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Fine Binding

THE WAR.

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

VOL. I.

NEW-YORK... SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1812.

No. 2.

THE WAR,
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(FOR THE EDITOR)

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REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

(Concluded.)

For the difference made between Great Britain and France, by the application of the non-importation act against England only, the motive has been already too often explained, and is too well known to require further illustration. In the commercial restrictions which the United States resorted to as an evidence of their sensibility, and a mild retaliation of their wrongs, they invariably placed both powers on the same footing, holding out to each in respect to itself, the same accommodation, in case it accepted the condition offered, and in respect to the other, the same restraint, if it refused. Had the British government confirmed the arrangement, which was entered into with the British minister in 1809, and France maintained her decrees, with France would the United States have had to resist, with the firmness belonging to their character, the continued violation of their rights. The committee do not hesitate to declare, that France has greatly injured the United States, and that satisfactory reparation has not yet been made for many of the injuries. But, that is a concern which the United States will look to and settle for themselves. The high character of the American people, is a sufficient pledge to the world, that they will not fail to settle

More recently the true policy of the British government towards the United States has been completely unfolded. It has been publicly declared by those in power that the orders in council should not be repealed until the French government had revoked all its internal restraints on the British commerce, and that the trade of the United States with France and her allies, should be prohibited until Great Britain was also allowed to trade with them. By this declaration it appears, that to satisfy the pretensions of the British government, the United States must join Great Britain in the war with France, and prosecute the war, until France should be subdued, for without her subjugation, it were in vain to presume on such a concession. The hostility of the British government to these states has been still further disclosed. It has been made manifest that the United States are considered by it as the commercial rival of Great Britain, and that their prosperity and growth are incompatible with her welfare. When all these circumstances are taken into consideration, it is impossible for your committee to doubt the motives which have governed the British ministry in all its measures towards the United States since the year 1805. Equally is it impossible to doubt longer, the course which the United States ought to pursue towards Great Britain.

From this view of the multiplied wrongs of the British government since the commencement of the present war, it must be evident to the impartial world, that the contest which is now forced on the United States, is radically a contest for their sovereignty and independence. Your committee will not enlarge on any of the injuries, however great, which have had a transitory effect. They wish to call the attention of the House to those of a permanent nature only, which in trench so deeply on our most important rights, and wound so extensively and vitally our best interests, as could not fail to deprive the United States of the principal advantages of their revolution, if submitted to. The control of our commerce by Great Britain, in regulating at pleasure and expelling it almost from

the ocean; the oppressive manner in which these regulations have been carried into effect, by seizing and confiscating such of our vessels, with their cargoes, as were said to have violated her edicts, often without previous warning of their danger; the impressment of our citizens from on board our own vessels, on the high seas, and else where, and holding them in bondage until it suited the convenience of their oppressors to deliver them up, are encroachments of that high and dangerous tendency which could not fail to produce that pernicious effect, nor would those be the only consequences that would result from it. The British government might, for a while, be satisfied with the ascendancy thus gained over us, but its pretensions would soon increase. The proof, which so complete and disgraceful a submission to its authority would afford of our degeneracy, could not fail to inspire confidence that there was no limit to which its usurpations and our degradations might not be carried.

Your committee, believing that the freeborn sons of America are worthy to enjoy the liberty which their fathers purchased at the price of so much blood and treasure, and seeing, in the measures adopted by Great Britain, a course commenced and persisted in which might lead to a loss of national character and independence, feel no hesitation in advising resistance by force, in which the Americans of the present day will prove to the enemy and to the world, that we have not only inherited that liberty which our fathers gave us, but also the will and power to maintain it. Relying on the patriotism of the nation, and confidently trusting that the Lord of Hosts will go with us to battle in a righteous cause, and crown our efforts with success—your committee recommend an immediate appeal to ARMS.

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.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That WAR be, and the same is hereby declared to exist between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories; and that the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to use the whole land and naval force of the United States to carry the same into effect, and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, and under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods, and effects of the government of the same United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the subjects thereof.

June 18, 1812.

APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

The yeas and nays, on the final passage of the foregoing bill, shall be given in our next number of the War.

