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THE WAR.

"LET THE RALLYING WORD, THROUGH ALL THE DAY, BE "LIBERTY OR DEATH."

VOL. I.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1812:

No. 6.

THE WAR,

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CONGRESS.

[SECRET JOURNAL.]

[IN CONTINUATION FROM PAGE 1.]

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the question to strike out, as reported by the committee, for the purpose of inserting the amendment;

YEAS. Messrs. Bayard, Condit, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Reed, Smith of N. Y. Worthington.

NAYS. Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell, of Tenn. Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Pope, Robinson, Smith of Md. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum.

So the Senate being divided, the question was lost, and the original bill was rejected.

On motion,
To agree to the first report of the select committee, and strike out of the original bill the words "and of all persons,"

It was determined in the affirmative.

YEAS. Messrs. Anderson, Bayard, Condit, Dana, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Varnum, Worthington.

NAYS. Messrs. Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tenn. Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner.

On motion it was agreed to insert the words "and," in the 9th line, after the word "Britain."

Saturday, June 13.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion submitted yesterday by Mr. Lloyd; and

On the question to agree thereto,
It was determined in the negative.

YEAS. Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Reed, Smith of Md.

NAYS. Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell, of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Howell, Robinson, Smith of N. York, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington.

Mr. Gaillard was requested to take the chair; and

On motion, by Mr. Anderson,

The consideration of the bill entitled "An Act declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies, and the United States and their territories," was resumed as in committee of the whole; and having agreed to sundry amendments, the President resumed the chair; and

Mr. Gaillard reported the bill with amendments, which were considered in Senate and agreed to, as follows:

Third line—After the word "between," strike out to the end of the line, and insert "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof"

Line 4—After the word "States," where it first occurs, insert "of America."

Line 9—After the word "Britain," strike out to the end of the bill, and insert, "the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the subjects thereof"

And on motion, by Mr. German, to postpone the further consideration of the bill to the first Monday in November next;

After debate,
The Senate adjourned.

Monday, June 15.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill entitled "An Act declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies, and the United States and their territories," together with the motion made by Mr. German, to postpone the further consideration thereof until the first Monday in November next; and on the question to agree to the motion—

It was determined in the negative.

YEAS. Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Reed.

NAYS. Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell, of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Howell, Reed, Robinson, Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington.

On motion, by Mr. Leib,
To amend the bill as follows—

[Mr. Leib's motion is the same as that reported on Friday last by Mr. Anderson, except that, in the former case, the amendment was to take effect from a future day which was left blank in the reported amendment: the present motion was intended to take effect from the passage of the bill. Mr. Leib's motion contained the following additional section:]

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted, That from and after the day of next, the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorised, to employ the naval force of the United States to make reprisals upon the public and private armed vessels, goods and merchandize, belonging to the emperor of France and king of Italy, or his subjects which may be found on the high seas and elsewhere, and to issue letters of marque and reprisal to the private armed ships or vessels of the United States, against the vessels, subjects and property of the said emperor of France and king of Italy, under the provisions and limitations contained in this act in respect to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; if on or before the said day of the said emperor of France and king of Italy, shall not give to the President of the United States satisfactory and unequivocal evidence of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, so far as they relate to the neutral commerce of the United States.

On motion, by Mr. Anderson, to strike out the ninth section of the proposed amendment,

It was determined in the negative.

YEAS. Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell, of Tenn. Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—14.

NAYS. Messrs. Bayard, Condit, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Smith of Maryland, Smith of N. Y. Worthington—18.

On the question to strike out the original bill, after the word "that" as proposed by Mr. Leib,

It was determined in the negative.

YEAS. Messrs. Bayard, Condit, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Reed, Worthington—15.

NAYS. Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell, of Tenn. Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Pope, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of New-York, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—17.

On motion, by Mr. Lloyd,

To amend the original bill, by inserting after the word "that," in the third line, the words "from and after the day of next,"

It was determined in the negative.

YEAS. Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Pope, Smith of Md.—12.

NAYS. Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell, of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Howell, Reed, Robinson, Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—19.

On motion, by Mr. Leib, "Shall the bill pass to a third reading?"

It was determined in the affirmative.

YEAS. Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Leib, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—19.

NAYS. Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Worthington—13.

On motion, that the Senate adjourn,

It was determined in the affirmative.

YEAS. Messrs. Bayard, Condit, Dana, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y.—18.

NAYS. Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Tenn. Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Howell, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—14.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tuesday, June 16.

The amendment to the bill from the House of Representatives, entitled "An act declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies, and the United States and their territories," were reported, by the committee, correctly engrossed, and

On motion by Mr. Bayard to postpone the further consideration of the bill, to the thirty-first day of October next; it was determined in the negative.

YEAS. Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd, Pope, Reed—11.

NAYS. Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell, of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—21.

On motion by *Mr. Bayard*,
To postpone the further consideration of
the bill to the 3d day of July next,
It was determined in the negative.

YEAS. Messrs Bayard, Dana, German, Goodrich,
Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd—9

NAYS. Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell
of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard,
Giles, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Pope, Reed, Robinson,
Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner,
Varnum, Worthington—23.

On motion by *Mr. Bayard*,
To postpone the further consideration of
the bill to Monday next,
It was determined in the negative,

YEAS. Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Giles,
Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter,
Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Reed, Smith of Md.—15.

