

THE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, October 1.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

A STATE TAX-GUAGERS.

It seems to some a matter of little consequence whether there is a State Tax or not, but there is more serious cause for alarm in this than in any thing else. The violation of some of the fundamental principles of republicanism will not effect the purse so quick. Besides the tax itself, we will have a host of OFFICERS of whom the people do not dream, and who have been only known in England where the poorest old woman in the community dare not brew as much as a bottle of small beer, without their impudent and inhuman interference.

To talk of Guagers and Excisemen may appear nonsense to some, but so sure as Gregg is elected Governor, they will light down upon us as thick as the locusts did in the days of Pharaoh, upon the land of Egypt; and be as destructive to the substance of the people. The friends of Gregg are even now, in confidence, promising officers of this king by way of electioneering. One of them, and a very near relation of Gregg into the bargain, a very few days since, told one whom he thought would not mention it again, that it would be more in the power of Mr Gregg to reward his friends with offices, than some people expected—more a good deal than Shulze. "How so," was the reply. "Why," said this imported patriot, "the present situation of the State finances is such, that Mr. Gregg will find it necessary to lay a STATE TAX, and of course it must be collected." "Now," said he, "you and I have always been friends, and we may possibly have it in our power to assist each other."

Some people wonder why Gregg's sons-in-law and nephews are so zealous in his cause—they all want to be GUAGERS and EXCISEMEN. I is a profitable business. Chief Guager of Centre county would be worth, perhaps, \$1500 a year, and the use of all the money that would be collected; and besides there would be under-guagers to be appointed, which would attach a good deal of patronage to it. Guager is a word that has as agreeable a sound as Doctor; so that there could be no objection on that score, moreover, it does not require so much labour. To be guager at the rate of \$1500 a year, is much better than vending pills; and delivering old women of their beer bottles is better than any other delivery, because it would be better pay.

We doubt not but this man, from the information he acquired amongst the government spies and orangemen of Ireland, is well qualified for the office of a Guager, much better than the business he now follows; but I hope and pray all his fond anticipations of preying upon the vitals of the people in this way will be blasted by the election of Mr. Shulze. There will be no Guagers or Excisemen either in case Mr. Shulze succeeds. The democratic party in the west kicked up a dust once already about such gentry, and they will take the power out of the hands of all such as attempt any thing like it again.

From the Reading Chronicle.

Spirit of '76.

At a meeting of old soldiers, residing in the Borough of Reading, who, in the Revolutionary War consecrated their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor in support of the liberty and independence of their country, and whose aged bosoms still glow warm at the recollection of those times when the spirit of liberty soared triumphantly over British despotism and the still more hideous monster of Toryism, held on the 30th of August, 1823, at the house of Jacob Gosler, in the Borough of Reading—PETER RITNER was chosen Chairman and Henry Rightmyer and Wm. James were appointed secretaries.

The purpose of the meeting having been duly stated, after a free interchange of sentiment upon the subject, Sebastian Algair, Samuel Millard, & Philip J. Lott, were appointed a committee, and instructed to prepare resolutions expressive of the views and opinions of the meeting, in order that the same might be published together with the signatures of those who were present. The committee then retired to another room, and after some time returned with the following pre-

reported to the meeting and unanimously adopted:

Although we are conscious that we have nearly arrived at the close of our pilgrimage on earth, and that as to ourselves, it may be of very little consequence into whose hands the management of the affairs of our country should be entrusted—although we are at that period of life in which the eye is more frequently directed to the region of the grave, than upon the tumultuous scene of a contested election—although we might rest satisfied with the consciousness of having borne our share in the toils and struggles for liberty, and might leave it to our younger fellow-citizens to preserve the sacred gift which they have received from their ancestors, yet events will happen to awaken the slumbering spirit on the very threshold of Eternity, and rouse the heart whose energies have long slept in tranquillity. The oldest soldier is re-animating at the approach of an enemy. We had to fight sanguinary battles against the British hordes who were hired to fasten upon us the yoke of slavery—blood and toil and treasure were expended before the Medusa head of Toryism could be levelled in the dust. We, a portion of that army whose motto was "Victory or Death," glowing with the sacred fire of patriotism, would rejoice if an opportunity should again offer to battle with these monsters; but as this may not be, we will at least discharge our duties as 76ers to the end of our earthly existence, by giving to our brethren the warnings of experience.

