

# THE MILITARY MONITOR,

AND

## AMERICAN REGISTER.

"THE PUBLIC GOOD OUR END."

VOL. I.]

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1813.

[No. 32.

### THE MILITARY MONITOR, AND AMERICAN REGISTER, By T. O'CONNOR,

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NEW-YORK, 1812.

### Official.

Copy of a letter from Capt. James Lawrence, of the United States ship of war *Hornet*, to the Secretary of the Navy:

U. S. Ship *Hornet*,  
Holmes' Hole, March 29, 1813

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you of the arrival at this port, of the U. States ship *Hornet*, under my command, from a cruise of 145 days, and to state to you that after Commodore Bainbridge left the coast of Brazil (Jan 6) I continued off the harbour of St. Salvador, blockading the Bonne Citoyenne, until the 24th, when the *Montague* of 74 hove in sight, and chased me into the harbor; but, night coming on, I wore and stood out to the southward. Knowing that she had left Rio Janeiro, for the express purpose of relieving the Bonne Citoyenne and the Packet (which I had also blockaded for 14 days and obliged her to send her mail to Rio, in a Portuguese smack.) I judged it most prudent to shift my cruising ground, and hauled by the wind to the westward, with the view of cruising off Pernambuco, and on the 4th Feb. captured the English brig *Resolution* of 10 guns from Rio Janeiro, bound to Maranham, with coffee, jerked beef, flour, iustic and butter, and about £23,000 in specie. As she sailed dull, and I could ill spare hands to man her, I took out the money and set her on fire. I then run down the coast for Maranham, and

cruized there a short time; from thence run off Surinam. After cruising off that coast from the 15th until the 22d of Feb. without meeting a vessel, I stood for Demerara with an intention, should I not be fortunate on that station, to run thro' the West India on my way to the U. States; but on the 24th, in the morning, I discovered a brig to leeward, to which I gave chase—ran into quarters, less four, and not having a pilot, was obliged to haul off. The fort at the entrance of Demerara river at this time bearing S. W. distant about 2 1-2 leagues. Previous to giving up the chase I discovered a vessel at anchor, without the bar, with English colors flying, apparently a brig of war. In beating round Carobana bank, in order to get to her, at half past 3 P. M. I discovered another sail on my weather quarter, edging down for us—at 4 20 she hoisted English colors, at which time we discovered her to be a man of war brig; beat to quarters, and cleared ship for action, and kept close by the wind, in order, if possible, to get the weather gauge. At 5 10, finding I could neither the enemy, I hoisted American colors and tacked. At 5 25 in passing each other, exchanged broad sides within half pistol shot. Observing the enemy in the act of wearing, I bore up, received his starboard broadside, run him close on board on the starboard quarter, and kept up such a heavy and well-directed fire, that in less than fifteen minutes she surrendered (being totally cut to pieces) and hoisted an ensign union down from his fore-rigging, as a signal of distress. Shortly after, her main mast went by the board. Despatched St. Shubrick on board, who soon returned with her first Lieutenant, who reported her to be his majesty's late brig *Peacock*, commanded by capt. Wm. Peake, who fell in the latter part of the action: that a number of her crew were killed and wounded, and that she was

sinking fast, she having then six feet water in her hold. Despatched the boats immediately for the wounded, & brought both vessels to anchor. Such shot holes as could be got at were then plugged, guns thrown overboard, and every possible exertion used to keep her afloat until the prisoners could be removed, by pumping & bailing, without effect, as she unfortunately sunk in 5 1-2 fathoms water, carrying down thirteen of her crew, and three of my brave fellows, viz. Jno. Hart, Joseph Williams and Hamibal Boyd. Lieut. Comor, and Midshipman Cooper, and the remainder of my men employed in removing the prisoners, with difficulty saved themselves by jumping into a boat that was lying on the booms as she went down. Four men of the thirteen mentioned, were so fortunate as to gain the foretop, and were afterwards taken off by our boats. Previous to her going down, four of her men took to her stern boat that had been much damaged during the action, who I sincerely hope reached the shore; but from the heavy sea running at the time, the shattered state of the boat, and the difficulty of landing on the coast, I am fearful they were lost. I have not been able to ascertain from her officers the exact number of killed. Capt. Peake and 4 men were found dead on board. The Master, one Midshipman, Carpenter, and Captain's Clerk, and twenty nine men wounded, most of them very severely, three of which died of their wounds after being removed, and nine drowned. Our loss was trifling in comparison.—John Dale, killed; Samuel Coulson & Joseph Calrymple, slightly wounded; George Coffin and Lewis Todd, severely burnt by the explosion of a cartridge. Todd survived only a few days. Our rigging and sails were much cut. One shot through the foremast, and the bowsprit slightly injured. Our hull received little or no damage.

