

# THE American Patriot



PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY ALEXANDER HAMILTON, BELLEFONTE, (PA.) NEXT DOOR, SOUTH OF THE BANK.

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### CONDITIONS.

The *American Patriot* will be published every Saturday, and forwarded to subscribers by the earliest opportunities. The price will be two dollars per annum, exclusive of postage; one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the residue at the expiration of six months.

No subscription will be taken for less than a half year; nor will any subscriber be at liberty to discontinue his paper until all arrearages are paid off. The failure of any subscriber to notify a discontinuance of his paper, will be considered as a new engagement.

Those who subscribe but for six months, must pay the whole in advance; otherwise they will be continued for the year.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square will be inserted three times for one dollar, and for every subsequent insertion, twenty five cents; those of greater length in proportion.

### CHARLESTON, July 2.

By a gentleman direct from Fort Hawkins, we learn that Col Pearson of the N. Carolina militia who was lately despatched down the Alabama, in pursuit of the remaining hostile Indians, has returned with 540 of them prisoners! they were taken without the least opposition--only one gun was fired. Three hundred of the prisoners had arrived at Fort Jackson, and the remainder were expected in daily.

We were also informed, that McQueen and Francis will surrender themselves to our officers if they will be received on the same conditions as the Indians who have already delivered themselves up.

Geo. Arg.

### WASHINGTON CITY, July 8.

Defensive measures, we understand, are already arranged by the war department to guard against and repel the depredations of the enemy on the shores or the waters adjacent to this district. It is said that a camp of about two thousand regular troops of whom two hundred are to be dragoons, is to be established at some point between the water of the Patuxent and Patomac, so as to be able to send out at the shortest notice, to any point invaded or menaced on either river. Requisitions of militia, it is also said, are to be held in readiness to aid this force in repelling any attack on this city of a more formidable character if attempted. These measures cannot but afford much satisfaction to the people of this district as it will relieve them from the liability to perform military service except on really urgent occasions.

July 9.

It is said that in consequence of the menacing aspect of the recent advices from Europe, a requisition is in contemplation, if it have not already issued, to the governors of the respective states, of an aggregate force of one hundred thousand militia, (artillery and infantry) to be forthwith organized.

Extract of a letter from Batavia, to the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, dated July 1, 1814.

"The British Indians have crossed at Lewistown, burnt our barracks and several houses at Hard Scrable, and are said to be advancing.

I doubt the latter part of this Intelligence.

Another loan is wanted by government, and immediately as part of the 25 millions. An offer, it is said has been made to contract for it, at the rate of eighty-five dollars for one hundred. Should this be accepted the owners of the ten millions last contracted for, will be entitled to the same terms, and the price of all the stock already funded of course, fall to that rate.

Extract of a letter to capt. J. H. Dent, to the secretary of the Navy, dated Charleston, July 2, 1814.

SIR--I have this moment received the melancholy information of the loss of the U. S. schooner *Aligator* in Port Royal. It appears she was upset at anchor, by a violent tornado or whirlwind. Licut. Basset with 11 of the crew only are saved. Midshipmen Blaisford and Rogerson, with 25 men are unfortunately lost. By the next mail I shall be enabled to forward you Lt. Basset's report.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

J. H. DENT.

Hon. Wm Jones

From the *Boston Daily Advertiser*—  
Extract of a letter from Bath, dated July, 7.

"There have been two more attacks at Boothbay, and the British were beaten off with the loss of 23 killed and wounded on their side and one man of the militia on our side."

From the *New York Columbian*.  
July 7.

An intelligent passenger in the cartel schr. *Oscar*, who left Bermuda the 19th of June, and arrived a few days since at Newport, states that Cochrane's expedition consisted of 9 sail of the line, 13 frigates, besides transports and 15,000 troops. Nine thousand of the troops had within a short time arrived from England, and were then constantly on shore, recruiting their health, preparatory to the expedition.

Cochrane was to sail with his squadron for our coast about the 1st of July. Various opinions he says, as to the destination of the expedition were stated at Bermuda. Some supposed the Chesapeake, some New Orleans the object. May we not suppose New York?

A letter dated May 30th, from Havannah states that the town was illuminated three nights in succession, in consequence of the restoration of Ferdinand VII.

From the *N. York Commercial Advertiser*.  
July 9.

We understand that there is a letter in town from Mr. Campbell, secretary of the Treasury, in which it is stated, that the National Intelligencer was not correct in his representation of the nature of the despatches received from England--and that they were of a pacific nature than otherwise.

ZANESVILLE (Ohio) June 29.

