

THE WAR.

NEW-YORK:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7.

TO OUR AGENTS.

We are always willing to risk REMITTANCES by mail, if carefully enclosed under cover. We mention this, because our agents are frequently writing to us for information on this subject. Those who hold collections in their hands for "The War," would very much oblige us by remitting them immediately, BY MAIL.

IMPORTANT.

On the first day of October next, we shall erase from our subscription-book the name of every subscriber to "The War," who shall not have complied with our terms.

SUMMARY.

Commodore Chancey has sailed from Sacket's Harbor on his third cruise.

A sloop of war is now building at this port to be called the PEACOCK, as a tribute to the memory of the gallant and ever to be lamented LAWRENCE.

The honored dead. The bodies of captain Lawrence and lieut. Ludlow arrived at the navy-yard in Charlestown, near Boston, on the 3d inst. in a car; and on the same day left that place in covered waggons on their way to this city, where they are to be entombed with their relatives. This mode of conveyance became necessary, in consequence of the refusal of capt. Oliver, who now commands the British squadron off New-London, (com. Hardy having sailed for Halifax) to favor the request made by com. Decatur, that the bodies might be permitted to proceed round to New-York from Salem, in the cartel which brought them from Halifax. Such conduct is unworthy a brave enemy, and forms a striking contrast to the generosity and magnanimity which have characterized our naval commanders during the present war.

The 4th U. S. regiment, commanded by col. Bogardus, is located to the exclusive defence of the harbor of New-York, for and during the present war. The recruiting service for this regiment commenced last week, and goes on prosperously in this city.

Torpedoes. One of the Torpedoes which was anchored at the Narrows on the 21st of June, was taken up to be examined on Sunday 26th ultimo; the powder was perfectly dry, and the lock in good order. This is an interesting proof that torpedoes can be preserved under water for months.

We understand (says the National Intelligencer) that the president has conferred on maj. George Croghan, the brevet rank of lieut. col. in the army of the U. States, to rank from the 2d of August, 1813—a day which will ever be conspicuous in the biography of this youthful hero, while it affords a memorable proof of the gallantry and Spartan valor of the little band under his command in the fortress of Sandusky.

The Goliath, a cut down 74, was fitting for sea, in England, July 1. The Forth, and Severn, new fir built frigates of the largest class, were likewise fitting for sea. Sir W. Bolton is to command the former, and captain Nourse the latter.

The Swedish cartel brig Malmoe, capt. Loring, has arrived at Providence, with about 200 American prisoners (chiefly seamen) from Barbadoes, 19 days passage—sent home in consequence of the prison ships being wrecked, and having no where to confine them. Left no prisoners behind.

The privateer schooner Industry, of Marblehead, has captured the British brig Earl of Moira, from Liverpool for St. Andrews, in

ballast, and the prize has arrived at Chandler's River, near Machias.

The privateer boat Terrible, Thomas, of Salem, has sent into Eastport a British schooner with a few hhds. rum, &c.

The privateer boat Holkar, Lamson, of Salem, has recaptured the American schooner John, of Prospect, with wood, fish, &c. which had been captured by an English cruiser, and sent her into Wiscasset.

The Holkar, and Swiftsure, Berry, have captured and sent into Machias two American schooners which had been trading at and were direct from an enemy's port, with cargoes valued at about 5000 dollars. The captains of these smuggling vessels took themselves off as soon as they arrived at Machias.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

The letter-of-marque schooner Sabina, of Baltimore, has arrived at Gloucester in 36 days from Nantz. The following intelligence is received by her:

The U. S. brig Argus had arrived in L'Orient with Mr. Crawford, the American minister, on board; and had taken and sunk on her passage the English privateer schooner King of Rome, formerly American.

Com. Rodgers had been heard from off Bergen, on the coast of Norway. The English papers stated, that 2 of their frigates had passed up channel, supposed in pursuit of him.

The emperor Napoleon was in Dresden. The armistice had been prolonged to the middle of August. Private letters from Paris, received at Nantz, stated that the empress was to proceed to Mayence, to rejoin the emperor.

Late from South America.

