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THE WAR.

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

VOL. I.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1813.

No. 30.

THE WAR,

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SPEECH

Of Mr. D. R. Williams, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 29th December, upon the two bills reported by him as Chairman of the Military Committee, for the more perfect organization of the army, and for raising an additional military force.

Mr. D. R. WILLIAMS said, the embarrassment which he felt on the present occasion, was not of an ordinary kind—he was impressed with the importance of the subject before the committee. He was fearful its success might in some degree depend on his efforts to sustain it—and feeling that the interest, perhaps the character of his country, might be committed by the decision, he was humbled that its cause could not by him be more ably supported. He felt, however, some confidence from the circumstance that the military committee was entitled to the candor of the House; because it had not presented mere fragments to be acted on in detail, but a system on which to rest the future prosecution of the war. An explanation of its merits, from the relation in which he stood to that committee, was probably expected of him.

Without going back to the causes of the war in which we were engaged, he would presume it was the object of all to terminate it successfully, and that there now remained no other mode, than to call into the field a force adequate to the command of every honorable object. The force was abundant throughout the community, to secure, if directed with skill, spirit and enterprise, our defence every where; and, by offence, to make the enemy feel it had become his interest to abstain from plunder and oppression.

To effect the first great object, the defence of the exposed parts, it struck him as of primary importance, that the whole jurisdictional limits of the United States should be provided into military districts, that the command of each should be entrusted to an intelligent officer, who should have under his command certain portions of artillery and infantry of the regular army—that in each district, there should be a sufficient number of cannon mounted on travelling carriages, which could be directed to such parts as may be threatened—and an engineer to devise the plans and superintend the erection of such works of defence as may be necessary. These would form the rallying points of defence in periods of danger, and will be sure to meet the approbation of the whole country. When it shall have placed before it proofs, that the protecting arm of government is every where extended, it will bestow in return its confidence and attachment. For this object also, the care of government cannot be too early directed to the East Florida frontier: there danger already exists. In its present state, it is improvable by the enemy to our essential injury; it is perfectly within its control for every military purpose he may contemplate, and will require an equal force, whether occupied by the United States or not. He would exemplify more in detail his views on the subject of defence, by enumerating the military districts and the least number of troops which ought to be stationed in each. If the representatives from those districts shall object that the number of troops allotted to each was too small, and he felt confident some of them would, he replied, such objection served only to strengthen his argument, and the more satisfactorily proves the present military establishment insufficient, and that it ought to be increased. He requested it might be recollected his observations were

intended to apply to all the bills or system he had reported, because they were all in some measure dependant on the success of the present motion. To Boston district, including Portsmouth and the whole state of Massachusetts, 600. To New-York, inclusive of that state and New-Jersey, 1000. To Philadelphia, comprising the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, 400. To Baltimore, Annapolis, Norfolk, including Maryland and Virginia, 500. To Charleston, including North and South Carolina, 400. To Savannah and the East Florida frontier, 2000. To New-Orleans, comprising Mobile, West Florida and Natchitoches, 2500. To Detroit and all the western frontier, 2000, making an aggregate of 10,000 regulars. These taken from the establishment already provided for, leaves a force of 25,000. The difference between the numbers enlisted and effective men, is very material; in no service, is it estimated at less than one fourth, with new levies, at one third: deduct only 10,000 from the whole number provided for, we shall, supposing our ranks filled, have in the field only 15,000 that can be directed against Niagara, Kingston, Montreal, Lower Canada and Halifax. Is that number sufficient? This must depend upon the number and quality of the opposing force. It ought not to be estimated that the regular force in Upper and Lower Canada is less than 12,000; besides these there are the militia, and at Halifax, 3,000 regulars. To drive this force from the field you should cross the St. Lawrence with a well appointed army twenty thousand strong, with a reserve, always desirable, with raw troops indispensable, of 10,000 men. We ought not to calculate on peace. Administration have in vain sued for it through Mr. Russell, even at the expense of the sarcastic sneers of the British minister; let us then prepare in good earnest for war. If the spring shall not bring with it peace, the campaign must open in a style of vigor and force calculated to inspire confidence of success among ourselves, and awe in the enemy. The result of such a state of things will be favorable to us, by depressing the spirits of the adversary, and by making our own troops undaunted—nothing must be left to chance that is within the compass of our means—we deserve to be fortunate. To be successful, our movements every where must be in concert; at the same moment we move on Canada, a corps of 10,000 men should from the province of Maine, threaten Halifax; as a diversion it will indisputably be felt; such a force, if disregarded by the enemy, trusting to the supposed difficulty of approach, will be competent to the reduction of Halifax.