The declaration of War was announced on the day after its passage by Proclamation of which the following is a copy:

BY THE PRESIDENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the constituted authority vested in them, have decided by their act, bearing date the eighteenth day of the present month, that War exists between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories: Now therefore, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern: and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectively incident hereto: And I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country; as they value the precious heritage derived from the virtue and valor of their fathers; as they feel the wrongs which have forced on them the last resort of injured nations; and as they consult the best means under the blessings of Divine Providence, for bridging its calamities, that they

moting concord, in maintaining the authority and the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities, for obtaining a speedy, a just, and an honorable peace.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

(SEAL.)

DONE at the City of Washington, the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty sixth.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

By the President.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

On the 20th June general Bloomfield, commander of the Forts in the harbor of New-York, announced the declaration of War in the following:

"GENERAL ORDERS. Head-Quarters. 20th June, 1812. General Bloomfield announces to the Troops, that WAR is declared by the United States against Great Britain.

By order

R. H. MACPHERSON, Aid-de-camp."

Commodore Rodgers immediately got under way, having under his command the Frigates President, United States, and Congress, the sloops Hornet and Argus. He was over the bar before five o'clock in the afternoon, and proceeded to sea, in quest, as was supposed, of the British frigate Belvidera, and sloop of war Tartarus, which were, for some days, blockading our port and capturing our shipping. It is however probable that the Pirates received such early notice of their intended fate as enabled them to effect a timely escape. This supposition, very probable in itself, receives strength from the following paragraph which appeared in the Columbian of the 25th ultimo.

"It is undoubtedly a fact, that dispatch-boats with information have been sent off to the British vessels which were cruising off the harbor, since the declaration of war. By whom they were sent off, it is not necessary at present to mention. But this much may, and ought to be said—that if it was done by an American citizen, he has committed *treason* by the laws of the United States, and deserves, and may receive, a hanging for it. There is no suspicion, however, entertained, that such an infamous act has been done by any American. As it has therefore been the act of the subjects of the king of England, whether they are in or out of office, the act is a violation of the hospitality which tolerates their residence in our city, and calls loudly upon the constituted authorities to put the laws immediately in force against alien enemies, and to rid the city of spies, or at least of such as disgrace their character by acting in so infamous a capacity."

The commodore, in an address to his crew when the country required their services. He said he, there are any of you unwilling to risk your lives with me, say so, and you shall be paid off and discharged. Every man huzza'd, and said they would stand or fall with the commodore.

On Sunday arrived at Governor's Island upwards of eighty of the finest recruits yet received at this rendezvous, enlisted at Hudson, and drilled by major Backus and ensign McClelland. They are a credit to the service and to the officers by whom they were raised and disciplined.

For the War.

The "crisis" has arrived. Forbearance, no longer possible, has been succeeded by a different policy. A war, hitherto waged only on one side, must now be reciprocated with a bravery and constancy that will determine, what party can do the other most harm. Every political contention must give way to a general support of government. Every difference, as to the expediency of resisting injustice by war, must now cease, because, *we are at war*. The Rubicon is passed; patriotism must be inspired, bravery excited, "liberty must be the object of undivided care," as the salvation of our country, free and independent, will be the reward of united virtue. Every effort to depress the genius of the land must be repressed, because it tends to encourage an enemy who calculates on our divisions. Indifference must be discouraged, because it is contagious—Enemies to our cause must find no resting place on our soil. "He that is not for

us is against us:" this must be our maxim and political touchstone. Submission to incidental evil and concurrence in the will of the majority will tend, more than arms, to hasten a happy period to our just appeal.

Our territory will not be invaded, because the invading army, if even loyal to their masters, must be cut off and defeated. Our enemy may venture to distress or destroy our cities, but the attempt would be the most desperate effort of a distracted foe: success must be extremely doubtful, and the desertion or mutiny of their enslaved, impressed seamen, almost certain. What! approach the coast, cast anchor in the havens of a free country; attempt the bombardment of a city with a fleet composed of forty thousand Irish seamen who have been forced into the service; bombard our cities with ten thousand American citizens who have been dragged into slavery; with Irishmen who have been torn from their families and connections while peaceably pursuing their voyage in quest of peace and liberty? Is it on the manufacturers of England, who have enlisted because they were starving, that dependence can be placed? If ever the attempt should be made, and it is consistent with British rashness to suppose that it will, the oppressed seamen will, in justice to themselves, answer it, not by pointing the cannon against those who never offended them, but by a just retaliation on their oppressors. The mutiny of the *Nore* is not yet forgotten, nor the weakness of submitting to a sanguinary government which could not forgive Parker, the unfortunate adviser of that submission. The late and frequent desertion from British vessels of war, when lying on our waters, are known to all; they will serve to the crews of British ships.

