

THE AMERICAN PATRIOT.

BELLEVILLE, OCTOBER 29, 1814.

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

It is a pretty popular opinion, that if Isaac Wayne had been generally known throughout the state, as a candidate for Governor, he would have been elected.

It does not savour much of goodness to laugh at the mortification of a fellow-man; but, we confess, we should feel not a little amused to see him scratch his head at that act of imprudence which mistaken policy prompted him to commit: we mean his declining at one time to be a candidate. "The wise will sometimes err."

FOR THE AMERICAN PATRIOT.
To the Young Men of the Borough and vicinity of Belleville.

MY YOUNG FELLOW CITIZENS,

WAR, with all its concomitant inquietudes; with all its consequent evils, now unhappily pervades our country. Is it not meet, then, that we should consult our best interests, and manifest what we feel, both for our character & enjoyments, by using such exertions, and by resorting to such measures as are best calculated to confound the haughty pretensions of an insolent foe, and effect an honorable termination to the present conflict.

The present period, more than any other since the war of the revolution, calls for these measures and exertions. The gloomy horizon of our political world—the dark forebodings which a war conjures up, imperiously demand the co-operation of our citizens to re-produce peace as well as safety.

Among the most efficient means of national safeguard, may justly be reckoned a thorough acquaintance in its citizens with military discipline and the evolutions of the field. That the militia system is inadequate to the production of this knowledge, is but too evident to be doubted; or if it be, a single glance at the militia, if not immediately within the sphere of our notice, at least in the neighborhood; will speak conviction to the most dubious.

To obviate as much as possible the evils growing out of this defect, is a duty which the present state of affairs earnestly enjoins. By meeting four or five times in a year, a practical insight in military affairs cannot be acquired; since the lethean effects of the long period between the days of training, wholly deprive the majority of the imperfect ideas, which a few hours training, a few months before, might have given them.

To remedy these defects of our established militia system, we should meet more frequently, either in our present organized militia company, as has been proposed; or by forming ourselves into an Infantry or rifle corps. We must attain to such a degree of military knowledge as will render us useful in the day that brings home to us the necessity of this military knowledge.—In the day war. That day I have already said, has arrived; but do we feel conscious of our ability to pass it with honor? Do we feel assured it will eventuate in our advantage or to our fame. Surely we cannot so long as the means by which this confidence is obtained, are unused or unexplored.

I have addressed myself to the Young Men of this place, because it is more particularly in their power to profit by the ideas I have thrown out, or may advance.

In almost every neighboring town, there is a company of one or the other of the above description of corps. Many of these are not organized in a more populous section of the country than the one in which we live. Why is this the fact? We will I hope, be slow to confess; there is less of the love liberty among us than our neighbors. Why then should we be more remiss in those exertions which tend preserve that liberty? The Young men of this place have it as much in their power to devote a portion of their time to such exercises as will increase their military knowledge as those of other places; and no one will suppose they have a lighter sense of the enjoyments which flow from security. They have thus far been inactive, from a hope that the clouds which darkened our national horizon would ultimately subside.—But as as these hopes have been lost in the sad realities of the present gloom, it now expected of our young men, that they awaken out of their present inglorious supineness; and that such as have it in their power will form themselves into an infantry or rifle corps, and be prepared to act as the exigencies of their country may require.

It is a matter of minor importance, whether their services be formally tendered to government or not, upon every occasion. A country will always know how to appreciate the advantages of always having within its bosom a band of disciplined citizens; and these citizens will never behold with a disinterested eye the troubles of their country. Nor will they see its rights and liberties in danger, without stepping forward to their rescue. But the first and most important object is to acquire the ability of becoming useful to our country. If we possess the ability, the will need not be doubted.

It is therefore expected of the Young

Men of this place, that they will see the propriety of making themselves acquainted with military duty. That for this purpose they will endeavor to raise a uniform company. The tranquility of our homes, and the honor and safety of our beloved country, have equal dependence on the martial knowledge and valor of our citizens. We may then, I trust, entertain a just hope, that while we regard the blessings of the one, we will not neglect the means which will cherish and protect the other.

M. M.

The question of a temporary removal of the Seat of Government from the City of Washington, was taken in the house of representatives on Saturday last, and decided in the negative by a majority of nine. So that it is put to rest for the present session.

Return of votes for Governor, as far as received.

	Snyder	Wayne
Philadelphia city and co. including camp votes.	4573	5673
Delaware (majority)		649
Montgomery	2057	1831
Bucks	2485	2066
Northampton	1370	696
Berks, Shuylkill & camp	2955	1966
Dauphin, Lebanon and do.	1840	777
Chester	2707	3014
Union	1127	65
Columbia, about	1000	
Centre, Clearfield, & M-Kean	1127	38
Huntingdon	1150	83
Mifflin	1290	25
Cumberland	2281	944
Adams	447	1239
Franklin	1745	1345
Bedford	1422	346
Somerset	913	65
Westmoreland	1353	760
Washington	2808	120
Allegheny	1366	313

The foregoing returns are taken partly from the secretary of the commonwealth's office, and partly from Newspapers. They are not materially incorrect. We shall complete the statement, as soon as the returns come to hand.

BY THE STEAM BOAT.

From Albany, Oct. 17.

There is little to communicate by this morning's boat, unless it be that Gen Izard is stated to have crossed the Niagara from Buffalo on the 11th. and was marching down the river at the head of 8,000 men.—[He is the senior officer to Gen. Brown.

From Sackett's Harbor a friend writes, under date the 14th, that on the 12th the British were heard scaling their guns, and it was expected their large ship was out, but an attack was rather desired than feared at the Harbor, the troops under colonel Mitchell being well prepared to receive them.

N. Y. Columbian.