NAYS. Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell
of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard,
Pope, Robinson, Smith of N.Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner,
Varnum, Worthington—17.

On motion that the Senate adjourn,
It was determined in the affirmative,

YEAS. Messrs. Bayard, Condit, Dana, German,
Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell,
Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Smith,
of Md. Smith of N. Y.—18.

NAYS. Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell
of Tenn. Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, Robin-
son, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—14.

So the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-
morrow morning.

Wednesday, June 17.

The third reading of the bill from the
House of Representatives, entitled "An act
declaring war between Great Britain and her
dependencies and the United States and their
territories," was resumed, whereupon by
Mr. Giles:

Resolved, That the bill, entitled "An act
declaring war between Great Britain and her
dependencies and the United States and their
territories," be recommended to the committee
to whom was committed the message of the
President of the United States of the first inst.
with instructions to modify and amend the
bill in such manner as to authorise the Pre-
sident of the United States, to instruct the
commanders of all ships of war belonging to
the United States, to re-capture any vessel
thereof, bound to any port or place prohibited
to such vessel by the British orders in Coun-
cil, dated the day of which
may have been previously captured by any
British armed vessel which shall resist such
re-capture, or be found hovering on the coasts
of the United States for the purpose of inter-
rupting their lawful commerce, and to bring
the same into any port of the United States,
for adjudication and condemnation.

And further to instruct the commanders of
all ships of war, belonging to the United
States, to re-capture any vessel of the United
States navigating the ocean conformably to the
laws of nations, which may have been previ-
ously captured by any French armed vessel,
and to capture any such French armed cap-
turing vessel, and in like manner to bring in
the same for adjudication and condemnation.

And to authorise the President of the United
States, to cause letters of marque and general
reprisal upon the public and private ships and
vessels, goods and merchandise belonging to
the crown of the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Ireland, or to the subjects thereof,

and also, upon the public and private ships
and vessels, goods and merchandise, belong-
ing to the crown of France or to the subjects
thereof." And

On the question to agree to this motion,
It was determined in the negative.

YEAS. Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Giles,
Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert,
Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Worthington—14.

NAYS. Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell
of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard,
Howell, Leib, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y.
Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—18.

On motion by *Mr. Horsey*,
That the Senate adjourn,
It was determined in the negative.

YEAS. Messrs Bayard, Dana, German, Giles, Gil-
man, Goodrich, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd,
Pope, Reed, Smith, of Md.—14.

NAYS. Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell,
of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard,
Gregg, Howell, Robinson, Smith, of N. Y. Tait, Tay-
lor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—18.

On the question, "Shall this bill pass as
amended?"

It was determined in the affirmative.

YEAS. Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell
of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard,
Giles, Gregg, Leib, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith
of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—19.

NAYS. Messrs. Bayard, Dana, German, Gilman,
Goodrich, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Lloyd,
Pope, Reed and Worthington—13.

So it was

Resolved, That the bill do pass with amend-
ments.

On motion,

The title was amended to read as follows:
"Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the
dependencies thereof, and the United States
of America and their territories."

On motion by *Mr. Anderson*,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed
to consist of two members, to carry the said
bill to the House of Representatives, and ask
their concurrence in the amendments.

Ordered, That *Mr. Anderson* and *Mr.*
Varnum be the committee.

Thursday, June 18.

A message from the House of Represen-
tatives, by *Mr. Macon* and *Mr. Findley*, two
of their members; *Mr. Macon*, chairman.

Mr. President—The House of Repre-
sentatives concur in the amendments of the
Senate to the bill entitled "An act declaring
war between the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Ireland and the dependencies
thereof, and the United States of America
and their territories."

And they withdrew.

Mr. Varnum, from the committee, reported
that they had examined and found duly en-
rolled the bill last mentioned.

A message from the House of Representa-
tives, by *Mr. Crawford* and *Mr. Turner*,
the committee on the part of the House of
Representatives for enrolled bills; *Mr. Craw-
ford*, chairman:

Mr. President—The Speaker of the
House of Representatives having signed an
enrolled bill, we are directed to bring it to
the Senate for the signature of their Presi-
dent. And they withdrew.

The President signed the enrolled bill last
reported to have been examined, and it was
delivered to the committee to be laid before
the President of the United States.

Mr. Varnum, from the committee, report-
ed that they this day laid before the Presi-
dent of the United States the enrolled bill
last mentioned, and that the President of the
United States informed the committee that
he had this day approved and signed the same.

On motion by *Mr. Varnum*,

Resolved, That the injunction of secrecy
in relation to the confidential message of the
President of the United States, of the 1st.
inst. and also in relation to the private and
confidential proceedings of the Senate since
that date, be removed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, June 27.

NATURALIZATION LAW.

