

# 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.

### TO OUR FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In a newspaper, under the name of the Democratic Press, printed in Philadelphia, there appeared on the 11th inst. the following publication, viz.

"We have information upon such authority as leaving us no room to doubt the fact, that, at a late Yearly Meeting of Friends Society in this city, in the address then adopted as their address to the Friends Society of Great Britain, there was, in substance, the following declarations and prayer:"

"We are in principle opposed to and deplore the war in which the United States are engaged with the United Kingdoms.— We will do all in our power to withhold from the government of the United States the means of carrying it on: We will not either directly or indirectly, contribute any money or other things which is to be applied to the support of the war: acting under these principles, and adhering to this conduct, we humbly hope and trust, that if his majesty's troops shall get possession of any portion of the United States within which Friends may reside, their persons and properties will be held sacred, and not injured, or destroyed." "We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we make this information public from a sense of duty to the government and country. If the address be not holding of treasonable correspondence, or a giving of aid and comfort to the enemy, then we are mistaken in import of words; and if it be of this character, then ought it to be inquired after, and its authors prosecuted."

The nature of the publication is such, as to place it on different ground from other calumnies; it is not the sentiment or opinion of an individual respecting the people whom it charges with so high a crime, but purports to be a quotation of the substance of their own language in a collective capacity; and calls on the proper authority to notice the subject, and bring to merited punishment the perpetrators of a crime against the nation of which they form a part: under these circumstances, the accusation was in a prompt and decided manner, repelled and denied by an individual; and to show that we were willing to meet an inquiry into the subject, in the manner proposed in the publication, a remonstrance was presented to the Governor of Pennsylvania, stating our grievance, and opening the way to an investigation.

In order more fully to discharge our duty we believe it incumbent on us, in behalf of our religious society, to assure the community at large, that the above publication is not only false in manner and mode of expression, but that it is altogether a fabrication; no such sentiments, nor any others

bearing the least similarity to them, having been expressed or adopted by any of our meetings. Subjects of a political nature make no part of the deliberations of our religious assemblies.

The Society of Friends are bound to the country in which they live, by every obligation which is calculated to interest the feelings of men; they share in its burdens; they rejoice in its real prosperity, and they deplore, with sincerity its calamities. Our religious principles lead to love and good will to our fellow men. From their first rise, our society have believed, that the benign and holy religion of our blessed Redeemer, must as it is submitted to, produce happiness and love among the great family of mankind; and that under its heavenly influence, man cannot shed the blood of his fellow man: hence we are conscientiously restrained from all wars and fightings; and hence we are bound to live peaceably and submissively under the governments that are placed over us; and when fines & imprisonments have been inflicted on account of our conscientious scruple to bear arms, we have, without resistance, patiently submitted to grievous sufferings.

Signed in and on behalf of a meeting appointed to represent our religious society in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the eastern parts of Maryland, held in Philadelphia, the 21st day of the Tenth Month, 1814.

JONATHAN EVANS, Clerk.

The following letter is from a young gentleman who was on board the Corvette John Adams, during her outward and return passage. It is written with a spirit of intelligence, which entitles it to no small degree of commendation.

[Kelt's Gaz.]

"Our passage to Gottenburg was both boisterous and tedious. On our arrival the British commissioners were neither there nor nominated, nor even spoken of. Indeed events upon the continent (since the proposition for negotiation) had such an effect upon the English nation as to have left them almost in a state of absolute intoxication. From their speeches it appeared as if we were scarcely thought of. Two months transpired in uncertainty, and the meeting was referred to Ghent. The ship sailed for the Texel; the commissioners proceeded to their destination; and here also a similar delay took place before the British ministers made their appearance.— At length several conferences took place; a courier or two was dispatched to England; a budget was made up by the ministers (which was committed to the care of Mr. Dallis) and we sailed from the Texel on the 28th of Aug. Of the contents of this dispatch we are as ignorant as the public. If any stress may be laid upon the English prints or the opinions of individuals of that country, so far from flattering ourselves with a redress of past wrongs, our country is called upon to surrender its most essential rights: nay we are even to be annihilated as an independent nation.

Should the governments on the continent continue in their present posture, and the peace become permanent; and should England be enabled to form treaties as favourable with some as she has with others, she will doubtless have derived great advantages from the continental war. But very important and opposite interests are yet to be settled. The result of the congress at Vienna is looked forward to with much anxiety and concern; and many are of opinion that it will not terminate so amicably as might be wished. Denmark was forced into a disgraceful peace: The Dutch are by no means satisfied with the manner in which England has shackled their commerce. In France although the court may, at present, be favourable to England, and many of its citizens weary of war, the populace are not content with their situation.— The soldiers retain their attachment to their late ruler; and the idea of England's having a part in seating the present king on

the throne is above all things repugnant to their feelings. Austria, they consider as having acted a very unnatural part towards them, and the probability of a war is the subject of general conversation. In Spain the king has rendered himself obnoxious to the cortes, who have the people generally on their side; and a revolution in that devoted country is not far distant. Indeed the state of the continent is quite unsettled. England, in the eyes of all the other powers is endeavoring to engross the commerce of the world, and is consequently considered as great an usurper by sea as Bonaparte was by land.