We will have few opportunities to punish the ruffian, if we are destined to wait his approach. Piracy is become part of his system and if he can live by it, he would therefore prolong the war to our ruin. We must in order to his destruction, advance on him. We must enter Canada and drive him into his favorite element. Our privateers must be placed in the seaports of Holland, France, &c. they must be placed in the ports of South America and along our own extensive coast. We must pounce on their merchant ships in every sea, and bring war to their own coast. Their 1200 ships of war cannot protect their trade, and the capture of some of our privateers will never compensate the loss they must suffer. We must be virtuous and refuse to purchase their manufactures. We must deny them the provisions necessary to supply their colonies and armies. We must, in fine, do them all the damage we can, in every way that is possible. We can destroy our enemy and must do it.

War being now commenced, it would be treason against ourselves to sheath the sword without some better security than frothy professions or paper engagements. A peace that would leave Britain in possession of Canada would be worse than war. A smuggler, a pirate, a man-stealer, a corrupter of the morals of our citizens, a hirer of spies with a view to our injury in time of peace, a fomentor of Indian hostilities, a violator of our neutral rights, a subverter of the laws of nations, a government of despots and aristocrats, a government whose *punica fides* is become proverb-

ial; such certainly is not, will not, and cannot be a good or safe neighbor. Canada itself groans under its oppression and is ready to vomit him into the sea.

These projects are not wild, these anticipations not improbable. They must be the result of a virtuous unanimity that will render bravery efficient. So clear is this, that a certainty of its existence would draw from proud England, as respects America, a *charte blanche*. FRANKLIN.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION.

Mr. Wagner, the editor of the Baltimore Federal Republican, having inserted a paragraph which seemed to the people of that city to smell too much of Anglo-politics, and which, among other matter, contained the following:

"We mean to represent in as strong colors as we are capable, that it [the war] is unnecessary, inexpedient, and entered into from partial, personal, and as we believe, motives bearing upon their front marks of undisguised foreign influence which cannot be mistaken. We mean to use every means of constitutional argument and every legal means to render as odious and suspicious to the American people, as they deserve to be, the patrons and contrivers of this highly impolitic and destructive war, in the fullest persuasion, that we shall be supported and ultimately applauded by nine tenths of our countrymen, and that our silence would be treason to them."

The people proceeded on Monday evening the 22d to Mr. Wagner's office, which they razed to the ground, destroying all the types and printing materials.

"This morning, in consequence of three or four men having straggled from their work and returned, Captain Porter called all hands again, and addressed them on the subject of the war, repeating his wish that if any man was unwilling to continue in the service, he would give in his name and receive his discharge; to which the crew, as before, replied with three unanimous cheers. Shortly after, he ordered up the men in their respective gangs, and tendered them the oath of allegiance, which was cheerfully taken by every man on board excepting Irvin, who refused and declared himself an Englishman. Upon this, the petty officers and crew of the ship requested permission to inflict severe corporal punishment on the offender, which the captain, with his characteristic humanity, refused, and the man was discharged. The crew, however, did not put him on shore until they had furnished him with a coat of old fashioned yankee manufacture, with appropriate labels, in which he appeared in our streets; where he excited so much curiosity that the police interfered and took charge of him to prevent a riot."

Mr. Mitchell, editor of an *English* paper in Savannah, (Georgia) on the 5th June was taken by his indignant fellow citizens, carried to a neighboring street pump, and there refreshed with a very liberal ablution. We have not heard that any of his anglo filth was washed away in the process; but if it still remains, the man must be incorrigible, for he certainly underwent a most intolerable ducking. Watchman.

NOBLE EXAMPLE.

Hancock, May 20, 1812.

Messrs. Hills—I have to inform you, that the patriotic *William C. Belding* (late representative of the town of Swanzy) has enlisted in the Army of the United States at Keene, where I have a rendezvous opened, which promises success. I have only to add, that Mr. Belding is a man of independent circumstances, and a man in whom even his political enemies cannot find a blemish.

