

THE WAR.

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

VOL. I.

NEW YORK.....SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1812.

No. 25.

THE WAR,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
BY S. WOODWORTH & CO.

No. 473 Pearl, late Magazine-Street, N. York

At \$2 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Copy of a letter from Captain Jones, late
the U. S. sloop of war the Wasp, to the
Secretary of the Navy, dated

New-York, the 24th, Novem. 1812

SIR,

I here avail myself of the first opportunity of informing you of the occurrence of our cruise, which terminated in the capture of the Wasp on the 18th of October in the Poitiers of seventy-four guns, while wreck from damages received in an engagement with the British sloop of war Frolic of twenty-two guns; sixteen of them thirty-two pound carronades, and four twelve-pounders on the main deck and two twelve-pounders, carronades, on the top-gallant-fore-castle, making her superior in force to us of four twelve-pounders. The Frolic had struck to us and was taken possession of about two hours before our surrendering to the Frolic.

We had left the Delaware on the 13th. The sixteenth had a heavy gale, in which we lost our jib-boom and two men. Half past eleven, on the night of the seventeenth, in the latitude of 37 deg N. and lon. 65 deg. W. we saw several sail, two of them appearing very large; we stood from them for some time, then shortened sail and steered the remainder of the night the course we had perceived them on. At day-light on Sunday the eighteenth we saw them ahead—gave chase and soon discovered them to be a convoy of six sail under the protection of a sloop of war, four of them large ships, mounting from sixteen to eighteen guns. At thirty-two minutes past eleven, A. M. we engaged the sloop of war, having first received her fire at the distance of fifty or sixty yards, which space we gradually lessened until we laid her on board, after a well supported fire of forty-three minutes; and although so near while loading the last broadside that our rammers were shoved against the side of the enemy, our men exhibited the same alacrity which they had done during the whole of the action. They immediately surrendered upon our gaining their fore-castle, so that no loss was sustained on either side after boarding.

Our main-top-mast was shot away between 4 and 5 minutes from the commencement of the firing, and falling together with the main-topsail yard across the larboard fore and fore-topsail braces, rendered our head-yards unmanageable the remainder of the action. At eight minutes the gaff and main-top-gallant-

mast came down and at twenty minutes from the beginning of the action every brace and most of the rigging was shot away. A few minutes after separating from the Frolic both her masts fell upon deck, the mainmast going close by the deck and the foremast twelve or fifteen feet above it.

The courage and exertions of the officers and crew fully answered my expectations and wishes. Lieut. Biddle's active conduct contributed much to our success, by the exact attention paid to every department during the engagement, and the animating example he afforded the crew by his intrepidity. Lieut. Rodgers, Booth, and Mr. Rapp, shewed by the incessant fire from their divisions that they were not to be surpassed in resolution or skill. Mr. Knight and every other officer acted with a courage and promptitude highly honorable, and I trust have given assurance that they may be relied on whenever their services may be required.

I could not ascertain the exact loss of the enemy, as many of the dead lay buried under the masts and spars that had fallen upon deck, which two hours' exertion had not sufficiently removed. Mr. Biddle, who had charge of the Frolic, states that from what I saw and from information from the officers, the number of killed must have been about thirty, and that of the wounded about forty or fifty—of the killed is her first lieutenant and sailing master, of the wounded captain Whinyates and the second lieutenant.

We had five killed and five wounded as per list; the wounded are recovering. Lieut. Claxton, who was confined by sickness, left his bed a little previous to the engagement, and though too weak to be at his division, remained upon deck and shewed by his composed manner of noting incidents, that we had lost by his illness the services of a brave officer.

I am respectfully, yours,

JAS. JONES.

The Hon. Paul Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy.

From the Pittsburgh Mercury.

Brief Sketch of the Seat of War.

