ashore. One of the crew only remained on board, being unable to swim, and was taken prisoner. One of the boats remained along side to take possession of the schooner, whilst the other pursued the Pirate ashore. The Pirate had but two men killed—but a great number must have been wounded, as the blood could be traced from the beach into the woods. None of our party were either killed or wounded, which was very remarkable, as the pirates kept up a continual fire of musquetry and grape, which fell in show...

The captured schooner had between 30 and 40 men (our prisoner says 36) mounted one 12 pounder, and was plentifully supplied with muskets, pistols &c. The Capt. behaved very bravely, during the whole of the action—he stood on the quarter deck, along side of a pile of muskets, which he very leisurely picked up and discharged, leaving but one, (and this had not fired, before he jumped overboard. Our prize was an American vessel, called the Pilot of Norfolk, and was taken about two weeks ago, in sight of Moro Castle. The Capt saw her in the harbor, and was so much pleased with her sailing, that he offered 3 or \$4000 for her, which the owner refused to accept—the pirate then told him, that if he would not take that sum, he would have her for nothing—and the threat he accordingly put in execution. Capt. Skinner, of the Wild Cat, which arrived here last evening, informed us that the evening previous, Capt. Newton of the Beagle, and himself had fallen in with the Pilot and exchanged several shots with her; but night coming on, they were unable to pursue her any distance. This was the evening before she was captured by our boats. April 16th we got under weigh and stood to the westward—at 6 A. M. the Musquito captured a small boat in shore—at eleven we came to anchor, and sent all our boats in chase of a strange sail in shore—at 2 P. M. they returned, having succeeded in capturing a launch, and burning five houses in possession of the Pirates; the latter retreated into the woods at the approach of our boats, after firing a few rounds of musquetry. April 26th we arrived at Key West, having been 61 days out of 73 at sea, which is considered as very active cruising for so small a vessel. We will remain at Key West until the return of the Commodore who is now cruising in the Sea Gull accompanied by 2 or 3 cutters, between Havana and Matanzas."

SKIRMISHING.

Several letters have been received in this city by the Elizabeth, dated 21 April from respectable houses in Havanna, which state that advices were received there, not published in the French papers, of several attacks having been made by detachments of French soldiers on the Spaniards before Pampeyona, in which the former had met with very serious losses.

Philadelphia Paper

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

WEDNESDAY, June 4.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

On Monday the 26th ult on the road between this Borough and Whitehill's Tavern, a man discharged a Rifle, near to the road side. Mr. Hammond of this town was passing along at the time in his Dearbourn, having in company with him Mrs. Carpenter and Miss Martha Park, of Philadelphia. The ball entered the Dearbourn, passed through the bonnet of Miss Park, and narrowly missed going through her head. This should serve as a caution to those accustomed, carelessly, to fire near the highway.

HARRISBURG MEETING.

A meeting was held in Harrisburg, a few weeks since, to organize an opposition to Mr. Shulze, for his vote on the Catholic Bill, as it is called.—Committee's of Correspondence were appointed for the different counties, where the members of the Catholic church were supposed to be the most numerous. Jeremiah Menin, of this Borough, Edmund Burke and John M'Gavern, were appointed for Centre county. It is evident that these gentlemen were not consulted as to this matter, and it is a very fair presumption, that those also who were appointed for some of the other counties were not, and that the whole proceeding is a device, a trick, to circumvent and deceive the Catholic democrats. So far as we are acquainted, in this county, we can safely and do confidently say, that it will not succeed. In this week's paper we publish an article, at the instance of Mr. Menin, signed with his name.—With Mr. Menin the citizens of this county are long and well acquainted, and with us can bear testimony to his independency of mind, his excellent character, and undeviating Republicanism. In religion, Mr. Menin is and ever has been a catholic; having never changed his religion or his politics. He is not ashamed of having it said, that he belongs to the first Christian Church established on earth, and from which all others have descended. He is one of those who disapproves of the conduct of Mr. Hogan of Philadelphia; but, we believe, he at the same time laments the disturbance that has taken place in the church, as much as any one of its members having its interest and welfare at heart, can do. He is none of your ephemeral politicians, your yesterday Republicans: he is one of those who sought and found an asylum in this country from British oppression, and is not going to desert his earliest principles at this late day.

After all the dust that has been raised by the federalists, about the Catholic Question, and all their exertions to create a religious excitement in their favor, we believe that Mr. Shulze will receive the vote of every United Man acquainted with the rise of parties in Pennsylvania, and the uninterrupted hostility of the federal party to admitting aliens into this country, on any terms, more especially United Irishmen.

FEDERAL CONSISTENCY.

When it was supposed that Mr. Bryan would be the person nominated as the Democratic Candidate for Governor, a certain Federalist of this County, in his endeavors to injure his election, told one of his protestant neighbors that "Bryan was a Catholic," and for that reason, he ought not to vote for him. Yet this same Federalist now cries out lustily against Mr. Shulze, *inter alia* alledging that he is an enemy to the Catholics, because, forsooth, he happened to vote for a they undertook to act for them. Mr. Shulze creating a slight alteration in the M'Gavern is an alien, and can take charter of St. Mary's church: that is to say, he voted to amend the charter

ers should have twenty hours, instead of two, to hold their election for a Pastor. The Democratic Catholics, in this county, estimate this FEDERAL TRICK as they ought. Too intelligent to be imposed upon, and too Democratic to change their political creed for trifles, the federalists have but a poor chance to make converts of them.