The character of this government had been so depressed in Europe, not more by foreign than domestic misrepresentation, as much even within these walls as without them, it had become necessary to make war, to place our backs against the wall, and prove to European misraiders, there is a point beyond which we will not recede. This good the war has accomplished; but it has become more than ever necessary to prove, that we will not only declare war, but can prosecute it with energy and courageous enterprise. The honor, the character of the nation requires that the British power on our borders shall be demolished in the next campaign—her American provinces once wrested from her, every attempt to recover them will be chimerical, except through negotiation. The road to peace then lies through Canada. When we shall once be in the possession of it, peace, honorable peace, the sole object of us all, is secured. But some gentlemen affect a sympathy for the Canadians—why, say they, will you make war on them?—They have not injured us. Nor, Sir, have the British tars injured us, although they are the instruments of plunder and oppressments. It is to conquer the sovereignty of the soil, to raze the British power, to reach by such means her profligate and unjust ministry, that war is waged at all—the unarmed will never fall on American bayonets—it is not against the people of either Canada or Great Britain, but against the English subjects in arms, that the war is directed. Mr W. here recapitulated at some length the amount of the force provided, and that which was necessary for the various objects that should be accomplished, showing that at least twenty

thousand additional regulars ought to be authorised: How, asked he, shall this deficiency be supplied? Shall we rely on the militia? Sound policy, not less than experience, forbids a draft on them for permanent service. However valuable they are for sudden emergencies, and in this way too much reliance cannot be placed on them; economy, both to them and their government, forbids their use to other purposes. Their state of discipline and insubordination, (except in the face of danger) circumstances growing out of the freedom of our institutions; the waste of public property, which he could illustrate by strong facts, all unite to dissuade us from this resort. Call them out on short terms of duty, so much time is lost in marching to and from the places of rendezvous, you are subject to pay nearly double the force necessary to maintain any one point—make the term of service long, and you disproportion the burthen of the war. In short, the great mass who form the militia will find it cheaper to pay regulars than fight themselves.

Shall we any longer deceive ourselves by a further dependance on the volunteer acts? Experience is equally warning as to them. Though thousands of your brave countrymen, Mr. Chairman, have rushed to the field of danger, it was certainly not under the volunteer acts—if ever one scheme was better calculated to deceive its authors than another, this surely is it. To say nothing about its unconstitutional character, it is a miserable contrivance, perfectly nugatory, except to accomplish disappointment. Without a head, its operations, to say the least of them, begin at the wrong end. The people are to manage the affair—to associate—to enrol themselves—to recommend officers. Organise a regiment, it will be made up of such discordant and insubordinate materials, strangers to and ignorant of each other, confidence cannot exist in it; but, above all, the volunteer is to indent himself three years for the performance of one year's service. Repeal these acts as the bill proposes, with a reservation of the rights that have accrued under them, and the services to the government of the men who have enrolled themselves—and, in their stead, authorise a corps of 20,000 men, of an efficient regular character. When the colonels shall have been selected for their virtues and influence, give to them the selection of their officers—they can better judge who ought to command, and who can raise men in their own neighborhood, than the president or the senate. This mode will only change the appointment of officers, from individual members of congress to the colonel, who certainly will be more scrupulous who he associates with him in danger than any other can be: they may be safely entrusted with this power, under the approbation of the president. With such a provision the corps can be raised almost as soon as the officers can be nominated by the president, approved by the senate, and commissioned by the secretary of war. The term of enlistment is, confessedly, not the most eligible to form soldiers; but, inasmuch as it is doubtful, whether you can get a force sufficiently strong on a long period, the present is proposed.