Where are the survivors of those wretches who, in the Revolution, with parricidal hands lifted their swords against the liberties of their country? Look around you, and you will find them actively engaged in assisting to raise Andrew Gregg to the Governor's Chair in Pennsylvania! Where are those who in later days endeavored to undermine our hard-earned liberty by means of aristocratic laws—a standing army in time of peace—by abridging the liberty of the press, and by shameful violence upon unoffending citizens?—Look around you, and you will find them in the line of Andrew Gregg's supporters. Where are those who, when England in the late war again endeavored to reduce us to unconditional submission, rejoiced and maliciously exulted when the fortune of war smited for a time upon the British arms; whose hearts sunk and whose looks were cast down when glorious victory crowned American prowess; who did homage to the traitorous proceedings of the Hartford Convention, and who again acted the part of Tories as far as was consistent with circumstances and their personal safety? Look around you and you will find them in the ranks of those who are trying to further Mr. Gregg's election.

Who is Andrew Gregg? We, who have lived in the times of the Revolution, and taken an active part therein, know him not as one of our brethren in arms; we never heard that he laboured in the Cabinet for the cause of his country, or that he did any thing in any way towards supporting its defenders. We have read and heard much of what is said in his favor by his supporters, but on the topic of the Revolution they are as silent as the grave. Are they afraid to touch this subject lest witnesses might rise up to whom he had been known in those times and who would prove that he WAS NOT A WHIG? Exercising our utmost liberality in this matter, we are left to conclude that he had found some means to withdraw from the dangers of the conflict. Admitting even this to have been the case, his sentence has been pronounced

was, "he who is not for us is against us."—"he who is not a whig is a Tory." And if the suspicion of some persons be well founded that he was actually on the side of those wretches whose hearts were with the enemies of their country, to what danger do we expose ourselves by voting for such a man as Governor of this state, which always was distinguished for the number of its whigs. We regret to see that some of our brethren in arms suffer themselves to be made the instruments to promote the election of a man who at the time of the Revolution was as old and perhaps older than most of them, but whom they cannot acknowledge as a brother in arms, and on whom a suspicion rests which should deter every patriot from voting for him. That they should intend to vote on the side of those who, under Adams's administration, endeavored to change our free government into an aristocracy—on the side of those who, in the late war, shewed their warm partiality for the enemies of their country. We pity them, being convinced that the time will soon arrive when they will see that they have been grossly imposed upon by misrepresentations, and that it will be painful for them to reflect that they have, perhaps for the last time thrown the weight of their vote into the scale of those who are enemies to that pure democratic liberty for which we fought and conquered. Will they suffer themselves to be led astray by the groundless talk of such as assert that the democratic candidate endeavored to place the military above the civil authority? By this very assertion these people cast a reproach on our brother in arms, Joseph Hiester, the present governor, who in 1821 and 1822 signed laws containing the same principles as that for which it is said Mr. Shulze voted. Read the 55th section of the militia law of 1821 and the 69th section of a similar law of 1822, both signed by Joseph Hiester; there it is provided that the decision of military courts shall not be removed to civil courts; and last winter the democratic candidate voted to the same effect, that no impediment should be placed in the way of executing the militia laws by people who endeavor to evade their operation; although they enjoy the protection of their country, refuse to bear arms in its defence. By such allegations they too plainly show the little regard they have for the opinion of the present governor, and distinctly demonstrate that they are more on the side of those who refuse to do military duty than of those who are willing to serve their country. Will you suffer yourselves to be misled by the idle tale of the enemies of the democratic candidate, who say he is an apostate, because he relinquished, twenty years ago, his profession as a minister of the gospel, and engaged in a different pursuit? Is it to be a maxim of American liberty, that a freeman shall be forbidden to engage in any occupation not prohibited by law? That he shall be obliged contrary to his inclination, to pursue the profession in which he has been educated? Do we live in a country of guilds—of licensed and fettered corporations?—No, we live in a land of freedom—freedom for which we fought. Who ever on this account reproaches Mr. Shulze, betrays principles really aristocratic, and evinces a partiality for the slavish customs of Europe, and more than disrespect for a hero of the revolution, and for an able American statesman. Gen Peter Muhlenberg was a distinguished preacher of the Gospel, and performed as such many essential services. Frederick A. Muhlenberg had also devoted himself to the same profession. They both relinquished it, the former for the

