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THE WAR.

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

VOL. I.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1813.

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THE WAR,

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REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday, 29th January, Mr. Grundy, from the Committee of Foreign Relations, made the following report:

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the President's Message of the 4th day of November last, as relates to our Foreign Affairs, REPORT—

That in presenting to the house at this time a view of our relations with Great Britain, it is deemed unnecessary to recite the causes which produced the war. The wrongs which the United States had received from that power, for a long series of years, had already been laid before the public, and need not again be enumerated; they were too deeply felt to have been forgotten, although they may be forgiven by the American people. The United States having engaged in the war for the sole purpose of vindicating their rights and honor, that motive alone should animate them to its close. It becomes a free and virtuous people to give an useful example to the world. It is the duty of a representative government, to render a faithful account of its conduct to its constituents. A just sensibility to great and unprovoked wrongs and indignities will justify an appeal to arms; an honorable reparation should restore the blessings of peace; every step which they take, should be guided by a sacred regard to principle.

To form a correct estimate of the duties which the United States have to perform, it is necessary to take a view of the communications which have passed between the executive of the United States and the British government, since the declaration of war—such a view, the committee is persuaded, will shew distinctly the existing ground of controversy between the two nations, and the indispensable obligation on the United States to maintain it.

Your committee has seen with much satisfaction, that at the moment of the declaration of war, the attention of the executive was engaged in an effort to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination.

As early as the 26th of June last, the charge des affairs of the United States at London, was instructed to propose to the British government an armistice, to take im-

mediate effect, on conditions which it is believed the impartial world will consider safe, honorable, and advantageous to Great Britain. They were few in number, and limited to positive wrongs daily practised. That the orders in council should be repealed, and that our flag should protect our seamen, were the only indispensable conditions insisted on. Other wrongs, however great, were postponed for amicable negotiation. As an inducement to the British government to forbear these wrongs, it was proposed to repeal the non-importation law and to prohibit the employment of British seamen, in the public and private vessels of the United States; particular care was taken that these propositions should be made in a form as conciliatory, as they were amicable in substance.

Your committee cannot avoid expressing its astonishment at the manner in which they were received. It was not sufficient to reject the proposed armistice; terms of peculiar reproach and insult were adopted to make the rejection offensive.

It happened, that almost on the same day, in which the United States, after having been worn out with accumulated wrongs, had resorted to the last and only remaining honorable alternative in support of their rights, the British government had repealed, conditionally, its orders in council. That measure was unexpected, because every application for it had failed, although repeated to the very moment it was decided on. Conditional as the repeal was, it was admitted to have removed a great obstacle to accommodation.

The other only remained: the practice of impressment. It was proposed to the British government to open an amicable negotiation to provide a substitute to it, which should be considered an ample equivalent. The substitute proposed was defined, and of a character so comprehensive, as to have removed, as was presumed, every possible objection to an accommodation. The proposition before made to exclude British seamen from our service was enlarged, so as to comprehend all native British subjects not already naturalized or entitled to naturalization under the laws of the United States; this was likewise rejected.

Your committee have sought with anxiety some proof of a disposition in the British government, to accommodate on any fair condition the important difference between the two nations, relative to impressment, but they have sought in vain; none is to be found either in the communications of the British minister to the American charge des affairs at London, or in those of the commander of the British naval forces at Halifax, made by order of his government to the department of state. They have seen with regret, that although Lord Castlereagh professed a willingness in his government to receive and discuss

amicably any proposition having in view either to check abuse in the practice of impressment, or to provide a substitute to it, he not only declined entering into a negotiation for the purpose, but discountenanced the expectation that any substitute could be proposed, which his government would accept. It merits notice also, though it ceased to be a cause of surprise, that in the communication of admiral Warren to the department of state, the subject of impressment was not even alluded to.

Had the executive consented to an armistice on the repeal of the orders in council, without a satisfactory provision against impressment, or a clear and distinct understanding with the British government to that effect, in some mode entitled to confidence, your committee would not have hesitated to disapprove.