At the time I brought the Peacock to action, the Espiegle (the brig mentioned as being at an anchor) mounting 10 two and thirty pound carronades, and 2 long 9's, lay about 6 miles in shore of me, and could plainly see the whole of the action. Apprehensive she would beat out to the assistance of her consort, such exertions were used by my officers and crew, in repairing damages, &c. that by 9 o'clock our boats were stowed, a new set of sails bent, and the ship completely ready for action. At 2 A. M. got under way, and stood by the wind to the northward and westward under easy sail. On mustering next morning, found we had 277 souls on board (including the crew of the American brig Hunter of Portland, taken a few days before by the Peacock) and, as we had been on two thirds allowance of provisions for some time, and had but 3,400 gallons of water on board, I reduced the allowance to 3 pints a man, and determined to make the best of my way to the U. States.

The Peacock was styled one of the finest vessels of her class in the British navy. I should judge her to be about the tonnage of the Hornet. Her beam was greater by five inches, but her extreme length not so great by four feet. She mounted 16 four and twenty pound carronades, two long nines, one twelve pound carronade on her top gallant forecastle as a shifting gun, and one four or six pounder, and two swivels mounted aft. I find by her quarter bill that her crew consisted of one hundred and thirty four men, four of whom were absent in a prize.

The cool and determined conduct of my officers and crew during the action, and their almost unexampled exertions afterwards, entitle them to my warmest acknowledgement, and I beg to have most earnestly to recommend them to the notice of government.

By the indisposition of Lieut. Stewart, I was deprived of the services of an excellent officer—had he been able to stand the deck, I am confident his exertions would not have been surpassed by any one on board. I should be doing injustice to the merits of Lieut. Shubrick, and acting Lieut. Connor and Newton, were I not to recommend them particularly to your notice. Lieut. Shubrick was in the actions with the Guerriere and Java—Capt. Hull and Commodore Bainbridge can hear testimony as to his coolness & good conduct on both occasions.

With the greatest respect, I remain, sir, your obedient servant.

JAMES LAWRENCE  
Hon. William Jones,  
Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. At the commencement of the action my sailing master and seven men were absent in a prize, and Lieut. Stewart and six men on the sick list.

Adjutant-General's Office,  
Washington City, March 19 1812.

The "Handbook for Infantry,"\* compiled and published by William Duane, of Philadelphia, will be received and observed as the system of Infantry Discipline for the Army of the U. States.

By order of the Secretary of War,  
T. H. CUSHING, Adj.-gen.

\*This excellent little Work, and the Handbook for Riflemen, by the same Author, are for sale at Dickson's Book-store.

To the Editors of the Boston Palladium.  
Navy-Yard, Chalestown, March, 1813.  
MESSRS. EDITORS—As misconstructions may be formed respecting the box of plate, which General HISLOR mentions in the correspondence that passed between him and myself, and which has been published from the Navy Department—you will oblige me by giving publicity to the two following letters, omitted being sent to the Secretary of the Navy. Respectfully yours,

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

[COPY.]

United States Frigate Constitution,  
St. Salvador, Jan. 4th, 1813.

DEAR SIR—It is painful for me to learn, that you have lost the plate presented by the Colony of Demerara, it cannot be found on board here, and I candidly believe it is not; if, however, it should be on board, it will be found: and you may rely on my sending it to England for you. If it came from the Java, I have no doubt it was taken amongst some of the other baggage.—With great esteem, &c.

(Signed) WM. BAINBRIDGE,  
Lieut. Gen. HISLOR, of the British army.

[COPY.]

St. Salvador, Jan. 4th, 1813.  
DEAR SIR—I am happy in being enabled to inform you that in opening the large cases of my baggage, one of them has been found to contain two chests, one of which proves to be the one which could not be accounted for this morning, and which arose from the incorrectness of the silver smith in numbering the packages. I am extremely sorry this circumstance should have occasioned you any trouble, and beg to assure you, that I shall always remain, with great esteem and respect,

Dear Sir, your very ob't servant,  
(Signed) T. HISLOR.

P. S. Ere this you will have heard of the death of my late gallant friend, poor LAMBERT, which has deeply afflicted us all

Commodore William Bainbridge.