Mr. Lacock said, that he should not offer
any subject for the consideration of the House
at this late stage of the session, had he not
been convinced the subject was such as re-
quired the immediate interposition of Con-
gress. It would be found by an examination
of the naturalization laws, after the declara-
tion of war with Great Britain, that the courts
were prohibited from naturalizing any fo-
reigners, although they might have registered
their names and resided in the country dur-
ing the probationary period required by law.
Between the two countries and the obli-
gation the government was under to re-
deem that pledge, and admit those persons
to the rights of citizens. It would moreov-
be recollected that by the state laws those
persons were made subject to perform mil-
litary duty, and that, as volunteers, or others
they would compose a part of our army,
perhaps, while in this situation, might be
killed and punished as traitors by their gov-
ernment. No apprehension of danger could
be entertained by their admission to the rights
of citizens. They were most of them at-
tached strongly to our government, and sought
this country as an asylum from oppression,
&c. He was by these considerations induced
to offer the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed
to enquire into the expediency of so amend-
ing the naturalization laws of the United
States, as to admit to the rights of citizenship
such aliens as have emigrated from the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ire-
land and her dependencies, to the United
States or her territories, previous to the 18th
day of June 1812, and that the committee
have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs.
Lacock, *Emott* and *Troup* were appointed a
committee accordingly.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill
authorising the issuing Treasury Notes, was
read and concurred in.

The bill from the Senate for the relief of
James Wilkinson, was twice read and com-
mitted.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. BRECKENRIDGE in the chair, on the bill to prohibit the exportation of naval and military stores, arms and the munitions of war and provisions to Canada and certain other British provinces, and for other purposes.

After some time, the bill was reported with amendments, which were concurred in by the House.

On motion by Mr. Williams, this bill was ordered to lie on the table; and, likewise on his motion, the committee of Commerce and

Manufactures were discharged from the further consideration of the resolution a few days ago submitted by him relative to importation and exportation.

The house then resumed the consideration of the bill just laid on the table; and

A motion was made by Mr. Williams to amend the said bill by adding thereto a new section as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of October next, no goods, wares or merchandize, shall be admitted to or exported from the United States or the territories thereof, except in vessels owned wholly by a citizen or citizens of the United States."

This motion was negatived 19 votes to 15. Those who voted for the bill were Messrs. Blackledge, M. Clay, Crawford, Cutts, Green, B. Hall, King, Little, Macon, Nelson, Potter, Seaver, Shaw, Whitehill, D. R. Williams—15.

On motion of Mr. McKim, the said bill was recommitted to the committee on Foreign Relations.

And the House adjourned.

Monday, June 29.

Much business of a secondary grade was done, which shall be detailed in our next.

The bill prohibiting the importation of certain articles to Canada was ordered to a third reading.

The bill for amending the Militia Law of this district was finally passed.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the First Session of the Twelfth Congress.

The following acts, passed at the first session of the twelfth Congress, being connected with the contemplated history of the war, will be given in future numbers of this paper, and as soon as an attention to other matters expected by our readers will permit.

An act authorising the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, camp equipage, and other quarter-master's stores and small arms.

An act to continue in force, for a further time, the first section of the act, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers."

An act for completing the existing military establishment.

An act authorising the president of the United States to raise certain companies of rangers for the protection of the frontiers of the United States.

An act to raise an additional military force.

An act authorising the president of the United States to accept and organize certain volunteer military corps.

An act making an appropriation for the expenses incident to the six companies of mounted rangers, during the year 1812.

An act making appropriations for the support of an additional military force.

An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States, for the year 1812.

An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States, for the year 1812.

An act supplementary to 'An act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force,' passed on the 12th April, 1808.

An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1812.

An act making a further appropriation for the defence of our maritime frontier.

An act authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding eleven millions of dollars.

An act supplementary to 'an act to raise an additional military force.'

An act making a further appropriation for the support of a library.

An act to authorise a detachment from the militia of the United States.

An act for the relief of the officers and soldiers who served in the last campaign on the Wabash.

An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States for a limited time.

An act concerning the naval establishment.

An act in addition to the act entitled "An act to raise an additional military force," passed Jan. 11, 1812.

An act to establish a quarter-master's department, and for other purposes.

An act for the organization of a corps of artificers.

An act making provision for certain persons claiming lands under the several acts for the relief of the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia.

An act to revive and continue in force, 'An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war,' and for other purposes.

An act authorising the departure of ships and vessels from the ports and harbours of the United States in certain cases.

An act to provide for designating and surveying military bounty lands.

An act to prohibit the exportation of specie, goods, wares, and merchandise, for a limited time.

An act making further provision for the corps of engineers.

An act for the better regulation of the ordnance.

An act making additional appropriations for the support of government for the year 1812.

An act to amend the act to establish a quarter-master's department.

An act declaring war against Great Britain.

An act for the more perfect organization of the army of the United States.

An act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods.

An act authorising the issuing of treasury notes.

An act supplementary to the militia laws of the district of Columbia.

An act imposing additional duties, and for other purposes.

An act supplementary to the act to raise six companies of rangers.

An act concerning invalid prisoners.

An act to admit the entry of vessels of the United States on certain conditions.

An act making further appropriation for the defence of the maritime frontier, and for the support of the navy of the United States.

An act respecting the pay of the army of the United States.

An act making additional appropriations for the military establishment, and for the Indian department, for the year 1812.

An act supplementary to the act entitled "an act respecting alien enemies."

An act fixing the time for the next meeting of congress.

Resolution requesting the president of the United States to recommend a day of public humiliation and prayer.

An act supplementary to an act authorising the president to accept volunteers.

An act supplementary to an act authorising a loan for eleven millions of dollars.