As the situation of places on our north and northwestern frontiers, with their distance from each other, must be interesting to our readers, we subjoin the following short sketch, regretting that our means of information have been too limited to make it as complete as we could have wished. As far, however, as the statement goes, it may be relied on to be accurate.

Detroit is situated on a river of the same name, twenty miles above the head of Lake Erie. This river, opposite to Detroit, is three quarters of a mile in width, with a

current of about three miles an hour, and of sufficient depth to carry any vessels which navigate the lakes. All the waters which empty into the Lake of the Woods, Lake Superior, Lake Michigan and Huron, pass down Detroit river into Lake Erie.

The town of Detroit contains from one hundred to two hundred and fifty houses, mostly frame, which have all been built since the year 1800, the old town having been entirely destroyed by fire in June of that year.

The garrison stands at the northwest corner of the town, about three hundred yards from the river, and is situated on a high elevation, so as to overlook the surrounding plains.

The whole face of the country is very level, becoming more and marshy as you proceed a few miles from the river.

From Detroit to Brownstown, Wyandot Indian village, is a distance of eighteen or nineteen miles. It is situated on the river about one mile above the lake, and opposite Fort Malden on the Canada side.

From Brownstown to the river Raisin, a distance of fifteen miles, there are no settlements or habitations; being mostly Indian

residing on this river, previous to the surrender of Detroit, but they all fled after that period, either to Detroit or to the settlements in the state of Ohio, in consequence of the hostility of the Indians.

From the river Raisin to the foot of the Rapids of Maumee river, a distance of thirty-four miles, there are no settlements. On this river there was a considerable settlement, but the inhabitants all fled to the state of Ohio, at the same time with those living on the river Raisin, and from the same cause.

From the Rapids of Maumee to Sandusky river, is a distance of forty miles, being such low swampy lands that there have been no settlements made on the road between these two places. At the mouth of Sandusky the first settlement on the lake within the state of Ohio commences, which continues with short intervals to Buffalo, through parts of the states of Pennsylvania and New-York.

From Sandusky river to Cleveland is a distance of about eighty miles, and from thence to Erie, in Pennsylvania, about 100 miles, and ninety from Erie to Buffalo.

Buffalo is situated at the foot of Lake Erie, within a few hundred yards of the Lake, nearly opposite the British Fort-Erie, and between two and three miles therefrom.

Black-Rock is about two miles below Buffalo, at the foot of a very considerable rapid in the river, which is here about the same width of Detroit river.

From Black Rock to the Falls of Niagara is a distance of about twenty miles, and from

thence to Lewiston eight or nine miles, opposite Queenston on the Canada side.

Fort-Niagara stands at the head of Lake Ontario, eight miles below Lewiston, and nearly opposite Newark and Fort-George. From the Falls down to Lake Ontario, the river is not more than from a quarter to half a mile wide.

We close this brief sketch with the following table of distances from Pittsburgh to Fort-Niagara:

	miles.	miles.
From Pittsburgh to Meadville,	90	90
To Le Boeuf,	27	117
To Erie,	15	132
To Portland,	30	162
To Canandaigua,	15	177
To Cattaraugus,	15	192
To Eighteen-Mile-Creek,	14	206
To Buffalo,	16	222
To Black Rock,	5	225
To Fort Schlosser,	18	243
To Lewiston,	7	250
To Niagara,	9	259

Employment of the Indians. An article inserted hastily in the Messenger of the 15th September last, and in the Repository of the same date, has given occasion for great triumph to the apologists and partizans of England, who were glad to justify her employment of the tomahawk and scalping-knife, by the example of our own government. We are happy to have it in our power explicitly to declare, upon the authority of Erastus Graeger, esq. Indian agent, and Jasper Parrish, esq. sub-agent, that neither the government nor any officer connected with it, has ever authorised the employment of Indians. The letter of the secretary of war, Judge Graeger was explicit, that the Indians should by all means be kept still and not suffered to raise an arm in our cause. As a mean to keep them from going to the enemy, the agents were authorised as a last resource, to embody as few of them as possible and report them to general Smyth, who would order them to be supplied with rations. But this was solely to keep them easy; and they were not to be employed in any offensive operation.