Watchman Office Wilmington,  
20th March, 1813.

A gentleman this moment arrived from Lewistown, (Delaware) has furnished a copy of the following document:

His Britannic Majesty's ship Poic-  
iers, Mouth of the Delaware.  
10th March, 1813.

SIR—As soon as you receive this, I must request you will send twenty live bullocks, with a proportionate quantity of vegetables and hay, to the Poitiers, for the use of His Britannic Majesty's squadron now at anchorage, which shall be immediately paid for at Philadelphia prices. If you refuse to comply with this request, I shall be under the necessity of destroying your town.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your very obedient servant,  
J. B. BERTSFORD,  
Commodore, and commanding  
the British squadron at the  
Mouth of the Delaware.

To the first Magistrate of Lewistown.  
The following correspondence took place in consequence of the above letter.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Lewis March 23d, 1813.

SIR—As the Governor of the State of Delaware, and the commander of its military force, I improve the earliest time afforded me, since my arrival at this place, of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst. directed to the Chief Magistrate of Lewis.

The respect which generous and magnanimous nations, even when they are enemies, take pride in cherishing towards each other, enjoins it upon me as a duty I owe to the state over which I have the honor at this time, to preside; to the government of which this state is a member, and to the civilized world, to enquire of you, whether upon further and more mature reflection, you continue resolved to attempt the destruction of this town?

I shall probably, this evening receive your reply to the present communication and your determination of executing or relinquishing the demand mentioned in your letter of the 16th instant. If that demand is still insisted upon, I have only to observe to you that a compliance would be an immediate violation of the laws of my country and an eternal stigma on the nation of which I am a citizen: a compliance, therefore cannot be acceded to.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Your most obed<sup>t</sup> servant,  
**JOSEPH HASLET,**  
Governor of the State of Delaware.

His Britannic Majesty's ship Poitiers in the mouth of the Delaware, 23d of March, 1813.

SIR—In reply to your letter received to day by a flag of truce, in answer to mine of the 16th inst. I have to observe, that the demand, I have made upon Lewistown, is in my opinion neither ungenerous nor wanting in that magnanimity which one nation ought to observe to another with which it is at war.

It is in my power to destroy your town and the request I have made upon it as the price of its security is neither distressing nor unusual. I must therefore persist; and whatever sufferings may fall upon the inhabitants of Lewis, must be attributed to yourselves by your not complying with a request so easily acquiesced in.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Your most obed<sup>t</sup> servant,  
**J. P. BERESFORD,** Commodore  
and commanding H. B. Majesty's  
squadron in the Delaware.  
To the Hon. **JOSEPH HASLET,** Governor of  
the State of Delaware.

#### FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

##### No. II.

A camp to be well chosen must be healthy as well as secure. For this purpose it must unite the advantages of a dry bottom with a gentle declivity and a pure air; and at the same time, command a sufficient supply of good water for washing and for culinary purposes.

Where these advantages are united, the camp will be comfortable and healthy, the troops prevented from imbibing the seeds of disease, by breathing the sickly effluvia arising from lakes or marshes—and, even in rainy weather, by having a dry bottom and ready drainage, they will be secure against the evils of sleeping or resting long on wet ground.

As soon as the tents are pitched, a narrow trench, about nine inches deep and as many wide, should be cut in front and rear, and as close to the tents as possible. Between the tents there should be other similar cuts from front to rear, with a small descent to the proper outlet. By this simple contrivance, the rain that falls during wet weather runs immediately from the canvass into the trenches, s readily carried off, and the bottom of the tent is prevented from becoming wet, or uncomfortable.

In order to remove the men still suffering from injury, the turf, which forms the bottom of each tent, should be carefully pared off in large thick pieces, and the earth taken out of the ditch, which surrounds the tent, should be employed to raise this bottom, after which it should be properly levelled, well beat down, and lastly covered over with the turf that had been pared off. In this way, the inside of the tent would be raised six or eight inches above the common surface, and rendered pretty secure against the effects of moisture.

The trouble of these operations will be very trifling, the men belonging to each tent may do all in a few hours. When the work is finished, the bottom of the tent should be covered with a straw mattress, and a number of bundles of straw should be laid round the tent to serve the men for pillows, a circumstance that would greatly contribute to their comfort. Where loose straw is used for the men to sleep on, it is so liable to be dirtied or destroyed, that it cannot possibly be kept in a comfortable state for more than a few days: on that account we give the preference to straw mattresses. The soldiers can make them themselves, and though they will not be so soft a bed, yet they will last longer, and answer the purposes of cleanliness much better.