I was in Sweden, Denmark, Holland, the Netherlands and France. In most of these countries, the people seemed to hail the return of Peace as a blessing, but even those who rejoiced most at the downfall of Bonaparte, appeared very jealous of the pretensions of England. My observations and opportunities of information were indeed limited for want of time; but I shall be very much mistaken, if Great Britain continues long at peace with the Continental powers.

From a privateer which we boarded on our passage, some American papers were obtained, in which I observed, with regret I confess, the pompous manner in which Mr. Chauguion, the Dutch Envoy, was received at Boston; I could not help wishing that some of the respectable members of the deputation who paid him these honors, had been on board the John Adams when she arrived at the Texel. The ship was absolutely refused admission into a safe harbor (called the new diep) under the specious plea of having gun-powder on board; while vessels of other nations, without regard to circumstance were readily admitted.

The Fort at Helder (a work erected by Bonaparte) is considered a matter of curiosity. Strangers are admitted to see it. Some of our officers were invited by a Dutch officer to view it; but on the day appointed he returned with a message, "that as we were Americans and the existing relations between our country and the allies were not perfectly understood, permission could not be granted."

### BY THIS DAY'S MAIL

Capture of the British Sloop of War Avon, by the American Sloop of War Wasp.

By the Lady Arrabella packet, which arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday from Lisbon, but last from Cork, we learn that about an hour before the packet left the latter place his majesty's brig Castilian, 13 guns arrived there, having on board, the Captain and surviving crew of his majesty's late brig Avon, of 18 guns, which had sunk after a desperate action with the American sloop of War Wasp, of 22 guns, which sheered off on the Castilian's coming on. The Avon lost 30 men killed and wounded; the slaughter on board the Wasp was also conjectured to be very great.

### GOOD NEWS!

Franklin, (Ten.) Oct. 23.

"I have heard that Gen Jackson has had a second battle with the British in the South and come off victorious. He lost 100 killed, and 160 wounded. The enemy lost 400 killed on the ground; I have not heard how many wounded.

Winchester, Ten. Oct. 29.

"Gen Jackson has, as we hear, defeated the British again at Mobile.

Baltimore, Nov. 5.

### POSTSCRIPT.

A pilot boat has just come up from the ship Hannibal, and brought a Loudon paper of the 2d of September. It states that the negotiations at Ghent are broken off, & that the British Commissioners have received instructions to return to London, and were hourly expected. Our commission-

ers were on the eve of departure from Ghent to come home in the ship Neptune. All was tranquil on the Continent of Europe and preparations rapidly progressing for the Congress at Vienna, which it was hoped and congenitly believed would result in a general peace satisfactory to all the parties concerned. The Hannibal is under Prussian colors, 50 days from Bremen, and has a full cargo of Iron and German goods to C. C. Cambreling, Passenger, and Wm. B. Astor, Capt. Blakeman and C. C. Cambreling.

A boat arrived here this morning that left Choptank last evening, at which time there was no appearance of an enemy's vessels.

It is the general impression that no reinforcements have arrived, and that the force spoken of under our Norfolk head is a part of the old one which has been so long teasing us.

New Orleans, Oct. 7.

The report of General Jackson, being dangerously ill is unfounded. The breaking out of an ancient wound in the arm threw him into a slight fever, of which we are happy to learn, he is perfectly recovered.

Congress, November 3.

This day the house has again had under consideration the Volunteer Bill. No decision had taken place on it at 3 o'clock P. M.

Washington, Nov. 4, 1814.

An express has this moment arrived from the mouth of the Potomac to the government with the following information.

A number of ships consisting of 74's frigates and transports arrived in the Bay on the night of the 2d, and yesterday morning 15 sail, including transports, apparently full of troops, entered the Potomac and the 74's anchored just above its mouth. The frigates and transports pushed up. The express says that this is considered as the advance of Lord Hill's Army. If so, the entrance of the Potomac is only a feint to draw the militia encamped at Snowden's to the Potomac, while the guard expedition should dash from the bay up to Baltimore. If this is a force alone and not an advance, then it probably means Alexandria and Washington.

Boston, Nov. 5.

Arrived at Salem, last evening, private armed ship America, of 22 guns, Captain Chever, of that port, put back in consequence of damage and a leak. She sailed from Portsmouth on Tuesday last, and on Wednesday morning, at 4 o'clock, going eleven knots, ran against a wreck a little to the northward of Georges which knocked off her fore foot, and caused her to leak considerably; the shock was so great as to throw the men from their berths, and the ship was expected to go down. Could not discover what the wreck was, the sea beating over it and passing it very quick.— Yesterday noon off Cape Cod fell in with a 74, a frigate, and 2 brigs, which gave chase but outsailing the rest, continued the chase till she was nearly up with Baker's Island, and then stood off.

An English schr. from Halifax, with a very valuable cargo of dry goods, arrived at Camden, (M.) on Tuesday last, prize to an open (customhouse) boat. We learn that 200,000, was offered for her ransom, which was refused by the captors; that the British commander off that station, in consequence, had demanded that the schr. be given up, or that the captors should send him \$20,000 in lieu of the vessel and cargo; on failure of which, he threatened to destroy the place; that the demand was not complied with, and fears were entertained for the safety of the town.