

THE PATRIOT.

BELLEFRONTE, August 13

Political

To the Democrats of Centre County.

You are requested to meet in your respective townships on Saturday the 23d day of August instant, and elect delegates, to meet at the house of John Rankin in Bellefonte, on the Wednesday following, to fix on suitable persons for COUNTY OFFICERS. Haines and Potter townships will elect three each; the rest two each, except the Borough of Bellefonte and Rush township which will elect one each.

By order of the Committee of Correspondence.

From the Huntingdon Advocate.

Mr. Printer—I am now in the 66th year and feel pretty sensibly the effects of what I underwent in my youth.

I hear a great noise making about a new Governor, and for the first time in my life, have been somewhat at a loss to make up my mind who to vote for. I did not like this J. A. Shulze, for I thought he was too young, and for something that I might have said about this, one of my neighbors went so far as to call me a turn-coat. This has hurt my feelings; for I think that a man of my years, who has spent the best of his days in assisting to gain our liberty, ought to be entitled to a small share of gratitude from those who are now enjoying the blessings of our Independence, which come upwards of six years of the prime of my life.

I have taken but little part in the elections for some years past. The last hard work I had in that way, was for Snyder against Ross. In 1820 I took no other part than to give my vote—I voted for Joseph Hiester. I was not altogether satisfied with him, but felt bound to support a fellow laborer of the revolution.—But I confess I am at a little loss to know who it would be right to vote for at this time.

This John Andrew Shulze I have never seen, but I know a good deal about his family I suspect, than some people who are making much more noise about them. I heard his father making a speech to some companies of militia and volunteers, near the mouth of Mauncytauny on our way to Germantown, a short time before the battle. I remember I thought it very spiritual and very much to the purpose, and well calculated to encourage young men in the cause. He was married to a sister of the Muhlenbergs—they bore a very high character among the Whigs of those days.—Frederick A. Muhlenberg was President of the first Congress, if my memory serves me. His name was familiar to the whole army; and Peter Muhlenberg was a very brave officer from the beginning to the end of the war.

From this then I know that John A. Shulze is one of the old WHIG stock. He came of a good breed, and if he did not come into the world soon enough to take part in our political struggle for Freedom it was no fault of his, and I can find no good objection to him on that account.

Andrew Gregg, I first saw in the year 1791, I think it was. He was that fall elected member of congress from this district. The man who run against him I think was James M. Lain of Conococheague.—The bounds of the district were shortly afterwards altered, for he was not our member longer than one term.

I remember there was a great hue and cry about his vote in favor of Jay's Treaty—but the thing was but little understood by the most part of us in this part of the country at that time. The country was then new and thinly settled. We seldom ever saw a newspaper; or knew what was doing in Congress. The last time I saw and conversed with him, was in a store in Lewistown; I understood he was the owner or concerned in the store.

But what I am most at a loss to know, is this. Where was Mr. Gregg and what was he doing during the revolution? I have looked over all the newspapers I could get my hands on, and have seen the proceedings and resolutions of a number of public meetings. In some of them he is called an "experienced Patriot," but I can find nothing now said about a revolutionary hero. In one account he is made out 65, and in others 72 years of age—I don't care much which. When I saw him in Lewistown, I thought him several years older than me, and that account I had from his own mouth counteracted my

age when independence was proclaimed and 25 when peace was made. I marched in '75, and was then 17—there were nine in the company younger than myself.

In one account of his life, written by a friend, it is said he was born in Cumberland county in the year 1758, and nothing more very satisfactory is said about him till the year '89, when they say he was appointed a teacher of grammar in the college at Philadelphia. But they say, that in the meantime he went down towards Wilmington in Delaware, and there taught a school.

Now this is the matter of all others, which I want to have cleared up. If he took up arms in defence of his country, where was it? If he did not, what was the reason for not doing it? Washington's speech to us was, "They who are not for us, are AGAINST us."

