

New York, June 8th.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival on Saturday of the ship Louis Matilda, captain Storer, in 42 days from Cadiz, the editors of the New York Daily Advertiser received a file of Cadiz papers to the 25th of April, from which they have made the following translations. We learn by this vessel that the king of Spain had arrived at Seville, and a vessel at Cadiz with a special messenger from England for the king of Spain, and two messengers on board for other places.

Madrid, April 16th.

They write from Saragossa, under date of the 13th, that the volunteer militia of that city have offered their services as a permanent troop during the war, in case of invasion. They add, that Colonel Gurra has arrived at Lerida with 2000 men, and Don Patricio Dominguez with four pieces of Artillery, and that they are going against Mequinena.

April 17 — News from Santiago of the 9th states that the factious troops, collected and headed by the ex-governor Marin and Nasquez, were completely routed on the 4th. The mountains and plains were strewn with their dead; 200 prisoners were taken, with Vassuez and many arms.

The victory was gained by troops lately raised and called quintos or fifthmen.

Seville, April 20.

We have learned for certain that a decree of his majesty has been sent to-day to the council of state, which contains a solemn declaration of war of the Spanish nation against the French. Even in this particular, we have the advantage of that government, which has so treacherously ordered an invasion of our territory without a formal declaration of war against the custom of all civilized nations.

As soon as the government received notice of the French invasion, they sent expresses to all the authorities, commanding them to proceed to hostilities against them by all the means in their power, without omitting any.

We are assured that his majesty has received the resignation of Don Sebastian Fernandez Val Jesa, of his offices of secretary of state and dispatch, of grace and justice.

According to intelligence received by the government, the war has assumed a character entirely national. Napoleon the first fell from his throne under our blows; let us be united and constant, and a similar fate awaits our new and ungrateful enemy.

Lisbon, April 14.

On the 8th at 4 in the evening, the vanguard of the constitutional army entered Mirandella with vivas. In the morning the remains of the royalist infantry had marched out towards Braganza, which they have since evacuated. A few guerrillas there under a priest were driven off by the constitutionalists, but they had robbed the public property, and laid the inhabitants under contribution.

Madrid, April 19.

The government has officially received the information of the invasion of our territory by the French; the political chief magistrate of Burgos, that of Vittoria, and general Morillo from Valladolid, express themselves thus. The French army is preceded by a vanguard of French and Spaniards, commanded by the infamous Quesada; the national troops fought vigorously against the French in the province of Bilbao, where they retreated on seeing the great superiority in numbers of the invaders. As soon as the column of the Frenchified Spaniards entered Vittoria, they laid a contribution of eight thousand dollars on the inhabitants; made a proclamation calling all the young men to arms. They shot several militiamen and patriots and plundered several houses. The French troops did repeat the same atrocities; the commanders of these last endeavored to stop these excesses; but they could hardly restrain the soldiery, which intoxicated with the cries which they repeated, they heard very often that of let the soldiers of the Faith die; all the rich persons of the province of Vittoria have retired to Burgos, flying from the enemy. The chief Magistrate of that province, after having saved all that which belonged to the nation, retired himself with a column of 600 militia belonging to the same province. At Burgos they have recruited all the troops of the district to act on the flank of the enemy. General Ballesteros, with the troops and some militia of the fifth district, have been posted on the left bank of the Ebro. General Morillo, as soon as he heard of the invasion, adopted the best measures to carry on the war. His words are very firm to the enemies of the country and of liberty. He has selected Beravente as the seat of his operations, where he has ordered a number of each provincial deputation of the second and third districts to meet there. General Alibul has

turned out of Madrid all the prisoners made on the 7th of July, and continues organizing his army with the greatest activity; he has placed 4 battalions in the barracks, which are occupied at every hour of the day; and he has ordered the artillery which was in Sagovia to be brought there. Finally, he prepares himself to give a good reception to the infamous hosts which come to enslave us.

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country.

WEDNESDAY, June 18.