It is believed that gen. Smyth, on Sunday, the 22d instant, explicitly informed the Indians, that they *should not* act in the attack on Canada. This explanation is due to our government, to the honor of our country. And it is hoped that every editor possessing any pretensions to candor, will give it an insertion.

Ontario Messenger.

Pittsburg, Nov. 26.

MILITARY MEMORANDA.

On Saturday last, left this place for the North-Western army, the following munitions of war, &c.

Twenty-eight gun-carriages, for 18 pounders, including several brass twelves, sixes, and howitzers.

A large quantity of fixed ammunition for cannon, and a very extensive supply of musket cartridges.

Several travelling forges; and a vast quantity of different articles necessary for a winter campaign.

These supplies employ a train of nearly one hundred waggons and teams. They are

conducted by capt. Joseph Wheaton of the quarter-master-general's department, an old revolutionary officer.

The country looks with anxiety towards the heroes of the North-Western army. From the preparatory measures which have been adopted, the complete equipments and extensive supplies which have been furnished: and above all, from the spirit and enterprize of the officers and men composing this army, it is confidently expected that the deeds of this winter's campaign, will be recorded in the brightest pages of American history.

Mercury.

Johnstown, Dec. 1.

The fleet at Sacket's Harbor, returned from their cruise, mentioned in our last, without effecting any thing. The lake was so boisterous that they were obliged to return the same day—They have since been out two or three times, but have, for the same reason, been unsuccessful. The lake in this season of the year, is extremely dangerous, much more so than the Atlantic coast.

By a gentleman from Sacket's Harbor, we are informed, that capt. Brock has been paroled—that he claimed the property taken on board the schooner, as the private property of gen. Brock, and that on appeal being made, to the sailors that took it, they unanimously relinquished their claim, to captain Brock, who has taken it with him—From this, it appears, that the disinterestedness of our sailors, is only equalled by their gallantry. Such conduct is worthy the American name—It is not for pleasure, that Americans ought to fight, but to support their country's honor.

Buffalo, Nov. 24.

War, recommenced. On Friday evening at 9 o'clock, the armistice concluded between gen. Smyth and gen. Sheaffe expired, 30 hours notice having previously been given by gen. Smyth. After the notice, the British armed vessels then at Fort Erie, sailed up the lake. On Saturday morning a heavy firing of cannon was heard from Niagara; which continued at intervals for several hours. Accounts have been received from that quarter which state, that the cannonading was commenced by the British—that during the firing a gun burst in Fort Niagara, which killed three men, and destroyed the hands of another—that the fort sustained some damage—and that 2 or 3 men were killed by the enemy's shot—that the British had three houses burnt, and a block house in Fort George consumed—and that the British lost some men.

Louisiana. In a New-Orleans paper of October 29, appears a proclamation of governor Claiborne, convening the legislature to meet at that place in an extra session on the 23d day of November.

All the accounts from that quarter announce movements of troops—regulars, volunteers, and militia, as though some military enterprise were contemplated. *Nat. Intel.*

COURT-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Camp near Buffalo, Nov. 15, 1812.

At a general court-martial, whereof major Campbell was president, was tried capt. John Phillips, of the volunteer troops, in the service of the United States, on the following charges and specifications:

Charge 1st. Violating the eighth article of the rules and regulations of war.

Specification. In this, that on the 4th day of this month, at Buffalo, 31 men of his company mutinied, stacked their arms, and refused to do duty: and that the said captain Phillips, being present, did not use his utmost endeavor to suppress the same.

Charge 2d. Neglect of duty.

Specification. That on a mutiny in his company on the 4th November, 1812, at Buffalo, he did not suppress it, use coercive means to suppress it, or apply to his immediate commanding officer, or any superior officer, for aid to suppress it. To which charges and specifications, the prisoner plead *not guilty*.