There can be no doubt but tents would throw off the rain better and last longer, if the upper part were covered with a slight coat of paint; at the same time the tent would be rendered much warmer.

Every day, as many of the pins of each tent should be drawn up, as will admit a free circulation of air through it, for perhaps three or four hours, and the straw mattress should be turned and exposed to the air until the tent be again let down. This will sweeten and render it comfortable to the men.

Every dry day, the blankets, belonging to each tent, should be taken out, carried to the adjoining ground, and there spread and allowed to remain for several hours, in the course of which every disagreeable effluvia will be blown away, and the blankets lose all disagreeable smell. When taken up, they should be carefully folded and kept in that state, until the men go to rest. X.

#### FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

### TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

##### No. 3.

Among the cries of *Tories*, is the false assertion that the government of

the United States is under the influence of the Emperor of France. This falsehood is not propagated through absolute hatred to France, but through love for England. France is the enemy of England and is therefore, and for that reason alone, hated by the tory, who certainly loves even France better than he does America. Witness the versatility of his affections, and how they are modeled, constrained, and altered by the conduct or directions of England. The Emperor of Germany and king of Prussia were allies of England and had tory prayers offered for their success, these powers are now allied with France; and are called either puerile or perjured—Bernadotte, while acting under the control and in the service of France, was a monster, when he went to Sweden and took the reins of government in his hands, he was an usurper. But now, when it is rumored that he is about to prove ungrateful to his benefactor, and becoming the ally of England, behold he is already canonized and changed from an angel into a demigod. When general Sarazin attended the French troops to Ireland he was one of the Paris butchers, when he deserted and fled to England he was a penitent and forgiven, but when the English government, doubting his views, had ordered him out of the country, the tory became silent. But to wind up all; the terrible Emperor of Russia has become good, is pardoned, and prayers chanted for his security and happiness—while the tory is thus changing sides and becoming alternately the friend and enemy of the continental powers of Europe, it is worthy of observation that, in no exegency, is he estranged from his attachment to England. England persecuted papists and protected the Pope at the same time, England enforced penal laws against Roman catholics in Ireland, and offered to establish the same religion, at same time, in Corsica. England took part with every dethroned king and Prince in Europe, and was at same time, dethroning or murdering the kings and princes of the east—Yet in all these and several other inconsistencies, England was just. But why do I dwell on the conduct of foreign governments to each other? the Americans have nothing to do with them; and complain only when aggressions are directed against the United States. Individuals may therefore form what opinions they please, and yet be loyal to their own government, it is only when they desert this duty that they become tories. It is not hatred of France; it is not attachment to England that constitutes the tory—No! It is hatred to the

United States; it is an opposition to every act of the government; it is an excusing of every hostile act of England previous to the declaration of war; it is the uniform endeavour to avert from the now declared enemy, all the evils of war; it is the endeavour to paralyze the measures contemplated to turn the advantages of war in favour of the United States; it is these monstrous and legible features that distinguish the tory from the whig. Nor will I lay down my pen until the Tories shall be fully described, & so marked, that should government permit their residence in the states, they shall at least become harmless, & stand undisturbed, as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it."

One of yourselves.

FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

TO THE "FRIENDS OF PEACE."

You have adopted the above title, professing from your aversion to war; but many of those, who also assume the title and claim kindred to you, have, by their uniform opposition to the general government, left too much room to suspect, that war or peace enters not into their views: power, political power, is the object, and, as this is more attainable under a monarchy than under a republic, then would they willingly exchange the political philosophy of Jefferson and Madison, for a more energetic form of government, as now administered by the profligate Prince Regent of England, in the name of an old blind and mad king.

To this evil disposed portion of the friends of peace, I have nothing to say. They value their country less than they do their private interests, and would sell the one to promote the other. But to those, individuals who, from honorable motives, are friends to peace, but not of the peace-party, I address myself—An honest difference of opinion, even with the ruling powers, is justifiable and often useful, but a party, having for its object an uniform resistance to government, is an evil dishonourable to its members, and dangerous to the community.

To those, who are friendly to peace, on honorable terms, and wish it on no other, I will offer a few observations, on the prospect of obtaining their professed wish.

The enemy, who hoped that the anti-republican peace-party would paralyze the government, so as to render the war "a war like a peace," has been disappointed and has sued for peace.