The impressment of our seamen being deservedly considered a principal cause of the war, the war ought to be prosecuted until that cause is removed. To appeal to arms in defence of a right, and to lay them down without obtaining it, or a satisfactory disposition in the opposite party to secure it, would be considered in no other light, than a relinquishment of it. To attempt to negotiate afterwards, for the security of such right, in the expectation that any of the arguments, which have been urged before the declaration of war and been rejected, would have more weight, after that experiment had been made in vain, would be an act of folly which would not fail to expose us to the scorn and derision of the British nation and of the world.

On a full view, therefore, of the conduct of the executive, in its transactions with the British government since the declaration of war, the committee consider it their duty to express their entire approbation of it. They perceive in it a firm resolution to support the rights and honor of their country, with a sincere and commendable disposition to promote peace, on such just and honorable conditions as the United States may with safety accept.

It remains, therefore, for the United States to take their final attitude with Great Britain, and to maintain it with consistency, and with unshaken firmness and constancy.

The manner in which the friendly advances and liberal propositions of the executive have been received by the British government, has in a great measure extinguished the hope of amicable accommodation. It is, however, possible, that the British government, after instructing admiral Warren to communicate to the department of state the repeal of the orders in council, may have declined the arrangement proposed by Mr. Russe, in the expectation that that measure would have been satisfactory to the United States. Be this as it may, your committee

consider it the duty of this house to explain to its constituents the remaining cause of controversy, the precise nature of that cause, and the high obligation which it imposes.

From what has been stated, it appears, that however great the sensibility to other wrongs, the impressment of our seamen was that alone which prevented an armistice, and in all probability an accommodation. Had that been arranged, in a satisfactory manner, the president was willing to rely on the intrinsic justice of other claims, and the amicable spirit in which the negotiation would have been entered into, for satisfaction in their favor. Great Britain claims a right to impress her own seamen, and to exercise it in American vessels. In the practice, British cruisers impress American citizens, and from the nature of things, it is impossible that that abuse should not be carried to great extent. A subaltern or any other officer of the British navy, ought not to be the arbiter in such a case. The liberty and lives of American citizens ought not to depend on the will of such a party.

The British government has insisted, that every American citizen should carry with him the evidence of his citizenship, and that all those not possessed of it might be impressed. This criterion, if not otherwise objectionable, would be so, as the document might be lost, destroyed, or taken from the party to whom it was granted; nor might it in all cases be entitled to respect, as it might be counterfeited, transferred, or granted to improper persons. But this rule is liable to other, and much stronger objections. On what principle does the British government claim of the United States so great and shameful a degradation? Ought the free citizens of an independent power to carry with them on the main ocean, and in their own vessels, the evidence of their freedom? And are all to be considered British subjects, and liable to impressment, who do not bear with them that badge? Is it not more consistent with every idea, both of public as well as of private right, that the party setting up a claim to any interest, whether it be to persons or property, should prove his right? What would be the conduct of Great Britain, under similar circumstances? Would she permit the public ship of any other power, disregarding the rights of their flag, to enter on board her merchant vessels, take from them such part of their crews as the boarding officers thought fit, often her own subjects, exposing by means thereof their vessels to destruction? Would she suffer such an usurpation to derive any sanction from her patient forbearance?

With the British claim to impress British seamen, the United States have no right to interfere, provided it be in British vessels, or in any other than those of the United States. That American citizens should be exempted from its operation, is all that they demand. Experience has shewn that this cannot be secured otherwise, than by the vessels in which they sail. Take from American citizens this barrier, which ought to be held sacred, and there is nothing to protect them against the

rapacious grasp of the British navy. This then is the extent of the demand of the United States, a demand so just in itself, so consistent and inseparable from their rights as an independent nation, that it has been a cause of astonishment, that it should ever have been called in question. The foundation of the British claim is, that British seamen find employment in the service of the United States; this is represented as an evil affecting essentially the great interests of the British nation. This complaint would have more weight if sanctioned by the British example. It is known on the contrary, that it is in direct repugnance to it. Great Britain does not scruple to receive into her service all who enter into it voluntarily. If she confined herself within that limit, the present controversy would not exist. Heretofore the subjects of even the most despotic powers have been left at liberty to pursue their own happiness, by honest industry, wherever their inclination led them. The British government refuses to its seamen that privilege. Let not this, then, be a ground of controversy with that nation. Let it be distinctly understood, that in case an arrangement should be made between the two nations, whereby each should exclude from its service the citizens and subjects of the other, on the principles and conditions above stated, that this house will be prepared, so far as depends on it, to give it effect, and for that purpose to enact laws, with such regulations and penalties as will be adequate. With this pledge, it is not perceived on what ground the British government can persist in its claim. If British seamen are excluded from the service of the United States, as may be effectually done, the foundation of the claim must cease. When it is known that not one British seaman could be found on board American vessels, it would be absurd to urge that fact as a motive for such impressment.

