

...rushing with enthusiasm to the scenes where danger and duty call. In offering their blood, they give the surest pledge that no other tribute will be withheld.

Having foreborn to declare war until to other aggressions had been added the capture of nearly a thousand American vessels, and the impressment of thousands of American sea-faring citizens, and until a final declaration had been made by the government of Great Britain, that her hostile orders against our commerce would not be revoked, but on conditions as impossible as unjust; whilst it was known that these orders would not otherwise cease, but with a war which had lasted nearly twenty years & which according to appearances at that time, might last as many more; having manifested on every occasion, and in every proper mode, a sincere desire to arrest the effusion of blood, and meet our enemy on the ground of justice and reconciliation, our beloved country, in still opposing to his persevering hostility all its energies, with an undiminished disposition towards peace and friendship on honorable terms, must carry with it the good wishes of the impartial world and the best hopes of support from an Omnipotent and kind Providence.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, September 20, 1814.

THE AMERICAN PATRIOT

BELLEVILLE, OCTOBER 8, 1814.

To speak his thoughts—  
Is every Freeman's right.

Gen. Izard and his army sailed from Sacketts Harbor on the 20th of September.

General Scott is appointed to the command of the 10th military district, in which is included the cities of Baltimore and Washington.

Gen. Gaines is appointed to the command of the 4th military district, of which Philadelphia is part.

The privateer Fox of Portsmouth has captured the British transport Stranger, of 3 or 400 tons. It had on board 66 pieces of beautiful 32 & 24 lbs. all intended for Sir James Yeo at Kingston.

Gen. Macomb has mustered altogether about 3 or 400 of deserters from the British army at Plattsburg; addressed them, purchased their arms, and dismissed them, recommending them to retire to the interior of the country.

The princes of Wales has eloped from England to France with the earl of Arran, where they are married.

The enemy lies in the Patuxent river, from which they can with a favorable wind, sail to Baltimore in six or eight hours. They are expecting reinforcements, and when they get them, will make another attack on that place. The present force stationed at Baltimore, for its defence does not exceed 10,000.

Captain Hamilton of the 1st rifle regiment, who was wounded at the battle of Conjecta creek, under the command of Maj. Morgan, has since died of his wounds.

Isaac Wyne, Esq. who was nominated by the Federalists for the executive office of this state, has since declined being a candidate.

Mr. PRINTER,

You are requested to publish the following ticket for the information of your subscribers.

- GOVERNOR,  
SIMON SNYDER.  
Congress,  
DAVID BARD.  
Assembly,  
ISAAC M'KINNEY.  
Commissioner,  
JAMES CRAWFORD, Esqr.  
Auditors,  
EVAN MILES,  
EDWARD PURDUE, sen.  
JOHN MITCHEL.

ner of Pennsylvania, is a candidate for the office of commissioner.

Nashville, Sept. 9.

An express arrived here this morning from Gen Jackson, with the following important information.

Head Quarters, 7th Mil. Dist.  
Mobile, Aug. 27.

SIR—By an express sent from Pensacola as well as from Antonio Callina, a citizen of that place who left there yesterday at 12 o'clock, bringing with him the pass of Col. Nicholas, the British officer commanding there, for his protection. I have received information, which may be implicitly relied on, that three British vessels, the Hermes, Orpheus and Carvian, arrived at Pensacola on the 25th instant, and on yesterday disembarked an immense quantity of arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and provisions—and marched into the Spanish fort between two and three hundred troops. That thirteen sail of the line with a large number of transports are daily expected at that place, with ten thousand troops.

The Havana papers received there state, that fourteen sail of the line had arrived at Bermuda. It is currently reported in Pensacola, that the emperor of Russia has offered his Britannic majesty 50,000 of his best troops for the conquest of Louisiana, and that this territory will fall a prey to the enemy before the expiration of one month. Sir J. Faubridge and captain Pigot are the naval commanders. Spain is said by a secret treaty to have ceded Pensacola to Great Britain.

You will immediately perceive the necessity of being on the alert, and taking time by the forelock. I have, therefore to request that you, with out delay cause to be organized, equipped and brought into the field the whole of the quota, of the militia of your state agreeable to the requisition of the war department of the 4th of July last. Col. Robert Butler, my adjutant general, is now in your state, and has been instructed to make the necessary arrangements for transportation, provisioning and bringing to head quarters these troops, as well as to prescribe their route. You will have them furnished with all the arms within your reach.

Those who cannot be furnished by you will receive them here; but reliance must not be had on that if to be avoided.