Respectfully yours, &c.

M. H. Pat.

JAMES WELLS

THE WAR.

NEW-YORK :

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1812.

FOURTH DAY OF JULY.

The celebrations of the anniversaries of important or remarkable eras have always been favourable to the stability of the systems connected with them; even vice and error have partly owed their duration to the enthusiasm created by anniversary celebrations. The "glorious and immortal memory" of a William, or the birth-day ode of a George or a Napoleon, have proved not only useful but necessary to continue the dynasty of kings, who acquired power by usurpation or exercised it with tyranny. Properly considered, the celebration of revolutions, which transferred slaves from one master to another, were but mementos of the degradation of mankind, and were, except to a few unprincipled individuals, but motives for grief, resentment or despair. Not so with the day which made man free, and declared him a SOVEREIGN; not that kind of sovereignty which degrades the sovereign by rendering him a tyrant, but that which declares that the supreme sovereignty rests in the people; not that sovereignty which renders the laws of a few imperative on the whole, but that which gives to the sovereign-people the power of legislating for themselves. Such an era commenced on the FOURTH DAY OF JULY 1776. Man, on that day, threw off his trammels. In the presence of an approving God, he stood erect: the world wondered, kings trembled, and subjects said "his will!" Such an era truly merits eternal commemoration; the present day brings to mind the glorious efforts by which man was then emancipated. On ordinary occasions the anniversary would deserve the highest honors; now, when we are in the commencement of a new struggle, with the same motive and the same stake, who can measure the devotion with which it should be honored? who can set bounds to the enthusiasm that should inspire the citizen? The preparations, every where announced, correspond with the occasion; all seem to unite in reverencing the day; and we have only to hope that no enemy to the rights of man will ever dare to decry a custom so universally honorable.

Public Indignation.

Under this head, we have detailed some instances wherein the people have summarily punished the suspected adherents of the enemy: we are not on this account, to be suspected of abetting mobs; on the contrary, we shall, in our editorial department, endeavour to repress every expression of the public feeling, which, in its excess of zeal, would overleap the bounds of the law. The columns of the War shall be devoted to no party; "all federalists, all republicans," we acknowledge no name but that of American. The acts of individuals and of bodies, shall be recorded without partiality; loyalty and royalty shall be equally exposed, the one to public praise, the other to public censure; but, in this last instance, punishment must be legally inflicted, as true loyalty consists in a voluntary subordination to those rules and maxims which are defined by statutes or established by the known usages of war. We cannot however but allow that the impulse, which first led the people to transgress the law, is less censurable than it would be in its continuance, and that those, who by their indiscretion or disloyalty have provoked public resentment, bear a large portion of the blame due to popular excess. We ardently hope that the constituted authorities will not merely extend their power to the suppression of riots, but will exercise the utmost extent of the law against those who, by encouragement or connivance, dispirit the citizen or give hopes to the enemy. The following from the Boston Patriot conveys sentiments not to be departed from in the "time which tries men's souls," when half measures are more than half crimes, when union becomes imperious, when "a strong pull, a long pull, and pull altogether" should be the common rule of action, the common duty of the citizens.

"A man 'may aid, comfort and assist the enemies of the United States' by other ways than actually carrying to them provisions or munitions of war. The display of a temper and the utterance of language which would promise them assistance on their landing, or which seems to evince more and stronger wishes for their success than our own, is equivalent to an actual

furnishing of the means for carrying on hostilities. It inspirits their efforts, it encourages their exertions, and it enfeebles that courage and enterprise which is necessary in all its strength to contend against their force.

The most probable account of the destination of the squadron, under command of commodore Rodgers, is contained in the following report from Captain Lester. We purposely exclude several other reports, some of which we hope, and all of which we believe are untrue. In war partial reverses will occur, but our cause is so just, our means so competent, and our patriotism so general, that no fear can be entertained for the final event. If there should be many battles, we will gain many, and we will certainly gain the last.

New-York, June 26.

Capt. Lester, of the brig Indian Chief, from Madeira, has furnished us with the following additional particulars respecting the Jamaica fleet, which left at noon on the 18th inst. and on Tuesday the 22d, at half past 3 o'clock in the morning, Sandy Hook bearing W. N. W. distance 32 leagues, captain Lester fell in with our squadron, under the command of commodore Rodgers.

