







# THE WAR.

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

VOL. I.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1812.

No. 4.

## THE WAR,

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(FOR THE EDITOR)

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## CONGRESS.

[SECRET JOURNAL.]

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, June 4, 1802.

[IN CONTINUATION FROM PAGE 9.]

The question was then taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Quincy ;

And passed in the negative, Yeas 42, Nays 82.

No other amendment being proposed to the bill, the question was taken, that it be engrossed and read a third time ;

And passed in the affirmative, Yeas 78, Nays 45.

Ordered, That the said bill be read the third time this day.

The said bill was engrossed and read the third time accordingly and the question stated that the same do pass ?

Whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. Randolph that the farther consideration of the said bill be postponed until the first Monday in October next.

And the question thereon being taken,

It was determined in the negative, Yeas 42, Nays 81.

A motion was then made by Mr. Stow, that the farther consideration of the said bill be postponed until to-morrow,

And the question thereon being taken,

It was determined in the negative, Yeas 48, Nays 78.

A motion was then made by Mr. Goldsborough, that the house do now adjourn,

And the question thereon being taken,

It was determined in the negative, Yeas 43, Nays 82.

The question was then taken, that the said bill do pass ?

AND RESOLVED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

YEAS.

*New-Hampshire.* Dinsmoor, Hall, and Harper—3.

*Massachusetts.* Seaver, Carr, Green, Richardson, Turner, and Widgery—6.

*Rhode-Island.* None.

*Vermont.* Fisk, Shaw, and Strong—3.

*Connecticut.* None.

*New York.* Pond, Avery, and Sage—3.

*New-Jersey.* Condit and Morgan—2.

*Pennsylvania.* Seybert, Anderson, Brown, Roberts, Findley, Smilie, Lyle, Whitehill,

Bard, Davis, Lefever, Hyneman, Piper, Lacock, Crawford, and Smith—16.

*Delaware.* None.

*Maryland.* Kent, Little, M'Kim, Ringgold, Brown, and Archer—5.

*Virginia.* Nelson, Gholson, Goodwyn, Newton, Taliaferro, Dawson, Basset, Smith, Hawes, Roane, M'Koy, Pleasants, Clopton, and Burwell—14.

*North-Carolina.* Alston, Blackledge, Macon, King, Cochran, and Pickens—6.

*S. Carolina.* Williams, Cheves, Lowndes, Butler, Calhoun, Earle, Winn, and Moore—8.

*Georgia.* Troup, Bibb, and Hall—3.

*Kentucky.* Johnson, Desha, New, M'Kee, and Ormsby—5.

*Tennessee.* Rhea, Grundy, and Sevier—3.

*Ohio.* Morrow—1.

NAYS.

*New-Hampshire.* Bartlett, and Sullivan.

*Massachusetts.* Quincy, Reed, Taggart, Ely, Brigham, White, Tallman, and Wheaton—8.

*Rhode-Island.* Potter and Jackson—2.

*Vermont.* Chittenden—1.

*Connecticut.* Sturges, Davenport, Mosely, Champion, Tallmadge, Pitkin, and Law—7.

*New-York.* Bleecker, Emott, Cooke, Fitch, Gold, Sammons, Stow, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Mitchill, and Metcalf—11.

*New-Jersey.* Boyd, Hufty, Maxwell, and Newbold—4.

*Pennsylvania.* Milnor and Rodman—2.

*Delaware.* Ridgely—1.

*Maryland.* Key, Goldsborough, and Stewart—3.

*Virginia.* Randolph, Lewis, Baker, Breckenridge, and Wilson—5.

*North-Carolina.* Pearson, M'Bryde, and Stanford—3.

*South-Carolina.* None.

*Georgia.* None.

*Kentucky.* None.

*Tennessee.* None.

*Ohio.* None.

Yeas 79

Nays 49

Majority for War 30

Ordered, That the bill be entitled "An Act declaring War between Great Britain and her dependencies, and the United States and their territories."