of ours in arms; and the latter for the duties of the cabinet. Are such men to be called apostates and deserters? Who can be misled by such slanders? Who is J. Andrew Shulze? True, he did not serve in the Revolution. He was at that time too young—but his father and all his relations are known to have been warm whigs; and so far as we know him, he has inherited their principles. He has always been on the side of those who are the true friends of the liberty of people; who opposed the aristocratic proceedings of the federalists; and who were ever ready to resort to arms rather than see the rights of the country and its citizens violated. In short, he has ever shewn himself a true democrat. His talents are unquestionable, and his moral character without blemish. Therefore, Resolved, That we consider it a tribute to the cause of that liberty for which we have fought, to give our support to the democratic cause, and vote at the next election for J. Andrew Shulze as Governor—and that we will vote for him, because he is represented to be, a democrat, and the candidate of the democratic party, fully represented in the convention at Harrisburg: because we know that his talents qualify him for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth: because he has had experience in the affairs of our state: and because his strict honesty as a sure guaranty that he will administer that office for the interest of the republic and the maintenance of democratic principles; and because he is ill-treated by those who have ever been unfriendly to democracy; which we consider as a sure criterion of his worth. Resolved, That we cannot vote for Andrew Gregg, because he is brought before us in disguise, and by persons wearing political masks—a federalist who is called a democrat, by a federal caucus which styles itself a democratic convention; a proceeding which must create just suspicions; because by assisting to establish an illegal banking institution—and by delving at the head of it as president, the execution of the laws, he has shewn that love of money and self interest are the motives of his actions, and that he is animated by a spirit of speculation—alike dangerous to the prosperity of the treasury and the state; and above all—because his conduct during the Revolutionary War, was suspicious—and we, as seventy-sixers will not expose ourselves to the danger of voting for a man who perhaps was not a Whig. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, with the signatures of all of us, be published.

- PETER RITNER, Chairman. HENRY RIGHTMYER, WILLIAM JAMES, Secretaries. George Rightmyer, Thomas Evans, Leonard Fehler, Martin Kepple, Andrew Schenckessler, Andrew Fox, Philip J. Lott, Adam Koch, John Goodman, John Ulrich, Sebastian Allgaier, Francis Hartman, Martin Felix, Michael Grate, Samuel Millard, Casper Madiera, Nicholas Lott, Philip Zieher.

From the Lancaster Free Press. Lancaster, August 30. Mr. McKelley—We the undersigned being placed on the Committee of Vigilance to promote the election of Andrew Gregg, without our knowledge or consent, hereby decline serving on that committee, as we are determined to use all our endeavours in favour of John Andrew Shulze, the candidate of the Democratic Party. EDWARD HUFFNAGLE, DAYTON BALL, MICHAEL DIETRICH.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, By order of the orphan's court of Centre county Will be exposed to public vendue on the premises, on Monday the 6th day of October next, a certain HOUSE & LOT of ground, with the appurtenances situate in the town of Milesburg, and numbered in the General plan of said town 50. It being the real estate that was of Charles McCane, late of Boggs township in said county deceased. Terms of sale—one half of the purchase money to be paid when the sale is confirmed, and the balance in one year. Due attendance will be given by John Hammond administrator. BY THE COURT, Certified by F. B. SMITH, C. O. C. Sept 7 1823. BENJAMIN SNYDER, Informs the public and his friends that he has rented, and has in complete operation, SMITH'S MILLS, near to and adjoining the Borough of Bellefonte. Those who may favor him with their custom may rest assured that their work shall be done in the best manner, and with despatch. He pledges himself to give general satisfaction; and solicits a share of the public patronage.

Valuable estate for Sale. In pursuance of the last will and testament of John Crosthwaite, dec'd. will be offered at public vendue on the premises, on the 28th day of October next, 260 Acres of land, situate in Georges valley, Potter township, Centre county, about 3 miles from Potter's Mills, and about the same distance from Duncan's mill on Penns creek. On the premises there are a cabin house and Barn, about 50 or 60 acres of cleared land, and a small apple orchard. The land is well timbered and watered and a good title can be made. There is also adjoining the same, 53 acres of land, with a good sawmill thereon, which will be offered for sale on the said day, unless sold at private sale sooner. WM. KERR, M. BOLLINGER, Esrs. Potter township, Sept. 18, 1823.

A Silver Watch, Was found on the 27th August, on the road between Bellefonte and Milesburg. The owner by calling on the subscriber, living in Milesburg, and proving his property can have it. JACOB HOOVER. Sept. 23d

Six Cents Reward. Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Springfield, Centre county, about the 17th of August last, an apprentice to the Shoemaking business, named JOHN WHITE, aged about 17 years. I forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting him on my account. The above Reward will be given for his apprehension and return to the subscriber, but no charges paid. WM. PRICE. Sept. 23d 1823.

Chest Creek LAND FOR SALE. The subscribers will attend at the house of James Gallaher, near Chest Creek, on Thursday the 16th day of October next, to dispose of land owned by J. C. Fisher, to persons desirous to settle thereon. The terms are, three dollars per acre; ten per cent of the purchase money must be paid when the contract is entered into; the balance in seven equal annual payments, with interest after the expiration of three years. J. M. FOX, F. W. RAWLE Bellefonte, September 15th 1823.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE ZUBLER, late of Baines township, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having demands, are requested to present their accounts, duly authenticated, for settlement, on or before the 20th day of October next. MICHAEL MUSSER.