

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.

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

From the CARLISLE GAZETTE.

On Friday the 2d instant marched from this place, to meet the governor at York, and to be employed, as circumstances might require, capt. Halbert's company of volunteers consisting, we believe, of nearly 90 men. They were generally young and made a fine appearance. This company, notwithstanding one commanded by captain Squire, had been raised and marched from this place immediately before, was raised in little more than three days.

Completely equipped and in high spirits they left this about 8 o'clock in the forenoon, escorted by a number of citizens, and followed by the best wishes of the public. Having halted for refreshment at Brand's on the Yellow Breeches, the Rev. Henry R. Wilson, was requested to address them. The address was short, pertinent and unpremeditated. The attention of the company during the time of its delivery, and the effect which it appeared to produce upon them, were pleasing in a high degree to the spectators.

At the request of the company and many citizens, Mr. Wilson has been prevailed upon to give as correct an outline as possible of this address. We feel gratified in laying it before the public.

Soldiers and Fellow-Citizens,

I have been called unexpectedly to address you on this occasion, I shall say but little, and, owing to circumstances, that little can be but badly digested. Much as I regret the situation of our beloved country, which imperiously calls for your services at this juncture, it gives me indescribable pleasure to witness the promptitude with which you have obeyed the call of our first magistrate, the alacrity with which you fly to the support of our common country, and the truly patriotic spirit which you, this day, manifest. It is the spirit of liberty, it is the spirit of seventy-six, it is the spirit which glared in the face of Great Britain to proclaim independence, the spirit of the heroes of the revolution and the spirit which, under God, secured to us our present invaluable privileges as a nation. While this spirit exists in the bosoms of Americans, under the kind auspices which led us formerly to victory, I entertain no fears for my country. It may be harassed; it cannot be conquered. The sea board, in some places may be plundered; the interior is safe. Some may be

base enough to submit without a struggle; the great body of the nation will sooner gloriously fall in the last ditch than yield their birth-right to the enemy.

Whatever may have been your opinion originally, with respect to the war, you can have no doubts with regard to present duty. If you ever have doubted the propriety of declaring war, in our then circumstances, you cannot doubt the propriety of rising in your might and driving from our shores the enemy, who pollute the sacred soil of liberty. If you at first doubted the lawfulness of the war, as a war of offence, you cannot for a moment doubt the lawfulness of raising the sword against the wretches who have insulted us by the capture and partial destruction of the capital of these United States. Your friends in distress call you to their assistance. Your insulted, injured & bleeding country presses you to rally round her standard, and exert your every nerve to maintain her rights. The ashes of the heroes in "the times that tried men's souls" call upon you to secure what they acquired at the expense of their lives.

The slaughtered tenants of the grave, in this war, called upon you to rise and avenge their blood, much of which has been shed by the savage allies of the "Bulwark of our Religion." Nay soldiers, your God, the holy author of the religion which you profess calls upon you in language which must raise you from all languor, bring forth into exercise every noble and patriotic sentiment, encourage every heart and nerve every arm, "Curse ye Meroz (saith the angel of the Lord) curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof; because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty." Judges 5. 23.—"Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord deceitfully, and cursed be he that keepeth back his sword from blood." Jeremiah, 10, 8. 10.

You are the offspring of men who faced every danger for their country. In your veins runs the blood of the patriots of '76 the fellow soldiers of the immortal Washington. Can the sons of such men abandon to the enemy the fruits of their toils and blood? Remember this is the very enemy whose cruel persecutions compelled our fathers to settle in this land, then a wilderness, who sought, in a war in seven long years, to enslave us after we had grown to some consequence, who have ever since envied us our liberty, and omitted no opportunity of injuring us and violating our rights. If not her natural, you are her adopted, sons, Dare you to refuse to stand forth for the country which protects you, which embraces you in her maternal arms, and admits you to the honors and privileges equally with her natural children? Will you be sparing of your labor, nay of your blood, for the only remaining land of liberty, the only asylum for the oppressed?—Remember, soldiers, the cause in which you are engaged, the country for which you stand; be brave, if you are capable of bravery, here is a cause which requires it. If your arms are capable of great exertion the holy cause of your country demands, imperiously demands it. Dread not the danger of battle. The God whose providence protects you here is all