In this day's paper will be found the proceedings of a meeting held in Howard township, in this county. Our democratic brethren abroad, will readily perceive, that the Democrats of this county are not sleeping. The 2nd Tuesday of October next, will convince the world, that the democracy of CENTRE is unshaken.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

"Men change with fortune, manners with climes, Tenets with Books, and PRINCIPLES with TIMES."

The people of Pennsylvania must have seen how empty federal professions were in 1820. In this county, and in fact throughout the state, the cry was, "Rotation in Office," &c. — The language of Mr. Gregg's address is—"It is wisely provided in the Constitution that there shall be rotation in office"—"And we have good reason to believe that if Mr. Findlay succeeds, the present incumbents will be continued, &c." In a subsequent part of the same address, Mr. Gregg tells the people, that the election of Mr. Hies-

ter would remedy these things, that he was a friend to "Rotation in office." This was the burden of their whole song. They accused Mr. Findlay of mal-conduct in office, but their principal argument against his re-election was, Rotation in Office. We ask the people to recollect this thing, and compare it with the arguments of the federalists of 1823, in favor of Mr Gregg.

The Pittsburg Gazette, a federal paper printed in Pittsburg, in a feeble attempt to induce the people to believe that Mr. Gregg is not 72 years of age, says, that "Mr. Gregg was elected to office at an early age and has been therein for thirty years." Robert Walsh, a federalist, and editor of the National Gazette, says, that Mr. Gregg has been in office 28 years. The United States Gazette, formerly edited by Bronson and devoted to the British, tells the people that Mr. Gregg ought to be elected Governor, for he has been in office 27 years: and Miner, of midling interest, that is, the blue light interest, says, that his candidate, Gregg, has been in office 29 years. —

The federalists of the interior, re-echo these cogent reasons that the people should elect Mr. Gregg. How changed! Although Mr. Gregg has been in office nearly thirty years, according to their own shewing, yet they unblushingly urge it now, as an argument in his favor. This is federal Rotation in office with a witness!! Such barefaced inconsistency must meet the decided disapprobation of every honorable mind. Mr. Gregg himself, in 1820, declared that he had no interest in the election of Mr. Hiestor, and that he was a friend to Rotation in office. Can the people believe now, that he had no interest in Hiestor's election? Is it not obvious, that all his zeal in 1817 & 1820, by personal solicitation and issuing his addresses, &c. was, in order that he might mount into office? In 1812 when his time as State Senator had expired, & he knowing that the democrats of Pennsylvania abhorred his conduct in opposing the war against Great Britain, and his vote in favor of Jay's obnoxious treaty, and would not re-elect him, he accepted the office of President of the Centre Bank, at a salary of \$1200 per annum. The

office, and his sole object was hunting another, and more lucrative post. He fixed his attention upon the office of Secretary of State. Hiestor's election, by a previous arrangement would secure him that, and pave the way to the Governor's chair. His zeal for Hiestor, and his cry for "Rotation in office," is thus accounted for. We again repeat "had he no interest in the election of Hiestor?" Was his zeal so disinterested as he pretended? And can any democrat with these truths in his knowledge, ever think for a moment of supporting such a man?

Rotation in office, is a fundamental principle of democratic republicanism which we are proud to advocate. No man is a democrat who does not subscribe to it. Nor will empty professions avail. It must be fixed in the heart, and serve as a rule of political conduct. If Mr. Gregg had been sincere in his professions, he would not have accepted of any office in 1820, and much less be now a candidate. On the contrary, he would have been quietly enjoying "ease and dignity" if he had retired to enjoy the wealth he has amassed by office, it would not at this time be said, that he has outlived his political fame. If he had resisted his thirst for office, no one would have attempted to expose his political inconsistency. No one would have thought of exposing his aristocratical notions of distinction. — No one would have intimated that he ever advocated Hiestor's vote in the Convention, that "no poor young man should have a right to vote." Charity would have buried these things in oblivion, and he would have passed from the stage of action unmolested. To what lengths will an inordinate ambition lead men. Character and every thing else is sacrificed at its shrine. It leads men into inextricable difficulties: trouble always attends it: inconsistency is in its train: it is a foe to peace, a destroyer of character, and saps the foundation of virtue.