The Jamaica fleet was conveyed by one 28 gun frigate, and the Reinder brig of 13 guns, with one of the fleet in tow, which had lost her foremast that morning in a squall by which several other ships in the fleet had been disabled.

The frigate had forty sick men on the doctor's list, and the surgeon was amongst the number.

Our fleet was steering S. E. when capt. Lester spoke them. After receiving his information, they altered their course, and stood E. N. E. under a press of sail, with a fair wind.

A few days before capt. L. spoke the fleet, a part of them had separated for Halifax, and two for New York. The remainder were left lying too, repairing damages.

Norfolk, June 4.

First Prisoner. A stranger by the name of *Wilkinson* arrived in town last week and put up at the British Consul's. He was understood to be a British officer, though he was habited as a private gentleman. No notice, however, was taken of the circumstance, until after the Declaration of war was received on Monday last: when, as the mail boat was about to depart for Hampton, he was observed making his way with uncommon speed and circumspection along the back street which leads from the British Consul's to the wharf where the mail boat lay, when he sprang on board, darted into the cabin, and in a few seconds the boat was under way. This precipitate retreat awakened suspicion in some of our leading citizens, that *Wilkinson* would lose no time in communicating the news of the declaration to a British man of war, known to be hovering on our coast. A boat from the Navy Yard and another from Fort Nelson were as soon as possible dispatched after the mail boat, which they overtook, when Mr. *Wilkinson* was taken and conducted to the Navy Yard, where he will be detained as a prisoner until further orders. We understand he is a captain in the Royal Marines.

Herald.

First Prize. The schooner *Patriot*, J. A. Brown master, from Guadaloupe bound to Halifax, with a valuable cargo of sugar, taken by the revenue cutter *Jefferson*, William Ham, master, arrived here yesterday. *Norfolk Herald*, 26th June.

The British government have officially denied the instigating of Indians to make war on the United States: citizens! read the following:

Extract of a letter from the post-master in Erie, to a gentleman in Washington, (Pa.) dated

Erie, May 23, 1812.

"This day his majesty's ship *Queen Charlotte*, of 22 guns, passed this place, laden with INDIANS."

It is a memorable circumstance that the act of Congress declaring War against Great Britain was passed on the Anniversary of the Battle of Brinker-Hill, which was fought on the 17th of June, 1775.

POSTSCRIPT.

Captain Dugan, of the brig *Twins*, from Teneriffe, spoke, on the 27th June, the brig *Live Oak*, capt. *Edwards*, 45 days from St. Ubes for Philadelphia. Capt. *S.* had fallen in with the American squadron, consisting

of 4 ships and a brig, on the 25th June, in long. 67, and was informed of the war by commodore Rodgers, who advised him to make the first part, and told him he was in chase of the British fleet, which had been spoken on the 29th. They had not made any captures.

PATRIOTISM.

The merchants of Philadelphia having it under consideration to build a *Ship of War*, and loan her to the United States, have appointed a committee to receive subscriptions for that purpose. The first person applied to was Mr. JACOB GERARD ROON, a gentleman who has been derelict largely, and is personally deeply interested in the return of many vessels now at sea. What think you was the answer of this right worthy citizen? Why truly he subscribed five thousand dollars, and then said, "This I subscribe as a gift, but if it is intended to loan the ship, I will build a ship of war myself for the government."

D. Press.

A vote passed in Town-Meeting at West-Cambridge on Thursday last, to allow to the drafted men in that town a bounty of five dollars, and to increase their pay to fifteen dollars per month. Further, a gentleman offered to give to each volunteer, three dollars in addition.

West. Pat.

At a Town-Meeting in Roxbury, the 22d ult. the town voted to make the payment of each man detached by order of the President of the United States fifteen dollars per month when called into actual service. Ten dollars of which sum to be advanced before marching.

ib.

We understand that a number of individuals, republicans of the town of Newton, have engaged to allow each individual who may volunteer, or be drafted to serve the country at this momentous crisis, a bounty of four dollars fifty cents per man, and other remuneration. In making the draft from one company, thirteen being required, about twenty-five volunteered their services.

ib.

The citizens of Philadelphia of all parties above the age of twenty-five years who are exempt from military service, have held a meeting for the purpose of organizing themselves into a body to defend and support the peace of the city during the absence of the young men who may be required by law into the service of the country.

ib.

