

THE AMERICAN PATRIOT.



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CONDITIONS.

The *American Patriot* shall be published every Saturday, and forwarded to subscribers by the earliest opportunities. The price is 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.

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

FOR THE AMERICAN PATRIOT. MILLENNIUM. (CONCLUDED.)

How far wars are compatible with the mild doctrines of the Gospel, is a point much litigated, but not settled. I do not presume to decide the important inquiry. This far we may venture to say, that wars for undue extent of power, wealth or fame, are unchristian; but in the preservation of our country or family from monsters of cruelty and oppression, I believe that he who would not give his aid has "denied the faith and is worse than an Infidel. The United States have shewn the forbearance of Christians to the government of G. Britain. Your women and innocent children were murdered and your unprotected commerce harrassed beyond endurance. Now St. Paul appealed to the power of the Romans from the unjust hatred and persecution of his countrymen; and our blessed Lord himself on that night in which the powers of Darkness were let loose, commands those very apostles, whose minds under his immediate tuition, had been imbibing the most refined sentiments of philanthropy and benevolence, that could be dictated by perfection itself, saying, "he that hath no sword let him sell his garment and buy one;"—so I would say to every countryman that values his liberty and independence, to take rectitude for his line, and justice for his plummet, and that power that has established you a free people, will preserve you so; Your enemy is powerful; she is said to be triumphant in all the courts of Europe where a few individuals have divided that continent and its inhabitants by line; those (it is much to be feared) will look with obliquity and jealousy on the erect and independent spirit of the American, and may remember the shock from which they are surviving, caused by that same infectious spirit of liberty; and is it not probable, that if they do not quarrel among themselves about their maritime affairs, they may unite in humbling America, and causing her to receive a master, that she may not be an eternal reproach to their own slaves or vessels?

Be not dismayed fellow citizens, the air you breathe, is so congenial with a spirit of liberty, that you might as well confine the Western tribes of natives to your ploughs' tails, as for Europe to place a master over you. They might indeed crown a king for us, in one of our seaports, and some Europeans, used to the ceremony, might bow the knee, but the majority, I believe, have sense and experience to know, that *libertas est portior metallis*; and that politics and religion is vain without it.

I would just call to your minds, before I take my leave, the example of your illustrious Washington, which I before noticed, as indicative of something more than ordinary. When I consider the tokens of his divine mission—the very savage of the wood declaring that he never was to be killed by a bullet—a minister of the Gospel declaring from the pulpit, that Washington had been raised up for some great good to

† Liberty is better than gold or silver.

his country; and compare with this his subsequent achievements, whereby it will appear, that the freedom of these states were decreed by Heaven, and to be obtained through his heroic virtues, I feel lost in stupendous amazement, and much affected with my own responsibility as a citizen of such a government, language can serve to give you but a very faint hint of my sensations on such reflections. I would ask for whom was all the care and solicitude of this patriot? Not for himself!—It was for his country!—Not for his friends or his relatives, but his compatriots in suffering—their descendants—our children—for the people of United America. By following his example only, can you enjoy in unmoled security, the happy fruits of his labor. It is a fixed principle in the physical and moral world, that,

Those arts, by which at first you gain'd it,
You still must practice, to maintain it.

England has always looked on us as revolted colonies; and has still had a drop of resentment peculiar to disappointed ambition and avarice, at the bottom of her heart; which rankles and breaks forth on every opportunity of shewing her superiority. I cannot believe that we are to expect an honorable peace, from such a nation at the height of military glory, who alas! have too much reason to despise our military character, from our want of union and energy in supporting the measures of our government. The Spartan valour of a Washington seems now necessary to ward off the impending storm, which if we do like men, we may like the Lacedaemonians boast of centuries, that our women have never seen the smoke of an enemies fire, and reflect a more benign lustre on the Eastern Continent, than Europe with all her arbitrary establishments; and complete what European avarice never can—a political Millennium.

An American Democrat.

[Nothing perhaps is more galling or mortifying to the feelings than cheated desires; but the human mind, loathing to believe that to which all its hopes are in opposition, is still true to the principle of regulating its faith by its wishes: possessing perhaps, a little of this temperament, & governed in some measure by this principle, we have frequently given publicity to reports, flattering to the hopes of a speedy peace, and has had them as often contradicted. Though the following can scarcely be classed with that number, we are still faithful to the determination that our readers shall not be more ignorant than ourselves on a subject so very interesting.]

In a letter from our Correspondents at New York, dated Saturday evening, August 6, it is stated, "that the *Acasta*, Captain Kerr, had recently captured the sloop *Diana*, and the schooner *Stephano*, both from Philadelphia bound to Havanna, with flour, and ordered them for Halifax. Captain Kerr, of the *Acasta*, expressed a belief that there would be a speedy peace between this country and Great Britain."

Poul. Daily Adv.

Com. Chauncey sailed on the 1st of August, having so far recovered his health as to be able to resume his duty. The British fleet was off the Harbor the day previous. Something decisive must soon transpire on that lake, if the British are willing to risque an engagement.

We have seen a letter from the editor of the *Herkimer American*, addressed to the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser*, New York, dated August 2, at night who says that he had conversed with an officer direct from Fort Erie who informed that general Ripley had received a summons to surrender, from the British commander, and that two hours only were allowed to return an answer. [Doubtful.] Alb. Reg.

