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IN SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—JAN. 10. MILITARY CONSCRIPTION.

The following is a condensed view of the provisions of a bill now before the senate entitled, "An act to raise a military force for the defence of this commonwealth."

Sec. 1. Not more than 9000 men shall be called into actual service for twelve months.

Sec. 2. Immediately after the passage of the act, every commanding officer of a company shall proceed to make a list of the free white male inhabitants within the limits of his company, above the age of 18 years, and transmit copies thereof one to the county commissioners, one to the brigade inspector, and retain a copy himself.

Sec. 3. The commissioners shall divide the lists thus furnished, into classes of twenty two persons each. When there is a fraction of a class in any county, that fraction shall pay an equal proportion of the current expense of procuring a substitute at that time.

Sec. 4. After such classification the county commissioners shall deliver to each commanding officer of a company, a list of the classes, the members of which, or a majority of them reside within the limits of his company; the commanding officer then to deliver to each member of the class to which he belongs, with a notice requiring such class within 15 days, to report to the adjutant of the regiment, one of their members or a substitute to serve twelve months.

Sec. 5. The county commissioners are empowered to require, and the commanding officers of regiments are required to give any necessary assistance towards executing duties under this act.

Sec. 6. If the person delivered to serve be not an able bodied man, another must be supplied by the class. So if the person furnished desert, before reaching the place of rendezvous.

Sec. 7. If any class refuse to furnish a man within fifteen days any one of the class may furnish one within five days thereafter, and the commissioners shall apportion the expense among the class, the commissioners to act as justices of the peace in the collection. The bounty thus paid shall not exceed 200 dollars.

Sec. 8. If within twenty days after a notice a class shall not furnish a man, the commanding officer of a company in which the class resides, shall call all the class ministers of the gospel and those disabled by physical infirmity excepted; to meet within five days, and ballot for one of their members to serve—the commanding officer to ballot for those refusing. The person to whose lot it falls to march shall report himself to the adjutant, or in five days furnish a substitute to be the same as in section 7. Any person returned between the ages of 18 and 45 shall be exempt from draft.

Sec. 9. The lot falling on a person conscientiously scrupulous, &c. the commanding officer shall find a substitute. If the bounty given be more than 200 dollars, the excess shall be paid by the member on whom the lot fell. The excess not to exceed 200 dollars.

Sec. 10. The brigade inspectors on receiving lists from the commanding officers in each brigade shall provide all the means

of marching the rendezvous of the regiment, brigade or division.

Sec. 11. The governor to nominate, and with the consent of the senate to appoint officers &c. for the command of 8000 men agreeably to the laws and regulations of the United States' army. The same to be organized into six regiments of infantry, one of artillery and one of riflemen. Commissions granted during the recess of the senate to expire twenty days after the meeting of that body.

Sec. 12. The adjutants of regiments to march the men to the place of rendezvous, and deliver them to the commanding officer there, taking a receipt for the men and transmitting a copy to the commissioners. The term of service of men to commence on their arrival at such rendezvous.

Sec. 13. If the governor is satisfied that the troops will be paid and subsisted by the United States, they shall be placed at the disposition thereof, Provided, They shall be employed in the defence of Pennsylvania, the adjoining borders of the neighboring states, of the city of Baltimore, and no other service.

Sec. 14. Commissioners of counties, and militia officers to be on oath, and for malconduct in office to pay, on prosecution to conviction, in a criminal court, a fine of not less than \$200—and not exceeding \$1000. One half to the prosecutor, the other to the county.

Sec. 15. The officers and commissioners performing duties under this act, to receive \$1.50 per day for services.

Sec. 16. If death or accident or refusal prevents a commissioner from acting the other commissioners shall appoint a citizen in his stead. In case all of the commissioners are prevented from serving, or refuse, the associate judges of the county shall supply the appointment. If a captain or adjutant is prevented from serving, or refuse, the colonel shall appoint till the next election.

Sec. 17. The bounty given shall be recovered in a civil suit, if the person shall desert.

Sec. 18. Provides that the assessors shall do the business of commissioners in the city of Philadelphia.

Sec. 19. The governor is authorised to contract for 8,500 suits of uniform &c.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

You have been in session four months, convened at an earlier period than customary, and for the purpose of meeting emergencies and averting dangers of an extraordinary character—*What have you done?*

Your session must close in forty days; have you considered, that it depends entirely upon the measures which you may adopt within that period, whether your country shall be desolate in the approaching summer, your finest cities, your flourishing plantations and numerous manufactories, conflagrated?