An act making further provisions for the army, and for other purposes.

An act for the safe keeping and accommodation of prisoners of war.

An act to suspend the payment of certain bills drawn by John Armstrong.

An act to prohibit American vessels from trading with the enemies of the United States.

To captain ——— commander of the private armed ——— called the ———

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE PRIVATE ARMED VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. The tenor of your commission under the act of congress, entitled "an act concerning letters of marque, prizes, and prize goods, a copy of which is hereto annexed, will be kept constantly in your view. The high seas, referred to in your commission, you will understand, generally, to extend to low water mark; but with the exception of the space within one league, or three miles, from the shore of countries at peace both with Great Britain and with the United States. You may nevertheless execute your commission within that distance of the shore of a nation at war with Great Britain, and even on the waters within the jurisdiction of such nation, if permitted so to do.

2. You are to pay the strictest regard to the rights of neutral powers, and the usages of civilized nations; and in all your proceedings towards neutral vessels, you are to give them as little molestation or interruption as will consist with the right of ascertaining their neutral character, and of detaining and bringing them in for regular adjudication, in the proper case. You are particularly to avoid even the appearance of using force or seduction, with a view to deprive such vessels of their crews, or of their passengers, other than persons in the military service of the enemy.

3. Towards enemy's vessels and their crews, you are to proceed, in exercising the rights of war, with all the justice and humanity which characterize the nation of which you are members.

4. The master and one or more of the principal persons belonging to captured vessels, are to be sent, as soon after the capture as may be, to the judge or judges of the proper court in the United States, to be examined

upon oath, touching the interest or property of the captured vessel and her lading; and at the same time, are to be delivered to the judge or judges, all passes, charter parties, bills of lading, invoices, letters and other documents, and writings found on board; the said papers to be proved by the affidavit of the commander of the capturing vessels, or some other person present at the capture, to be produced as they were received, without fraud, addition, subduction or embezzlement.

By command of the president of the United States.

JAMES MONROE, *Secretary of state.*

For the War.

While this country was at peace with England, I forbore every expression that might tend to irritate or prevent that good understanding which I verily believed would have been effected by negotiation, so clearly did such a result appear for the interest of both parties, and especially so for England, because she depended more on America than America did on her, and because, in war, more harm could be done to England than to America; but I calculated wrong, as it respected England; and it has at length been fully proven, that nothing but reprisals could check or terminate the injuries done to America. The sword is now unsheathed, and must determine by force what was sought in vain from an appeal to justice. Forbearance of opinion, which prudence dictated before a declaration of hostilities, is no longer necessary, and ought not to be indulged. England is now our declared enemy, and war must be waged in every manner calculated to destroy her power and influence. It should be observed that England attacks not only with the sword, but also by the propagation of opinions dangerous to be entertained, because they are calculated to mislead and corrupt the weakest of our citizens; and, by decoying them from the true path, to lead them into that which gradually fits them to be enemies of their country.

The magnanimity, piety, and justice of England, form the character which she claims as exclusively her own; the contrary vices are charged to account of her adversary. The war with America has been preceded by arguments grounded on these principles. Spies, agents, and money, were employed to promote this opinion, and the loyalty of the citizens was attempted to be shaken by the comparison. It was insinuated that every "republican" was a friend to Bonaparte and influenced by him, and that every "federalist" was attached in an equal degree to England; thus dividing the citizens of the United States into French and English, and leaving no portion of the people to be distinguished as Americans, whereby would be established, the monstrous and inconsistent doctrine, that the democratic republicans must rank themselves under the banners of a monarch whose interest it is to destroy all popular government, and that federal republicans should rally round the standard of a king who feels himself conscientiously bound to deny to a large portion of his subjects the most obvious rights of freemen.

If the past be a criterion whereby to judge of the future, then we must count on the magnanimity, the piety, and justice of England by the measure with which she has dealt these qualities to other nations. The limits of a

newspaper essay cannot do this inquiry justice, and a few remarks must suffice at present.

The dominion of England has been and still continues very extensive. In the East Indies she governs what may be comparatively called a world. In that region all law is suspended or comprised in the fiat of a governor-general. Mutes execute the law, subaltern officers are permitted to exercise extortion, and millions of the inhabitants may, with impunity, be starved to satisfy the cupidity of an individual. Her distant islands every where are dependant on the law of a monarch, without the means of controlling his will, and the subjects are confessedly slaves. The alliance of England is seldom courted, though often offered, and not unfrequently pressed where prudence would suggest its refusal. The fate of the powers of continental Europe, who admitted an alliance, or on whom it was in a measure forced, is well known. Italy, Germany, Holland and Prussia, have felt the direful effects of British alliance; and Sweden, Denmark and Russia, seem destined for a similar fate. Spain and Portugal have been made fields of slaughter, without proposing to establish for the country or people one real benefit. In Ireland an angry persecuting code disfranchised three fourths of the inhabitants, and a law, procured by open and professed bribery, disfranchised the other fourth. In England all the boasted liberty and concentrated happiness of Englishmen consist in a national debt, heavy taxes, immense armies, overawing a starving people; immense fleets, manned by impressment; an aristocracy made or paid by the king; a house of commons, the creatures of that very aristocracy, voting the people's money, to corrupt the parasites of a profligate Prince, and that very Prince, but the organ of an absolute ministry. A few words more: England ruled once over the now United States of America; the liberties she granted to her subjects here are detailed in our declaration of independence. She wishes to rule over us again; she cannot effect it by force, she seeks to do so by intrigue. She commits a libel on the American federalist by identifying his character with that of the British tory; and, under the cloak of federalism, her incendiaries remain in our country. The decisive measures of congress have lessened that influence, and every day will impair it; as we progress in war we will become more American. England never served any country either by her laws, her alliance, her sword, or her councils; we must therefore discard her influence in whatever form it may be offered. We must lay aside all nominal distinctions, that treason may not find a cloak or a resting place; every insinuation calculated to misguide or misrepresent the duty of the citizen, must be restrained; every indirect comforting of the enemy must be regarded with horror; the political collisions, which led England into the belief that there was an English party in America, must disappear; the spirit and policy of '76 must be revived, and cover the land; the distinctions of federalist and democrat must cease, and those of WHIG and TORY must mark us as friends of America or adherents of England. B.