sufficient there. The compassionate Being who supports you now, can support you then. It is the coward who is in danger while the brave are comparatively safe.—Better to die bravely contending for your rights, than live unworthy or deprived of them. If you fall, you fall in the lap of honor, and shall rest on the bed of fame.—Your country shall drop the tear of affection over you. In the hearts of your countrymen shall your memory be embalmed. As long as a friend of liberty exists you shall be remembered with honor. Dread not the enemy, Americans in fair fight and on equal terms have been and are their superiors. Witness their struggles at Chippewa, Bridgewater and Erie. They neither fight for liberty nor for all that is dear, as you do. Dread the charge of cowardice, the execrations of the brave, and the curses of your country. I trust you will not forget that you are citizens as well as soldiers. You have great inducements to be careful of your conduct. The eyes of your friends, of your country and your God, "who searcheth the heart," are upon you. You will have to struggle with temptations to which you were not exposed before. Most of you are young, and peculiarly in danger of the snares of the camp. You will not enjoy the watchful care and tender admonitions of your parents and instructors. Guard against dissipation as you would against the pestilence. Avoid immorality as you would destruction. Take the advice and bear with the reproof of those among you more advanced in years, and who may wish you well. Seek direction, support and grace from God. Let those of you of riper years be watchful over your younger friends.—Give them friendly council—set them a good example, and endeavor to restore them, uncontaminated by the vices of the camp, to their friends. Go my friends, bravely engage in and vigorously support the cause of your country. May your arms be nerved in its defence. It shall be our business to pray for your welfare, for your safety in peril, for your protection in the hour of battle, and to receive you in the arms of th fondest affection, when you shall have performed the service to which you are called.

Salem, Sept. 13, 1814.

BRITISH EASTERN EXPEDITION.

By a passenger from the Eastward Sunday night, we learn, that Sir John Sherbrok's expedition had landed at Boothbay, with three thousand troops, and were marching for Wiscasset, 9 1-2 miles distant; that there were 1000 militia at that place; and Gen. King was on his way from Castine with 1400; that companies were pouring into Portland on Sunday. The following notice was sent to the inhabitants on Saturday evening:—

"Citizens of Portland! Time is precious—The new Battery must be completed—General Richardson will order 100 men on fatigue duty early in the morning.—You are earnestly requested to lend your patriotic aid—attended with your hoes, shovels, spades, &c. It is expected every man will do his duty; the usual services of the day must be dispensed with," &c.

MR WIDGERY TURNED!

We understand this gentleman had, with his family and goods, got 4 miles into the interior for a place of retreat, when a cavalry was sent from Portland with a command that he should immediately face a

boat and march back; that as it was his pleasure to vote for the war, it was theirs that he should help fight the battles.

Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Newburyport, dated last evening, to the Editors.

"A gentleman has arrived in town, who left Bangor on Thursday. He informs that the property taken and destroyed there, amounts to about 60,000 dollars. By agreement with the Selectmen, all the shipping at Bangor was to be delivered at Castine by the 30th October, or 30,000 dollars paid for its ransom. The enemy had all embarked on board his vessels at Frankfort. The English buried nine of their people killed at one place; ours did not exceed five or six.

"There were two small vessels belonging to this port (Captam J. Pearson's) burnt; one boat ditto."

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, dated Cairra, Tennessee, Aug. 30.

"General Jackson has written to the Governor of Pensacola, to know if he intends to suffer the British to land and supply the Indians with powder and, ball, &c. The Governor said he, would give Jackson an answer in three weeks. The General was heard to say, that he was in hopes he would see the Governor before that time himself.

"—, of the United States Army, has returned from Pensacola—he has viewed its fortifications, was in its fort, and has furnished a map of the place! I suppose an attack is meditated against it.

"The present requisition of the General Government on Tennessee, for 2500 militia will be furnished with cheerfulness. They will rendezvous at Fayetteville, Lincoln county, on the 20th of September.

A LETTER

Of the late Secretary of War.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.

It may be due to myself and is certainly due to others that the reasons under which I retired from the direction of the War Department, at a juncture so critical as the present, should be fully and promptly known to the public. These reasons will be found in the following brief exposition of facts.

On the evening of the 29th ultimo, the President called at my lodgings, and stated that a case of much delicacy had occurred; that a high degree of excitement had been raised among the militia of the District; that he was himself an object of their suspicions and menaces; that an officer of that corps had given him notice, that they should no longer obey any order coming through me as Secretary of War; and that in the urgency of the case, it might be prudent so far to yield to the impulse as to permit some other person to exercise my functions in relation to the defence of the District.

To this statement and proposition, I answered substantially as follows— that I was aware of the excitement to which he alluded, that I knew its source and had marked its progress; that the present was not a moment to examine its more occult causes, objects and agents; that it ostensibly rested on charges known to himself to be false, that it was not for me to determine how far the supposed urgency of the case made it proper for him to yield to an impulse so vile and profligate—so injurious to truth and so destructive of order; but that for myself, there was no choice; that I could never surrender a part of my legitimate authority, for the preservation of the rest; that I must exercise it wholly or not at all; that I came into office, with objects