The enemy, who calculated on the destruction of our "fir built frigates," now sees his own vessels of war disappearing from the ocean or sinking into it, and therefore sues for peace.

The enemy, fearful that "presaging flashes of heroic enterprise," might pluck and destroy the laurels gathered from partial successes on the land, has sued for peace.

The enemy, foreseeing that, by a few years war, the American market would be closed for ever against British manufactures, has sued for peace.

The enemy, fearful of an embargo or other law that would prevent his obtaining supplies, from America, for his armies in Europe, has sued for peace.

The enemy, in short, feeling and knowing that he must suffer more harm from, than he can inflict on the United States, has sued for peace.

This, then, is the moment to obtain it, on honorable and advantageous terms. Rally round the constituted authorities, and say to the enemy, "be just and we are at peace, but we will not earn peace by the surrender of our rights; we will not sacrifice one citizen to secure to ourselves partial or dishonorable advantages, we will not disgrace our country by a compromise of those principles which constitute our independence or sovereignty." Speak thus, and peace is yours.

But this language must be supported by corresponding actions. Learn an useful lesson from the enemy. At the moment when he sues for peace, he accompanies his application by a display of force, he collects his armies on the frontier of Canada adjoining the United States, he blockades, by his navy, your ports and harbours, he threatens and would, if he could, invade your country, burn your cities, plunder your property, and murder your people; thus prepared, in this threatening attitude, he sues for peace. Let your reply be accompanied by similar exertions, proceed to invade Canada, proclaim your willingness to risk your lives, liberties, and utmost exertions in a war, which would be justified by the obstinacy of the enemy—Say—proclaim to the world, that you are advocates for peace, if attainable honorably; but that, yourselves, your children, and purses, shall, in case of a prosecution of the war, be at the disposal of the country.—say to the enemy, "you may seek peace at Washington or we will dictate it at Quebec." Act thus, be lovers of peace, but be not of an anti-republican peace-party; if peace be sincerely your object, that end will be, will soon be, and may almost be said to, be already obtained; the moment you

prove yourselves worthy of peace, that moment the enemy will agree to, because he cannot, dare not refuse a reasonable and just.

Peace.

## The Military Monitor.

NEW-YORK,

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1813.

Subscriptions will be received by the following

Gentlemen, who have kindly offered to act as agents to the MILITARY MONITOR.

Mr. John Binns, Philadelphia, Editor of the Delaware Republican, Wilmington, D.

Editor of the American, Baltimore, Mr. Joseph Milligan, Georgetown, Colum. Mr. Wm. F. Gray, Frederickburg, Va.

Editor of the Virginia Argus, Richmond, do. Editor of the Intelligencer, Petersburg, do.

Mr. James O'Connor, Norfolk, do. Mr. John Hoff, Charleston, S. C. Editor of the Pennsylvania Republican, Harrisburg, P.

Editor of the Intelligencer, Lancaster, P.

Orders for PRINTING

Blank Blanks; Lawyers' Blanks; Justices Blanks; Books; Pamphlets; Hand-Bills; Cards, &c. with which we may be favored, either in the English, French, Spanish or Portuguese languages, will be expeditiously attended to, and on moderate terms.

Orders for the MILITARY MONITOR, will be received at the PRINTING OFFICE, No. 6, Church-st. near St. Paul's Church.

"What is the cause of" inquired a politician, "that the British kill so many men on board French ships; and so few on board American ships?" "French influence" replied a half taught member of the peace party.

The British, according to late accounts, are cutting down their 74's into frigates of the size of the American "non descriptis." We would advise John Bull to make no alterations, he will find his ships not an inch too big, a long side a Yankee "cock-boat."

ADMINISTRATION.—The Administration was wrong, in refusing to take New Orleans by force of arms, at an enormous expenditure of blood and treasure.

The administration was wrong, in squandering the public money by the purchase of Louisiana.

The government was wrong in not going to war, in defence of the rights of the country.

The government was wrong in declaring an unnecessary war.

The government will be wrong in making a peace.

POLITICAL MAXIM.—Of all bulls, to love JOHN BULL, is the greatest.