Mr. Grier, the editor of the Harrisburg Commonwealth, has thought proper to examine and comment upon the reasons we assigned for not supporting the election of Mr. Gregg, the federal candidate for Governor. We are not disposed to enter into a newspaper controversy with any newspaper editor, whatever, and for this reason, that the readers of the one, are generally not the readers of the other, and they would, consequently, be altogether in the dark, as to the ground of dispute. We will therefore endeavor to avoid it as much as possible. We would, however, for the information of Mr. Grier, just state, that we have as much regard for veracity, as either he, or Mr. Gregg.

In order to shew Mr. Grier, at once, how far the Secretary of State has led him into error, and how much he has wandered from the matter of fact, we will take notice, at this time, of his answer to our third reason; and that our readers may see both, we give them.

3. His supporting James Ross for Governor in 1808, in opposition to Simon Snyder.

Ans. by Mr. Grier.—This is an absolute FALSEHOOD. Mr. Gregg did not vote at the election of 1808. He is not satisfied with absolutely denying that Mr. Gregg voted against Snyder, but he qualifies it by adding, that he did not vote at the election of 1808. We not only know the fact ourselves, but from the testimony of his neighbors, it can be substantiated beyond the possibility of doubt, that Mr. Gregg was violently opposed to the election of Snyder. But we have something more than the frail memory of man, to determine whether he VOTED or not. On recurring to the list of persons that voted, in Potter township, at the election of 1808, filed in the Prothonotary's office, we find that Andrew Gregg was the 84th man that voted!! His name is numbered 84. Mr. Grier would not have asserted that he did not vote, unless he had it from Mr. Gregg himself; for in truth, Mr. Grier could not know it in any other way. We are not to presume that a man who charges another with "falsehood, untruth, &c." not less than forty times

foundation, commit to paper & publish to the world, such a barefaced misrepresentation. No, no: Mr. Grier is a man of veracity, and the only editor in the state beyond the suspicion of telling, or publishing, an untruth!! and he is a religious man too! for he says, that all Missionary societies are so many institutions for robbing the people! Now who will dare to call in question Mr. Grier's claims to unlimited veracity? He must, indeed, be either crazy or in love" that would do so!!

We assert now, and we defy contradiction, that Andrew Gregg did vote at the election for Governor in 1808, at Potter township in the county of Centre; and we say moreover, that he avowed it openly before the election, that he was a federalist, and as such would oppose Snyder. He, at that time, told as respectable a German as our county can afford, and a man of the strictest veracity, that he was a federalist, and would remain one, as signing as a reason for changing, that the democrats had treated him badly.

Mr. Grier has answered the remainder of our reasons by attempting to explain them away, or denying the truth of them. In due time, we will shew, that his explanations and denials, are just about as sound and true as the one we have noticed.

We do not pretend to dispute Mr. Grier's right to animadvert upon any article that may appear in this paper. He unquestionably enjoys that prerogative, as the editor of a free journal; but we are inclined to think, that his remarks would have more weight, and be entitled to better credit, if they were not so copiously interlarded with the epithets "Liar—False—Falsehood, &c." We will just remind him, that

"Immodest words admit of no defence, For want of decency, is want of sense."

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Howard township in the County of Centre, convened at the house of Job Way, on Saturday the 14th day of June 1823:

ROSS BAKER, was called to the chair, and BOOZ PACKER appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, viz:

SAMUEL COWPERTHWAIT, GILBERT LIECH, MICHAEL MESS, and JOB WAY; who having retired, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting heartily approve of the nomination of JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, of Lebanon County, as the democratic candidate for the office of Governor:

Because, he has been fairly nominated and recommended by the democratic Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th of March last, consisting of delegates, legally chosen by the people, from every County of the State:

Because, he has always been a firm, steadfast and consistent democratic republican, and the confidential friend of our late Governor Snyder:

Because, we believe him to be honest, good and competent, and if elected will restore democratic principles, and the character of the state.

Resolved, That whereas during the short reign of federalism the state has been involved in an enormous PUBLIC DEBT; and Governor Hiestor refused, when he had it in his power, to liquidate a part of it; we are opposed to the principle that a "public debt is a public blessing," and do, therefore, consider the present administration as unworthy of longer support.