I am respectfully,  
ANDREW JACKSON.  
His Excellency WILLIE BLOUNT,  
governor of Tennessee.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE BRILLIANT AFFAIR AT FORT ERIE.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman who was in Fort Erie, and witnessed the action to the editor, dated,

Buffalo, Sept. 19.

"Sir, Major general Brown having previously made his dispositions for attacking the enemy's batteries, in the vicinity of Fort Erie, sallied out with a considerable part of his force, in the afternoon of the 17th instant. The battle commenced between two and three o'clock, and continued for more than two hours with considerable warmth, having in the course of the action to contend with Gen. Drummond's force. But our gallant little army, notwithstanding the enemy held the advantage of choosing his own position and acting on the defensive, surmounted every obstacle; drove him from his works and carried two of his batteries, mounting five 24's and 18's and 68 pound cannon, spiked the guns, broke off the trunnions and destroyed the carriages and a great quantity of ammunition. Near four hundred prisoners fell into our hands; among whom are twelve officers. The enemy's loss could not have been less than eight hundred or one thousand men killed wounded and prisoners, while ours in comparison was small.

"The militia and a few Indians took the field with the regular troops, and it is said deserve much credit for their bravery and good conduct during the action. The regular troops conducted with their usual bravery. The enemy's batteries being destroyed [except one] the object of the sorties was completely effected, and our troops retired into their works.

"For a week preceding the battle of the 17th instant, the weather was a continual storm of rain, and extremely difficult for military operations; some smart affairs of posts, however, took place between the contending armies at Fort Erie; in one of which our militia advanced within a few paces of the enemy's batteries. Our artillery occasionally played upon the enemy's defences with effect, and actually silenced the enemy's mortars. In the course of the week, many deserters, particularly from De Wattleville's regiment came, who have all, together with some fifty or more prisoners, been sent to Greenbush.

Our militia, the riflemen, and a few In-

ured a number of prisoners. While taking possession of a small party of the enemy, gen. Porter's detachment were pressing on for other purposes which placed the general in a critical situation; and the enemy who were about to lay down their arms demanded the general to surrender; but general Porter with an unshaken presence of mind, had the address to keep the enemy at Bay, while a party of his men came to his relief and captured the enemy. Gen. Porter was wounded in the hand by a personal rencontre with a British officer. Gen. Ripley was wounded through the neck, the wound is not mortal; he is represented to have conducted himself with much personal bravery.

Whilst we exult at the bravery and good fortune of our gallant countrymen, we are called upon to mingle with this joy the deep regrets occasioned by the fall of the gallant Wood, and the brave, generous and accomplished Gibson.

Copy of a letter from gen. Stricker to maj. gen. Smith, dated H. Q. 3d brigade, Baltimore, Sept. 15, 1814.

MAJ. GEN. S. SMITH,

SIR—I have the honor to report to you that, in obedience to your orders, I marched from Baltimore on Sunday the 11th inst. with part of my brigade, as the advance corps of the army under your command.— My force consisted of 520 of the 5th regiment, under lieu. col. Sterrett; 620 of the 6th under lieu. col. McDonald; 500 of the 27th under lieu. col. Long; 450 of the 39th under lieu. col. Fowler; 700 of the 51st under lieu. col. Amey; 150 riflemen under capt. Dyer; 140 cavalry under lieu. col. Biays; and the Union Artillery of 75 men, with six 4 pounders under capt. Montgomery, making an aggregate of 3185 effective men. I moved towards N. Point by the main road, and at 8 o'clock P. M. reached the meeting house near the head of Bear creek, seven miles from this city. Here the brigade halted, with the exception of the cavalry, who were pushed forward to Gorsuch's farm, 3 miles in advance, and the riflemen, who took post near the black smith's shop, two miles in advance of our encampment. At 7 o'clock on the 13th, I received information from the advanced videtts, that the enemy were making preparations to land under cover of their gun vessels, which lay off the staff of North Point within the mouth of Patapsco river. I immediately ordered back my baggage under a strong guard, moved forward the 5th & 27th regts. and my artillery to the head of Long log lane (so called) resting the 5th with its right on the head of a branch of Bear creek, and its left on the main North Point road, while the 27th was posted on the opposite side of the road, in line with the 5th its left extending towards a branch of Back river. The artillery I posted directly at the head of the lane in the interval between the 5th and 27th. The 39th occupied a ground 300 yards in the rear of the 27th, & the 51st the same distance in the rear of the 5th, extending each parallel to the front line. The 6th regt. was thrown back to a position a short distance this side of Cook's tavern, and half a mile in the rear of the second line. My orders were, that the 5th & 27th should receive the enemy, and, if necessary, fall back through the 51st and 39th and form on the right of the 6th, or reserve regiment. The riflemen were ordered to the skirts of a thick low pine-wood beyond the black smith's shop, with a large sedge field in front, that as the cavalry were still in advance, who would inform of the enemy's approach, they might take advantage of the covering of the wood and annoy his advance.