A company is about to be organized and completely armed in Cincinnati, consisting of such citizens as are legally exempted from military duty on account of age, official situations, and invalidity, including ministers of the gospel of different denominations. Their objects is the defence of the adjacent frontier in case of emergency.

Muskingum Messenger.

At Lexington, (K.) May 30, the receipts of the Theatre for that evening were advertised to be appropriated towards the purchase of arms ammunition, camp equipage, and baggage waggons for the conveyance and comfort of the volunteers on their march to CANADA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a request to publish the alien act, for the direction of those who, at this important time, are desirous to become citizens. We defer a compliance with the wish of our correspondent until the result of a proposition, on that subject, now before Congress, shall be known.

A communication, respecting *alien enemies*, is for the same reason, deferred.

Several other favours are unavoidably crowded out: they will be attended to as soon as possible.

We agree with "Cato" that "party feuds may be useful in peace," but must, in our opinion, be dangerous at present. We doubt whether Cato would at any time have a place from us; at present his principles are at war with our "War," and therefore inadmissible.

We invite communications not connected with party. Vices, and virtues will be noticed without inquiry into political tenets; and if there must be parties, our columns shall be equally open to all, excluding however every thing not calculated to strengthen the government by uniting the people.

POETICAL DEPARTMENT.

From the Columbian.

AN ODE FOR THE BRAVE.

HARK! the drum—the bugle sounds!
 Hark—the warning notes resound;
 See, the signal banners wave!
 Hearts that feel, and breasts that glow,
 'Tis your country bids you rise;
 Yours the glory—yours the foe—
 Raise your Eagle to the skies!
 Yes! no more by cobwebs bound,
 Shall her wings be vainly spread:
 She shall scorn to creep the ground;
 She shall now exalt her head!
 Proudly she ascends the sky,
 In a blaze of wrath renew'd:
 Shall her shafts e'er cease to fly,
 Till her foes are all subdued!
 Lightning from her eye shall dart,
 Sweeping o'er the swelling flood,
 She shall pierce the Lion's heart—
 She shall drink the bullock's blood!
 Freeman! on the briny waves,
 Where we've suffered much and long;
 Where our brethren groan as slaves—
 There will we avenge the wrong!
 Heroes! on the blood-stain'd soil,
 Where our fathers fought of old;
 There will we renew the toil—
 There erect the standard bold!
 Lo! its banners now appear!
 To that standard then repair;
 Far away be dastard fear;
 Form a breasted bulwark there!
 For our sweethearts—children—wives,
 Let us rally in our might;
 For our liberty and lives,
 Let us join the glorious fight!
 Is there one—a milky heart,
 Cuddling at the thought of death,
 Shrinking from a valiant part,
 To prolong a puny breath?
 Go, then, coward! slave, retire!
 Thou shalt forfeit virtue's smile;
 Cold contempt—unblest desire,
 Shall reward inglorious toil!
 Hearts that beat at honor's call,
 Feeling for your country's woe—
 Join the contest, one and all;
 Hurl your thunders on the foe!
 Like a mighty torrent roll,
 Waters which combine their force—
 Who shall then the wrath control?
 Can the feeble stem its course?
 O! the laurels that are spread
 O'er the fallen hero's grave;
 And the tears by virtue shed,
 In remembrance of the brave!
 O! for beauty's virgin smile,
 Which returning victor's meet!
 Sacred wreaths for glorious toil!
 These are inspirations sweet!
 Sons of Freedom! march away!
 Valor pants with ev'ry breath—
 Burns impatient for the fray:
 Now for **VICTORY or DEATH!**

June—1812.

ZEPHRI.

The spirit of SEVENTY-SIX animates our nation from north to south, from east to west—The conflicting sentiments, which an honest difference of opinion created, have nearly given place to a general desire, that, war being declared, *all should unite in support of the government and laws.* A few enemies of our country, or pensioners of our enemy, may dare to be disloyal; but let such take care that pub-

lic indignation may not anticipate that regular course of justice which would certainly punish the treason. The files of late papers are so filled with instances of loyalty and a disposition to serve the common cause, that we cannot, without deferring the details which our subscribers expect, give them all a place, and we feel disposed to avoid it, lest, in the mass of loyalty, we should neglect noticing any; some few recent instances will be noticed, and a general attention given to those that will hereafter occur. The enlistments for the new army are probably completed.