To wait for the enemy instead of advancing on him, might turn out to be a war like a peace. To conclude hostilities, without taking possession of Canada, would be a peace like a war.

To the Editor of the War.

SIR,

If it be in character of your paper, I wish you would inform those aliens, who are subjects of Great Britain, that although they cannot at present be naturalized, yet they may and ought to take the measures preparatory to naturalization. It is the more necessary to mention this, because many have formed the erroneous opinion that every part of the naturalization law remains suspended, as respects British subjects, during the war. It will be advisable that every alien who has not conformed with the law preparatory to an admission to citizenship, would do so without delay, in order that they may be prepared for admission whenever a return of peace or any new law may permit. AN ALIEN.

From the Boston Gazette.

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival in our harbor, last evening, of the frigate Constitution, captain Hull. She left the Chesapeake Bay on the 12th inst. and on the 16th, in the afternoon, saw a frigate, and gave chase; the wind being light they could not come near enough before night to ascertain who she was. It continued calm the principal part of the night. On the morning of the 17th saw a British squadron, consisting of a ship of the line, four frigates, a brig and a schooner; the nearest frigate within gun-shot. Throughout the whole of this day it was calm; and every exertion made, by towing and warping, to make headway; but the enemy, by attaching all their boats to two frigates, were evidently gaining upon the Constitution, and occasionally enabled them to bring their bow guns to bear upon her. This kind of manoeuvring, and the frequent discharge of the Constitution's stern chasers, continued the whole of this day. On the 18th, at day-light, a small breeze sprang up, when the Constitution spread all her canvas, and by outsailing the enemy, escaped a conflict, which she could not have maintained with any hope of success against a force so greatly superior. The chase was continued sixty hours, during which time the whole crew remained at their stations. The Constitution was bound to New-York, but from the unfavorableness of the wind, has put in here.

We feel an additional pleasure in stating the safety of this vessel, as it puts to rest the thousand rumors which have been in circulation respecting her; and more especially as it enables us to contradict the article in the last New-York Evening Post, that "she was compelled to go to sea without either powder or ball," which we do on the authority of an officer of the ship, who assures us that she is completely provided with every necessary munition of war, and has a full crew of brave and gallant seamen.

We may learn wisdom even from our enemies. The following is certainly worthy of imitation:

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Quebec, 13th June, 1812.

All arms requiring repair in the hands of individuals, may be sent to the Ordnance Store-keeper at Quebec, who has the Governor's directions to cause them to be immediately repaired and returned to those from whom they are received.

OUR FRONTIERS.

On the 14th instant at noon an express arrived at Harrisburg with a letter to Governor Snyder from General John Kelso, dated Erie, July 6, informing the governor that the British were masters of the lake, that the suspicious and hostile movements of the Indians on the Canada side; the invitations and lures held out to those on this side the Lake, and the removal into Canada of the Sandusky tribe, (300) had excited so much apprehension, that he, the General, had embodied three companies of militia, including the Erie Light Infantry company, and that general Lacock having written that the President of the United States, in answer to a memorial from Erie, had declared his inability to furnish arms, &c. for the militia, it was hoped the governor of Pennsylvania would take the necessary responsibility and issue the necessary orders to enable the militia to defend their homes and firesides.

On the morning of the 15th, the governor dispatched the express to Erie with "general orders" to the inspector of the brigade, including Erie, (Wm. Clark, esq.) and a letter to general Kelso.

In the general orders the governor directs the brigade inspector to have in immediate readiness for field duty, two classes of the militia of his brigade, (not before drafted) to be officered according to law, and put under the command of brigadier-general Kelso. The governor authorises the brigade inspector to purchase sufficient lead for ball and any quantity of gunpowder not exceeding one thousand weight, to be paid for out of the militia state fund.

In the letter of governor Snyder to general Kelso he regrets that the militia on the lakes had not provided themselves with arms under the same regulations imposed by law upon the other militia of the state, but that regarding the necessity of the case and relying on the liberality of the legislature, he had ordered the state muskets from Lancaster to Harrisburg to be put in thorough repair, and would forthwith forward five hundred of them to the brigade inspector (Clark) and also six casks of gun-powder, two hundred weight of lead, and one thousand flints.