Mr. Poindexter moved to have inserted on the journal a declaration in the following words :

"George Poindexter, delegate from the Mississippi territory, not having a constitutional right to record his suffrage on the Journals of the House, on the important question under consideration, and being penetrated with a firm conviction of the propriety of the measure, asks the indulgence of the

House to express his own, and the sense of his constituents, in support of the honorable and dignified attitude which the government of his country has assumed in vindication of its rights against the lawless violence and unprecedented acts of the government of Great Britain."

The said paper was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Macon and Mr. Findley were appointed a committee to carry the bill entitled "An Act declaring War between Great Britain and her dependencies and the United States and their territories," to the Senate, and to inform them that the House of Representatives have passed the same in confidence, and request their concurrence therein.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 11 o'clock.

Friday, June 5.

A motion was made by Mr. Macon, that the declaration of George Poindexter, entered on the confidential journal of yesterday, be expunged therefrom.

And the motion was negatived, Yeas 44, Nays 62.

Mr. Stanford moved, that the House proceed to consider the said declaration.

The question being taken, it was determined in the negative.

(To be continued in our next.)

For the War.

"Yet I know too well the abounding pride and deficient wisdom of your nation, to believe she will ever take the steps necessary to recover our regard. Her fondness for conquest as a warlike nation, her lust of dominion as an ambitious one, and her thirst for a gainful monopoly as a commercial one, (none of them legitimate causes of war) will all join to hide from her eyes every view of her TRUE INTEREST, and will continually goad her on in these ruinous distant expeditions, so destructive both of lives and treasure, that they must prove as pernicious to her in the end, as the crusades formerly were to most of the nations of Europe. I have not the vanity, my lord, to think of intimidating by thus predicting the events of the war, for I know it will, in England, have the fate of all my former predictions ; not to be believed till the event shall verify it."

Dr. Franklin, to Lord Howe, in 1776.

The peaceful policy of the United States was unfortunately mistaken by our enemy, for a determination not to resort to arms, and this erroneous opinion grew until it was verily believed, to use an insinuation frequently advanced, that "America could not be kick-



ed into a war!" England having, as she thought successfully, tried the forbearance of America, proceeded in aggressions, the enormity of which increased in proportion to their success; despising all laws of nations, she has been in the habit of adopting new principles even in violation of doctrines often practised and avowed by herself. By seeking new paths and originating new principles she endeavored to throw all known rules and established laws into a political chaos, favorable to injustice, fraud, and piracy. Neutrals were most likely to be affected by this, because, without receding from their neutrality, they could not command justice, and experience had proved that it could not be procured otherwise. Among neutrals America stood conspicuous, and the novel code of England was undoubtedly principally directed against her. War on one side and peace on the other was a state of things that could not be endured. The American nation was at length goaded into a declaration of war, the cause of which, as ably detailed to Congress by the committee of foreign relations, were grounded on,

1. The conduct of Britain with regard to "the Colonial trade."
2. Paper Blockades and orders in Council.
3. Impressment of Seamen.
4. Violation of our harbors.
5. Supposed incitement of the Savages.
6. Henry's Mission.

The rights of neutrals are too simple to be mistaken; they are founded on the common law of nations and on common sense—the right to trade to ports not actually blockaded by an adequate force, and the right to trade in articles not contraband of war. The British government, without actually denying these principles, interdicted a trade with the colonies of her enemy which she permitted with her own, whereby a law, hitherto equal in its operation, was forced to bear a double construction *unfavorable* to the enemies of England, and *favorable* to herself. This violation of law was followed by another as subversive of the rights of neutrals: the enemy's coast was declared in a state of blockade, although no actual force adequate to that purpose was or could be applied. This principle was further enlarged by the infamous orders in council which forbid neutrals to trade, except by British license, with the enemies of England, or with any country or place from whence the British flag was excluded. This was a direct war against the United States of America, because it created a law, not by treaty, nor by the consent of nations, but by an act of the British government whereby American capital and shipping were liable to confiscation when in prosecution of a trade hitherto esteemed legal; it moreover, by forcing the neutral to pay British duties and take a British license, imposed a tax, by British law, in opposition to the principles which led to the severance of these (then) colonies from

the mother country. The impressment of our citizens and seamen, the blockading of our harbors, the violation of our sovereignty, by committing acts of hostility within the jurisdiction of the United States, are too notorious to need comment. The evidence of inciting the Indians to commit hostilities are so strongly presumptive, that even the advocates of Britain do not venture longer to deny it. The British ministry, by refusing to lay before Parliament the correspondence respecting Henry's mission, have, indirectly, avowed their participation in that vile plot.