By a gentleman recently from Detroit, we learn that an expedition is about to sail from that place, for the purpose of reducing Fort Mackinaw. The repossession of this post by the Americans, is an object of prime consequence.

We are also informed that a Mr. Webster, who had lately been discharged from the United States service, was shot down by order of a captain Moore from Kentucky. For this more than savage deed, we cannot find that either the civil or military authority have called him to an account-- "O tempora! O! mores!"

RICHMOND, July 9.

OFFICIAL.

Lieutenant colonel Thomas M Bayly of Accomack, in a letter to the governor, dated June 23d, states that on the evening of the 20th, a British Barge was discovered from the camp at Chessanessix coming from Watt's Island; she proved to be the first cutter of the *Albion*, the Admiral's boat: her crew a coxswain and 10 oarsmen who stated they had been sent to the island to cut spars and stakes for the battery, had landed a lieutenant and then deserted to the American camp. Colonel B. purchased the oars and sails complete for 50 dollars for the use of the Regiment. The deserters were furnished with a certificate from the col. and set off immediately for Baltimore. They are young and hale men, apparently between 20 and 30; and all natives of England or Scotland, except one black man who is a Spaniard.

The depositions of those men are before us; they state in substance, that they are from the *Albion* ship, 74 guns, but mounting 80, bearing the flag of rear Admiral Cochrane, now lying at Tangier Island; that the crews there were very sickly with the flux, the water being brackish and bad; that they had been for two months on short allowance of food, but had lately obtained a supply from Bermuda; that the fort at Tangier had only three sides done, each side 250 yards long, mounting 8 24lbs, just arrived in the *Edymion*; that is to be the H. Q. of the commander in chief--that gardens are laid out in the island, vegetables of all kinds growing; a hospital to contain 100 sick, a church! and twenty houses built and laid out into streets: that in the engagement at Pungoteague, one of the *Albion's* crew was killed, two died of their wounds, and two others wounded. Midshipman Frazier, a great favorite of the ship, who was about to quit the ship and return home, (having an income of 5000l a year) was also wounded and died of his wounds; that it was believed on their part that we must have lost 15 killed and 30 wounded, out of the many with whom they supposed they were engaged. That the ships at Tangier, were the *Albion*, *Edymion*, carrying 44; at the Capes the *Acasta*, carrying 44 but rating 40; at New Point Comfort, the *Armine*, 40, watering; and that the *Dragon* 74, the *Loire* and *Narcissus* frigates, *Jasseur* brig. and *St. Lawrence*, schr. were blockading com. Barney.

A gentleman who arrived at New York, from Bermuda, states that orders had been given at the last mentioned place, for temporary barracks to be immediately built for the accommodation of 25,000 men.

One of the French public bodies uses these expressions--"It adheres charitably to the constitutional forfeiture of Nicholas Bonaparte, called Napoleon Bonaparte."

Extract of a letter from Canandaigua, dated July 5, 1814.

"It is reported that the British have been reinforced at fort George by 7000 men. our army at Buffalo crossed into Canada on the 2d July."

### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 30.

By the President of the United States of America.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Where as it is manifested that the blockade, which has been proclaimed by the enemy, of the whole Atlantic coast of the U. States, nearly two thousand miles in extent, and abounding in ports, harbors and navigable inlets, cannot be carried to effect by any adequate force actually stationed for the purpose; and it is rendered a matter of certainty and no oriety, by the multiplied and daily arrivals and departures of the public and private armed vessels of the United States, and other vessels, that no such adequate force has been so stationed: And whereas a blockade thus destitute of character of a regular and legal blockade, as defined and recognised by the established law of nations, whatever other purposes it may be made to answer, forms no lawful prohibition or obstacle to such neutral and friendly vessels as may choose to visit and trade with the United States; And where as it accords with the interest and the amicable views of the United States, to favor and promote, as far as may be, the free and mutually beneficial commercial intercourse of all friendly nations disposed to engage therein, and, with that view, to afford to their vessels destined to the United States a more positive and satisfactory security against all interruptions molestations, or vexations whatever, from the citizens of the United States: Now be it known, that I James Madison, President of the United States of America, do, by this my Proclamation, strictly order and instruct all the public armed vessels of the United States, and all private armed vessels of the United States, and all private armed vessels commissioned as privateers, or with letters of marque and reprisal, not to interrupt, detain, or otherwise molest or vex, any vessels whatever belonging to neutral powers, or the subjects or citizens thereof, which vessels shall be actually bound and proceeding to any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States; but, on the contrary, to render to all such vessels all the aid and kind offices which they may need or acquire.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at the City of Washington, the twenty ninth (SEAL) day of June, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the United States, the thirty eighth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,  
JAMES MONROE.  
Secretary of State.