The court find the prisoner *not guilty* of either of the charges or specifications alleged against him, and therefore acquit him.

The general believing that the MIND of captain Phillips was *not guilty*, confirms the sentence of the court; and orders that he resume his sword, and return to his duty.

But he will remark, that unless greater endeavors to suppress mutiny, when it appears, are used, than captain Phillips excited, it would be impossible to keep an army together.

If, when a company mutinies, no effort is made by the commanding officer of the company, the battalion, or the regiment, to suppress it, except reporting it to the general; and leaving it to him to suppress it, HIS task is heavy.

An officer present at a mutiny, who never draws his sword, and uses only words, "cannot be said to use his utmost endeavors to suppress it."

By order,
(Signed) JAS. BANKHEAD.
capt. and brig. m.

From the Lexington Reporter.

We understand from unquestionable authority that the Governor of Tennessee has received instructions from the Secretary at War, to march immediately for New-Orleans, fifteen hundred of the quota of militia and volunteers from this state; and also that he is required to hold in readiness, subject to the orders of governor Howard of Edwards, two regiments of detached militia of this state. The forces ordered for New-Orleans will probably be destined to defend the frontier to the south. The attitude assumed by the Spaniards in East Florida, and the alarming extent to which the insolence of the Indians has arisen, render it necessary that an imposing force be organized to the southward. When we view the alarming situation of our North Western frontier, and the very exposed condition of the settlements in that quarter, we cannot but feel the importance of

an immediate organization of the troops destined for that service; and we are sanguine in our hope, that the force which will be required for the North Western expedition will be composed entirely of volunteers. We are authorised to state, that the general government relies with implicit confidence upon the citizens generally for a partial supply of camp equipage—blankets, &c. necessary to the immediate use of the army. This reliance is rendered necessary by the great scarcity of such articles as will be required before any supplies can arrive. Friends of freedom and your country! to your valor and liberality this important appeal is made. A soldier without arms and the necessaries of life, is an infant in the field—and an unprovided army is a shadow.

THE WAR.

NEW-YORK :

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1812.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY.

It is our pleasing task, this week, to record another brilliant instance of the unrivalled skill and valor of our gallant seamen, in the capture of the British frigate *MAÆDONIAN*, commanded by captain *Carden*, and mounting *forty-nine* guns. Our brave and already distinguished countryman, commodore *DECATUR*, in the frigate *UNITED STATES*, has acquired additional claims to the honor and confidence of his fellow-citizens, in causing the American banner to wave again in triumph over that ocean which vainly boasts the power to rule. Wherever our gallant tars come in contact with the enemy, they will not fail to give the lie to their pretensions.

The prize was sent into Newport, for the purpose of landing the wounded prisoners, from whence she is to proceed through the Sound to this port, where she is expected the first fair wind.

The *United States* arrived at New-London on Friday the 4th inst. and the next day landed *deut. Hamilton*, who passed through this city on Sunday last, on his way to Washington, with the commodore's dispatches and the colors so gallantly won from the enemy.

The following is from the New-London Gazette of Saturday, December 5. In our next we shall probably be enabled to present our readers with the official account.

New London, Dec. 5.

Yesterday afternoon arrived off the light house, the U. S. frigate *United States*, commodore *DECATUR*. A gale of wind blowing, no communication was had with the shore until evening, when a boat came up to town with several officers, from whom the editor of the Gazette gathered the following information.

On the 25th of October, early in the morning, lat. 30, long 36, the *United States* discovered the *Macedonian* to windward, and gave chase. The enemy bore down upon her, and about 10 o'clock a distant and partial exchange of shot commenced, when the *Macedonian* having her mizen-topmast shot away, bore down for closer action. In seventeen minutes after, she struck her colors to the *United States*.