In declaring a willingness to give effect to the proposed arrangement, your committee consider it equally the duty of the house to declare, in terms the most decisive, that should the British government still decline it, and persevere in the practice of impressment from American vessels, the United States will never acquiesce in that practice, but will resist it unceasingly with all their force. It is unnecessary now to enquire what the course would have been with respect to impressment, in case the orders in council had been repealed before the declaration of war—or how long the practice of impressment would have been borne, in the hope that that repeal would have been followed by a satisfactory arrangement with respect to impressment.

War having been declared, and the case of impressment being necessarily included as one of the most important causes, it is evident that it must be provided for in the pacification. The omission of it in a treaty of peace, would not leave it on its former ground; it would in effect be an absolute relinquishment, an idea at which the feelings of every American must revolt. The seamen of the United States have a claim on their country for pro-

tection, and they must be protected. If a single ship is taken at sea, and the property of an American citizen arrested from him unjustly, it rouses the indignation of the country. How much more deeply then ought we to be excited, when we behold so many of this gallant and highly meritorious class of our fellow-citizens, snatched from the bosom of their families and of their country, and carried into a cruel and afflicting bondage. It is an evil which ought not, which cannot be longer tolerated. Without dwelling on the sufferings of the victims, or on that wide scene of distress which it spreads among their relatives through the country, the practice is in itself in the highest degree degrading to the United States as a nation. It is incompatible with their sovereignty—it is subversive of the main pillars of their independence. The forbearance of the United States under it has been mistaken for pusillanimity.

The British pretension was maturing fast into a right. Had resistance been longer delayed, it might have become one. Every administration remonstrated against it, in a tone which bespoke the growing indignation of the country. Their remonstrances produced no effect. It was worthy the illustrious leader of our armies, when called by the voice of his country to the head of the government, to pause, rather than to recommend to his fellow-citizens a new war, before they had recovered from the calamities of the late one. It was worthy his immediate successors to follow his example. In peace our free system of government would gain strength, and our happy union become consolidated. But at the last session, the period had arrived when forbearance could no longer be justified. It was the duty of Congress to take this subject in connection with the other great wrongs of which they complained, and to seek redress in the only mode which became the representatives of a free people. They have done so by appealing to arms, and that appeal will be supported by their constituents.

Your committee are aware, that an interesting crisis has arrived in the United States, but they have no painful apprehension of its consequences. The course before them is direct. It is pointed out equally by a regard to the honor, the rights and interests of the nation. If we pursue it with firmness and vigor, relying on the aid of Heaven, our success is inevitable. Our resources are abundant; the people are brave and virtuous, and their spirit unbroken. The gallantry of our infant navy bespeaks our growing greatness on that element, and that of our troops when led to action, inspires full confidence of what may be expected from them, when their organization is complete. Our union is always most strong when menaced by foreign dangers. The people of America are never so much one family as when their liberties are invaded.

The report concludes by recommending the passage of a bill "for the regulation of seamen on board the public vessels and in the merchant service of the United States."

NEW-YORK :

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB 9, 1813.

** A letter from "A Subscriber" is received, containing many valuable hints, which we shall endeavor in future to profit by. In the mean time, we tender our unfeigned thanks for his friendly advice, with the assurance, that the "War" was never intended to aid the purposes of *any party* whatever. It is our wish, and shall be our endeavor, to present to the public a faithful and *impartial* record of the events of the war. The public documents noticed as being omitted, it is our intention to collect, and publish in extra sheets, at the conclusion of the volume, if not before.