By returns into the War Office, to the first of June, it appears, that SEVENTEEN THOUSAND MEN had been recruited for the New Army.

The quota, ordered to be drafted from the militia, have, with a few exceptions, been supplied by volunteers; and, in many instances, those who voluntarily offered to serve, have exceeded the number required—whole companies and battalions have volunteered, and an instance occurred, where the officer, having before commencing a ballot, called on those who wished voluntarily to serve, to "step forward," *the entire regiment* was seen to advance.

The following from the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal, a decided Federal paper, breathes American sentiments, and reflects honor on the patriotic editor.

"The period which we have, from the most pure and disinterested motives, so long and so deeply deplored, has at last arrived. WAR against Great Britain and her dependences, has been solemnly declared by the constituted authorities of the United States. Calculating largely on the native patriotism of the citizens of the United States, the government has taken a bold attitude. They have not been mistaken. One species of opposition ceased from the moment the declaration of war was received. *War is declared.* Duty will now impel every citizen, without distinction of party, to obey; and honor, and patriotism, and love of country, [*for we know no country on earth but America*] will now steel every honest heart and nerve every arm, to support our country through her present difficulties, and bring the present war in which she is engaged to a prosperous, honorable and speedy issue. To do this, the war must be carried on with vigor and activity, commensurate with the expectations of the people. *If any foreign nation has, for a moment, indulged a belief that they could profit by political divisions in this country, they will now be convinced, that such a belief was preposterous, and that it must be abandoned forever.* Political parties and distinctions, however, will not, and ought not, to cease. They are often carried to excess, but they are not without their use, and, we believe, are, in a degree, necessarily essential to the very existence of *freedom.*

While we make the above declaration, which the exigencies of the times have necessarily called forth, (and we *know* we speak the sentiments of the political party to which we belong) we never will surrender our *birth-right*—the privilege of speaking, writing, and publishing strictures on men and measures. Whether in a state of war, or a state of peace, we shall print and publish and speak as we think proper, holding ourselves amenable, as

heretofore, to the laws. We also intend to vote just as we please, at the elections."

Mr. William Hall, of Medford near Boston, a young midshipman in the service, obtained a furlough, about eighteen months ago, and sailed on a voyage to the North-west coast of America; from whence he proceeded to Canton, and took passage home in the Enterprize, which arrived at this port last Sunday afternoon. When boarded off the Hook, understanding that war had been declared by his country against Great Britain, he immediately left the Enterprize and went on board the President and offered his services as a volunteer, which were accepted, and he has proceeded with commodore Rodgers on his cruise.

Can the Americans carry on War? Three States, in time of peace, have made, in one year, 417,659 pounds of

SALT PETRE.

The following is a statement of the Salt Petre annually made in the caves of the United States, extracted from returns of manufactures by marshals:

Virginia,	lbs. 59,175—59,175
Kentucky—Barren Co.	18,200
Clarke	1,500
Christain	250
Cumberland	6,223
Estill	19,937
Fleming	113
Floyd	5,515
Greenup	7,790
Grayson	1,353
Henderson	2,260
Knox	10,105
Montgomery	44,575
Ohio	900
Pulaski	459
Rockcastle	7,390
Wayne	51,785
Washington	40
Warren	22,850
	—201 937

East Tennessee,	
Green Co. val. dolls.	780
Campbell	2,133
West Ten.—Jackson	lbs. 5,000
Smith	10 000
White	29,695
Warren	100,000
	—144,395
Total pounds	417,659

MUNITIONS OF WAR.

The state of New-York possesses, of its own public property, under the superintendence of that rigid and experienced inspector, commissary McLean, the following articles, in excellent order, of the best approved quality, and ready for use at one hour's notice:

136 brass cannon, from 2 to 18 pounders, mounted on flying, field, park and bedded carriages.

14,800 muskets, new, with accoutrements complete.

83 pieces of iron garrison ordnance, mounted.

16 heavy iron pieces, on travelling carriages, with harness complete.

300,000 musket cartridges, with ball.

Shot and other ammunition for the different species of cannon.