But there is another matter which lies at the hands of Mr Gregg or his friends to have cleared up, which though it may not be of much consequence to most people, it is very material with us "old fellows." What took him down to Delaware, "during the time that tried men's souls?" for of all other parts of America that part of the country harbored the most cursed nest of Tories. It was in that very neighborhood where the Tories mixed lime in the flour sent to the American Army. There was no worse country, for a young man to go to. In no part of the war did the Tories show a more blood thirsty disposition—not even at the massacre in the valley of Wyoming.

I wish you would ask the question for two or three weeks in your paper: Did Andrew Gregg ever shoulder a musket in the revolution, and if so, at what time and at what place? If he did, take my word I will vote for him, if he was out even for a day in the glorious cause.—If not, I will vote for John Andrew Shulze, who I know to be the son of as good a whig as in America. A '76ER.

From the Lycoming Gazette.

Democratic Meeting.

At a general convention of the democratic republican delegates, held at the house of John S. Allens, Tioga township, in Tioga County, on Saturday the 28th day of June, A. D. 1823, according to public notice, for the purpose of forming a democratic ticket to be supported in said county, at the ensuing general election.

URIAH SPENCER, Esq. was called to the chair, and THOMAS DYER, appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting being made known from the chair, the following resolutions were adopted.

Having viewed with concern, the divisions that the democratic party was threatened with last winter. The great number of candidates mentioned, served to increase the dilemma, and distract the people; every section of the state having its favorite candidate. Amongst the candidates, Mr. George Bryan stood the highest in the western counties: The federalists were the most ready in promoting Mr. Bryan. Were they serious? No. They had succeeded in raising the cry of corruption against the worthy Findlay, and had they succeeded in gulling the people so far as to have placed Mr. Bryan in nomination, they would have come out with all the charges of corruption that was reiterated against Wm. Findlay, and would have appealed to the people and said, that in 1820 we succeeded in our attempts to put down the democratic party, and now they have put in nomination George Bryan, late Auditor General, who served under Snyder's and Findlay's administration, and if Mr. Findlay was corrupt, when treasurer, is not Mr. Bryan more corrupt? We believe that William Findlay was not guilty of the charges that was bro't against him, and therefore George Bryan could not be guilty of malpractice in his office, at all events, in anything appertaining to Mr. Findlay. There are many men in the democratic ranks that are worthy of the high office of Governor, but we cannot refrain from giving our applause to the members of the Harrisburg Convention for putting in nomination John Andrew Shulze, who had no part in the former or present administration, a man of integrity and ability, one whom the democrats can challenge the federalists to bring a charge against worthy of answer. We cannot refrain from observing the cry of "no party," and at the same time adhering to a pusillanimous administration, and would, if possible induce us to support Andrew Gregg—a man that never was possessed of a strong mind, and now in his dotage—a man that was opposed to the democratic party in 1812, in measures that was

to the honor of the United States.

Resolved, That we have an exalted opinion of the talents and integrity of John Andrew Shulze, the democratic candidate for governor, and we pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable means to promote his election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Lycoming Gazette.

URIAH SPENCER, Ch'n. THOMAS DYER, Sec'ry.

Foreign.

FALL OF MARAYCABO.

From the Colombiano (of Caracas) Gazette Extraordinary, July 4th.

From the Commandancy and Intendency of the department of Aulia. Head Quarters, Maracabo, June 27, 1823.

Most Excellent Sir—I have written under this date to the secretary of state, despatch, Marine and War, a letter of which the following is a copy. Since my last communication dated at Gibraltar, I proceeded to the port of Corono, where there were a hundred of the enemy's infantry, destined to prevent any landing which I might make with the division, and to collect cattle and send to this place for provisions. As soon as I arrived of that place, I landed 100 men of Oronoco under the order of captain Alexander Blanco, protected by three launches of the squadron, which defeated the enemy completely—taking some prisoners, and wounding a great number of them, when they took to the mountains, whither they were closely pursued by our troops for upwards of three leagues. We took possession of their camp, and a number of cattle.