A rumor is current in this city, received by the way of Albany, that gen. Winchester has been defeated at the Miami Rapids, where himself and a thousand men were killed or taken prisoners. We shall give particulars in our next, if the intelligence should be confirmed.

From the 20th to the 27th of January, 58 persons, mostly British soldiers, deserters from Prescott, reported themselves to capt. Forsyth, commanding officer at Ogdensburg. They state the British force at Prescott to consist of about 800, mostly militia.

A number of deserters have lately crossed lake Erie on the ice, from Canada, and arrived at Buffalo. They state that Upper Canada is ravaged by sickness and famine, and that the most iron despotism reigns, no person daring to speak his sentiments, if hostile to the British cause; also, that the 41st regiment is much reduced by sickness and desertion.

SUMMARY.

The new secretaries of war and the navy have commenced their official duties.

The Senate of the United States have been principally occupied with business of a confidential nature for several days past.

The British squadron on our coast is now cruising off the Chesapeake; it has been joined by the Clarence of 74 guns.

A reinforcement of 300 U. S. troops have left the camp at Greenbush in sleighs, for Sacket's Harbor, it being apprehended that the British intend to make a descent on that place for the purpose of destroying the flotilla there.

Unfortunate difference of opinion. The senate of Pennsylvania have rejected the bill from the house of representatives of that state for building a frigate and a sloop of war; only four voting in favor of it.

Ship of the line. Both houses of the legislature of Massachusetts have appointed a committee, to consider the expediency of building a 74 gun ship, to be loaned to government during the war—to be called the *Massachusetts*.

Col. Lewis Cass, of the Ohio volunteers, was elected major-general of the third division of Ohio militia by the legislature, on the 16th instant, by a large majority.

Naturalized Seamen. By a report of the secretary of state, it appears that in the 19 years from 1796 to

1812 inclusive, there have been 1,530 naturalized seamen enrolled as American seamen in the custom-house of the United States.

From Gibraltar. Capt. Dyer, late of the brig Louisa, detained at Gibraltar, has arrived at Norfolk in a Spanish ship from Cadiz, and has furnished the following information: As soon as the prince-regent's declaration of war against the United States was received at Gibraltar, the Americans in that place were taken up and put in prison ships. Capt. Dyer, Aaron Hewes, mate, and four of his seamen made their escape in the long-boat to Algeiras, which place he left the 26th of November. The day before he left Algeiras, two brigs and one ship, Americans, were sent into Gibraltar. The Americans in Gibraltar were treated ill, having short allowance and bad provisions. Colonel Lear still remained at Gibraltar; it was intention, if the Governor would permit, to purchase an American vessel and send her as a cartel with prisoners to the United States—it was supposed by some that the Americans would be sent to England. Three Algerine Frigates had been cruising for 15 days off Cape St Vincent, and had captured three or four American vessels. About the 20th of November these frigates returned up the Mediterranean.

By the latest accounts from Lagaira, (says the National Intelligencer) it appears that on the 9th of December last, Alex. Scott, esq. who presented a donation of provisions to the distressed inhabitants of Caraccas, from our government, in June, 1812, has been ordered away from thence by the despotic Spanish monarchists, who have recently conquered the Patriots of that province, together with all other Americans. Out of five vessels that conveyed our donation, four were detained near six months by the usurpers, during which time they had been nearly destroyed by the worms of those seas, and were obliged to be sacrificed by sale—one only escaped from under their batteries.

Salem Privateering. The total amount of the actual sales of prize vessels and their cargoes, in the port of Salem, since the declaration of war, is 474,235 dollars 47 cents.—Eighteen privateers belonging to that port have sailed during the war, carrying 115 guns. They have captured 87 prizes, 58 of which have arrived, carrying 127 guns. Of the remainder several were destroyed or ransomed, and some recaptured or given up to the prisoners. Six of the privateers have been captured, carrying only 11 guns; and one has been cast away, carrying one gun. Some goods taken from prizes have been brought in by the privateers, which are not included in the above estimate.