Having shown the necessity of augmenting the regular forces, it was equally material to provide for filling the ranks, and for keeping them at their full complement when filled. With this view was the first section introduced. The greatest evil, incident to the recruiting service, results from the number of persons to whom the public money was necessarily distributed; in proportion to the number of persons with whom it is entrusted, will be its misapplication. To remedy this, it is proposed to appoint officers to each regiment, for that particular purpose, in no way different from those already appointed, who shall be employed in recruiting for their respective regiments; these to be under the order of a major, who shall receive and be accountable for the issue of money and clothes for that service. The ranks filled, the presence of all the officers on the present establishment will be indispensable, as in our service the proportion of privates to the officers is greater than in any other service whatever. The new organization which was given to the army at the last session, increased the number of privates in each company without a

corresponding increase of officers. The recruits, as fast as they are enlisted, may be concentrated under the eye of the major, where they may be exercised and drilled, so that when he joins the regiment, they will be qualified to enter the ranks and face the enemy.

He expected to hear it objected, that these additional officers are unnecessary, seeing the regiments were not full. He apprehended this objection was more specious than solid. Considering all the circumstances, in relation to the army, the period when raised, and how officered, he believed, supposing the regiments only half filled, it was indispensably necessary the officers should be constantly with them. He was much mistaken if the officers were not as raw as the private soldiers—it was as important they should be familiar with the duties as they whom they are to command. It would be nothing short of butchery to send brave men into the field under such circumstances, when in our power to avoid them. All the dollars and cents you will save by refusing these few additional officers, would not be worth the life of a single man, to say nothing of the possible slaughter of thousands without them. Of necessity our officers need instruction—they should be devoted to it during the winter—they can be no where so beneficially employed as with their regiments, on duty. It is the quality, not the number, of troops, that secures and improves victory.

One other objection he could anticipate—perhaps those who can sneer at the disasters and misfortunes of the late campaign may object, that there is no encouragement to vote additional forces, seeing those which have been already raised have been so illy employed. It becomes us all to be equally faithful to our country, whether her arms are victorious or not; it is in times of discomfiture that the patriot's resolution and virtues are most needed. It is no matter by what party names we are distinguished, this is our country—we are children of the same family, and ought to be brothers in a common cause. The misfortune which befalls one portion, should sink deep into the hearts of the others also. What misfortune so great as the loss of character? If we shall forget our impatience under disgrace, and look back on the events that have passed, with only as much candor as becomes us, this objection must vanish. Under the circumstances in which it found itself, without experience either in itself or others to guide it, administration ought not to be censured for the bad military appointments it may have made, however much it may deserve, if it shall retain men in employ, when found incapable to discharge the duties entrusted to them. He was fearless of contradiction in declaring all our disasters sprung from a cause which no man in the nation could have anticipated—it was next to impossible any human being could have foreseen, much less provided against it. It was with pain and reluctance he felt it his duty, to speak of an officer fallen and disgraced—he wished he could discover any cause for the surrender of Detroit, less heinous than treachery or cowardice—between them he saw nothing to choose. Justice will hereafter, if party heat denies it now, pronounce the plan of the campaign, as intrusted to Gen. Hull, easy to be accomplished, and judicious in its objects. The commandant was furnished with every means necessary for success—with money, men, provisions and munitions of war in abundance. What better mode could have been adopted, to prevent Indian hostility, and intercept British supplies of the massacre? That your army had not been protruded beyond the point with which communications could have been maintained, is evident from the events which followed. What was there to mar success? Nothing! The commandant at Malden needed only an apology to surrender! What if the other Hull had commanded? Every thing would have fallen before him—great science was not necessary; courage and faithfulness would have accomplished every thing.

A train of heavy artillery was not required to batter a breach for the assault; it was not necessary to fire a single gun—not a cartridge need have been expended—the battery alone was adequate to have taken Malden at any hour from the moment the American army crossed into Canada, till its most shameful retreat. The fort was not enclosed! one entire side was open to assault! Yes, sir, had the brave Hull, who bore your "thunder on the mountain wave," directed the valor of that army, he would have poured the storm of victory resistless on the foe. This black deed, without a battle, was consummated in the solicitous surrender of the brave corps which were hastening to his relief; these, too, were arrested and thrown back on the community, leaving the whole

western frontier exposed to savage inroad. Hence all our misfortunes! After this, will it be contended that the accidental appointment of an improper agent shall cause a refusal of the force necessary to drag our drowned honor up from the ocean of infamy into which it has been plunged? Impossible! Economy of life and treasure call for a vigorous campaign—away with lifeless expedients; miserable inertness must be banished—zeal and energy must be infused every where. One protracted campaign will cost twenty fold more than the expenditures now asked for. Let this be the signal for resolution—the first evidence of energetic policy. Let us suppose ourselves leading the forlorn hope, and assume the spirit and vigor characteristic of such an enterprise; the army will feel it, the people will feel it, disaster and disgrace will then disappear.