In common with every good citizen, we lament the great & heavy losses which are suffered thro' British captures of American property; but we do not agree with those who attribute it all to war. From the whole amount, we would calculate a deduction of

what would be captured, had war not been declared, and so far as we from supposing that the number of deprivations on commerce would have lessened, had war not been declared, that we verily believe they would have increased.—The conditional rescinding of the Orders in Council was intended not for the benefit of America, but to gratify the British subjects, & to relieve them partially, by fraudulently opening the American market to the introduction of British manufactures; any other pretext, for continuing the spoliation, would not be objected to by the British trader, as long as America would hesitate to retaliate. Another deduction, which all must admit, is the amount of property taken from the enemy. The balance we still hope (could the account be fairly settled) would be in favour of America.

With pleasure we observe the contradiction of two shameful falsities. We cannot but feel indignant at the conduct of persons who maliciously propagate slanders against individuals; nor can printers be too cautious in receiving such reports.—It appears that it was reported, that one person was executed as a spy; and another person arrested, by order of government; when, in fact, the one was honorably acquitted, and the other not even suspected. We would gladly give publicity to the names of the authors of these reports, and will do so, should we discover them.

“We understand that a letter has been received in town from Mr. Moore, the British Consul, contradicting the report of his being arrested and stating that he hopes he shall have the prudence to keep himself out of difficulty. *Com. Adv.*”

## Summary.

On the subject of an Armistice the National Intelligencer—says

WASHINGTON, March 29.—“Various rumours were yesterday afloat in the public prints, on the subject of an Armistice, said to be either in a train of negotiation or concluded. To prevent this rumour from gaining further currency, we think proper to state that we believe it to be entirely without foundation.”

There is, it is said, a letter in town from Washington, which states, that Mr. Gallatin, the secretary of the treasury has been appointed Ambassador to Russia, and that Mr. Rush is to manage the affairs of the treasury in the absence of the secretary. We cannot vouch for the truth of this report, however willing we are to give credit to the sincere disposition of the general government to accede to any pacific overtures not dishonourable to the nation.

We have no advices from the North Western army that can be relied on.—The national hope seems much directed to this point, we may be permitted to hope that ere long some fortunate news will reach us.

The British naval force continues to increase, and it is probable that nearly 200 vessels of war will be employed on the West-India, Newfoundland and other American stations. The cruisers and crews of vessels in the Chesapeake, Delaware and James' River, have made considerable havoc among wood-boats, clam and oyster vessels, and farmers' smook houses.

## Extracts.

**FOREIGNERS.**—Why is so much fuss made about the political privileges which our constitution guarantees to foreigners? The formation of the constitution was the result of mature deliberation, and received the sanction of men, at least half as wise as those who bellow so loud against foreigners. But guess, fellow citizens, what sort of foreigners these good people wish to proscribē? Do you think they are Englishmen? Oh no! Englishmen are good loyal subjects of “Mother Britain!” Are they Scotch? Further off still, no people so loyal to old George, with the exception of a patriotic and enlightened few. I ask them: Now you have it; yes I ask them. Of these men, it may be truly said, that liberty is entruined around every vigament of their hearts. Driven by the despotism of the British government to seek an asylum on foreign shores, they have adopted the U. States the benignity of whose laws were so happily calculated to catch the affections of a magnanimous and grateful people. This it is which causes the ire of certain men against FOREIGNERS.

— West. Star.

From the National Intelligencer of Saturday last.

The following extract of a letter from captain Bainbridge, commanding the U. S. frigate Constitution, to a friend in this city who had congratulated him on taking and destroying the British frigate Java, proves that the truly brave are always unassuming as well as generous:

“I was fortunate in having an opportunity; and opportunity only is wanting to insure equal success to all my brother officers.”

**COMPLIMENTS.**—On Saturday the 27th ult. the adjutant commanding at Fort George, sent a flag over to our garrison, informing lieutenant colonel M. Peely that a salute would, on the following day, be fired, in consequence of their success at Ogdensburg. The same evening an express arrived at Buffalo, with an account of the engagement between the American frigate Constitution and the British frigate Java, which eventuated in the total destruction of the latter—and on Sunday morning a flag was sent over to fort Erie, to inform the British of the victory & that a salute would be fired on the occasion. *West. Press.*

The report that a British Spy has been lately hung at Sacket's Harbour,

is going the rounds of all the papers—and the name of Livingston is given as the man—We deem it a duty, due to the family of Livingston, and to the public at large, to contradict this report, in the most pointed terms, and to state, that no British or other spy has been hung at Sacket's harbor, or at any other military post in this state. The Mr. Livingston, referred to, has his family in Upper Canada, and is the son of Col. James Livingston, of Stillwater, a highly meritorious officer and patriot of the revolution. He was taken up in Jan. last, while at Sacket's Harbor, and has recently been tried by a court martial at that place, but instead of any of the charges having been substantiated against him, they were proved to be altogether false and unfounded—and he was honorably acquitted by the court. [*Alb. Gaz.*]

Monument to the Memory of General Washington.