THE ELECTION.

No manner of doubt exists as to the election of Mr. Shulze. In Union county Hiester received a majority of 500; Mr. Shulze's majority, this election, will be upwards of 600. In Bucks county Hiester's majority exceeded 1100; Shulze's majority will exceed 600. In Northampton county Findlay had a majority of only 850; Mr. Shulze's majority will be upwards of 2000. In Berks and Schuylkill counties Hiester had a majority of 1900; Shulze will receive a majority beyond all dispute in both of them. Cumberland County will give Shulze a large majority; Findlay received only 53. Philadelphia City and county gave Hiester upwards of 2900 majority; Shulze will receive a hand some majority in the county; and the Democratic party having united in the City, will reduce the Federal majority to less than 1000. We congratulate our Democratic brethren of this county upon the fair prospect of correct principles being again ascendant in Pennsylvania. We are aware, that this county will do better than it did in 1820; we speak with certainty of the Democratic majority being greatly increased. Hiester's whole majority in 1820 was only 1560. The change in the counties enumerated by us, alone, amount to near 10,000. A similar change of sentiment pervades every county in the state in a greater or less degree.

In the Harrisburg Chronicle an enquiry is made "where JOHN ANDREW SHULZE was during the late war?" We cannot tell where Mr. Shulze was; but we well know where Mr. GREGG was. His term having expired as U. S. Senator, soon after his arrival at home, he was appointed Bank President, at a salary of \$1200 a year.

THE GREAT RACE.—The horse

Eclipse, of New York, has again beat the horse matched against him from Virginia, and won the purse of forty thousand dollars, besides smaller bets amounting in the aggregate to at least forty thousand more. The first heat Eclipse was beat. The 2nd and 3d, he won with perfect ease, performing the heat, which was four miles, in seven minutes and forty seconds.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

I observe that a political meeting lately held in Harrisburg, has appointed me as one of their Corresponding Committee, by the name of "Darby Mearns." The object of the proposed correspondence, I presume, is to oppose the Democratic party. In Ireland I was what was called a "UNITED MAN;" and have been a DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN, without deviation, since my arrival in this country, and am one now. I am a friend to liberty and equality; and suffered persecution for my principles in Ireland. As to opposing a democratic Candidate for Governor, I never have, and never will, while I retain the right use of reason. I never authorized any one to place my name on a corresponding committee, and I wish the persons who have taken the liberty to do so, to understand that I unhesitatingly decline serving. I wish further to state, that I do not know of any meeting of Naturalized Irishmen, having been held in this county, to oppose the Democratic candidate, or to authorize a delegate to act for this class of our citizens at Harrisburg, or elsewhere. I observe that they have made use of John M'Gavern's name, for the same purpose.—They should, at least, have had some acquaintance with the men, before Mr. M'Gavern is an alien, and can take no part in the election, whatever. JEREMIAH MENIN.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

Then to begin the Reformation, Let us have a Corporation, Of Pills & Potions, barks & blisters, Sal-marinnum, pukes & glisters; Cathartic doses for purgation, Mercurial drugs for salivation.

In my last I stated that the present executive had given evidence of an aristocratical bearing, in the administration of the state government, at once extensive and alarming. I will now, pursue the subject a little further. The federalists have repeatedly exposed their aristocratical principles, but in nothing more than their continued cry for incorporations. Say they, "let us have corporations;—every thing is well done when it is done by an incorporated company." If the people of Centre County, and of Pennsylvania, had never known the true character of these kind of associations, no matter what might have been their ostensible object, certainly they cannot say but they have seen within three years past what they are, and what they tend to, and what chance of success an individual has in attempting to resist their encroachments, or obtain a redress of injuries, or compel them to an observance of rights. In addition to the MAMMOTH LAW incorporating a vast number of Turnpike companies, the federal Legislature of 1820-21, when they had a majority in the House of Representatives, attempted to pass a law creating a medical, or physical monopoly or corporation. The Doctors, who were generally Hiester's friends, got up a Petition for a law, that no person should be permitted to follow the trade of a Physician, unless he had performed a certain course of study, under a licensed master, and at certain SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, AND UNIVERSITIES, and then obtain a license from a board of Physicians, to be created in each county or district. The highly aristocratic tendency of this law is obvious to the most superficial observer. It is very certain that the Board of Physicians, contemplated by the Bill, as rejected by a democratic senate would take care that the number should not be so increased as to injure the trade; but beside the anti-republican principle of vesting so unlimited authority in a few men, it would effectually prevent any but the RICH, or the Sons of the RICH, from embarking in the profession. It is not every man that can afford to send his Son three or four years to college, and then other three or four years to attend the Lectures at Philadelphia, as was required by the Bill; yet a sufficient knowledge of the profession can be acquired to enable a man to be useful without any such thing. In fact, some of our best Physicians, never learned the dead languages, at all; and perhaps attended the lectures no longer than one or two seasons. It is in fact saying, that a man can learn, or know nothing, unless it is within the walls of a college, a position which all ought to deny and every farmer in the country resist.