Postscript to the Connecticut Herald of last Tuesday.

FATE OF WAR.

Since our paper went to press, several captains of captured vessels have arrived in this city from New-London. From a very hasty conversation, we learn that on Thursday last, a British squadron of five ships of war fell in with the brig Dispatch, capt. Mack, from Trinidad to this port, on board of which they put 150 masters and seamen, belonging to various American vessels, taken and sent for Halifax. Captain Brown, passenger on board the Eliza Gracie, informs us that he was prisoner on board the Africa, 64 gun ship, when the squadron chased the Constitution, and confirms our statement this day. He says that she escaped by the excellent seamanship of her commander, for which the British officers gave him full credit, and highly extolled her manoeuvring.

The same squadron, it will be seen, has captured the United States brig Nautilus. The Nautilus was taken after a chase of 8 hours. Com. Brooke returned capt. Crane his sword, in

consequence of his good conduct in endeavouring to save his vessel. All the officers and crews were put on board the Africa, 64 guns, commanded by Capt. Bastard.

List of Vessels Taken and Burnt by the Squadron commanded by Commodore Brooke.

6th July—Brig Minerva, Trott, from Liverpool, for Boston, sent into Halifax.

Ship Brutus Blunt, May, from Portsmouth, burnt.

6th. Schr. Mount Hope, Cottle, from a whaling voyage, of Nantucket, burnt.

10th. Schr Argus, Starr, from Lisbon, for N York, burnt.

11th. Ship Mechanic, Anderson, from Limerick, for Philadelphia, burnt.

12th. Ship Oronoke, Richards, from Lisbon, for New-York, sent to Halifax.

Ship Eliza Gracie, Rogers, from Lisbon, for N. York, sent to Halifax.

(Capt. Brown, who was a passenger in the ship Eliza-Gracie, arrived in this city yesterday, and informs that the British squadron after capturing the Eliza-Gracie, burnt her immediately after taking out the crew.)

13th. Brig Illuminator, —, from Havana, for Boston, sent to Halifax.

15th. Schr. Amaranth, Green, from Havana, for Boston, burnt

15th. Schr. Citizen, Snow, from Baltimore, for Boston, burnt.

16th. Schr. Fame, Hunt, from Savannah, for Boston, burnt.

Schr. John & George, Isaacs, from Lisbon, for N. York, sent to Halifax.

U. S. brig Nautilus, Crane, from N. York, on a cruise, sent to Halifax.

22d. Schr. Elcanor, Atkins, from St. Croix, for Boston, burnt.

Brig Dispatch, Mack, from Trinidad, for New-Haven, given up to carry in prisoners, having about one third of her cargo taken out. The brig had no specie taken out.

The ships Eliza Gracie, and Oronoke, both taken the same day, they belong to Archibald Gracie and Sons, of New-York. The Eliza Gracie had 10 or 12,000 dollars in specie taken from her.

PRIVATEERS CAPTURED.

A letter, received yesterday morning from Eastport, states, that the Plumper and the sloop of war Indian, have captured four of the privateers belonging to Marblehead and Salem, and sent them into St. Andrews. These British vessels were in sight of Eastport, when the letter was written. *Com. Ad.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability at Pittsburgh, dated July 20, 1812, to his friend near Philadelphia.

General Hull was at the seat of the general government this spring, where he had made arrangements for conducting a force to Detroit, to be in readiness to make an attack on the British posts near Detroit the moment war was declared. He assembled 1200 Ohio militia, and was joined by the fourth regiment from Vincennes, about 300, and marched from Dayton, a town, I believe, on Mad river, and reached the rapids of the Miami of the lake about the last of June. Vessels from the lake came up to the rapids—what does the general but put on board a vessel there, all the bag-

gage of the army, his own baggage, his hospital stores, an officer of the fourth regiment and thirty men, with the officers' wives, &c. and the vessel sailed for Detroit, while the army had but about 70 miles to march. Unfortunately the British had the declaration of war several days before it reached Detroit, and perhaps before this vessel left the rapids, and at Fort Malden, mouth of Detroit river, she was captured; next day the ladies were very politely sent across to Detroit in a flag-boat, the officer, a prisoner, however, was the husband of one of them. This information is from a gentleman at Detroit to his friend here dated the 7th inst. Gen. Hull had then reached Detroit a couple or three days; and the writer says, that next day the army, joined by the force in that country, expected to cross the river and attack the British. Fort-Malden is the only place where any resistance is expected. It is a regular fortification of earth. 200 regulars and 40 pieces of heavy artillery, and several companies of militia, will no doubt be ordered into the fort: besides, he says that they had information that for some days the enemy had issued to Indians, daily assembled at Malden, 1500 rations—so that they expect some fighting. He says, that the Ohio militia and troops are in fine spirits, and anxious to be led across to the enemy. We shall hear of something serious in the course of a week.

Elizabethtown, N. Y. July 8.

Maj. Joseph Skinner, of this place, is appointed assistant-commissary of military stores, for the eastern district of this state.

Col. Williams, of the corps of the United States Engineers, we understand, has resigned his commission. *F. Journal.*

Casualty. On Saturday afternoon Samuel Lane, a serjeant in capt. Armitage's company of U. S. artillery at Bedlow's Island, received a blow on his back by the falling of a spar, which also fractured a bone in one of his legs. He died in about an hour afterwards.