The Board of Managers of the Washington Monument Lottery, offer a Premium of 500 Dollars for the best design, model, or plan, for a Monument to the memory of General Washington (proposed to be erected in this city), accompanied by an estimate of the cost of its execution, not exceeding 100,000 dollars; such design, model, or plan, to be submitted to the Board on or before the 1st of January next, in a sealed packet or packages, addressed to Mr. Eli Simkins, Secretary of the Managers; and, on the 1st day of May following, the Board will adjudge the premium.

It may be proper to mention, that the Monument, whether sculptural or architectural, or both, is intended to be placed in the centre of a square 300 feet long, and 150 feet wide, crossed in its length by a principal street.—The sculptors, architects, and other artists of Europe, will also be invited to enter into competition for the premium now offered; but it is hoped, that the American Artists will evince by their productions, that there will be no occasion to resort to any other country for a Monument to the memory of their illustrious Fellow Citizen.

Those furnishing designs, models, or plans, and disposed to contract for their execution, will please, to signify their intention at the same time.

Baltimore, March 1813.

From the Boston Chronicle.

“NO IMPRESSIONED AND FREE TRADE.”  
MESSRS EDITORS.—As the House of Representatives of Massachusetts have appointed a committee to enquire into the impressment of seamen, and they have made but a partial and imperfect

report, in which, after three weeks search, they find but 157 imprisoned seamen in this state, and this is going out to the people, I therefore feel it my duty to make public the statement I heard commodore Rodgers make before said committee. I wish you to publish it, because I was refused making the statement to the House. Commodore Rodgers stated before the committee, that out of 150 seamen now on board his ship in Boston harbor, 120 of them had been pressed at different times, by the British—And that he had documents here and at Washington, upon which he founded his opinion, that in the course of ten years, Great Britain had impressed as many native Americans, as the whole amount of seamen now in service of the U. States.

#### JOHN H. STEVENS.

*Liberty of American Tars*—It is a far worthy of note and in the highest degree honorable to our brave Tars, that on the day succeeding the destruction of R. B. M. brig Peacock, the crew of the Hornet made subscription and supplied the prisoners (who had lost every thing) with two shirts, a blue jacket and trousers each.

#### S. PATRICK'S DAY.

The 17th of March, the anniversary of the *SUBVERSIVE SAINT OF IRELAND*, has been very generally celebrated by Irishmen residing in America. Their wretched enthusiasm in the cause of liberty, has been particularly excited in the moment, when the liberty and hard earned independence of the country of their adoption or residence, is assailed by the enemy of Ireland, America and liberty.

From the toasts, which we have seen, we select the following:

#### AT NEW-YORK.

The United States of America—a great—enlightened & free—possessing energy and resources adequate to every crisis.

War—vigorous war! till the nation's wrongs are avenged—the country's rights secured—then—three cheers for peace.

True ambition—that of serving the Republic—opposed to the ambition of individuals.

Daniel D. Tompkins—Governor of the State of New York—his exertions in aid of the General Government merit the confidence of his country—and our united support.

The Republicans of the State of New York—discernment to distinguish patriotism from selfishness—the interest of the public—from the designs of faction.

*Tories*—old, new—native and exotic—marsal's passports—tin—three seconds—destination—'the just anchor-rod tale.'

*Licence Trade with the enemy*—the friends of Great Britain in America—and the friends of America in Great Britain—exchanged at par.

By Captain M'Kron. Sackett's Harbour—a harbour for British prisoners.

#### AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Congress of 1776, who held forth to their fellow sufferers of Ireland, a place of refuge from the common tyrant and oppressor.

Thomas Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence, the objects of esteem with all who love liberty and virtue—the objects of hatred with all who are enemies of the human race.

The cause in which Washington succeeded, Kosciusko failed, and Fitzgerald; Tone, Emmett, Russell, and a gallant band of heroes perished—may that cause prevail all over the world.

Captain William Jones and the navy, the prelude has been glorious, and the winding up of the war will prove that the United States can send something more than cock boats to sea.

General John Armstrong—the eyes of his country are upon him, and full of of proud presages.

#### Volunteers.

Irishmen, who advocate British tyranny—a speedy exportation to them, without benefit of drawback.