Resolved, That we consider it repugnant to the principles of republicanism, and to the character of the state, to permit a man to occupy an important station in her cabinet, who refused to rejoice or to illuminate his house, at our victories gained during the last war.

Resolved, That we WILL NOT VOTE for Andrew Gregg because he is a federalist, and voted against the late war when in Congress; and we will not support him, because he advocated the election of James Ross in 1808 against Simon Snyder; and because he has been in office upwards of thirty years of his life, for which he has rendered worse than no service to the public, and received about \$40,000 of the public money.

Resolved, That we WILL NOT SUPPORT Andrew Gregg, because he was President of the Centre Bank: it is to the Banks that we owe all the hard times that we have had, and at all events, if this were not true, they are

mon Snyder said, and calculated to take away the liberties of the people. At this time, above all others, it is the duty of the people to watch their liberties; and they cannot do it more effectually, than by opposing every Bank Officer, who offers himself as a candidate for office. We believe, that if Andrew Gregg were Governor of Pennsylvania, we would have more Banks, and we will therefore not support him.

Resolved, That the republicans of this township will do all in their power to promote the election of JOHN ANDREW SHULZE.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

ROSS BAKER Chairman. BOOZ PACKER Secretary.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

There are now in the Borough of Bellefonte, two schools, held on the Sabbath day, for the instruction of the youth of the town and its vicinity. Such institutions are praise worthy, and much good has resulted from them. We present to the public the constitution of the "Bellefonte Methodist Sabbath School Society." The school is now in operation and numerous attended. The Sabbath school taught in the Presbyterian Church is also, numerous attended; and there are those who are found willing to tender their services to instruct the scholars, without any reward, other than that which arises from an approving conscience.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

BELLEFONTE METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY.

Art. 1. We whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby agree to form ourselves into a Society, to be called the

BELLEFONTE METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY.

And we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to improve the condition of the children of this Borough and its vicinity, as also that of coloured people, by instructing them in the art of reading, with a view to make them better acquainted with the holy scriptures, and to impress upon their minds a reverence of the Lords day.

Art. 2d. The officers of this society shall be 1 President, 1 Secretary, 1 Treasurer, 3 Managers and 2 Superintendants, to be chosen from among the members, and to serve until others are chosen.

Art. 3d. A majority of the officers of the society, shall constitute a board of managers, to admit auxiliary schools and honorary members; to fill any vacancies which may occur among the officers, and to transact all the business of the school. A report of their proceedings shall be made at each meeting of the society, for their alteration approbation or censure, as the society may think proper.

Art. 4th. The regular meetings of the society shall be on the first Mondays of September, December, March and June, of each year.

Art. 5th. All meetings of the society, board of managers and school, shall open and close with religious worship.

Art. 6th. Each regular member of this society, shall pay Fifty cents annually, and honorary members may be enrolled as such, by paying one Dollar annually to the treasurer and shall have a right to vote on all questions.

Art. 7th. All donations and moneys raised in the society, or given for the benefit of the school, shall be appropriated by the managers to that purpose.

Art. 8th. Members may be censured or expelled, for improper conduct by a majority of the society.

Art. 9th. Two thirds of the officers may call extra-meetings of the society when necessary.

Art. 10th. The managers shall appoint teachers alternately from among the members, of those who are known to be capable, and direct them in their duties when necessary. One of the superintendants shall at all times be present in the school to superintend it.

Art. 11th. Any regular member absenting himself from a regular meeting of the society, of which public notice shall be given, by the President, shall pay a fine of twelve and a half cents for each absence, without a sufficient excuse, to be adjudged by the President.

Art. 12th. No superintendent or teachers shall neglect his or her tour of duty on any account, without leave of the President, the former under a penalty of fifty cents, the latter under a penalty of twenty-five cents.

Art. 13th. Any superintendent or teacher wishing to absent him or herself, from the regular tour of duty, must give one day's previous notice to the President, the former under the penalty of 50 cents, the latter under the penalty of 25 cents, and the President shall have power to supply