

INTERESTING FROM COLOMBIA.

The Dutch brig Ann Elizabeth at New York, brings Curacao papers to June 1. These contain a full confirmation of the surrender of Maracaibo to the arms of the Colombian Patriots, and intelligence of a victory by them over Morales. The capture was effected in a gallant manner. On the 19th of May, the Colombian admiral PADILLA, who was blockading Maracaibo, captured two Spanish schooners. The whole fleet then stood into the Lagoon, and at daylight Admiral Padilla manned these two Spanish schooners with seamen and marines, ordered them to hoist Spanish colors, and make for the city, and that he would send a few sail in chase, which, however, should not overtake them. All things being thus prepared, at seven o'clock in the morning the manoeuvre was commenced; the whole Colombian fleet immediately made sail in chase of these two decoy ships; they were seen by the forts, which, not suspecting the trick, began to fire on the Colombians, and protect the supposed Spanish schooners, which anchored under fort St. Carlos, and remained in battle array, firing blank cartridges at Padilla, till his fleet engaged the forts. A landing was then effected from the schooners, and the crews entered the fort with three cheers. In a few minutes, however, the Spaniards found out the cheat, and were thrown into confusion. This gallant little band of Colombians harassed them in the rear, whilst Padilla in front was pouring in a gallant fire. The carnage now became dreadful. The Colombian ship of war Mars was sunk by a point blank shot, and nearly all on board perished. Morales, finding his situation a bad one, retreated with his army to Gibraltar, leaving Admiral Padilla and the Colombian forces in possession of his stronghold. The forts being manned by the patriots, and their flags hoisted, they proceeded towards the city, which immediately rallied round the standard of liberty. Morales not thinking himself safe, went on towards Porto Cavello, taking Coro in his way. When two days march from Coro, near Valencia, he fell in with the advance guard of general PAEZ; an action ensued, and Morales' army was completely routed.

Extract of a letter from general Paez, dated Valencia, May 22, 1823.

We have just given the Spaniards a dreadful beating, which I may safely say will prove a death blow to their hopes. My advanced guard yesterday encountered the Caval Burgos del Coro, which I must confess harassed us no little. The royalists, thank God, have paid dear for their temerity. A fine Spanish regiment of horse have been entirely cut to pieces by my troops, principally Creoles of Caracas.

Morales fled precipitately after loosing the day and the best of his forces. All he has with him now, being thinned by capture and desertion, amounts to about 1400 fighting men, miserably clothed and fed, whilst our forces here are 3,500 effective men. Morales has made good his retreat to Coro. I only await the arrival of a frigate from England to co-operate, when I shall make a desperate attack upon Puerto Cavello, being persuaded that it requires an effort. The momentarily expected force, and that which we have at La Guayra, will no doubt be sufficient to effect our purpose.

The brave Padilla has forced the bar of Maracaibo, and captured the forts by strength and stratagem, on the 19th, after an obstinate resistance, with the loss of brig Mars, of 20 guns. A large Spanish schooner was destroyed by the Independence; the captain escaped in his boat, but a few hours after was killed by order of Morales. The good people of royalty have changed their opinion of this *Modern Nero*, and fondly look up to us for salvation.—The Town of Maracaibo, it is said, has capitulated.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The London Packet ship London captain Candler, had just arrived, in thirty-four days from the Isle of Wight, and brings us London papers one day later than had been before received, and Paris dates two days later. We have only time to make a very concise summary.

The news that Mina has succeeded in gaining the rear of Marshal Monecy is confirmed. This the French ultras call *retreating*; but when the general succeeds in effecting what his adversary vainly endeavors to prevent it has very much the appearance of *advance*.

The Pilot announces that the communications on the road from Irun to Vittoria having need of protection, sev-

eral detachments of troops have been withdrawn from the army besieging St. Sebastian for that service. The garrison of St. Sebastian have made a sortie, which the French papers very modestly say, "has put into their power a number of French prisoners." Two new Guerilla chieftains have presented themselves, one named Mendaca, ex-aid-de camp to general Portier, the other colonel Pablo, surnamed Chapalangara. The latter has specially undertaken to scour the route leading from Vittoria through Salvatierra to Pampeluna. One of the sons of count Epelette, ex-vice-roy of Navarre, is also in that province at the head of a Guerilla party.