The *Macedonian* was commanded by captain *John S. Carden*, esq. mounting 49 guns—had a full complement of men (about 300) 104 of whom were killed and wounded, among them no officer of rank. The *United States* had 12 men only killed and wounded, of the latter lieutenant *Funk*, who died of his wounds, a valuable officer, much esteemed in this city, and whose death will be universally regretted. The nation will render his name hallowed.

When the *Macedonian* struck, she had nothing standing but her fore and main-masts, and fore-yard. The fore and main-masts were badly wounded, and every spar, even to the smallest, cut. She received early 100 shots in her hull, several of which were between wind and water. All her boats were rendered useless, excepting a small one, which was veered out stern before the action commenced. During the action, the fire of the *United States* was so vivid, that the crew of the *Macedonian* cheered three times, conceiving her to be on fire—but, so little was the *United States* impaired, that in 5 minutes after she had possession of the *Macedonian*, she was completely ready for another action.

When captain *Carden* came on board the *United States* to present his sword to commodore *Decatur*, the commodore said—"Sir, I cannot receive the sword of a man who has so bravely defended his ship, but I will receive your hand." The reader can easily imagine what must have been the impression produced by this noble reception of a vanquished enemy.

The *Macedonian* was built in 1810. She is now off Montauk Point.

New-London, Dec. 9.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded on board the frigate *United States*:

Killed Thoma. Brown, boatswain's mate; Henry Shepherd, of Philadelphia, seaman; William Murray, of Boston; Michael O. Donald, and John Roberts, both of New-York, marines.

Wounded Lieut. John M. Funk, of Philadelphia; John Archibald, (of the carpenter's crew) of New-York; Christian Clark, seaman; George Christopher, George Mahan, and William James, ordinary seamen; John Labor, marine.

Died of their wounds. Lieut. Funk, and John Archibald.

Many of the British prisoners have made their escape. An English sailor was drowned on Monday night in attempting to swim ashore from the *United States*.

morning paper indignantly observes that "America, for whom it was reserved to disarm the lightning of heaven, to discover first the use of the Quadrant, and then the Perpetual Motion, is now snatching the trident of Neptune from the Mistress of the Ocean, and giving signal proofs of her own naval superiority."

Events of this brilliant nature, are calculated to awaken the most refined sentiments of patriotism in the human breast. National glory is a theme never to be exhausted, and one in which the patriotic muse enthusiastically delights. We therefore hope that some of our correspondents will soon enable us to indulge our readers with effusions more worthy the glorious subject than the following, which we threw together on the spur of the moment, and now offer in the room of a better; in order to give our generous tars an early opportunity of celebrating the heroic achievements of their valiant brethren.

TUNE—"Ye tars of Columbia."

The banner of FREEDOM high floated unfurld,
While the silver-tipt surges in low homage curld,
Flashing bright round the bow of *Decatur's* brave bark,
In contest, an eagle—in chasing, a lark.

CHORUS.

The bold "UNITED STATES,"
Which FOUR-AND-FORTY rates,
Shall ne'er be known to yield—be known to yield or fly—
Her motto is "Glory! we conquer or die."

All canvass expanded to woo the coy gale,
The ship clear'd for action, in chase of a sail;
The freeman in view, every bosom beats high,
All eager for conquest, or ready to die.

The bold *United States*, &c.

Now Havoc stars a ready, with optics of flame,
And battle-hours "strain on the start" for the game;
The blood-demons rise on the surge for their prey,
While Pity, dejected, awaits the dread fray.

The bold *United States*, &c.

The gay-floating streamers of Britain appear,
Waving light in the breeze, as the stranger we near;
And now could the quick-sighted Yankee discern.

"MAÆDONIA" emblazon'd at large on her stern,
The bold *United States*, &c.

She waits our approach, and the contest began,
But to waste ammunition is no Yankee plan;
Tawful suspense every match was withheld,
While the bull-dog of Britain incessantly yelp'd.