(The hour was so late when we received the dispatch, and the dispatch itself is so long, that we must confine ourselves to an abstract of the residue of it.)

The dispatch ther proceeds to state, that the squadron proceeded to the port of Altagracia, where they discovered the various boats of the enemy, transporting the wounded to the fort of San Carlos, some of whom were made prisoners, by whom they learnt that the enemy had concentrated his forces at Sinamanca, and Perija, in order to intercept the divisions which were marching on both flanks, and that they had only left a garrison of 500 men, together with a few of the raw country people and Indians at Maracaibo. He determined to attack the place and occupy it, in order to protect the movements of the army. After making several assaults and experiencing several repulses, he succeeded in carrying the place at 8 o'clock in the evening, when the enemy were completely routed and driven to the mountains, where it was impossible to pursue them on account of the night being dark and rainy. The fruit of this glorious day to the army of Colombia, has been that they have conquered the enemy with an inferior force, and taken possession of a place which was deemed impregnable.

The Patriot forces took possession of all the vessels in the port, the artillery, a large quantity of the munitions of war, and clothing, cattle and provisions. The principal prisoners are Col. Pedro Guerrero, four captains and several subalterns, and a number of soldiers. The dispatch further states, that a number of the officers of the Royalists have already proposed to join the Patriot service. Among the enemy, killed were Col. Jaime Preto, the second officer of Artillery. Captain Alexander Lavaria, a number of officers, and about 80 privates. More than 200 wounded were left in their precipitate flight, upon the field. The loss on the side of the Patriot consisted of 90 killed and 130 wounded; among the latter are—Captain

Watts, of the battalion of Caracas, and Juan Francisco Echeto and Pedro Carillo, of the battalion of Oronoco—the first dangerously.

The Patriot commander speaks highly of the good conduct and intrepidity of his troops, and recommends his officers and men generally to the attention of the government.

The last news from the enemy, left them about two days march from Maracaybo; and should they return to attack the place, with a view to recapture it, with a superior force, it is the intention of the Patriot commander, (Mariquey) to embark immediately, and continue to blockade the place.

Should the Royalists attack the town, they will be compelled to abandon their position, and leave a free passage to the divisions of the Patriot troops, which are stated to be near the town of Sinamanca, and Perija—though no communication has lately been received from the Patriot officers, to whom Mariquey has written from Maracaybo in different directions.

General Morales had retired to Castille, with his largest vessels, two days previously to the attack, where he expected to be joined by Larborde with his forces. Col. Calzada had marched that morning on the point of observation that had been assigned to him. Col. Don Jayme Preto, and Lieutenant Colonel Narvas commanded the Royalists in the engagement.

MARACAYBO REOCCUPIED BY MORALES AND THE ROYALISTS.

Office of the Commercial Advertiser Saturday, July 26, 1823.

We yesterday published from a handbill, issued at Caraccas on the 4th of July inst, an account of the capture of Maracaybo, by the Colombians, under colonel Manrique, during the absence of Morales, with the greatest part of his forces. The despatch of colonel Manrique, conveying this gratifying intelligence, bears the date of June 27, 1823; but in this there must be some mistake, as will be seen from what follows:

We have this afternoon received the Curracoa Courant of the 5th of July, containing a letter from Maracaybo of the 25th of June, and another from Aruba, near by, of the 1st of July, giving a detail of the events which transpired at the former place up to the date of said letter.

From the first of these letters it appears that on the 9th of June, the Colombian squadron came to anchor within pistol shot of the city, and opened a tremendous fire upon it. Morales was absent at the time, at Mojan, about seven leagues distant, with the main army of the royalists. Only 150 men were left in the garrison, and these held out until evening, when the Colombians entered, the inhabitants and troops retiring to a place called Vigia, two miles back.