Capt. Townsend, who arrived here in the cartel Legeria on Friday last, in 54 days from Rio Janeiro, informs, that in May last a Portuguese ship arrived at Rio Janeiro from the African coast, and reported that an American privateer had been there, and captured 14 sail of vessels—3 of which were Portuguese Guineamen, which had been captured by the English. The Americans gave them all to the Portuguese captains. This caused much joy among the merchants there, and strengthens their good opinion of the American character.

Capt. Porter, of the Essex frigate, had fitted out the brig Colt, of New-York, which vessel was cruising with him.

The following letters were received by capt. T. while at St. Salvador:

Extract of a letter received from William G. Miller, American Vice Consul, dated Buenos Ayres, May 3, 1813.

"You will have heard ere this will come to hand, of an attack made by a body of troops, from Chiloe, (an island near the main on the Chili side) on the town of Conception—Zalahula is the port at the mouth of the river Bialio, distant from which, about 11-2 leagues higher up the river, is Conception. The first place surrendered after an obstinate resistance, and the detachment marched on to Conception. The gates of the town were thrown open by the treachery of the European officer, a col. Xinnives, left in command of a regiment, and who had seduced under false pretexs his troops, which composed the chief strength of the garrison.

"This unexpected attack had tended to

animate the Chilians, and rouse the patriotism hitherto dormant.

"Mr. Poincett, the American consul-general, had been preparing for a trip to Conception; in this case, had it been carried into effect, he would have fallen an unsuspecting sacrifice, together with the president of the Chili Junta.

"The arrival of the U. States frigate Essex at Valparisa, on the 6th March, had detained him. The Essex, it is to be hoped, will place our trade in that quarter on a more respectable footing than it has hitherto been. Capt. Porter, it is said, seized a Lima privateer and threw her guns overboard, and left her men and provisions to carry her to Lima, with a letter to the vice-King, demanding the immediate restoration of all the ships that had been taken by the privateers under his order; or that he would proceed to hostilities. Both English and Americans are pleased at this attempt to adjust a villainous system of piracy. Seven American vessels have been seized in Port Conception by the Lima privateer, and an American ship from this place, called the Boriskah, of Baltimore, has been carried into Lima and condemned.

"General Belgrano has had every success. Peru is now decidedly for the cause of liberty, and Belgrano is now marching for Oruro through the desert. The trade to the interior has taken an active turn, and will no doubt be increased.

"Artigas and Rondeo, who were sent to the siege of Montevideo, have assumed the chief command, and are, it is said, organising a Junta, with the intention to effect a separation from that of Buenos Ayres, and establish another independent state, but connected with the other provinces and states under a general head."

Extract of a letter, dated May 28.

"The Mortars have arrived at Colonia, and we hear that good will had been restored between the troops, &c. on the other side of the river; that the siege of Montevideo is now following with great vigor."

From the Norfolk Herald of Friday.

Tuesday last a party of men from the Plantagenet, 74, and another from the Dotterel, (18 gun brig) capt. Daniel, went ashore on Cape Henry beach to haul the seine, when 6 of the latter and one of the former, pretending to catch some pigs that were feeding in the bushes, took to their heels and made off. They were fallen in with by a guard of our militia, who conducted them to town. Their reason for deserting, they stated, without hesitation, to be, their abhorrence of the practice of impressment, for which they were compelled to fight against a nation who were opposing it. They therefore, they said, deemed it more creditable to desert the bad cause of Britain (albeit their native country) and join the good cause of the U. States, who though the enemy of their country, were fighting for "free trade and sailors' rights." These men say that the neutral vessels that have passed out to sea, supplied the squadron with newspapers, smoking from the press, and every other information they could obtain relative to our strength, dispositions of force, &c. and that they were occasionally supplied with all the delicacies of the season, by small vessels that came off for the purpose. One of these petty traitors, after he had sold his cargo at enormous prices, cut several holes in his mainsail, to shew, when he went home, that he had been fired at and compelled (sorely against his will!) to go along side of one of the enemy's ships. They further state, that the two 74's and 2 frigates which came down the bay went to sea, and, as they learn, were bound to Halifax to bring provisions to the Chesapeake squadron; and that a 74 and a frigate came in about the same time and went up the bay. The whole force below consists of the Plantagenet, Dotterel, and a tender.