Spring Rocket. Mr. John Beath, an ingenious mechanic of Boston, has invented a new weapon of warfare, which promises to be of great public utility, and is intended principally to fire shipping. It is supposed to be far superior to the Congreve Rocket, as the latter will pass through the rigging of a vessel without material injury; whereas the former will fasten itself so effectually by means of the springs attached to it, that nothing but a miracle could save the vessel from destruction. It is said the inventor can make them range from one to 3,000 yards, and with a little variation, they may be made equally as destructive on the land as on the water. We shall be pleased to hear more of this ingenious invention, which promises to be of great national importance.

Capt. Dobbin, of Erie, has four gun-boats

in a forward state. These boats are 50 feet straight rabbit keel, 17 feet beam, 5 feet in the hold, and to mount 24's and 32's. Lieut. Angus is going on with rapidity in the refitting of seven vessels in the navy-yard below Black Rock.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The following are the general outlines of the bill reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations, to prevent the employment of British subjects on board American vessels. It was twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole house:

From and after the termination of the war between the United States and Great Britain, no commander of any public armed vessel, belonging to the United States, or of any private vessel, shall employ any, except natural born citizens, or those who have been naturalized, or those who are resident in the United States at the time of said treaty, and who shall at that time have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States. Those who shall have been naturalized shall produce certificates of their naturalization to the commanders who shall employ them. The president is to give such further directions to collectors and commanders upon the subject as he shall think proper. There shall be a certified list of the crew of the vessel. No passenger, who is a subject of any foreign country, shall be admitted on board of an American vessel without a passport from his own government. The consuls and commercial agents of foreign nations, at peace with the United States, may state their objections to the employment of the natives of their countries on board of our vessels, and may be present at the investigation of proof by the collectors. Any commander of a public or private vessel shall, for a transgression, upon conviction, forfeit 1000 dollars for each person employed. The master and owner, &c. shall each forfeit 500 dollars for receiving on board any passenger or seaman, of a foreign country, although included in the certified list of the crew.

Provided, that nothing in the law shall prevent the employment of foreign seamen in foreign ports, with consent of their government; or when such foreign government shall not pass similar prohibitory laws; or shall practice impositions on board of American vessels; and nothing in the law shall prevent any arrangement by treaty for the mutual employment of each other's citizens as seamen. Five years residence shall, after the treaty of peace, be necessary for citizenship.

The bill authorising a loan of sixteen millions of dollars has passed—yeas 72, nays 38.

The bill authorising the issuing of Treasury Notes for the year 1813, has passed, yeas 79, nays 41. This bill authorises the president of the United States to cause to be issued treasury notes to the amount of five millions of dollars; and also, if deemed expedient, a further amount not exceeding five millions—provided the amount issued under the latter provision shall be deemed a part of the loan of sixteen millions of dollars. The notes to bear interest at the rate of 5 and 2 5ths per cent. per annum, redeemable one year after the day on which they are respectively issued.

The bill for allowing pensions to persons wounded on board private armed vessels, has passed the House of Representatives.

The bill authorising an additional army of 20,000 men for one year, and also the bill for increasing the bounty of recruits to 40 dollars, and adding an additional major to each regiment, have passed both houses.

The bill for the better organization of the militia of the U. States, has passed the house of representatives. This bill divides the militia into three classes, viz: The *minor* to comprise all persons liable to militia duty between the ages of 18 and 21; the *junior* to comprise all between 21 and 31; and the *senior* all between 31 and 45.

A bill has been reported in the senate vesting the power of retaliation in the president of the U. S. in certain cases therein specified.

The house of representatives have rejected the bill making compensation to the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution, for the destruction of the *Guerriere*.

NAVAL AND MARINE MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED.

At Port Penn, Delaware, the valuable British ordnance transport ship Lady Johnson, prize to the French privateer brig Comet, laden with 40 pieces of battering cannon, a large quantity of Congreve rockets, 2000 barrels prepared gunpowder, (90 pounds in each cask) a number of musketry and accoutrements in boxes, cordage in abundance, and a variety of other articles consisting of munitions of war. The Lady Johnson sailed from London for Quebec, with the above valuable cargo, for the supply of the British in Canada.