Every part of these charges seem fully proved. Any one of them would justify war. War is now declared; and it is to be wished that a recurrence of the causes may be satisfactorily provided against, before proud England will be admitted to peace. Her professions have ever proved insincere, and her enmity, particularly to this country, unappeasable. If we cannot conciliate her friendship, let us disarm her vengeance; if we cannot render her favorable, let us make her innocent, particularly as it respects her influence on the savages and her means of corrupting our citizens or dismembering the union. Let us have, and we can have, the only efficient security that can be given, the only one which can prove efficient to us: *Let us drive them out of Canada.* There are volunteers, both able and willing to perform the service, if the general government will but give permission.

#### WASHINGTON.

"By securing Canada, our present possessions are secure. Our planters will no longer be massacred by the Indians, who, depending absolutely upon us, and having no other European near, there is no doubt of their being always disposed, if we treat them with common justice, to live in perpetual peace with us. To leave another nation in possession of Canada, when it is in our power to remove them, and depend on our own strength and watchfulness to prevent the mischiefs that may attend it, seems neither safe nor prudent."

*Benjamin Franklin.*

"We do not want Canada" say some.—Granted.—A man might not want a cudgel that was uplifted to strike him—but would he not therefore endeavor to wrest it from his adversary? Liston, the British Minister, once declared, in an official dispatch, that Britain "held Canada as a rod over the United States."

*Dem. Press.*

A writer from Lake Ontario says, in Canada they make great calculations on the opposition in the United States; but it is the opinion of a person who has lately passed through Canada, and seen the eagerness with which the sedition bill is put in force, "that there may be a much

greater dependance placed on the true republican spirit of Canada." The suppression of several newspapers and the prosecutions, may explain that Canada is not without its cautions whatever it may expect from the domestic enemies of the United States. *ib.*

An American citizen, a native of Northumberland county in this state, just returned from the confines of Canada, states the following fact: That THIRTY AMERICANS were killed by the British in retreating within the limits of the United States, having refused to take the new oath of Allegiance!!! We well know the respectable truth-loving character of the German family of the young man from whom we have this information; he does not give it as a mere matter of report, but as strict matter of fact. *Penn. Pap.*

A gentleman of the first respectability, who arrived in this city on Sunday, in the Steam-Boat from Albany, reports, that previous to his departure, accounts had been received that twenty-seven of the Canadian militia had been shot by the British military, in consequence of a regiment of the former having resolved to go to their homes. Permission to do this being refused by the commanding officer, they rose *en masse*, and were immediately fired upon. The exactness of the account may be relied on. *Mer. Adv.*

#### A NEW KIND OF BALLOTING.

On the 5th June, the 116th Regiment, commanded by Colonel Kountz, was assembled, the object a draft of 145 men. The regiment consisted of 600 men; 442 volunteered; and the officers were obliged to determine by ballot who should, of the number, stay at home, as all insisted on marching first in defence of their country's invaded rights.

*Richmond Enq.*

The troop of Cavalry, sixty strong, determined to tender their services to the President as part of the 50,000. *ib.*

TRULY PATRIOTIC. So much spirit was displayed by the militia of the town of Lexington, that a draft was necessary to ascertain, not who should, but who should not, be received as volunteers. The town voted a bounty of six dollars, and an additional sum of ten dollars per month, in the event of their being called into actual service. Lexington first felt the force of British vengeance in seventy-five.

"The voice of their fathers' blood cries to them from the ground," and they obey the call.

*Boston Patriot.*



## NEW-YORK :

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1812.

## SUMMARY.

His excellency Governor Tompkins has issued a proclamation recommending the last Thursday in July to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer.

The President of the United States has issued a proclamation recommending the third Thursday in August to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer.

The Governor of Canada has, by proclamation dated 30th of June, ordered all the citizens of the United States of America to depart from that province in 14 days.

