

American Patriot.



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

Vol. 11

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24 1814.

No. XXXI

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.

No subscription shall be taken for less than a half year; nor shall 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 shall be inserted three times for one dollar, and for every subsequent insertion, twenty five cents; those of greater length in proportion.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday evening, Sept. 12.

A letter from Capt. Rees of the Videttes, dated mount Bull, near Baltimore, Sept. 11, 2 o'clock, P. M. says 'the enemy have made their appearance, and seem as if standing for Baltimore. I see eight sail distinctly, some of them very large. Three more large vessels and several small ones just now in sight.'

Gen. Izard has marched from Lake Champlain for Niagara with the principal part of his force, and the British army have entered our territory.

A valuable prize has arrived at N. York, captured off the Western Islands by the privateer Chasseur, of Baltimore.

Com. Porter and Perry, with a number of marines, have arrived at Baltimore.

The Fort at *Prairie du Chien*, on the Mississippi was taken by the British on the 20th August, after having been besieged & cannonaded for two days.

The Corvette Adams has been blown up by Capt. Morris, at Hamden (Main). Previous to blowing her up the whole crew had left the vessel, when Capt. Morris fired a train, which led to the Magazine, jumped overboard, and swam ashore. The Adams carried 24 guns and had lately returned from a cruise. [Captain Morris and his crew have arrived safe at Portland.]

The British official account of the Battle at Fort Erie on the 15th ult. gives the following as their loss in killed, wounded and missing. 1 Col. 1 Lieut. Col. 1 Major, 12 Captains, 15 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 master, 1 midshipman, 62 sergeants, 7 drummers, and 799 rank and file—Total 905.

Lieut. Gen. Sherbrooke has issued his proclamation stating it to be the intention of the British commanders to take possession of the country lying between Penobscot river and Passamaquoddy Bay. The towns of Castine and Belfast are already in possession of the British. Their force is stated at from 3 to 7000. [Times.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 8.

From the battery under Com. PERRY at Indian Head, we yesterday learnt, that the enemy passed it on the morning of the day before, having received but little injury from our battery, which was too light and weak to dispute his passage with effect.—Our loss was only one man wounded, and that was in the retreat from shore.

At Indian Head, as well as at the White House, the enemy expended a great quantity of ammunition in firing random shot & shells on shore, and in the woods, to disperse the militia, &c after the cannonade from our little batteries had been silenced.

Fourteen waggons full of our noble seamen, the first surmounted with the well known standard of "Free trade and Sailors' Rights," the whole preceded by the Hero of Valparaiso, and cheered by their boatswain's whistle, passed through this City on their way to Baltimore on Tuesday evening.

September 9.

It is stated in some of the papers, we observe that the Congressional Library was saved. We are sorry to contradict this statement. The Vandals destroyed without remorse this collection of valuable and scarce books, the loss of which is irreparable. If his incendiary hands were not to be arrested by the monument of art exhibited in the South Wing of the Capitol, it could not be expected the enemy would respect, what none but Heathens or barbarians ever before wantonly destroyed, a Public Repository of History, Science, & Law. We are sorry to learn also that Elias B. Caldwell, Esq. lost the whole of his valuable Law Library, which was in the same building. The papers and books of the Senate were all saved and all the material papers of the House of Representatives.

The Militia of this District, who have been employed in a fatiguing service for two or three weeks past, are re-entering the city from below, and will probably be soon permitted to return to their families and business.

The city is perfectly tranquil, and all business will in a day or two resume its ordinary course.

The preparations for the accommodation of Congress progress with rapidity, and will be completed before the day on which Congress is to assemble.

LOSS OF THE CORVETTE ADAMS.

Hamden, Sept. 6.

Saturday morning, 7 o'clock—the British supposed to be 1000 strong landed between Frankfort and Hamden, two miles below the latter, and marched up to attack the U. S. ship Adams, with the co-operation of about 30 barges by water. Captain Morris having provided for her destruction, had his men stationed at the guns on the wharf to defend the ships against the barges, while Lieut. Lewis and his men, about 30 who had arrived from Castine, were posted on the hill to an 18 pounder supported by the militia, said to be 1300, under command of Gen. Blake—the British opened their fire at about three-fourths of a mile distance—the American artillery opened and cut them down in lanes, and gave considerable momentary confusion—but the militia at this time, instead of a charge, immediately fled in every direction—the light infantry companies present supported Lieut. Lewis as long as it was prudent to stand by their guns which were several times discharged, but being deserted by the others and powerfully opposed, they retreated and left the ground to the enemy. Capt. Morris and his men beat off the barges in the mean time, but finding the British possessed themselves of the hill, gave orders for his men to make good their retreat. Our informant adds that he saw Lieut. Wadsworth half an hour after the action, but the last he saw of the Captain he was on the wharf, but thinks he is safe. About half an hour after they had left the ship he heard the explosion.

Lieut. Lewis is said to have conducted bravely in this affair.

The above is from the Portland Argus of Thursday last. Gentlemen who arrived in town in the eastern mail stage on Thursday evening, (as far down as Bath) bring the pleasing information that Captain Morris was safe, and at Portland on Thursday morning last, well. The militia were flocking to Camden, where 1000, it was said, had collected. Maj. Gen. King was at Camden. The whole of the division was ordered out. The expedition from Halifax for Penobscot consisted of the Spencer, Bulwark, and Dragon, 74's; Bacchante and Tenedos frigates; Sylph and Peruvian sloops of war; and Picton schr.; with ten transports, having on board 3 or 4000 troops. The Bacchante was direct from the Mediterranean.