The bold *United States*, &c.

Unaw'd by her thunders, alongside we came,
While the foe seem'd enwrap'd in a mantle of flame;
When, prompt to the word, such a flood we return,
That Neptune, agl'ast, thought his trident would burn.

The bold *United States*, &c.

Now the lightning of battle gleams horribly red,
With a tempest of iron, and a hail-storm of lead;
And our lire on the foe was so copiously pour'd,
His mizen and top-masts soon went by the board.

The bold *United States*, &c.

So fierce and so bright did our flashes aspire,
They thought that their demon had set us on fire—
"The Yankee's on flames," every British tar hears,
And hal'd the fire-omen with three hearty cheers.

The bold *United States*, &c.

In seventeen minutes, they found their mistake,
And were glad to surrender, and fall in our wake,
Her decks were with carnage and blood delug'd o'er,
Where, weltring in blood, lay an hundred and four.

The bold *United States*, &c.

But though she was made so completely a wreck,
With blood they had scarcely encim'on'd our deck;
Only five valiant Yankees in battle were slain,
And our ship in five minutes was fitted again.

The bold *United States*, &c.

Let Britain no longer lay claim to the seas,
For the trident of Neptune is ours, if we please.
While HULL and DECATUR, and JONES are our boast,
We dare their whole navy to come to our coast.

The bold *United States*, &c.

Rise, tars of Columbia, and share in the fame,
Which gilds *Hull's*, *Decatur's*, and *Jones's* bright name;
Fill a bumper, and drunk "Here's success to the cause,
But DECATUR supremely deserves our applause."

CHORUS.

The bold "UNITED STATES,"
Which FOUR-AND-FORTY rates,
Shall ne'er be known to yield—be known to yield or fly—
Her motto is "Glory! we conquer or die."

Dr. Eustis, secretary of war, has sent in his resignation to the president, which has been accepted. Gen. Armstrong has been spoken of as his successor.

The steam-boat arrived on Thursday from Albany, and brings intelligence that all our troops on the northern and western frontiers had gone into winter-

quarters, in consequence of a great part of the militia refusing to cross the lines. We have no late intelligence from the army under gen. Harrison.

Summary of last week's omissions.

Sir J. B. Sherbrooke, governor of Nova-Scotia, has issued a proclamation, dated at Halifax, 18th November, which forbids any vessel from leaving any part of that province until after the 21st December, and not then without proper convoy.

Nearly 2,000 Pennsylvania militia arrived at the head quarters of gen. Smyth, at Buffalo, on the 18th November.

The line-of-battle ships intended to be built by government, it is said, instead of being called 74's, will be denominated *seventy-sixers*, in allusion to the era of American Independence.

An alarming plot has been discovered at New-Orleans amongst the negroes, the object of which was to murder the whites and take possession of the banks, &c. It appeared by the evidence of some of the accused, that the Spaniards were at the bottom of it. Many of the negroes have been executed, and many have made their escape.

The U. S. ship-of-war built at Sacket's Harbor was launched on the 26th November.

The Secretary of the Navy and Capt. Hull, have informed a Committee of Congress, by request, that they estimate the value of the *Guerriere*, and her stores, and some prize-goods on board, at 300,000 dollars. The Secretary of the Navy recommends that Congress give 100,000 dollars to the captors; and adds, that they destroyed, or caused to be destroyed, beside the *Guerriere*, three British brigs. The Secretary says, "I am persuaded, if such provision [the vote of 100,000 dollars] were made, the *difficulties of manning our frigates, at present experienced, would vanish.*"

According to the estimate in the case of the *Guerriere*, the *Macedonian* must be worth at least 250,000 dollars; but government must be the purchasers.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The ship *Powhattan*, captain Herrick, has arrived at Boston, in 42 days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 21st October. The following is a brief summary of their contents:

Letters of marque and reprisals have been issued against America by the British government.