Mr. Foster, the late British minister, and Col. Barclay, late consul, have taken passage for Halifax on board the British flag of truce Colibri, which sailed on Sunday last from this port.

A Cartel has arrived at Boston with three sailors taken out of the Chesapeake by the Leopard. They have been delivered on board the Chesapeake.

The gun-boats at St. Mary's have taken possession of seven English armed ships.

The United States sloop of war Wasp has arrived from France.

The Congress of the United States have at length adjourned. The two houses ended their fatiguing and tedious session of eight months continuance, on Monday evening, at an hour unusually early for the last day of the session, but not before they had gone through all the business of a general character which pressed itself upon their attention. As there was an evident determination, in both Houses, to mature certain business before them, there was exhibited none of that confusion which we have sometime witnessed, particularly in the House of Representatives, on the eve of adjournment. On the present occasion we are happy to say that all discord was banished, and the members appeared to separate with mutual good will. The urbanity and decorum which has characterized the whole session, on occasions, too, well calculated to excite vindictive feelings and rouse unholy passions, continued to its termination.

It would be an unnecessary obtrusion on the time and patience of our readers, to attempt any thing like a history of the past session, or a recapitulation of the events with which every one is familiar that mark it as the most important which has occurred since the adoption of the Constitution. We will only say, that in reviewing the transactions of this interesting session, we know not which most to admire, the patriotic spirit which Congress have displayed, or the steadfastness and unwearied perseverance with which they have marched to the consummation of the objects it became their duty to pursue. Those members have particularly

deserved and will receive the thanks of their constituents, on whom, as members of the committees whose portion it was to digest and prepare the business which came before both houses, has devolved the burthen of labor and almost of responsibility for the leading measures of the session. The measures adopted by the congress have been such as will hand their memory down to posterity; and we risk nothing in saying, that on the page of History for ages to come, the Twelfth Congress will rank next to the immortal Congress of Seventy-Six—the fathers of the nation. Under the auspices of the one, this nation sprung into existence; under those of the other, it will have been preserved from disgraceful re-colonization.

Nat. Intel.

## SELECTED TOASTS

DRANK ON THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1812.

*The 4th day of July.* May it always be the pride, and never the reproach of Americans.

*Our UNION*—the rock of our safety. The first storm broke harmless upon it—the second shall find it immovable.

*The memory of the illustrious Washington.* A noble example of virtue over force, of courage over numbers, and of liberty over servitude.

*The President of the United States.* While our country calls, let party die. In war, we are all Americans.

*The United States.* May they find a Brutus for every Cæsar.

*The people of the United States.* In peace, as "the breeze of spring"—when noough war is waged, their mighty minds will meet it, as their mountains meet the storm.

*Congress.* Patriotic and enlightened, like the Roman Senate, they have preferred war to insult, disgrace, or submission.

*The 18th of June, 1812,* a new era in our political calendar. The olive has withered in our land; moistened with the blood of the foe, it will soon resuscitate.

*The army of the United States.* May they, like the Spartans, only fear to fly.

*The detached militia.* May the spirit of '76 animate them—may they find a Leonidas at their head, who, in defence of his country, will make "every pass a Thermopyæ; and a Warren, who will make "every height a Bunker's hill."

*Our small but gallant navy*—a superior force may destroy it, but never can disgrace it.

A cessation of Indian hostilities on our borders, or a speedy conquest of Canada.

*Commerce,* destroyed by the edicts of the belligerents, may it be restored, under God, by the mouth of the cannon.

*Our war with Great Britain.* It is just, and must be waged until we obtain, by force of arms, that which negotiation failed to obtain.

*Our countrymen in British bondage.* Rejoice and be exceeding glad; the day of retribution is at hand.

The Constitution of the United States, the basis of law, liberty, union and independence. May we never leave it, nor forsake it,

Till our fathers leave their graves  
And give us charters to be slaves.

The fair. The brave only would protect them; the brave only shall be smiled on.

For the War.