Bost. Patriot.

From the Federal Republican, Sept. 2.
ALEXANDRIA.

A Lady whose Husband was absent with the military of Alexandria, expecting the

customary visit of search, had provided herself with a brace of pistols, and met the British officer on his arrival with the following address:—"Sir, my husband is from home in the service of his country. The property you see before you, is all we possess for the support of our children. He who first attempts to deprive us of it, shall suffer death from my hand." The Officer viewed the heroine, for a moment with amazement and replied, "madam, if the rulers of your nation possessed half your spirit, we should not have been here. I admire your firmness, and pledge my honor that not a penny of your property shall be removed or injured."

Extract of a letter from Com. Chauncey, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated, On board the U. S. ship Superior, off Kingston, Aug. 10, 1814.

"I have been duly honored with your letters of the 19th and 24th July.

"I do assure you, sir, that I have never been under any pledge to meet Gen. Brown at the head of the Lake; but on the contrary. When we parted at Sacket's Harbor, I told him distinctly, that I should not visit the head of the Lake, unless the enemy's fleet did.

"I can ascribe the intimation of general Brown that he expected the co-operation of the fleet to no other motive, than a cautious attempt to provide an apology, against any contingent disaster to which his army might be exposed.

"But, sir, if any one will take the trouble to examine the topography of the Peninsula, (the scene of the general's operations,) he will discover that this fleet could be of no more service to general Brown, or his army, than it could to an army in Tennessee.

"General Brown has never been able to penetrate nearer to Lake Ontario, than to Queenstown, and the enemy is in possession of all the intermediate country; so that I could not even communicate with the army, but by a circuitous route of 70 or 80 miles.

"Admitting general Brown could have invested Fort George, the only service he could have derived from the fleet, would be our preventing the supplies of the enemy from entering the Niagara river; for the water is so shallow that a large vessel could not approach within two miles of their works.

"Gen. Brown had therefore two abundant sufficient reasons for not expecting the co-operation of this fleet; it was not promised to him; and was chimerical in itself.

"My fixed detertion has always been to seek a meeting with the enemy the moment the fleet was ready, and to deprive him of an apology for not meeting me, I have sent four guns on shore from the Superior to reduce her armament in number to an equality with the Prince Regent's, yielding an advantage of their 58 pounders. The Mohawk mounts 2 guns less than the Princess Charlotte, and the Montreal and Niagara are equal to the Gen. Pike and Madison. I have detached, on separate service, all the brigs; and am blockading his four ships, with our four ships, in the hope that this may induce him to come out."

The following are the returns of the killed, wounded and Missing, accompanying Gen. Gaines letter of the 28th of August.

In the action of the 15th Aug. 1 captain, 1 subaltern, and 15 privates killed.

1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 1 private dangerously wounded.

1 captain, 4 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 21 privates, severely wounded.

1 corporal, 25 privates slightly wounded. 1 lieut. 10 privates missing.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.

Artillery. Captain Williams and Lieut. McDonough, killed. Lt. Watmouth, wounded severely. Lt. Fountain missing, thrown from the Bastion.

Infantry 19th regiment, ensign Cessna dangerously. lieutenant Bushnell, severely, 23d regiment, lieut. Brown ditto, lieutenant Belknap, ditto.

4th rifle regiment, captain Birdsall, accidentally wounded by one of his own soldiers. During the cannonade and bombardment, previous to the action,

1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 7 privates killed. 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 14 privates severely wounded.

1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 sergeant 1 corporal, 12 privates slightly wounded.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Artillery. Captain Biddle, lieutenant Zanzinger, adjutant, lieut. Watmaugh.

Infantry. Lieutenant Patterson, 19th regiment. Killed. George Carryl, 25th infantry, orderly to Gen. Gaines.

We are happy to have it in our power to state, that the President has conferred the following brevet commissions for distinguished and meritorious services in the army of the U. S.

Brig. gen. Gains, Aug. 15, major general.

Captain D. Ketchum, 25th infantry, July 25th, major.

2d lieutenant E. B. Randolph, 20th infantry, July 25, 1st lieut.

Captain T. Biddle, jr. corps of artillery, August 15, major.

Captain A. C. W. Fanning, corps of artillery August 15, major.

Captain B. Birdsall, 4th rifle, August 15 major.

1st lieutenant N. N. Hall, 21st infantry, assistant inspector general, August 15th captain.

Captain R. Desha, 24th infantry August 4, major.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Adams, dated Ghent, June 30, 1814.

"I arrived at Revel, and wrote from thence on the 12th May, and was detained by head winds and ice until the 25th May. I landed at Stockholm. I arrived at Gottenburgh on the 6th June. Mr. Russell arrived three days after. On the 14th June we embarked on board the John Adams for the Texel—we had a passage of six days; land at the Helder, and came by land thro' Amsterdam, the Hague, and Antwerp, to this city, where we arrived on the 24, inst. Three days after us arrived Mr. Bayard, and the succeeding day Mr. Clay—we are still expecting Mr. Gallatin.

"The British Commissioners are Admiral Lord Gambier, Mr. Adam and Mr. Gouldsbourn—we expect them in the course of a few days, and shall then be ready to enter on the serious business of our mission.

"The Emperor Alexander passed thro' this city yesterday, on his return from England—but as he went through without stopping, I had not the opportunity of being presented to him. He is the Titus of the age, 'the delight of human kind.'"