I soon learned that the enemy's advance party was moving rapidly up the main road and as the cavalry continually announced their progress, I flattered myself with the hope that the riflemen would soon proclaim by a gallant fire, their still nearer approach. Imagine my chagrin when I perceived the whole rifle corps falling back upon my main position, having too credulously listened to the groundless information that the enemy were landing on Back river to cut them off. My hopes of early annoyance to the enemy being thus frustrated, I threw the riflemen on the right flank of my front line, thereby, with the addition of a few cavalry, well securing that flank. My videttes soon bro' information that the enemy in small force was enjoying himself at Gorsuch's farm— Insulted at the idea of a small marauding party thus daringly provoking chastisement, several of my officers volunteered their corps to dislodge it. Captains Leving's and Howard's companies from the 5th, about 150 in number, under major Heath of that regiment: captain Aisquith's and a few other riflemen, in all about seventy; one 4 pounder with ten men under lieu. Stiles, and the cavalry, were immediately pushed

my's advance, or, if his main body appeared, to give evidence of my wish for a general engagement. The latter purpose was answered; this small volunteer corps had proceeded scarcely half a mile beyond the main body of the enemy shewed itself, which was immediately attacked. The infantry and riflemen maintained a fire of some minutes and retired with some loss in killed & wounded; the cavalry and artillery owing to the disadvantageous grounds not being able to support them. In this skirmish major Heath's horse was killed under him.

At half past two o'clock the enemy commenced throwing rockets across my left flank, which seemed harmless, and had no other effect than to prepare my line for the sound of the artillery, which soon commenced by us on the enemy's right column then pushing across towards my left, and returned by their six pounders and a howitzer upon my left and centre. The cannonading was brisk for some minutes, when I ordered my fire to cease, until the enemy should get within close range of canister. Seeing that my left flank was the main object of the enemy, I brought up the 39th into a line on the left of the 27th, and detached two pieces of artillery to the left of the 39th; still more securely to protect my left flank. Col. Amey of the 51st was ordered to form his regiment at right angles with my line, resting his right near the left of the 39th. This order being badly executed created for a moment some confusion in that quarter but was soon rectified by the efforts of aid-de-camp and brigade majors, who corrected the error of col. Amey, and posted the 51st in its ordered position.

The enemy's right columns displayed and advanced upon the 39th and 27th. The 51st unmindful of my object to use its fire in protection of my left flank in case an attempt should be made to turn it, totally forgetful of the honor of the brigade, and regardless of its own reputation, delivered one random fire and retreated precipitately, and in such confusion, as to render every effort of mine to rally them ineffective. Some disorder was occasioned in the second battalion of the 39th, by the flight of the 51st, and a few gave way. The fire now became general from left to right; my artillery in the centre poured forth an incessant volley of canister upon the enemy's left column, who were endeavoring to gain the cover of a small log house, about 50 yards in front of the 5th; which, however, precaution had been taken to fire, so soon as capt. Sadtler's yagers from the 5th (who were originally posted therein) should be compelled to leave it. The enemy's line advanced about 10 minutes before 3 o'clock, with a severe fire, which was well returned by the artillery, the whole 27th, the 5th except the three companies of captains Levering, Howard and Sadtlers, which were too much exhausted by the advanced skirmish of the two former—and the ordered retreat of the latter to resume their position in line;—and from the first battalion of the 39th, who maintained its ground in despite of the disgraceful example set by the intended support on the left.

The fire was incessant till about 15 minutes before 4 o'clock, when, finding that my line, now 1400 strong, was insufficient to withstand the superior numbers of the enemy, and my left flank being exposed by the desertion of the 51st, I was constrained to order a movement back to the reserve regiment, under col. McDonald, which was well posted to receive the retired line which mostly rallied well. On forming with the 6th, the fatigued state of the regiments and corps which had retired, and the probability that my right flank might be turned by a quick movement of the enemy in that direction, induced me, after proper deliberation, to fall back to Worthington's mill; which I was the more persuaded to, by my desire to have the 6th regt. (whose officers and men were eager to share the dangers of their brother soldiers) perfect and in good order to receive the enemy on his nearer approach to the city. All retired as I could wish, and were ready to act as circumstances might require. In this situation you found the brigade on the morning of the 13, somewhat fatigued, but with increased confidence in ourselves, and renewing our preparations for the annoyance of the enemy alone, if deemed proper, or in conjunction with any other force.