This abominably aristocratical disposition, is characteristic of the present administration, and its admirers.—The federalists, generally speaking, are wealthy, and able to send their sons to College, and all this, & therefore wished its passage.

Every man in the community that abhors incorporated Aristocracies, will turn out and vote for John A. Shulze, the democratic candidate; for if Andrew Gregg succeeds, the attempt will, doubtless, be again made to incorporate the Doctors.

SNYDER.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

Where was Mr. GREGG during the Revolutionary War? At its commencement he must have been 20 or 21 years of age, and whether we judge from the information of men of those times, or his appearance at three score and ten, he must have been a stout, hale young man, full of life and vigor, and tall as a Prussian Grenadier. He would have made, at least, a fine looking soldier. What then was he about? In latter days he was very Patriotic, it would seem, from what his friends say, and true it is that he is, and was at all times, ready to serve the people. Where was his patriotism during the revolutionary war? Was he in the cabinet, or in the tented field? No. This stout young man was securely teaching a bit of a school. Yes, while many of our first citizens, heads of families, as well as young men, were fighting the battles of the country, in the times that tried men's souls, Mr. Gregg was teaching school. What for war. But acting with Federalists, say ye to this, heroes of the Revolution? This conduct of Mr. Gregg, in declining to take an active part for the country, when he had an opportunity, and when he was in the vigor of life, and could have been useful, accounts at once for all his votes in Congress in favor of the British. Is there then a man possessed of a spark of nat-

ed to be a neutral during the Revolutionary War. "He that is not for us is against us." I do not believe that there was any other young man similarly circumstanced, that did not take an active part one way or the other. Altho' the present JUDGE WALKER, of the District court of the United States, was then but fifteen years of age, and scarcely able to shoulder his musket, fired with a spirit of true patriotism, worthy of a more advanced age, he volunteered his services in defence of his injured and bleeding country; and to this day, this truly great man, prides himself in having been a Drummer in the American army. If J. A. Shulze had arrived at maturity, and acted as Andrew Gregg most certainly did, I would not vote for him. No, indeed; he would not have been the candidate of the democratic party.

FRANKLIN.

From the Franklin Gazette.

THE FEDERAL CANDIDATE. We have asserted that the claim set up by the motley convention at Lewistown, in behalf of the republicanism of ANDREW GREGG, is dishonourous and unfounded. His dissection from principle, as early as 1796, has been proved by a reference to the congressional journals of that day. We might now proceed to comment upon his hostility to Governor Snyder and the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. But having at hand, as we yesterday intimated, the proper materials, we shall hasten to develop his public conduct in reference to our second war of independence, the war of 1812.

In the Spring of 1812, ANDREW GREGG was at Washington, a member of the senate of the United States from Pennsylvania. On the first of June 1812, President Madison transmitted to that body his celebrated and admirable war message, recapitulating the wrongs endured by the United States, and recommending that we should "oppose force by force in defence of our national rights, and commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of events," by declaring war against Great Britain. This message was the matured product of all those principles of international law and of foreign relations, for which the democratic party, since the election of Mr. JEFFERSON, had through its representatives and diplomatists most perseveringly and ardently contended. The people of this country hailed it as the necessary, the wise, and the patriotic consummation of the republican policy, and the manly vindication of both natural and national rights.

The recommendation of democratic administration was, of course, assailed by all the force, the art and management of federalism. To prevent the senate from acceding to it, became an object with every one of its opposing and treacherous members; and the secrecy with which they deliberated relieved them from the dread of immediate responsibility to their constituents. Among the most artful and insidious enemies of the war was the very ANDREW GREGG who has now the effrontery to ask democrats to raise him to the chair of state, in opposition to an uniform and undeviating advocate of the good old cause.

On the 5th of June 1812, the house of representatives, who had already decided upon the subject, sent a confidential message to the senate, asking their concurrence in "an act declaring war between Great Britain and their dependencies, and the United States and their territories." The act was referred to the committee to whom had been referred the President's message. A report was therefore made in accordance with it to the senate, on the 8th of June 1812, which was considered in a committee of the whole, on the ninth of June; when ANDREW GREGG, commencing his insidious opposition, moved its recommitment for further amendment. The further amendment projected amounted to nothing more or less than the total destruction of the character and object of the act, the substitution of a pitiful system of degradation and minor hostilities, the limited and timid recourse to letters of marque and reprisal! To such a mode of vindicating the national honor and rights, ANDREW GREGG well knew that the democratic party in congress would never agree to resort; he knew them to be for war, and averse to every intermediate stage of temporising and cowardly policy. He knew the voice of Pennsylvania and of the union to be for war. But acting with Federalists, his only desire was to defeat the republican party in one of its best and most brilliant measures.

Accordingly, on the day following, the tenth of June 1812, we find the following recorded in the senate journals, page 428:

"Mr. GREGG, by permission, amended his motion for recommitting the bill to