At the Vigia, the royalists were met by four companies of the regiment of Cassadores del General, who, being joined by the men who retired from Maracaybo, were gallantly led against their invaders by their commandant Prieto, and at the point of the bayonet entered the town at 9 o'clock P. M. They found the enemy in the greatest confusion, and killed and wounded upwards of 200 of them. Commandant Prieto was badly wounded in the affair, which so disheartened his men that they retired with the loss of 14 killed. Prieto died that night. On the 10th the General Morales arrived at Palmerojo with the main body of the army, and on the 17th, having been joined by two other divisions, entered Maracaybo without resistance, the Colombians having retired to their vessels, which

gun shot.

During the absence of the royalists, the town had been greatly injured. Many of the best buildings had been burnt, and the houses completely sacked!

This letter farther states that "the army of Rio-de-la-Hacha has dispersed in the Indian territory, and from deserters, who come in daily; we learn that these troops will endeavor to retrace their steps to Rio-de-la-Hacha. We are credibly informed that the enemy's vessels are full of sick, wounded, and women, and short of powder and provisions. Fifteen vessels, well armed, are at the castle of San Carlos, commanded by Monsieur Pierre Lamison, waiting the arrival of admiral Laborde to attack the enemy. We have picked up more than 1000 shot, 12's 13's and 24's since we entered the town. The guns convent has 106 shot holes in it. Every house near the water side is completely ruined. The loss of the Colombians is not known, but it must be considerable."

The letter from Aruba, July 1; gives an account somewhat different, but still corresponding in its general features with that of colonel Manrique, so far as to show that it relates to the same transaction. We give this letter entire.

Extract from a letter, dated Aruba, July 1, 1823

"On the 15th of June Padilla drew the attention of the Spaniards towards Perija, with a seeming intention of effecting a landing in that quarter. General Morales forthwith reinforced the garrison there with 600 men. The patriot chief then landed at the city of Maracaybo, but on the appearance of colonel Prieto re-embarked again. On the 16th, however, he again landed the troops commanded by colonel Manrique in the said city, where a division of 300 Spaniards was put to flight, headed by Calzada. All this took place while Morales was at Garabulla, ascertaining whether or not Gomez' troops had fallen back. The republicans held possession of Maracaybo for three days, the 16th, 17th and 18th, during which time they plundered and carried away every thing, namely ammunition of every kind, dry goods, provisions, the printing establishment, with the printer into the bargain; in fact every thing but the houses, some of which were set on fire. On the 19th the patriot troops ascertaining that Morales was on his march from Garabulla towards the city, got again on board of their vessels. On the same night, a part of his army, called la Guardia del General, fell in with and opened its fire on Calzada's division, which was returned, these friends taking each other for an enemy. Padilla is at anchor at the Isle de Burros, in full command of the Lagoon; and has on board most all the female part of Maracaybo, who cheerfully went over to him, with cries of capitulate or die. Lorenzo by the way of Las grillas, arrived at Maracaybo."

From the Boston Palladium, July, 25. PIRACY AND MURDER.

A few days before captain Pelham, of the brig Helen, left Copenhagen, accounts were received of a most shocking piracy and murder, committed off Wingo Beacon, by a Swedish fishing boat. They boarded a small vessel, and after murdering all hands, they robbed the vessel, lashed the helm, and left her. In this situation she drifted into Gottenburg, with the blood running out of her scuppers. The perpetrators were discovered by their bloody clothes, were apprehended, and will no doubt be executed: they proved to be fishermen living in the neighborhood of Gottenburg. It was thought the pirates were frightened by the near approach of some other vessel, and left her before they had completed their design of sinking or running her on shore, as many valuable articles were left on board, and every thing indicated their leaving the vessel in a great hurry. It is hoped the bad success attending the first attempt to rival their West India brothers will deter others from following the example.

Accounts from New Orleans have been received down to the 13th inst. By these we learn that the revenue cutter Louisiana, has taken possession off the Balize of the schooner Eighth of January, suspected of having committed piracies. The cutter and her prize were standing in for Mobile on the 6th instant. The latter was a