From the Essex Register.

IMPRESSMENT.

The following deposition of Mr. Isaac Clark, of this town, who has been torn from his family and country, and for three years compelled to serve on board his Britannic majesty's ships of war, is entitled to an attentive perusal. Those Americans who can read this narrative without the strongest emotions of indignation and wrath towards the insolent and haughty oppressors of our brave and honest mariners, and commiseration for their sufferings, or who can attempt to justify and palliate the atrocious conduct of our man-stealing enemies, can be fit only for slaves to the corrupt court of St. James, and had better take refuge with their favorite "*bulwark*;" they are unworthy to breathe the pure air of Liberty.

The narrative affords a most striking and affecting view of the sufferings which not only our townsman, Mr. Clark, but thousands of American seamen have endured, and which all have been liable to endure, by this infernal practice of Impressment on the high seas from our vessels. But the day of retribution will come, and it ought to be the determination of every patriotic American, to compel the enemy to abandon this most insufferable and degrading practice; or, in the language of the Hon. Mr. Mason, "to nail our colors to the mast, and sink in the effort."

I, Isaac Clark, of Salem, in the county of Essex, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, on solemn oath declare, that I was born in the town of Randolph, in the county of Norfolk; have sailed out of Salem aforesaid about seven years; that on the fourteenth day of June, 1809, I was impressed, and forcibly taken from the ship Jane, of Norfolk, by the sailing master (his name was Carr) of his majesty's ship Porcupine, Robert Elliot commander. I had a protection from the custom house in Salem, which I shewed to capt. Elliot; he swore I was an Englishman, tore my protection to pieces before my eyes, and ordered me to go to work—I told him I did not belong to his flag, and I would do no work under it. He then ordered my legs put in irons, and the next morning ordered the master at arms to take me on deck, and give me two dozen lashes; after receiving them, he ordered him to keep me in irons, and give me one biscuit and a pint of water for twenty-four hours. After keeping me in this situation one week, I was brought on deck,

and asked by captain Elliot if I would go to my duty—on my refusing, he ordered me to strip, tied me up a second time, and gave me two dozen more, and kept me on the same allowance another week—then ordered me on deck again, and asked if I would go to work; I still persisted that I was an American, and that he had no right to command my services, and I would do no work on board his ship. He told me he would punish me until I was willing to work, and then gave me the third two dozen lashes, ordered a very heavy chain put round my neck, (such as they had used to sling the lower yard) fastened to a ringbolt in the deck, and that no person, except the master at arms, should speak to me, or give me any thing to eat or drink, but my one biscuit and pint of water for twenty four hours, until I would go to work. I was kept in this situation NINE WEEKS, when being exhausted by hunger and thirst, I was obliged to yield. After being on board the ship more than two years and a half, and being wounded in an action with a French frigate, I was sent to the hospital—when partially recovered, I was sent on board the Impregnable, a 98 gun ship. My wound growing worse, I was returned to the hospital, when the American consul received a copy of my protection from Salem, and procured my discharge on the 29th day of April last. There were seven impressed Americans on board the Porcupine, three of whom had entered.

ISAAC CLARK.

Essex, ss.—December 23, 1812.—Then Isaac Clark personally appeared, and made solemn oath that the facts in the foregoing declaration, by him made and subscribed, were true in all their parts—Before

JOHN PUNCHARD,
M. TOWNSEND.

Justices of the Peace, and of the Quorum.