The advance of the French army, which our last intelligence left in Valladolid, have made a *retrograde* march to Burgos. The reason for this movement is alleged to be to avoid a collision with the Portuguese army with whom the French are not at war.

It is again stated, that the factious Portuguese under Amarante were on their way to join the French. Riego has written that he shall not cease to pursue them. These rebels had taken the road to Astorga, to avoid Morillo, who had left Valladolid with some cavalry.

A later paragraph states, that at a council of war, the Portuguese constitutional army judged it not prudent to penetrate Spain any further, and had commenced a march home again. There are no later despatches from the French head quarters, at Burgos, than the 10th, not as late as were received before.

The provisional junta, or regency, was to leave Burgos for Vittoria. This does not look much like going to Madrid as soon as they had anticipated.

The British king's health is so much better, that no bulletin was issued on the 17th of May.

Paris, May 15.

Mina has entirely out-generalled his antagonists—both the French and the Spanish Royalists, both regular officers and men of the faith. A despatch arrived this morning from Marshal Monecy, dated the 11th instant, in which the marshal announces a severe check to the invading army. It was the intention of the commander of the united French and Spanish forces, to compel Mina to fight near Vich, or to drive him within the walls of Barcelona. For this purpose, all the divisions of their army had been manoeuvring for ten days. The constitutional general saw their intentions, and entirely defeated them. Instead of retreating by Olot and Castilfoit upon Campredon, as was at first said, he turned right upon Ripoll, drove before him Romagosa and a division of the French troops, and with the greatest part of his force has marched upon Berga. He has now a free passage into Arragon. Having the valley of the Segra, he can either proceed to Lerida, occupy Cerdagne or threaten the rear of the allied troops in Catalonia. This able movement excites the admiration even of his antagonists.

The report current among well informed persons is, that he has taken 2,000 prisoners. This I merely mention as a report, but the previous facts may be relied on with perfect certainty.

The government here is in great consternation. Monecy has ordered the general's engaged to be reprimanded; at the same time orders have been given to palliate their fault, by saying that Mina is flying before them.

From the N. Y. Patriot, June 29.

SON OF MURAT.

On Saturday the 21st instant, the son of the late king of Naples reported himself to the Clerk of the Marine court in this city, as an incipient step towards naturalization. It appears by the report that his name is CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON ACHILLE MURAT; that he was born in Paris, and is 22 years of age; and in the column intended for the expression of the present allegiance of the party, he is stated as "owing no allegiance to any prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever."

From the open and engaging manner of this interesting and prepossessing citizen of the world, we think we may safely predict that when he shall have acquired a country, that country will also have made the acquisition of a good and estimable citizen; and that he will find in the ranks of freemen more happiness than grandeur can bestow. In the mean time, he will enjoy that cordial hospitality due to a stranger, who has selected our country from amongst the nations as the land of his refuge and voluntary abode. He has our heartiest wishes for his welfare.

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

WEDNESDAY, July 2.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The proceedings of a democratic meeting, held in the city of Philadelphia, will be found in this day's paper. We were vauntingly told a few days since, that THOMAS LEIPER, JOHN LISLE, & others, heretofore uniform democrats, had abandoned the good old cause, and were in favor of the federal candidate, Mr. Gregg. It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the meeting, that Mr. LEIPER was the chairman, and not only will he vote for Mr. Shulze, but old as he is (near 90) he is among the most active in promoting the election of that gentleman. We have authority from Mr. Lisle and all other of the gentlemen named, residing in Philadelphia, as being opposed to the election of Mr. Shulze, to state, that the story of "their tergiversation is false, and without a shadow of foundation." They have, since the nomination, always advocated the election of Mr. Shulze, and the person that brought the "glorious news" of their change to federalism, was not only *hoaxed* himself, but has to endure the mortification of having *hoaxed* those of his own party; and they, still more mortified, will have to disgorge the "glorious intelligence" which they so greedily swallowed. Alas, and alack! what a pity!