"To laugh, perhaps, would argue want of grace,
"But to be grave, exceeds all powers of face."

"The spirit of the whole country is awakened, every man burns in ardor for a musket, supposing he already sees again the discomfited ragamuffins of '76 attacking his dwelling." *Montreal paper.*

All the Militia of the city have offered their services to do duty in this garrison, and we are satisfied that no man in Canada will belie the character of British subjects; good men and true. *ib.*

BRITISH LOYALTY.

The Blood-Hound. Since the arrival of this vessel, about thirty-one of her crew have deserted and taken refuge in the country, notwithstanding a declaration of war; in fact, they leave her so fast that it is doubted whether she will have hands enough to return to England. Yesterday she anchored in the bay again to prevent them leaving her. The greater part of those who have deserted are excellent tradesmen of different kinds, and of course cannot fail to be a considerable acquisition to this country. *Annals. paper.*

NEW-YORK :

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1812.

RIOTS.

We this day give particulars of riots at Providence and Baltimore, as we received them. On the subject of mobs we expressed ourselves in our second number; we remain of the opinion then expressed, although there may perhaps be circumstances to aggravate or palliate these enormities, yet none, as we conceive, can justify them. As individuals, we cannot but have our private opinions; but, as editors, our duty is fulfilled when we state facts and impress a respect for the laws and the constituted authorities. We are for the support of government and law, not for the thwarting of the one, or the violating of the other; we are advocates for peace and would gladly hail its return; and, as good citizens, we shall promote that end, as far as in us lies, by the only means that can secure it, an enlisting of all the zeal, enthusiasm and disposable force of the country, against an enemy who, we conceive, will never be willingly just.

Since writing the above we received the further accounts of the riots and murders at Baltimore—we have not room nor words to express our horror.

The original marches, given this day and set to music, are the composition of Mr. O'Hara, whose taste for this kind of composition as well as for music generally is pure and strongly marked with original genius. Mr. O'H. has, by permission, dedicated his marches to Governor Tompkins of our state. We understand Mr. O'Hara is about publishing by subscription a volume of selected and original music; the selected part will comprise several of the national Irish airs, than which none of any country are more characteristic of national feelings or the genuine sentiments of the heart.

SUMMARY.

General Hull had arrived at Detroit with about 2500 men, he intended an immediate attack on the British Fort Malden. A quantity of baggage and stores belonging to the army fell into the hands of the British on the lake.

The U. S. schooner Nautilus was captured by a large British fleet—the brave commander of the Nautilus had his sword returned to him as an acknowledgment of the skill and bravery with which he endeavored to save his ship.

The Constitution frigate, having chased a British frigate until within gun shot of a large British fleet, was chased in turn for sixty hours—she has arrived safe at Boston.

The British Orders in council were to have been rescinded by royal proclamation on the 20th June. The British minister informed parliament of this intention on the 17th June, the very day on which the senate of the United States had determined on war.

Admiral Sawyer, according to reports, promises to be very civil to American prisoners, and anxiously wishes for a coasting trade with the United States.

Montreal, July 13. Several American boats which came loaded to this market with produce, on their return loaded with merchandize, were taken by the inhabitants of the Upper Province. The act was unauthorized by the government, and the governor has ordered them to be restored.

We learn that on Sunday nearly all the seamen of the British brig of war Bloodhound, lying at Annapolis, and lately captured by the Cora, left the vessel and have gone to different places in the country.

Ten new gun-boats, carrying each two guns, were launched from the navy-yard at Washington.

Four privateers belonging to Eastern ports have been captured and ordered for Halifax. The British prizes captured by these privateers are of three or four times the value of the privateers, and the British prisoners exceed those of the Americans.

Robert Young Hyde, an American seaman, has got his release from his Britannic majesty's brig Bloodhound, since she arrived in the harbor of Annapolis.

New loans, new taxes, and new riots were announced in England—Exports had decreased in the last year 10,000,000, revenue decreased 3,000,000, national expenditure increased 5,000,000. Poor rates advanced 25 per cent, price of labour decreased nearly one half, and several thousands idle for want of employ. The new loan fixed at 22 1-2 millions, and the loan for carrying on an American war to be yet raised. So they go, all in favour of America, if we will be but just to our ourselves.

Baltimore Riot.

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated July 23.