## A REVOLUTIONARY HERO TO HIS SON.

My son, be valiant! to the field, away!  
Wouldst thou stand idle in a dangerous day?  
Is there no spark inherent in thy breast  
To fire thy soul and stir thee to the test?  
Take thou this musket, which thy father bore  
Thro' toils and perils seven years or more—  
This musket which, 'mid battles' worst alarms,  
Ne'er trembled in its firm director's arms;  
Whose flint, once fired a virtuous cause to aid,  
Ne'er ceased its blaze till contest was allay'd;  
Whose trusty bayonet maintain'd its ground  
Where broadswords gleam'd and cannons thundered round.

Alas! that bayonet in its moulder'd sheath,  
Seems with a spirit—with a soul to breathe!  
Seems to awake, from a long slumber rose,  
And threaten vengeance on its country's foes!  
O! I would guide thee, as at Bunker Hill,  
And in the battle would direct thee still;  
But my arm trembles, and my frame is weak,  
Tho' bright my spirit, pallid is my cheek;  
Like thine, in mildew, does my case decay,  
And age, like rust, fast wastes my steel away!  
O! for the grave that my companions found!  
Eternal laurels deck thy honor'd ground!  
In the stern contest fought side by side,  
Against treble numbers with a noble pride;  
Death, in the moment that he laid them low,  
Hurl'd thrice the shafts upon th' assailing foe.  
Shrunk their arms nerveless amidst danger then?  
They fought like patriots, and they fell like men.  
Then take, my son, the arms thy father bore,  
May they stand trial as they've stood before.  
Do not direct them with a feeble arm,  
Nor like a coward tremble in alarm;  
Go to the battle with a hero's heart,  
Fight like the valiant—act a hero's part.  
Bear thou in mind the cause for which you fight—  
Thy land, thy liberty, and every right;  
And if thou fall'st upon the valiant field,  
O'powered by numbers, if thou'rt forc'd to yield—  
Thou art my son—and in the hour of death,  
I'll glory in thee with my latest breath.  
But if thou fear'st to meet thy country's foe,  
And in the back receiv'st a coward's blow,  
Or liv'st ignobly—thou'rt the child of shame,  
Thou wilt disgrace thine aged father's name;  
Weigh his grey hairs with grief and sorrow down  
And rob thy country of a bright renown.  
But thou art valiant—to the field, away!  
Scorn to stand idle in a dangerous day:  
THERE IS a spark inherent in thy breast,  
To fire thy soul, and stir thee to the test!

July—1812.

ZE. PHILIP



*From the Trenton True American.*

## THE VOICE OF AMERICA.

Hark! the peal of war is rung;  
Hark! the song for battle's sung;  
Firm be ev'ry bosom strung,  
And every soldier ready.

Heavens! shall the trump of clam'rous fame,  
Through the wide world, our wrongs proclaim.

'Our boasted liberties, a name,  
The mockery of nations?

Shall menial slaves presume to scan  
The sacred Heaven-descended plan,  
Built on the eternal rights of man,  
The freedom of the ocean?

No! by the souls of millions, no!  
We'll strike their proud pretensions low;  
Blow the war trumpet, loudly blow!!  
And summon all the nation.

On ev'ry hill, on ev'ry plain,  
From Mississippi to the Maine,  
Your eagle standard plant again,  
And buckle on your armor!

Who will desert his country's cause?  
Our rights, our altars, and our laws,  
Eternal fame, the world's applause,  
And glory of the nation?

By murder'd Pierce, the Chesapeake fray,  
By many a foul disgraceful day,  
Away! my gallant souls, away!  
To vengeance, and to victory!

On to Quebec's embattled halls!  
Who will pause, when glory calls?  
Charge! soldiers, charge! its lofty walls!  
And storm its strong artillery!

Firm as our native hills we'll stand,  
And should the lords of Europe land,  
We'll meet them on the farthest strand,  
We'll conquer or we'll die.

Now let the song united rise,  
Wide as our realms its spirit flies,  
To heroes, in the eternal skies,  
To Washington in Heaven.

## HOME.

Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,  
Who never to himself hath said,

This is my own, my native land!  
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd  
As home his footsteps he has turn'd,  
From wandering on a foreign strand?

