

# AMERICAN PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1814.

## 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.

From the Washington City Gazette.

## ANOTHER IMPORTANT MESSAGE.

The President sent another very important Message to Congress to-day. It comprises the instructions with which our commissioners for treating of peace with G. B. were furnished from their first appointment, under the offered Russian Mediation, until their translation to Ghent. A part of this message being, as we understand, of a confidential nature, we, of course, know nothing of it. The mass of letters, and extracts of letters, which this communication embraces, allowed to be made public, is considerable. Taken in connection with the message of the 10th inst. they present a complete view of executive proceedings for the restoration of peace between the U. S. and G. B. from April, 1813, to the middle of last August.

Our readers will not expect, in a summary hastily thrown together, a very precise account of the contents of these documents. That, indeed, would be impossible; for a great portion of them is argumentative, and therefore not susceptible of abbreviation.—The following outline, however, is substantially correct.

The message of to day consists of a series of letters from Mr. Monroe, secretary of state, to our commissioners, addressed to them at the time of their departure, from this country, and at St Petersburg, Gottenburg, and Ghent. The dates are, from the 15th of April, 1812, to the 11th of August, 1814, both inclusive.

The first letter (that of April 15th, 1813) is the most interesting; because it was written before the downfall of the French power in Europe, and shows the terms upon which, when England was much embarrassed with weighty wars near home, the United States were willing to conclude a treaty of peace with her.

The chief points enumerated, are those of blockades and impressment.

With respect to blockades, as the British had declared their intention of always sta-

tioning a force before an invested place sufficiently strong to render the blockade lawful; and had, moreover, revoked their orders in council; the United States were willing to wave that topic; our commissioners, at the same time, being instructed to procure a more exact definition of blockade to be inserted in the treaty, if practicable.

On the subject of impressment, the United States proposed to give vigorous effect to the act of congress for preventing foreign seamen from being employed on board American vessels, public or private.

The president, in addition, was willing, in order to give greater force to the congressional act, to compel foreigners, desirous of becoming naturalized, to report themselves in court, once in each of the five years of required approbation, so as to hinder alien seamen (who would necessarily be absent a great part of the time) from becoming naturalized at all, except they relinquish the seafaring life for five years, in which time, it is presumed, their habits would be broken.

The President further offered:

1. Reciprocally to allow, by treaty, the employment of the seamen of the one party by the other.

2. Reciprocally to prohibit, by treaty, the employment of the seamen of the one party by the other.

3. Or, to adopt any efficient precautions, or provisions, which might be suggested by Great Britain, and were not repugnant to the constitution of the U. States, for totally excluding British seamen from our ships, public and private. And Mr. Monroe remarks, that it is a growing sentiment in the United States, that we ought to rely upon ourselves for the supply of seamen necessary to our navigation and commerce.

In other respects, it appears from Mr. Monroe's letters, that the United States claimed indemnity for various classes of spoils of American property, seized & condemned under different pretexts, all contrary to the law of nations.

By the letters of this message, of a date subsequent to the peace between France, Great Britain, and the continual powers of Europe generally, it appears that, impressment of our citizens having been relinquished practice, the United States were willing to wave discussion on that head, reserving the right to resist it again if resorted to.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in Montreal, dated Barbadoes, July 21, 1814.

"The Spanish Main is at present in a most deplorable state, and ere long they will witness there the same horrid scenes which occurred some years since in the Island of St. Domingo. I have accounts from Caraccas and Lagaira to the 22d June. The accounts may be depended on. A young Spaniard has just arrived from thence, who has been residing there some time, and gives me the following information, which intelligence is confirmed by some gentlemen who arrived at St. Thomas, from Lagaira. On the 15th June the Republican army of

Menezuela, as they term themselves, under the command of the Generals in Chiefs, Simon Bolivar and Santitgo Marceina, were attacked near the town of Cura, by General Robes, who commands the Royalists or Spanish troops. At first the Revolutionists gained some partial advantages; their forces consisted of three thousand infantry, and one thousand cavalry, with ten pieces of cannon. That the Royalists had the same number of men, but more than half that number were cavalry. Soon after the action commenced, which was at 8 in the morning, a large party of cavalry from Barcelona (Main,) went over to the Royalists, which caused a great reverse to the Revolutionists. Victory was soon declared in favor of the Royalists. They followed it up, putting every man to the sword they could lay hold of. The Revolutionist lost nearly the whole of their army, all their artillery, baggage, &c. and about eight thousand dollars in specie. Every Gen & all their officers were killed except Bolivar, who returned to Lagaira with only six men. His secretary was also taken by the name of Tubac, a young Spaniard of splendid talents. He was murdered in the most shocking manner. The Royalists, when my informant left it, were within three leagues of Caraccas, with an immense army. Caraccas, though a strong place, could not have held out long: All the forces that Bolivar could muster to defend Caraccas, was 500 men, but he had not sufficient arms for them, not being able to collect more than 500 muskets. The reason given for the late success attending the Royalists is the freeing of the slaves. There is an army of blacks near Caraccas amounting to 1500 men, and commanded by a black. Bolivar since his defeat has declared all his blacks free; the consequence will be, that after the Royalists have taken Caraccas and Lagaira, the blacks will then turn upon the whites and destroy them. Lagaira is now blockaded by the Spaniards; they have three brigs, and four schooners off there. People are moving off from Caraccas and Lagaira, as fast as they could. The Ad. on this station has dispatched a frigate there for the protection of the trade, and to bring off what money individuals might have. Carthage-na, and for several hundred miles from it, the people are in a state of revolution; the Royalists in that part of the Main cannot make any stand against the Revolutionists or Insurgents as they are termed.

"The Gloucester, 74, returned yesterday from Quebec; from the officers I find that she did not attempt to go up the river. She brings bad news of the loss of 200 men on Lake Ontario, &c. The Gloucester leaves this to-morrow. She takes home all the American prisoners, about 150 in number."

From the Democratic Press, of October, 15.

Passengers in the steam boat report that Gens Izard and Brown and their armies, have formed a junction at Queenstown heights. Sir James Yeo's flag ship was not out of Kingston harbor at the last advices.