Savannah, Georgia, July, 26.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

RELATIVE TO SPAIN.

By captain Sargent, from Havannah, via Amelia island, we learn, that a Spanish packet arrived at the former place, on the 4th inst. in 40 days from Cadiz—that she brought the intelligence that Ferdinand was in the city of Valentia, and refused to comply with the new French constitution, stating his reasons and motives in a long manifesto to the Spanish nation, which capt. S. gave to the commandant of Amelia. He further states that Ferdinand and the old monarchical government were publicly declared, on the 5th, in Havanna at the point of the bayonet, and the people told they must submit. The same evening the guards were doubled throughout the city—the coffee houses and tap shops shut at dark, and the inhabitants not allowed to walk after 8 o'clock.

Ferdinand likewise issued a proclamation from Valentia, disclaiming against the licentiousness of the press, and ordered it under such restrictions as nearly amounted to annihilation of its liberty.

Captain S. also informs that the fast sailing schooner—, Captain Morris, from Philadelphia, arrived at Havanna on the 7th instant.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in London, to his correspondent in Boston, dated June 1.

"We know, what [when you wrote] you were ignorant of—the blockade of the remaining ports U. S. We know more, that it is likely to be rigidly enforced, because on application made for licences to export goods in neutral vessels, government has given a refusal. This is an answer to the revocation of the commercial restrictions.

"The negociation is yet to begin. It will it is said be at the Hague or Ghent. Perhaps you expect that peace is made or making when the respective commissioners are not even arrived at their destination! If you celebrate peace on Christmas day you may reckon yourself very well off."

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, July 10.

A strong reinforcement, from 12 to 15 thousand men, under Lord Hill, is destined for the southern coast of America. Considerable reinforcements are also intended for the Canadas. A number of heavy frigates are ordered for the American station, and every thing indicates the intention of government to prosecute the American war with great vigor. In the interim Lord Gambier, &c will proceed to meet the American envoys or agents at Ghent, in Flanders, but whether their instructions from the United States will be found such as will meet the present views and ideas of the ministry is yet a matter of doubt and uncertainty. Indeed the British nation, irritated at the conduct of Mr. Madison and his colleagues, in coming forward in aid of the Bonapartean cause, at the moment too when Europe was ripe for a revolt from his tyrannic and unnatural sway, seems determined on supporting the war, until America shall consent to such an arrangement as will insure the future safety of the British

colonies and interests in this part of the world.

DUTCH MINISTER ARRIVED.

SALEM, JULY 20.

Arrival from Holland—Last evening an alarm was raised at Marblehead, by the approach, into that harbor of two ships, which were supposed to be enemies, and the alarm was communicated from the fort in that place, by a signal gun to fort Pickering in Salem, it consequence of which the Essex Guards, with great alacrity repaired in arms to their assigned post—the alarm soon subsided, from ascertaining that the vessels were the Dutch sloop of war *Ajax*, Capt. Barker, and the merchant ship *Prince of Orange* under convoy, bringing out his excellency Mynheer Charguilon (with his family and suite) as minister from the Prince of Orange to the U. States.

The ships were destined to New York, but put into Marblehead in consequence of contrary winds. They sailed from Helvoetsluys, 22d May and touched at Portsmouth, England, and bring papers of that place to the 6th June, containing London dates to 2d July only not so late as before received. They were yesterday boarded by H. L. M. ship *Leander*, one of the blockading squadron, and on the grand bank had been also boarded by the United States sloop of war *Rattlesnake*, two days before her capture. The commander brings the pleasing report that a speedy peace was likely to take place between Great Britain and this country—but on this subject our recent English accounts probably give as much information as this vessel can afford.

Erie Penn. July 29.

We learn from Mr. Wolverton of this place, who arrived here a few days since from Fort Gratiot, at the head of the river St. Clair, that our squadron, sailed from that place for Machidash bay, on the 14th inst.

On the 16th lieutenant Harrison with a party of 13 men, landed from a boat at the mouth of Surgeon's Creek, about 40 miles below Malden—A party of Canadians dressed as savages, lay concealed in the bushes, fired upon them, killed lieutenant Harrison and 8 men, and wounded four. Only one escaped unhurt, who succeeded in bringing away the bodies of his murdered companions, and the wounded.

[Nor. Cent.]

Extract of a letter from Sailing master J. E. McDonald, to Captain Kennedy, dated

ERIE, JULY 27th, 1814.

"Agreeably to your instructions I sailed on the 23d inst. on board the schr. *Diligence* with 16 volunteers, which with the 6 seamen from the *Lady Prevost*, made a party of 22 men, for Long Point. At day light on the morning of the 25th, I landed with 18 men. We ascended a high and steep bank, and advanced about half a mile into the country to Charlotteville, a small village. At this place the enemy have commenced a very large block house. We broke open the doors of an inn and the jail, and seized the jailor, from whom I was in hopes I should be able to collect the information wanted. At this moment an alarm gun was fired by the enemy, which was answered by several others: we then retired with the jailor to the boat. When distant from the shore about half a mile, nearly 300 people had collected on the bank, which number seemed constantly increasing while we were in sight."

"Our fleet entered Lake Huron on the 13th, with a fair wind—and I presume the attack on Mackinac will take place this day. The moment I learn the result of the expedition, I will inform you of the same."