If such there breathes, go mark him well—  
For him no minstrel raptures swell—

High though his titles—proud his name—  
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim—  
Despite those titles, power and pelf,  
*The wretch*, concentr'd all in self,  
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,  
And, doubly dying, shall go down  
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,  
*Unwept! unhonor'd, and unsung!*

## PRIVATEERING.

The enterprising tars of America have already commenced war on the element where the enemy is strongest. From all the sea-ports, we hear of the most active preparations for sending privateers to sea, several have already sailed, and some have returned with the *fruits of their courage*. It is on the high seas that the enemy can be most severely wounded, and it is folly to suppose that the power of Britain can prevent our success or materially retaliate on us. While war was waged on one side only, she reaped a rich harvest; but the day of retribution is arrived, and proud England must atone for her piracies. The relative situations of England and America, compared with what they were at the commencement of our revolutionary struggle, leave America every thing to *hope*; England, every thing to *fear*. The number of American shipping and seamen were then few, they are now very numerous. The British commerce was then better protected than it is or can be at present, because her navy, though numerous, has not increased in proportion to her commerce; that commerce is extended over all seas, and cannot be protected against privateers that will, in number, exceed the 1000 war ships of England. The ports, which belong to America or that will be open to her cruisers, could not be blockaded by a navy ten times as large as that of England. The ports of America, from Canada to Cape Horn, are open to us; the same may be nearly observed of the ports of Europe from the Baltic to the Adriatic. The political existence of England is supported by commerce; the watchful seamen of America will prey on that commerce with a perseverance and success that must humble or destroy the foe. If during our first struggle success was great against British commerce, what then must it be now? A few months will produce a glorious reply.

*Editor of the War.*

"By an examination of the records of the three counties of Suffolk, Essex, and Middlesex, (which comprise the ports of Boston, Salem, Beverly, Newburyport, Marblehead, Haverhill, Gloucester, Ipswich and Charlestown) it appears that there were taken, brought in, and libelled in the Maritime Court of those three Counties, during the last war, 1095 vessels, with their cargoes; and thirteen cargoes, which had been taken from vessels, probably unloaded at sea, and abandoned after capture) making in the whole 1108. It has been stated by a British Pre-

mier, in his place in the British Parliament, that the number of vessels belonging to Great Britain in 1774, was 6219 sail, of which 3908 were British built, and 2311 American built. What havoc, then, does it appear that these fishermen made among the British merchantmen? Above a sixth of all their vessels were brought by these people as prizes into the markets of the United States, with cargoes to an immense amount, composed of every species of military and domestic supply, in a season of the utmost emergency. It appears, too, that these prizes were no less than 2-7ths of all the British built ships of that nation. But the enquiry goes further. The opinions of the most candid and best informed estimators, founded on careful enquiry, countenance the presumption that fifty-five per cent. of all the vessels captured by the people of Massachusetts, during the war, were retaken before their arrival; so that there is the utmost probability, that the whole number of vessels which were captured by the shipping of these three counties, was 2460 sail. How great a derangement was this to the British commerce, and how heavy must have been the expense of the salvage paid to the re-captors? How great the number of marine prisoners? How serious the interruption to the manning of their Navy?"

*Coxe's View of the United States—p. 366.*

Such is the spirit for fitting out private armed vessels in the neighboring ports, that the moment a schooner lying at Philadelphia had got her guns, provisions, &c. on board and was ready fitted to receive her crew, it is said, the seamen crowded along side in such numbers to *volunteer* their services, that the commander was obliged to *draw lots* who should go on board her, and in less than an hour she had her full complement of choice men without any bounty. *American.*

The war which the British are raising in the North of Europe is the very thing for America. The English must send a strong fleet thither, and that will subtract from the force of the squadrons they might otherwise send to the coasts of the United States.

*Dem. Press.*

A contract for the building of a privateer of 60 feet keel, in this port, was yesterday entered into. She is to be completed in *thirty days*.

*Providence Patriot.*

The privateer schooner *Fame*, Captain Webb, of Boston, has taken a ship of near 300 tons, laden with square timber, and a brig of near 200 tons, laden with tar. The ship had two 4 pounders, but was prevented from any defence by the suddenness of boarding.



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