Relief to the distressed. The parents of Thomas Lynch, living near Federal Hill, Baltimore, an old couple 70 or 80 years of age, whose only hope and dependance was on his assistance, after supposing him to be dead for a long time, have received a letter from him stating his impressment and dated "On board his majesty's ship Poictiers off Cape Henry;" where he could look on his native land, and hope to reach it; and from whence his parents may, if they live to the end of the wars, and he escapes, hope to see him before they die. *Balt. Sun.*

From the Florida Frontier.

A letter from a Georgia volunteer, dated Camp, Newhope, St. Johns, Dec. 1, says—"The army is now about 500 strong, and is to be joined in a few days by about 400 more, now garrisoned at Point Petre; when we shall march to Col. Smith's camp, before St. Augustine. The gun-boats on the river opposite to our camp have received orders to repair to that place, where they will be joined by other naval force, and besiege the fortress of St. Augustine."

Another letter, from an officer, dated at Point Petre, Dec. 5, after enumerating five companies that had sailed for East Florida, says—"The five companies at this place, re-

main in *statu quo*, without being able to give any guess at what time we shall receive marching orders. He observes further, "that on the 28th ult. about 50 or 60 officers, and some regulars, were detached from the regiment to which he belongs, under the command of captain Woodruff, of the United States riflemen, for the purpose of reconnoitering St. Augustine, and bringing off a large number of bullocks collected in that neighborhood by the Spaniards. Though failing in that particular, they succeeded in bringing off a picket guard, consisting of a corporal and 3 privates, without firing a gun. The force at St. Augustine is estimated at about 700, 400 of which are blacks, between whom and the Spaniards, much disaffection prevails. It is said, the blacks threaten a general assassination if the fortress is surrendered; and in a freak, had some days since directed the guns on the lines to the town, without, however, doing any mischief."

Real Patriotism. A company of mounted volunteers, from East Tennessee, of about 240 men, have arrived in Georgia, in excellent health and spirits, provided with every necessary for battle. They have signified to gov. Mitchell their readiness to march to any point or post where any service can be rendered to the state of Georgia or the United States, previous to their march, but they were to meet his answer upon the "tented field," and not await it upon the "downy couch." This is *acting* more than *professing*.

STEEL'S NAVY LIST.

It is a fact that the memorable destruction of the *Guerriere*, capt. Dacres, by capt. Hull of the Constitution, is not mentioned among the British losses in Steel's List of the Royal Navy for October, 1812, although she is omitted in the alphabetical list of ships, while the *Alert* of 16 guns is stated to have been taken by the American frigate *Essex*, of 32 guns, and under the miscellaneous head, is a particular enumeration of every little privateer which had been captured by the squadron on the Halifax station, one of which, the *Dolphin* schooner, of *one gun, one swivel, and 28 men*, it appears was sent in by this self-same redoubtable frigate *Guerriere*, which has so strangely vanished from his majesty's service. Should the Macedonian, likewise, be permitted to sink quietly into oblivion, and no notice be taken of the *Frolic*, still it is hoped, whenever the fortune of war places one of our "*fir-built*" frigates in the power of our magnanimous foe, that the loyal Mr. Steel will not only assign her a suitable station in the alphabetical table, but explain in the pompous article of captures from the enemy, how she fell into the hands of the "*Ocean Queen*," for whether conquerors or vanquished, the intrepid and modest officers of our gallant navy will never blush at the truth, nor their country feel ashamed of its disclosure. *Patriot.*

Louis the 12th said at the battle of Agincourt, "Follow me, comrades—if any one among you is afraid, let him place himself behind me; I will serve as a shield to him."

NEW-YORK :

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1813.

☞ We have long been burthened with complaints from our country patrons, that their papers do not arrive in season, and have as long contemplated adopting the only possible method of obviating them. We have already stated that it is impossible to put up one half of our publication in season for their being received at the Post-Office on Saturday. Consequently, more than one half must lay over Sunday in our office, will not be received in the New-York Post-Office until Monday, and cannot be mailed until Tuesday morning. The only mode of doing away this evil, is to alter our day of publication from *Saturday* to *Tuesday*, and this we have at length resolved to do. Our readers are, therefore, requested to take notice, that the next publication of *The War* will be on TUESDAY morning next, and ever after, it will be issued on that day.