"Last night and this morning, our city has been again under Mob Government, the most disgraceful that ever visited any city, except Paris in the commencement of the French revolution. Yesterday morning the Federal Republican was again published from No. 45, South Charles-street, which contained some severe reflections against our police and the democratic party, which they did not relish, and an immediate attack was meditated against the premises. The proprietors being apprized of it, collected about twenty of their friends, and put the house in a state of defence. General Lee, of Virginia, was the commander in chief in the house; with him were captains Murray and Lingan, of the United States army. Things were in this state, when the mob began to assemble at night, and when their numbers were deemed sufficiently powerful, they began by breaking the windows. They then attempted to break open the door, when the commander of the garrison within told them to desist or they would be fired upon. This seemed to have no effect, and after a great deal of forbearance on the part of the garrison, they commenced firing, and one of the mob leaders was shot immediately through the heart, and died instantaneously—one other shot in the groin—another received four balls in his side from a blunderbuss—and a fourth severely wounded; two of the three it is expected will die. After this repulse, the mob procured a four-pound cannon, had it well charged, placed it before the house, and one of them stood ready with a lighted match to fire it as occasion might require, but fortunately it was not done. In the mean time the militia were called out, but the mob would not disperse, and insisted upon the surrender of the garrison, that they might reek their bloody vengeance on the men who had killed one of their chiefs, and this they adhered to until about nine o'clock this morning. At last the garrison agreed to give themselves up to the military, and they were marched down Market-street and from thence to jail, where they now are. I hear that an attack will be made on the jail this night, to force them out, and execute vengeance on them. Our Police are not worth a straw—they are really afraid to act. In the early part of this horrid business, Samuel Hoffman, a son of old Peter Hoffman, was sent by general Lee from the garrison to propose terms. He was taken by the mob and very much beaten; and they went so far as to get a halter round his neck, and were actually going to hang him to the first lamp post they came to! He was fortunately rescued, after spending a night in the watch house."

MOST HORRIBLE!!!

The passengers in the Pilot stage from Baltimore, arrived here yesterday afternoon, inform, that on Tuesday night, between the hours of eight and twelve o'clock, the mob forced the jail and MURDERED Gen. Henry Lee, Gen. Lingan (of Georgetown) Alexander C. Hanson, Esq. and twelve others, who were confined there with them. After they were dead, they took the bodies of Gen. Lee Mr. Hanson, and a Mr. Thompson, tarred and feathered them, and carried them through the streets of Baltimore, committing many indignities on them. After which they brought them back to the jail, where, when the stage came away, the mob was raging worse than ever, still increasing, and the whole city continued in a state of unutterable tumult and horror.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The mob brought a 24-pounder opposite the jail, to fire in case any resistance should be made by the guards; there was none; and they broke open the door with axes. Gen Henry Lee was beaten with clubs, and left for dead.—Mr. Hanson and the others, who were all unarmed, were dispatched immediately, after which, the murderers finding some symptoms

of returning life in the unfortunate Lee, held a short consultation whether he should be permitted to live. His death was decreed, the candles were put out, and he was dispatched. Two gentlemen, Mr. Bigelow and Mr. Finch, escaped from jail, while the massacre was going on. We understand twelve houses were marked by the mob for demolition and pillage last night. Many of the respectable inhabitants were leaving the city, and abandoning their property. It is said among those massacred, were seven Revolutionary Officers, including Gen. Lee. Most of these martyrs have left wives and children to mourn, bitterly mourn their fate.

Thus has fallen, by the hands of a cruel and licentious mob, [among others] General Henry Lee, one of the heroes of the American Revolution.

POSTSCRIPT.

A letter received last night from Baltimore, states the number massacred in jail was 28, among whom were captains Murray and Lingan, of the United States Army.

On Monday evening last, we understand, a number of persons from Philadelphia attempted to raise a riotous disturbance in Norristown; but were compelled to retreat, after attacking the Office and injuring the person of a newspaper printer in that village.

The Providence (R. I.) Patriot announces that a MOB took possession of a schooner which was fitting up for a privateer, at one of the wharves of that city, and, having moved her some distance, scuttled and sunk her.

NAVAL AND MARINE MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED.

At Salem, July 13th, An English ship of 6 guns (according to another account 14 guns) and 13 men (only 3 of them English) from England, with ammunition, arms, &c. for Nova Scotia, a prize to the Dolphin privateer. The British schooner Ann, Kelly, of Halifax, a prize to the Dolphin, with a cargo of pork, wine, furs, cordage, thread, &c. from St. Johns for Halifax, with three ladies and two children passengers. The Dolphin had captured an English barque of 300 tons, with provisions and naval stores, but she was afterwards retaken by the Indian sloop of war. The Dolphin had also captured an English schooner, from Halifax, and after taking from her 1000 dollars in cash, and a quantity of beaver, released her. The Dolphin had been chased by the Indian and 3 British frigates several times. British ship Concord, a prize to the privateer Fame. American brig Sally, Porter, of New-York, from Eastport, with a cargo of salt, sent in by the privateer Jefferson, the brig not having a regular clearance. A British brig from St. Andrews, bound to England, laden with flour, timber, &c. captured by the Dolphin privateer. The Dolphin had captured another brig, (since arrived) and was seen engaged with a large ship.

At New York, The ship Lagaira from Cadiz. The Lagaira was captured about a week ago by a British brig of war. The brig not having men to put on board the Lagaira, ordered her to follow until morning, but a breeze springing up in the night, she took advantage of it and made her escape. The same brig had taken the ship Maria of this port from Cadiz, bound home, a brig from Havanna, with rum and sugar, and two schooners. The Lagaira has four of the Maria's crew on board, who say that the British brig took 32,000 dollars in specie out of the Maria.

At Cueline, the British brig Hero, from Lisbon, for St. Andrews, in ballast, prize to the privateer Teazer, Capt. Wooster, of New-York.

At Baltimore, The British schooner Fancy, Fogerty, bound from St. Croix to St. Andrews, with a cargo of sugars (vessel and cargo said to be worth \$18,000) a prize to the Dolphin privateer, capt. Stafford, captured on the 16th in lat. 34, long. 74.