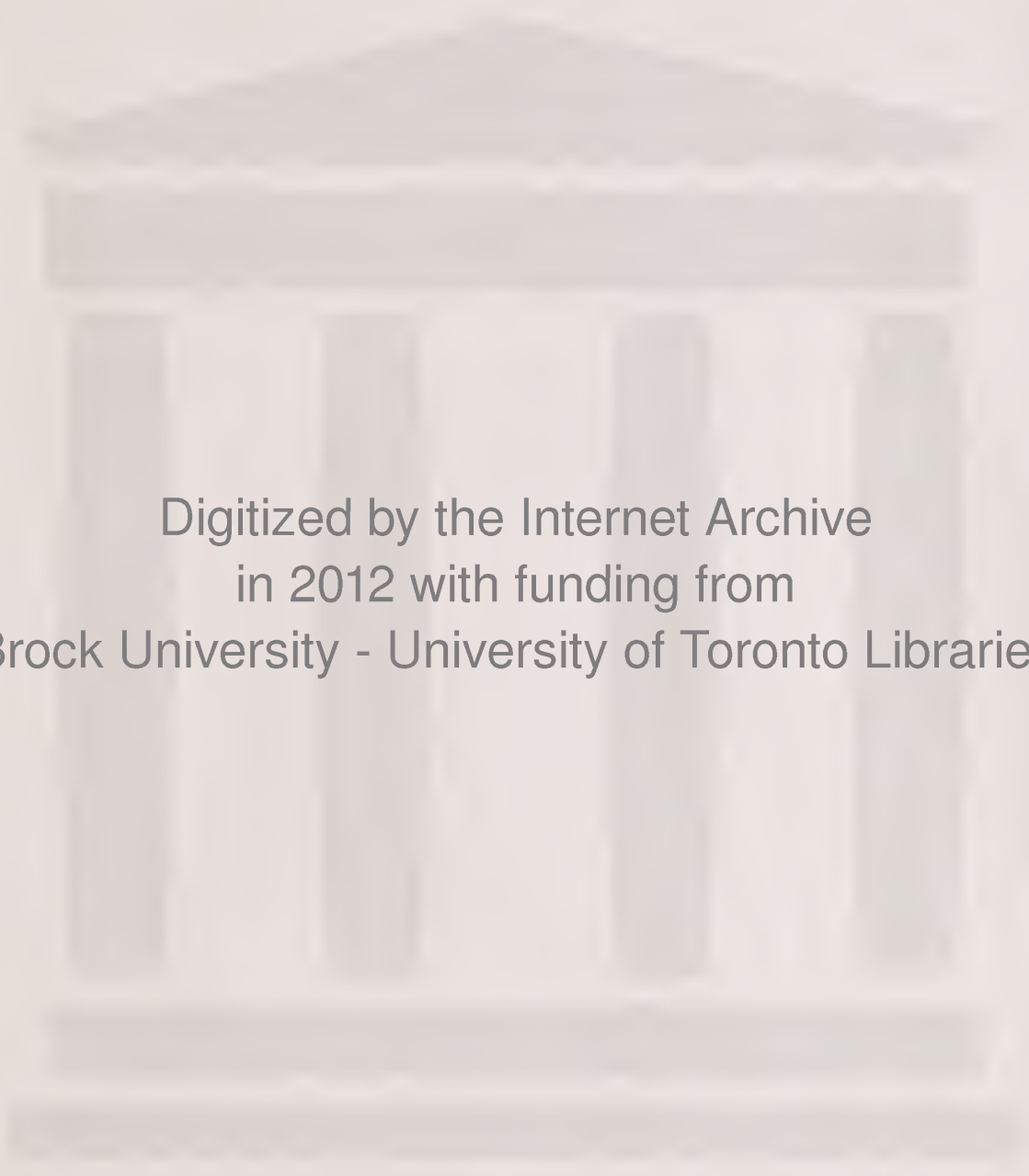
Mortars, shells, and rifles.

9 arsenals in the eastern and western districts, besides the arsenal and magazine at Albany, and the arsenal and magazine in this city, and Fort Richmond, on Staten-Island.

Besides contracts, improvements and additions continually progressing.

We are happy to perceive the recruiting business commenced in different parts of New-England, and marked with that success which has attended it in other sections of the country.

S. Woodworth & Co. Printers,
 473 Pearl-street.



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