Do the ruins which surround you inspire no generous emotions? Do you feel no social sympathies for the numerous families which must fall by the sword or the bayonet of the ruffians who rioted in rapine

and ruins on the shores of the Chesapeake or who indulged in complacency the carnal carousals on the hearts and entrails of your countrymen in the West?

To what unexampled and inscrutable causes must your apathy be attributed? Has the lapse of thirty-two short years produced such a revolution in the human character as to amount to justification of the reproach of Eastern Europeans, that the species degenerated in our climate—or has it come to pass, that the same people should at the same moment present to the astonishment of the universe the greatest valour on the ocean and the land, and the least possible degree of public spirit, energy or wisdom in political counsels?

Whatever may be the cause of this extraordinary phenomenon, this deficiency, or this obliquity of capacity, to devise and carry into execution, great measures for great occasions, the whole country feel, the approaching danger, and exclaims against it with indignation; the enemy and the enemy's adherents, have cause of exultation; but the friends of human happiness and liberty, the men who feel no joy separable from American honour and independence, do "mutter curses, not loud but deep," against those whose tameness or timidity exposes the nation to danger and its counsels to derision.

Examine what you have done for four months—and ask each man of you your own heart, if, in your individual domestic affairs or business, you would not have been ashamed to have done as you have done, or left undone, for your country.

TACITUS.

Abstract statement of the receipts and expenditures at the state treasury for the year commencing with the 1st December, 1813, and ending Nov. 30th, 1814.

RECEIPTS.

Lands and fees of land office	\$ 99,682 43
Dividends on Bank stock	197,727 50
Auction duties	49,687 78
Tavern licences and militia exempt fines	30,879 43
Tax on certain offices	8,703 19
Court fines	5,113 59
Fees of the office of secretary of the Commonwealth	988 46
Old Debts	16,752 10
Miscellaneous receipts	16,072 59
Bank of North America, renewal of charter	120,000
Loans in pursuance of the act 25th Feb. 1814	300,000
	844,677 07

To which add the balance in treasury, 1st Dec. 1813 \$ 346,719 95

\$ 1,192,697 07

EXPENDITURES.

Expences of Government	\$ 164,497 30
Militia expenses	12,873 59
Arsenal at Philadelphia	3,600
Pensions	13,973 84
Improvements	65,450
Pennsylvania claimants	2,376 06
Miscellaneous expenditures	
Am't of the first loan (with interest thereon) returned	102,138 89
Expenditures consequent to the present war with G. Britain, viz.	
Direct tax	\$ 310,657 33

Munitions of war and other military supplies purchased under state authority, repairing arms, &c.

166,000

Miscellaneous expenditures

9,639 59

Additional pay, or bounty, granted to the militia, by acts of the legislature

93,400

Defence of Erie, including additional pay, &c.

132,300

Expenditures, under requisitions of the United States for our militia

59,000

780,996 92

1,159,529 97

To which add the balance in Treasury, 1st December, 1814

36,167 05

\$ 4,192,697 02

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

There has lately been discovered an extensive and valuable bed of Plaster of Paris, about one mile W. of the New City of Glassgow, directly opposite Upper Red-Hook Landing, and only twenty miles from the city of Hudson, where it may be had at Six Dollars per ton; and from experiment, made, it is believed to be equal in quality to any in this state.

Gen. M^r Arthur has made a requisition on the Governor of Kentucky, for one regiment of Militia, to be marched to Detroit. They are to rendezvous at Georgetown, on the 8th of February next.

(Ohio Messenger.)

A new militia bill is before the Legislature of Ohio. It proposes to call on the several companies for their quotas, and if the men are not furnished voluntarily, to raise the number by drafting—the drafts to find substitutes, or march in person, or be taken by force as deserters.

Belmont Repository.

James Campbell and Nathan Smith, privates in the northern army were executed at Buffalo on the 3d inst.—The former was sentenced to be hanged, for twice deserting, and once to the enemy: the latter was shot for sleeping at his post while a sentinel.

[Messenger.]

The following relation of a curious fact in natural History, is copied from the Leeds Mercury, printed in England.

"We have always felt a little sceptical on reading in the papers the account of the fatal effects produced on some occasions by eating duck eggs; but a circumstance lately occurred in this neighborhood, that must remove all doubts on this subject. A short time ago a duck belonging to Mr. Clemishaw, Winmore near Leeds, laid an egg, rather above the common size, which was broken for the purpose of being cooked for dinner—but on examination, the contents were found to consist of dark muddy slime, neither resembling the yolk nor the white of an egg, in the middle of which was deposited a young snake, of the length of ten inches! When the egg was broken the reptile unfolded itself, and remained apparently in a healthy state for about twenty hours, when, having wrapt itself up again, it soon after died, and is now preserved in spirits by Mr. Clemishaw."