Convoys were about to sail from England for Newfoundland and the West-Indies.

The official account of the surrender of gen. Hull's army had been published—together with Hull's and Cass's statements, newspaper philippics, &c.

The American colors taken at Fort Detroit have been hung up in Whitehall Chapel, near the French eagles and standards.

Col. Daroch is appointed a brigadier-gen. to serve in Canada.

Capt. Dacres' account of the loss of the *Guerriere* is published in the London papers. He says nothing of defective masts; and compliments capt. Hull for his treatment to officers and seamen.

The *Argo*, 44, is ordered to Jamaica; the *Atalanta* is to return to Halifax.

An expedition against the coast of France was preparing in England.

Three frigates were ready for sea at Bordeaux at the last dates.

The British trade is represented as much embarrassed.

It is calculated that *ministers* will have an accession of forty members in the new parliament.

A petition for peace has been voted at Derby.

The 20th French bulletin has been published in the London papers. It is dated Sept. 17—and gives an account of the entrance of the French into Moscow, which took place on the 15th of that month. It says that the Russians set fire to the city in 500 places; 1600 churches, 100 palaces, and immense magazines were destroyed; 100 of the incendiaries had been shot; and that 30,000 sick and wounded Russians were burnt

The Russian official account says, that before the French entered Moscow, "all the valuables, the stores in the arsenals, and almost all other property, public and private, were previously removed, and scarcely a single inhabitant remained in the town. The entrance of the French into Moscow is not an annihilation of the empire. Advantages may accrue from our abandoning the capital. We shall be enabled to cut off all reinforcements marching to join him from the rear. We hope to compel the enemy to leave Moscow, and change his line of operations."

Bonaparte sent proposals of peace to the emperor of Russia, which were rejected. The emperor published a declaration, in which he says, "The enemy is possessed of bare walls, containing neither inhabitants nor provisions. The haughty conqueror imagined on his entering Moscow, he might prescribe a peace, but he is deceived. He entered Russia with 300,000 troops; by war, desertion, sickness, want, &c. he has lost one half. We have an army still before him, and three endeavoring to cut off his retreat."

Some alarm existed in St. Petersburg; and application was made to ship some of the trading property. The emperor said he saw no ground for fear, but gave the permission, and some articles had been embarked. Measures were taken with a view to the protection of St. Petersburg.

A treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey has been published.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made his annual report to Congress. He states the expense of the army and navy, for the ensuing year, without any increase to be 22 millions. The treasury notes have all been issued except about a million, which will probably be issued by March next. He proposes the issue of two millions more. The receipts into the treasury to meet the expenses of the ensuing year, will be upwards of twelve millions, of this about 5 millions is calculated to come from imports.

The bill for increasing the pay of the non commissioned officers and privates, &c. in the army of the United States, was amended in the Senate by striking out the section authorising the enlistment of all persons over 18 years of age; which being concurred in by the House, and having received the signature of the President, has become a law.

NAVAL & MARINE MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED,

At New-York, private Order in Council, Howard, from a cruise of 12 weeks, during which she made 5 prizes, 3 of which she ansommed, and 2 were manned and ordered for the first port—one has arrived here, the British brig *Lady Harriet*, in ballast, cut out of Turks-Island—(drove ashore in the late gale, and went to pieces)—the other has not been heard of—a boat belonging to the Orders in Council upon coming ashore, and 4 of her crew were drowned.