At New York, British packet Countess of Chichester, from Falmouth and Bermuda, with a flag of truce, bringing the November mail from England. Mr. Griswold, a passenger, informs, that the United States frigate Essex, Capt Porter, had been cruising on the lines, and had captured a British packet from Rio Janeiro for London, which had on board 70,000 dollars in specie, which capt. P took out, and put a prize-master and crew on board, and ordered the prize for America, which was recaptured and had arrived at Bermuda.

At Charleston, French privateer brig Comet, capt. Briolle, from a cruise of 84 days, during which she made 10 prizes, among them a British transport, with powder, &c. and the Spanish brig General Blake, which sailed from Charleston the 9th January—sent her to France. 4 others were manned and ordered to different ports, and 4 released or destroyed. British schooner Catharina, from Jamaica for St. Thomas, in ballast, prize to the Lady Madison and Eagle—mounts 6 guns, and had 24 men, with some provisions, soap, &c.; has on board some British goods which were taken out of a Spanish vessel, by the privateers. The British ship Portshire, taken by the above privateers, has been recaptured and sent into Jamaica. Privateer Eagle, from a cruise of 90 days—took 4 prizes. British schooner Erin, with a cargo of dry-goods, valued at 21,000 dollars, prize to the Eagle, of New York. Privateer Sparrow, from a cruise—has taken 3 prizes. Off Surinam had a severe action of an hour and a half with a British ship of 18 guns, from London, with a cargo of dry goods, and drove her ashore. The Sparrow has on board one of her officers and 4 men prisoners, whom they sent on board previous to the action with letters, supposing her to be a coaster.

At Tarpolin Cove, British brig Boroso, of 6 guns, with beef, candles, dry-goods, &c. prize to the Rolla, of Baltimore.

At Boston, British brig Peggy, from Newfoundland for the West-Indies, with a cargo of fish, prize to the Hunter. The Peggy was cut out of a fleet of seven sail, under convoy of two sloops of war. The Hunter was left pursuing the fleet—had been chased by one of the sloops of war, but outsailed her easily.

At Newport, British ship Mary, from Bristol, with a full cargo of hardware, &c. prize to the Rolla, of Baltimore.

A Jamaica paper has been received in Charleston, containing the particulars of the loss of the British frigate Southampton, and the U. S. brig Vixen. The Vixen was captured after a chase of 9 hours off Charleston, by the Southampton, and both vessels were afterwards lost upon Conception island, one of the Bahamas. The crews were taken off by the British government brig Rhodian, and the privateers Caledonia and Rolla, and carried to Nassau.

A British privateer brig of 16 guns and 20 men, has sailed from Guernsey to cruise on the American coast.

Admiral Cockburne, in the Mariborough, of 74 guns, has arrived at Bermuda from Caliz. He is to cruise on this coast. The Poicters, of 74 guns, has also arrived at Bermuda, from our coast.

The privateer schooner Comet, of Norfolk, was cast away on Swansborough Bar, on the coast of North Carolina, the 9th January, and seven of the crew drowned.

The privateer schooner Highflyer, of Baltimore, has been captured and sent into Bermuda.

The privateer Snapper, of Philadelphia, of 5 guns, was captured by three British frigates, and sent into Bermuda. She had upwards of 800 shot holes in her hull and sails when she struck.

The sloops of war Wasp and Frolic are fitting for sea at Bermuda.

A ship from London with military stores, for the defence of St. Johns, N. B. has been cast away near Eastport, and burnt by the crew, to prevent her fall-

ing into the hands of the Americans. She mounted 18 guns, and had 30 men, who manned their boats, and captured a small schooner, in which they made their escape.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Prison Ship, Barbadoes, Dec. 1, 1812.

"Upwards of two hundred persons are here confined on board a ship of 160 tons—consisting of the officers and crew of the Providence, of Providence; Ya kee of Newburyport; Blockade, of Hartford, and part of the crew of the Sancy-Jack, of Charleston, taken from the prize brig W. Rathburn—all principally destitute of money, friends, or body clothing—no prospect of an exchange, or paroles granted, where the crews do not exceed 100 men, which is our case. A dismal situation! Those things ought not so to remain—and which the government should be made acquainted with."