Mr. Williams's Speech. The speech of Mr. Williams, contained in this paper, is so excellent in point of style, and so important in itself, as affording a development of the views of congress in regard to the future operations of the war, that we recommend it to the perusal of our readers. It is not our intention to publish every speech delivered on the floor of congress; but the one now given contains so much matter of military importance, and has such a tendency to rouse the energies of our country in the present contest, that we could not forbear giving it publicity. *We are at war*, and every thing tending to render it a successful struggle, should certainly be adopted.

From the Philadelphia "Tickler."

'War' Poets. In a late number of *The War*, a New-York paper, is a piece to the memory of major Cuyler, killed in the battle of Queenstown. It may furnish a further example how much great writers think and write alike, when it is known that the Lines on Baron De Kalb, page 61 of the American Poetical Miscellany, are a precise copy of the production above alluded to.

A fellow who subscribes himself D. B. V. has several times favored us with his poetical communications for the War, which we have inserted as *original*. In this way, the *Tickler* himself, might, perhaps, be imposed on, without deserving a castigation. It cannot be supposed that either of us have read *every thing*; and if so "*great a writer*" as Mr. Milton may be depended on, the Devil once deceived a Being who was infinitely his superior. As for Mr. D. B. V. we forgive him; but request him to trouble us no more with his selections: and from this time forward, we shall refuse to insert in the War, any anonymous communications whatever, unless the author's real name is known to the editor.

P. S. That "*great writers*" are sometimes subject to errors, we only have to refer to the above paragraph of the sapient editor of the *Tickler*, in which he tells us that major Cuyler was killed at the battle of "*Queenstown*." Every Printer's Devil knows to the contrary.

SUMMARY.

The president has signed the bill passed by congress to increase the navy; and the bill directing the secretary of the treasury to remit the fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred by the merchants, importers of goods from Great Britain.

Capt. William Jones, of Philadelphia, formerly a member of congress, is appointed secretary of the navy.

General John Armstrong, of this state, and commander of the United States troops at the post and vicinity of New-York, is nominated by the president to the senate for the office of secretary at war, but the nomination has not yet been acted on.

It said in Halifax papers, that considerable quantities of cannon, powder, gunlocks, &c. had been seized, which were intended to have been imported into the United States.

Letters from the northwest, received in Washington, announce the continued exertion of gen. Harrison in the duties of his station, and state some circumstances which indicate a purpose not to let the winter pass over without attempting to distinguish his little army and himself by some gallant achievement.

Gen. H. has had a number of oxen shod, for the purpose of conveying the soldiers across the lakes upon the ice.

We understand that gen. Hull is to be tried by a court-martial to be held in Philadelphia—the court to open on the first of February.

NAVAL AND MARINE MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED.

At Wilmington, British schooner *Betsey*, from Glasgow for Barbadoes, in ballast, prize to the *Revenge*, of Baltimore. The *Betsey*, when captured, had 20,000 dollars on board in specie, which was taken on board the privateer.

At Portsmouth, privateer ship *Alfred*, from a four months cruise—has captured nothing, but the two British brigs which have arrived. She had a severe engagement with a large English ship (supposed an Indianman) showing two tier of guns—had her mizen-mast shot away, one man killed, and considerably damaged.

At Charleston, privateer *Tom*, of Baltimore, from a cruise, with the loss of her foremast.

At Salem, privateer ship *America*, captain Ropes, from a cruise of four months, during which she has captured the following vessels: British brig *Dart*, (arrived) from Grenada for Glasgow; coppered, and mounts 8 guns; cargo, 65 hhds. rum, 155 bales, and 400 ceroons cotton: British brig *James* and *Charlotte*, from Liverpool for St. Johns, with coal and dry-goods: British brig *Benjamin*, from Newfoundland to Poole, with fish and oil, captured in the English channel, ordered for the first port north of Nantucket: British ship *Ralph*, from Quebec for London, with oak timber: British ship *Hope*, from St. Thomas for Glasgow, with 300 hhds. sugar, 32 hhds. rum, 71 bales cotton, &c. British brig *Euphemia*, from La Guira for Gibraltar, with 400,000 weight cocoa and coffee. The *America* cruised 15 days in the English channel, and did not see an English national ship during her cruise.