The democratic meeting held in Philadelphia last week, was the largest ever held there of a similar kind. A complete amalgamation of the old democratic party has been the result. We heartily rejoice at this event. Old-schoolmen, Binnetts, Findlayites, &c. are no longer known in Philadelphia—they have taken each other by the hand, and present a phalanx impenetrable to federalism. Mr. Binns, in speaking of it, says, "IT WAS A GLO-RIOUS RALLY." It is indeed, the death blow to federal hopes. Such unanimity never before prevailed in the Democratic ranks; and we assert with confidence, on information derived from the best authority, that Mr. Shulze will have a large majority in the city and county of Philadelphia. It will be recollected, that, in the same district, Hiester's majority exceeded 2400. What chance then has Mr. Gregg? None at all. He will be further behind than his friend ROSS was in 1808.

LANCASTER CIRCULAR.

We present to our readers, in a subsequent column, a Circular, signed by a number of Federalists of Lancaster city. They have adopted Andrew Gregg as their candidate. We now call upon the democratic party to determine, by their votes, whether democracy shall be forever annihilated in Pennsylvania? If elected, no doubt Andrew Gregg will exert every nerve to root out every thing like republicanism; for his inveteracy to democratic men and measures, is beyond the power of words to describe.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

There certainly cannot be much difficulty, now, in ascertaining, which is the democratic, and federal candidate for Governor. On one side, we see the long tried and faithful friends of equality, many of whom have the winters of three score and ten upon their heads; on the other side, the high toned aristocrats of '99, Hartford Conventionists, Lathing Hatchet men, and the friends of distinction, public debt and state taxes. The last we find supporting Andrew Gregg, and the former John Andrew Shulze.—Who then cannot distinguish between the federal and democratic candidate? The federalists are busily engaged issuing private circulars to their friends, exhorting them by their veneration for aristocratical principles, and their hopes of ever seeing them triumphant in Pennsylvania, to stand forth and shew themselves men, and to spare neither time, pains or expence, in the cause of Andrew Gregg. The Lancaster federal address foams with anxiety. It urges the federalists to rally, for say its authors, if we are successful in 1823, we will never be troubled

more with democracy, and the democratic party in Pennsylvania! Both will become extinct. This anxiety of the federal party, is well worthy of being known. It ought to be echoed from vale to vale, until every freeman in Pennsylvania, who values his rights, is aware of the danger that is at hand. The enemy are making an effort to take the fortress, not by storm, but by stratagem. They have assumed the name of "Democratic Republicans," and head all their meetings as such, though composed entirely of federalists: but their device is weak. They presume much on the ignorance of the mass of the people. It is their constant theme, their whole dependance and their only hope, that the people are ignorant and can be easily imposed upon. The revolution of a few days, will convince them how greatly they are mistaken. The Philadelphia federal dandies may build much on our rural simplicity, and the unsuspecting confidence our honest rustics are apt to place in appearances, but we assure them, that in politics they cannot be deceived. Their eyes are open to the waste of the public money that has been made, under the auspices and management of secretary GREGG; and they can, at all events, distinguish between a federalist and democrat. There is a very marked distinction between their principles, which the most ignorant can perceive.

I am well persuaded, that few can be imposed upon by the cloak which the federalists have assumed. There is not a cottager "in the wide and deep silence and solitariness" of the Allegheny mountains, from whom one would suppose every means of information was cut off, that can be imposed upon by the trick the enemy of their rights is practicing: nor is there a probability that any can be deceived. It is in vain that the federalists cloak themselves in the Lion's skin, the braying betrays the beast.

