

# American



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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.

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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 Aurora.

## THE GHENT NEGOCIATION.

The British demand more than one third of the district of Maine, the whole of the Michigan territory, and more than one third of the state of Ohio; the whole of the country between lake Superior and the river Mississippi, and the free navigation of that river. In other words, they ask from the United States a tract of country larger in extent than England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland. It is very fortunate for the United States, at so early a period in her history, that such ambitious views are developed.

They demand of the creation of an independent savage power within the United States, or on her confines, and with whom the U. States are to be prohibited by this treaty from negotiating the further acquisition of lands.

They demand the American government, not to maintain or construct any armed vessels on the lakes, or in the rivers which empty themselves into the same—there are eight or ten such rivers.

They demand a relinquishment of the right to fish on the Grand Bank, and in the gulph of St. Lawrence.

By the federal constitution, the United States guarantee to every state in the union a republican form of government—(sect. 4, art. 4)—and may admit new states into the union (sect. 3)—It is consequently out of the power of the United States to cede any portion of any state to any foreign potentate and thus destroy her sovereignty, and change the form of her government.

A stipulation not to purchase from the Indians their lands, would be of very serious consequences.

A stipulation not to maintain or construct any armed vessels on the lakes, or the contiguous rivers, would admit the British claim to any exclusive sovereignty over them, and open the United States to the invasion of the savages on the N.W. frontier, under British influence, at all times.

If England contemplates the subjugation of the United States at a future day, the most effectual way for her to do it, would be the mode of which this project of a treaty presents an outline. The creation of an independent savage power on the N. W.

confines, with a boundary assigned by treaty, not to be altered. By her traders, G. B. can always exercise a fatal influence over the minds of the Indians: by the St. Lawrence she can, at any time, transport powerful forces to Canada, and by having the undivided military occupation of the lakes Ontario, in the state of New York, and Erie in the state of Pennsylvania, overwhelm the N. W. frontier, with her troops, red and black allies. The policy, therefore, of preventing this is obvious, and for us to facilitate British influence and intercourse with the Indian tribes, is ruinous to America.—It is by arming, dividing and corrupting the the Sepoys in India she acquired and perpetuates her dominion there, and it is by corrupting the Indians and the blacks she hopes to succeed here. As to the practice of impressment, that is settled by the law which forbids the employing foreign seamen (the policy of which I may be permitted to question :) after the war, so far as to render it probable, that an arrangement is practicable; yet Britain by statute naturalizes all foreign seamen who have served two years in her navy, or married an English woman.

The treaty of Greenville, of the 3d Aug 1795, made by gen. Anthony Wayne, 3d article says.—“The general boundary line between the lands of the United States, and the lands of the said Indian tribes, shall begin at the mouth of Cayahoga river, and run thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Lawrence, thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the great Miami river running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Loromic's store, and where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio and St. Mary's river, which runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash: thence southwesterly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river, opposite the mouth of Kentucky or Cuttaw river.” Twelve tribes were parties to this treaty.—By subsequent treaties down to 1805, this boundary was extended, and all the country between the Ohio and the Wabash, was ceded to the United States, to the south shore of Lake Erie.

From the claim of the British commissioners it is thus evident, they desire to cut off a Vauxhall slice from the state of Ohio, of about 120 miles of territory, and what is of equal importance, all the land north and west of it—Michigan territory, &c. And from their proceedings in the district of Main, evidence enough is before us, that they do want an increase of territory, as they have occupied Castine, Penobscot, Eastport, &c.—thus taking about half of that district, and demanding “such a vacation line of frontier, as may secure a direct communication, between Quebec and Halifax.”

It is impossible any American can listen to such terms without indignation; and we feel warranted in saying, that to restrain the United States from treating with the Indians, that to despoil them through Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, and the lakes, of their natural frontiers and soil—to admit

Britain an exclusive right to arm on the lakes, & thus the military occupation of both shores—to erect an independent savage power on our confines or within our dominions, and curtail our fisheries, secured by the treaties of 1782—are demands, or pretensions, which united America will never submit but with the loss of her freedom.

CIVIS.