At Baltimore, cartel sch. *George*, Dowson, 11 days from Nassau, (N. P.) with 28 prisoners. Nov. 30, Cape Henry bearing S. E. 18 miles distant, was boarded by the *Poictiers*, 74, and received from her 18 prisoners taken from the following vessels: sloop *Eliza*, Dale, from Washington, N. C. for Baltimore, captured 18th Nov; brig *Newman*, from Boston for Baltimore, captured 20th Nov. 12 days out; ship *Rebecca*, Kennedy, from Philad. for Cadiz, out 4 days. Informed by the prisoners, that the *Poictiers* was cruising off our coast, for the purpose of meeting with com. Rodgers' squadron. The officers of the captured vessels complain much of their ill treatment on board the ship; they were put to mess among the sailors and on quite short allowance. Prisoner on board the ship capt. Newman, of brig *Logan*. The *Poictiers* is fully manned, having a number of the *Guerriere's* men on board; she sails but badly on a wind.

At Boston, cartel brig *Mary*, from St. Johns, Newfoundland, with 76 American seamen, being all that were there—provisions were very scarce and dear at that place—the *Mary* is a fishing vessel of small value, which the Americans purchased for 900 dollars, to bring them home.

At Gloucester, cartel brig *Sir John Sherbrooke*, from Halifax, with 288 Americans, among whom are the crews of the privateers *Rapid*, of Portland, and *Dolphin* of Salem. The above cartel went into Liverpool, N. S. 26th ult. and spoke going in, the Liverpool

Packet privateer, going to Halifax to surrender her commission and to take out another for a larger vessel—7 of the vessels, out of the 9 taken by her, on her last cruise, had arrived at Liverpool.

At Philadelphia, privateer *Shadow*, from a cruise of 80 days—made no captures.

At Marblehead, British ship *Freedom*, from Cadiz for Newfoundland, with 700 hhd. of salt, prize to the *Thorn*, of Salem—is nearly a new ship, and mounts 6 guns. The *Thorn* was shortly after herself captured by the British frigate *Tendos*.


At Salem, American schooner *America*, Small, of Newburyport, with salt, sent in by the privateers *Fame*, *Green*, of Salem; *Industry*; *Mugo*, of Lynn; and *Bromo*, of Boston. This vessel was cut out of Indian Islands, an English piece opposite our lines, and will of course be a lawful prize, under the law against trading with the enemy. The above privateers went into that place to cut out the enemy's vessels lying there, and after a smart skirmish with the inhabitants, who defended the harbor with several pieces of cannon, which were silenced, and the men driven off, they succeeded only in getting out the above *Silver Grey* schooner, the others having been run aground during the skirmish.

From the Baltimore American.

The last English advices apprize us that the British government have ceased to grant licenses to American vessels engaged in trading to Spain and Portugal, for their protection against British capture. This step will not materially diminish the exportation of flour and other provisions, unless government should see fit to prohibit neutral vessels from carrying these articles to neutral ports. The object of the enemy seems to be the depression of our rapidly increasing mercantile marine. The stoppage in the granting of licenses may inflict a slight temporary injury upon American shipping; and Great Britain would not have been sorry, if, even in peace, she could have destroyed it. But the injury, we apprehend, cannot be great or lasting. The ingenuity and enterprize of American shippers will triumph over the hostility of the enemy. In fact, the folly and jealousy of Great Britain may impel her to persevere for some time in her efforts to depress American commerce; but she is ignorant of the unequalled advantages for navigation and trade with which the United States are blest, she is blind to the irresistible decrees of nature itself, if she supposes that they will not become, in a few years, in despite of all her hostile acts of rivalry and envy, the greatest commercial nation on earth.

The patrons of the War are respectfully informed that the first eight numbers are at length reprinted, and shall be forwarded to those whose files are imperfect as soon as practicable. As it is possible we may not have retained an accurate account of all such deficiencies, those who may chance to be neglected, will please to give us information through the medium of our agents, and they may depend upon being promptly supplied.

On the 19th instant, six months will have elapsed since the establishment of this paper, and consequently a *second quarter* will have expired. Those who have already complied with our terms in paying each quarter in *advance*, will please to continue to do the same, and pay to our agents, previous to the 26th instant, the sum of fifty cents. Those who have neglected this preliminary heretofore, will much oblige us by conforming to the regulation in future.



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