A few days since, one of my neighbors chanced to be at my house. Altho' he is far advanced in life, yet his early misfortunes compel him now to labor. He is one of those who took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle, and is well acquainted with the rise of parties in our country, since its independence. Our conversation turned upon politics. Said he, "the defeat of the federalists in October next, will be of as much consequence as the defeat and capture of Lord Cornwallis was in '81. Some people may think it a matter of small moment, what man or set of men, is, or are in power. Such, I say, are no good citizens; and when the time comes, if it ever unfortunately should that the people disregard or neglect to exercise the right of voting, fare well to our liberties." Said he, "I have not had an opportunity of seeing a newspaper for sometime, until a few days since. I observe that the federalists are assuming the name of democrats, in order that they may succeed. They will not withdraw from their liberties as they would with their old clothes. If every one knew, what I do, of the attempts the federalists made to have distinctions of nobility and established churches, none would stay at home, but turn out and support John Andrew Shulze the democratic candidate. I am well acquainted with Andrew Gregg. He was a stout young man during the Revolutionary war, yet refused to assist in acquiring our independence. He sh'ant now reap the reward of his aristocracy if I can help it. In the course of nature, a few years, perhaps a few months will close my earthly career, but I will, if alive, in October turn out once more in defence of my country and its rights."

And it is generally the case. There

are hundreds in the interior of Pennsylvania, who have not had an opportunity of seeing a newspaper, who know more about the rise of parties and the true distinction between a federalist and a democrat, than the dandies of our cities and towns, who think that it is themselves only who know any thing. It is in vain then that the federalists call themselves democrats.

A COUNTRY CLOWN.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

"Eine offbare wahrheit.—Ihr mogts deuten in welchem sun ihr wilet"

Not a day passes over but we receive additional testimony of the apostasy of Andrew Gregg at a very early day. The first aberration was his unaccountable vote for Jay's Treaty. At what period his mind became completely estranged from democratic principles, and although he could pretend to be a republican, yet his whole heart was with the aristocrats. He, nevertheless, could not refrain from occasionally expressing his true sentiments, as to democratic men and measures. The Lewistown address recommends Mr. Gregg as the friend of Jefferson. In order to shew what kind of friendship he entertains for that distinguished republican, I will relate an anecdote of Mr. Gregg, which can be fully substantiated.

He happened to be in conversation with a very respectable gentleman of this county, immediately before Mr. Jefferson's second election. It became the topic, of course. Mr. Gregg did not hesitate to say, "that Mr. Jefferson had better quit the political world, which he had troubled long enough, and buy a FAMILY BIBLE and prepare for another world. He said that "Mr. Jefferson's AGE, to say nothing of his principles, ought to prevent his re-election."

At that time Mr. Jefferson was about 56 years of age. This then is Mr. Gregg's FRIENDSHIP for Jefferson! But, if Mr. Jefferson was too old to be President of the United States at 56, is not Mr. Gregg too old to be governor of Pennsylvania at 72? And if Mr. Jefferson ought to quit the bustle of political life at 56 to prepare for eternity ought not Mr. Gregg to do so at 72? I dare Mr. Gregg or his friends to deny this statement.

RUDOLPH.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel.

TOWN MEETING.

Below will be found the official account of the proceedings of the democratic town and county meeting, which was held yesterday afternoon in the county court house. In addition we have only room to add, that a more numerous, respectable and harmonious meeting has not been held in Philadelphia since the late war. It afforded a happy presage of the glorious triumph that awaits the democracy of the state on the second Tuesday in October.

It was gratifying to observe, that almost all the old, influential, and active democrats, of all sections of the party, attended. Democrats, who have not acted together for years, were found in harmonious union—all old grudges and former disputes appeared to be forgotten. It is impossible to state with accuracy the number of persons present; but we think that 7 or 800 would be rather below than above the truth.

County Court House, June 18, 1823.

Democratic Meeting.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, held agreeably to public notice at the County Court House, in the city of Philadelphia, THOMAS LEIPER, Esq. was called to the chair, and HORATIO G. JONES and RICHARD PALMER appointed secretaries.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented, read and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania, represented by delegates of their own choice from the respective counties of the state, did assemble in Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 4th day of March last, in order to select a candidate to be supported by the suffrages of the democratic party for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, at the election to be held in October next:

And Whereas, the said Convention, distinguished for its general intelligence and patriotism, and unprecedented in numbers, did unanimously recommend JOHN A. SHULZE to their constituents, as duly nominated, and in all respects of political principle, of public character, and of private worth, entitled to their highest approbation and unlimited confidence:

And Whereas it becomes every sound and disinterested republican,