Norfolk, Jan. 27.

On Sunday night 11 of the British sailors, late of the Tartarus, and confined in this place, effected their escape. One of them was yesterday recognized by the marshal and immediately apprehended. While the officer was conducting him back to prison, the poor fellow, thinking that matters were managed in the same way here as at home, innocently enough acknowledged that he had 7 dollars stowed away in his rigging, and tendered 5 of them for his release, which being of course refused, he watched an opportunity, and attempted to escape by superior sailing, but was soon overhauled and brought safely to his former moorings. The rest of the fugitives, it is supposed, are lurking about the purlieus of Water-street, and will no doubt be speedily apprehended.

Suspension of Intercourse with New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia.

The subjoined is copied from an original letter from col. Ulmer to the selectmen of Eastport, a copy of which was posted up at the exchange in that town on the 9th ult. and a flag sent to St. Andrews, to convey the information to the inhabitants there.

EASTERN FRONTIER.

Head-Quarters at Eastport, Jan. 8, 1813.

Gentlemen—I am instructed to endeavor to stop all intercourse between the subjects of the United States and the subjects of his Britannic majesty. I therefore notify you, for the information of the inhabitants of your town, and those persons who may reside in the town, that every person residing in the town, who is not an American citizen or subject, and does not take the oath of allegiance within six days, will be considered as a prisoner of war, and will be removed to some other place for safety. And every citizen who shall hereafter pass into the British dominions, except by permission from the commanding officer of this frontier, will be considered as carrying information to the enemy, and will be dealt with accordingly. Every person detected in supplying the enemy, or any subject of his Britannic majesty, with provisions of any kind, or other articles of comfort or use, will be apprehended for treason and dealt with accordingly. Flags of truce will be granted to persons who have actual necessity to pass into the British provinces. All letters directed to British subjects will hereafter be inspected, and delivered to the officer of the first flag of truce that passes, if the letters are admissible. Aliens who wish to pass into the British government, are directed to apply within six days to the commanding officer at this post, who will furnish them with a flag of truce for the purpose.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) GEORGE ULMER,
Col. of Volunteers, commanding on the Eastern Frontier.

From the Plattsburgh Republican.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The state of hostility which exists between the kingdom of Great-Britain and the United States, makes it necessary that the intercourse which may take place between this country and the adjacent province of Canada, should

be regulated on the principles which govern belligerent nations. I have had it in charge from the commanding gen. Chandler, that no person should be permitted to pass into or out of Canada, without his permission, or, in his absence, the permission of the commandant of the district of Champlain. This order has been communicated to the commanding officer on the lines, and will be strenuously enforced.

Some members of the community have been found so void of all sense of honor—love of country, or any other principle which has governed the virtuous of all nations and ages, as to "hold correspondence with, and give intelligence to our enemies:" It therefore becomes my duty, to put the laws in full force.

The two following sections of the rules and articles of war, which are equally binding on the citizen and the soldier, are published for the information of the public, that no one may plead ignorance; as from this time henceforward they shall be enforced with the greatest severity.

"Art. 56. Whosoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer DEATH, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

"Art. 57. Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer DEATH, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial."

Z. M. PIKE,

Col. 15th Inf. Commanding West Lake Champlain.

St. Louis, M. T. December 3.

Clemency. When gov. Edwards and col. Russell surprised the Kickapoo town, and during the pursuit of those savages, who had so late imbrued their hands in the blood of our unoffending women and children: the brave militia disdained to shoot or cut down the Indian women and children, who ran and squatted in hundreds amongst the long grass in the prairie. A friend of ours who was on that expedition, says, "When our men found six white scalps in one of the Indian houses, and recognised them to belong to O'Neil's wife and children, they were on the verge of retaliation, but more generous feelings gave place to revenge, and only one squaw was put to death."

Zanesville, O. Jan. 13.

On the 15th inst. the volunteers of East Tennessee, amounting to 2,000, rendezvoused at Nashville. Their prompt attendance to the orders of their officers, and the willingness they have discovered to serve their country, entitle them to the highest praise. They are destined for New-Orleans, or the Mobile and Pensacola, about 200 miles further.