At Newport, The privateer ship *Alexander*, Wellman, of 18 guns and 150 men, from a cruise of 90 days—made no prizes. *Extract from her log-book:* "November 26, discovered a sail in the N. E. Set all sail in chase—at 3-4 past 5 she fired a gun and hoisted English colors, and tacked to the Westward—We took in all our light sails, and hauled up our courses ready for action—hailed him under English colors, and was answered from London for Demarara; ordered his boat on board, which he did, and our first lieutenant went on board the enemy's ship, and returned at half past 6, when we sent his boat back—At 7 commenced firing on her, and ceased at 45 minutes past 9, when we set our top-gallant-sails, and hauled off to repair damages, with the intention of lying by her until morning, continued in sight of her, by steering different courses, until 4 A. M. when a squall came on, and we lost sight of her—the enemy ceased his fire before we hauled off. We had two men killed and 5 wounded, 3 dangerously, two of whom died soon after the action. The enemy's ship mounted 22 guns." [We understand the English ship was a large vessel, and loaded with dry-goods, &c. with about 50 men, and a considerable number of passengers on board—It was supposed she had struck when she ceased firing, as she hauled the privateer, and hoisted

a light in her mizen rigging, which was shot away by the Alexander. The last shot the English ship fired, killed 2 men, and mortally wounded 2 more.]

At Holmes' Hole, British brig Recovery, from Quebec for Jamaica, with a cargo of pickled fish, staves and timber, prize to the U. S. brig Argus.

The valuable British ship Queen, with a cargo on board valued at 90,000*l* sterling, prize to the General Armstrong, of this port, struck on a bar off Nantucket, and sunk. The fate of the crew is not ascertained, but it is feared they have perished. The ship was identified by numerous articles drifting ashore, marked "ship Queen."

The privateer schooner Revenge, of 3 guns, (one of them a 12 pounder) Capt. Sinclair, of Salem, has been taken and carried into Halifax, after a brave resistance. She was first attacked by a sloop, that went out manned with about 100 volunteers, and carrying 6 guns, for the express purpose of taking her; she maintained a running fight of four hours with this sloop, and finally beat her off. A three masted schooner or lugger, of 17 guns, was then sent out, which succeeded in taking the privateer after a short contest. In the battle with the sloop, the Revenge had one man (by the name of Warner) killed, and 3 wounded. It is reported the sloop had between 40 and 50 killed and wounded.

An eastern paper presents us with the following statement, showing the mighty superiority of our tars in the art of gunnery.

Americans Killed and Wounded.

The President had	1
Essex	0
Constitution	14
Wasp	10
United States	11
	—
	36

British Killed and Wounded.

The Little Belt	33
Alert	3
Guerriere	104
Frolic	75
Macedonian	106
	—
	321
	36
	—

Difference in favor of America 285

To this extraordinary difference of two hundred and eighty-five, must be added the extraordinary manner in which the masts, spars and rigging of the enemy's ships were crippled: three out of five of them being wholly dismantled.

From the National Advocate.

Account of ammunition expended by the Constitution frigate in the action with the Guerriere frigate, which lasted 25 minutes.

300—24 lb. shot.
230—32 lb. do.
10—18 lb. do.
140—32 lb. Grape.
120—24 lb. do.
40—24 lb. Canister.
60—32 lb. do.
40—24 lb. double-headed.

Augusta, Dec. 24.

We are informed that on Sunday evening last, a body of about two hundred and fifty well equipt mounted infantry from Knoxville in Tennessee, under the command of

col. Williams, arrived at Washington in this state, on their way to join the troops of Georgia, in any expeditions against the Creek Indians, of whose hostility they had heard, or of uniting in any authorised undertaking in the lower country, where some important movements are expected soon to take place. The promptitude with which these individuals have voluntarily turned out, for the purpose of assisting their brethren of a neighbouring state, in a period of supposed exigency, reflects the highest credit upon them, and cannot fail of procuring them universal commendation.

LITERARY NOTICE.

Messrs. Spooner & Sleight, of Brooklyn, have now in press, and will publish next week, in one volume 12 mo. the first American from the fifth London edition of "*The POST CAPTAIN*, comprehending a view of *Naval Society and Manners*"—a work abounding in that peculiarity of humor which distinguishes "the Sons of the Ocean."