Copy of a letter from Captain Warrington to the Secretary of the Navy, dated United States Sloop Peacock, New York October, 30, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you of the Peacock's arrival at this place, after a cruise of one hundred and forty seven days during which all your remaining orders of the 28th February ult. have been executed except that which related to the Naze and coast of Norway and which was omitted in consequence of the whole coast being under a strict blockade by a combined squadron of English and Swedish ships. Although the Peacock's success has not been so great as we had sanguinely expected; it is a pleasing reflection, that our disappointment has been occasioned by the uncommonly severe weather, (with constant gale from south west to north west) which we experienced from the time of striking soundings in the Irish Channel, until we left the Shetland Isles, and which had the double effect in keeping in all their trade, and compelling us to be constantly beating off a lee shore. We were four days between Cape Clear and Waterford, in which time we made but three captures, the last of which, as she was of little value we made a cartel of; On the north west coast of Ireland we met with but very little better success as the bad weather still continued. From the Shetlands we ran for the Ferro Isles, and then returned in sounding along the Irish coast, crossed the mouth of the channel and Bay of Biscay, and made cape Ortegal between which and the Rock of Lisbon we cruised seven days, seeing in that time but twelve sail, nine of which we spoke and found but two of them English; From thence we ran along the Portuguese coast, crossed the mouth of the Mediterranean and run within a degree and an half of the Madeiras for the purpose of falling in with their West India and Tenneriffe trade. On the 1st of September we made the Canaries, and attempted in vain to procure water at Fentaventura and Lauzaroto, at the latter of which places we landed some prisoners.—As a supply of water was now indispensably requisite, I determined to run for the Cape de Verds, at one of which (St. Vincent's) after a week's work in digging and cleaning out wells we obtained the requisite quantity, and then proceeded at an easy rate to the S. W. and N. W. to prolong our stay as much as possible, between the longitudes of 20 and 40 west, the track of all their E. India, African and South American trade. Not a single vessel was however seen in all our run, and on the 6th of Oct. we made the coast of Guiana, at the mouth of the Mariconi river, the next day we were off Surinam, from whence we run for Barbadoes which we made on the 9th and continued cruising to windward of Deredoes and Bar-

buda for a few days, and then steered for our own coast which we made on the 28th at 7 A. M. a little to the westward of Cape Henlopen.

It gives me much pleasure to inform you that from the time of our leaving New York in March last, until our return, we have lost but one man (Mr. Denixon Baldwin, Masters Mate, a promising officer,) and that our crew is in fine health. I trust that you will not think we have unnecessarily curtailed our cruise, when I inform you we have but fifteen days provisions on board at short allowance. I enclose a correct list of our captures. I am respectfully,

L. WARRINGTON.

The Hon. Wm. Jones,

Secretary of the Navy

A List of British vessels captured by the U. S. Sloop of War Peacock, L. Warrington, Esq. Commander, between the 28th of Feb. and 30th Oct. 1814.

Brig Sea Flower, from St. Johns, bound to Barbadoes, belonging to Bermuda, 87 tons, cargo codfish, 10 men, 2 guns, St. Geo. R. Hinson master, Triminhams and Co. owners, captured June 17th, off Grand Banks, value 20,000 dollars—burnt.

Brig Stranger from Buenos Ayres, bound to Greenock, belonging to Greenock, 110 tons, cargo hides & tallow, 13 men 4 guns Jas. Lawdon master, R. Cockran and Co. captured July 5th off Flores, value 120,000 dollars—burnt.

Sloop Fortitude, from Liverpool bound to London, belonging to Hastings, 88 tons, cargo salt, 6 men, Jas. Waters master. Reedy and Burfield owners, captured off Waterford, value 10,222 dollars—sunk.

Brig Venus, from Bordeaux, bound to do. belonging to Irvine, 165 tons, cargo, barley oats brandy and cork, 11 men, 2 guns, Dd. Kennedy and Co owners, 6 passengers, captured off Younghall, value 40,000 dollars—sunk.

Brig Adiona, from Liverpool, bound to Quebec, belonging to Liverpool, 140 tons, cargo salt, 11 men, K. I. Haswell master, 3 passengers, captured off Cork—Cartel for 30 prisoners.

Sloop Leith Packet, From Teneriffe bound to Dublin, belonging to Campbelltown, 116 tons, cargo Teneriffe Wine, Jno Watson master, J. & Wm. Watson owners captured off Shannon, value 32,000 dollars—sunk.

Sloop Wm. and Ann, from Glasgow bound to Limerick, belonging to Rathsey, 64 tons, cargo coals, Robt. M'Phey master, R. M'Phey owner, captured Aug. 2d. off Innis Tuscan, value 5000 dollars—sunk.

Sloop Peggy and Jane, belonging to Cumbria, 97 tons, cargo coal, crates and crown glass, 6 men, J. Duncan master, J. Duncan owner, captured Aug. 2d, off Tory Island, value 15,000 dollars—sunk.

Barque William, St. Andrews bound to Greenock, belonging to Bristol, 207 tons, cargo timber, 13 men, M. Whitney master, 5 passengers, captured Aug. 14, value 35,000 dollars—burnt.

Ship sir Ed. Pellew, from Quebec, belonging to Greenock, 307 tons, partly loaded with lumber, 14 men, 12 guns, George Kelly master, 2 passengers, captured 15th August—cartel for 50 prisoners.