Mercantile Advertiser.

From the Albany Gazette.

On Thursday, the 5th inst. at 1 o'clock, a detachment of the volunteer militia of Troy, entered this city, with the British colors taken at St. Regis. The detachment, with two superb eagles in the centre, and the British colors in the rear, paraded to the music of Yankee doodle and York fusileers, through Market and State-streets, to the capitol. They formed a hollow square in the vestibule of the capitol, the officers and colors in the centre. The remainder of the vestibule and the grand stair-case leading to the hall of justice, and the galleries of the senate and assembly chambers, were crowded with spectators. His excellency the governor, from illness, being absent, his aids, cols. Lamb and Lush, advanced, from the council chamber, to receive the standard. Major Young, in a truly military and gallant style, "presented to the people of the state of New-York, the trophy, which the Trojan volunteers, in obedience to the laws, and in the service of the republic, had conquered from the enemy at St. Regis."

Col. Lush* returned, "That he was ordered to communicate to the Trojan volunteers the high ideas which his excellency the commander in chief entertained of their valor and patriotism. That the readiness with which their services were volunteered, and the cheerfulness with which they submitted to and even courted the privations and fatigues, discipline and dangers of the field, claimed of his excellency those lofty expectations which are so amply fulfilled in the honor you have won, to present to the state the first ensign conquered from the armies of an enemy since the republic. It will be hung up in the capitol, and long display to exulting citizens the character of the deed it celebrates, and of those by whom it was achieved. You fought, not for glory, for empire, nor for gold, but, like your sires, for the sovereignty of those laws which protect, respected and inviolate, the American citizen, on land or ocean, in life, liberty, and the lawful pursuit of happiness. It is hoped we may be always prosperous, ever victorious, in defence

* Known in the affair of Queenston.

of those national rights which interfere not with the rights of others.

Our infant navy surprizes the world with acts of valor and magnanimity; our army emulates the navy in love of country and of justice. Discipline will assure the object of this love, and conduct America safe and triumphant to her high destinies."

The standard was deposited in the council room amid the loud huzzas of the citizens, and military salutes. The supreme court, then in session, suspended forensic proceedings to witness the ceremonies.

A rare concurrence of incidents and emblems likened the scene to a Roman Triumph, and rendered it peculiarly expressive. The troops were formed in the capitol, on the capto-line hill; the pavement on which they stood was a beautiful Italian marble; the colors of the volunteers bore the eagle, the ensign of the Roman legions, and the heroes who presented the British standard were Trojans, and so were the ancestors of the Romans. The standard was British, and Britain was vanquished by the Romans.

For the War.

LIBERTY.

When Liberty, sweet goddess, the daughter of Jove,
First smiled on Columbia in friendship and love,
The kind genial influence and force of her charms,
In rapid succession, each bosom soon warms.

Soon the standard of Liberty triumphant was raised,
'Midst the shouts of those heroes, whose virtues be
praised,

"Let's end our oppression," with one voice they all cry,
"And fight for our liberties till we gain them or die."

The proud haughty Britons now cross'd the wide main,
Determined that George, not Liberty, should reign.
Their efforts were fruitless; the die was soon cast,
Which gave to America fair freedom at last.

The true sons of Freedom a temple now rear'd,
To Liberty, fair goddess, for ever revered;
They laid its foundations on the most noble plan,
That nature and reason could dictate to man.

In this beautiful fabric fair Liberty was crown'd,
'Midst the acclamations of thousands whose voices
resound,

With praise to high Heaven for this glad event,
Which gave them all happiness, peace and content.

Now Liberty's triumphant in glory and power,
And on her adherents her blessings will shower;
Ador'd be her reign, let her praises resound,
And waft the glad tidings to nations around.

Our foe is attempting, once more, to destroy
The freedom and liberty we all do enjoy;
Rise, rise, generous freemen, when your country re-
quires,
In defence of those rights all nature desires.

OLARIUS.

A Colonel in the imperial service being promoted to the rank of major-general, informed Count Guido Strahenbourg of his promotion, saying, that the Emperor had made him a General. "He has nominated you a General," answered the Count, "but I defy him to make you one."