By R. Keon. The Irish who sigh for liberty at home, and those who hate it here—may they soon meet half seas over.

#### By the Hibernian Society.

The memory of George Washington\*—may it forever be, as it always has been, held in grateful remembrance by the Hibernian Society.

The commerce, agriculture and manufactures of the United States—naturally depending upon each other, may no jealousies deprive them of mutual support.

The Ocean—may it be the great highway for all nations, usurped by none.

The union of the States—may each round of our anniversary find that union drawn more close, and more strongly cemented by mutual forbearance, mutual good will, and mutual interests.

The American non-descripts—best described by the com's. Bainbridge and Decatur, the caps. Hull, Jones, and their brave officers and crews.

\* At the mention of this ever to be remembered name, the company rose from their seats.

Social intercourse—may the spirit of party never rise so high as to destroy private friendship; prevent the union of good men, or endanger the liberties and happiness of our common country.

#### AT BALTIMORE.

The constituted authorities of the nation—May their present struggle in the sacred cause of human rights be served by the physical force of every son of Erin.

The union of the States—Confusion to those who have advanced their dissolution. May the Atlantic and Pacific be their boundary—Eternity their duration.

The People of the United States—Free, enlightened and hospitable. May the Eagle of Liberty strike his talons into the wretch who would dare insult or impair their sovereignty.

The memory of the illustrious WASHINGTON—May every heart be a museum to perpetuate his fame; may he be revered as our political saviour.

#### AT WASHINGTON CITY.

Ireland—Fallen alas is its state, degraded its condition; such are the effects of national disunion and religious discord—let Americans learn wisdom from so awful an example.

The memory of James Napier Tandy—Britain can sacrifice her unnatural maxim of non-expatriation on the altar of necessity.

The Fair of Columbia—May their favours be conferred on the friends of their country to the total exclusion of Tories.

#### Volunteer, by Mr. Reed.

Captain Porter's Foretop-sail—"Free Trade and Sailor's Rights."

#### AT CARLISLE.

Ireland. Generous land of valour, fidelity and eloquence, may your sorrows shortly cease. And though necessarily included in the American declaration of war against perfidious Britain, we are confident that your heart and most fervent blessing are with us.

James Madison the man of virtue, the elegant scholar and intrepid assertor of his country's rights. Success to his endeavors and honor to his fame.

Thomas Jefferson a D. Doctor FRANKLIN. The living and the dead.—Those two stupendous and massy pillars of American liberty, have secured the eternal gratitude of mankind.

General Montgomery. Britain has shed his blood—may his great manes be appeased by Irishmen exacting revenge on the theatre of his death.

The heroes and sages of the revolution—may Irishmen be ever found

grateful to their holy memories.

The adopted sons of Columbia—may fidelity be their motto and their practice. But that the execration of all the just, may attend the wretch among them, who could be otherwise.

The immortal Congress of 1812, that has given to the world a second edition of the "DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE."

**GUN BOATS.**—It is a fact that altho' these vessels have been ridiculed by self conceited ignorance as wholly ineffective. Yet our most experienced naval commanders, have declared them fully competent for the purpose for which they were originally intended, to wit, the defence of our bays, rivers and harbours.—The gallant Decatur, who has proved their utility before Tripoli, recommends them as a most efficient means of offence or defence in port, and no one ever contended that they were serviceable to cruise against an enemy at sea. If we had a sufficient number of them, all completely manned, we scruple not to say, that the enemy could not lay at anchor in Hampton Roads as he does at present.—The heavy metal they carry, and the favorable situation they would be enabled to take would give them an opportunity of annoying the enemy's ships, without receiving any injury from them. The British officers know how to appreciate the efficacy of our Gun Boats, as may be seen by the following occurrence.—Nine of these vessels, all well manned, and commanded by Capt. Stewart, of the Constellation, in person, got under way on Saturday afternoon at 5 dropped down to the Narrows (about 5 miles below the forts) where they were discovered by one of the British frigates, that had anchored in the mouth of James River.—The weather was uncommonly calm, the tide favored the boats, and was against the frigate if she attempted to rejoin the squadron, nevertheless, such was the activity and exertion of those on board the frigate, and so great their apprehensions from an attack of our little *musquito fleet*, that her boats were manned out in a trice, and she was towed down to the squadron, before the Gun Boats could possibly have come within gun shot of her, even if an attack had been meditated.—The fact is, that if the frigate had held the Gun Boats in as little estimation as some of our wise acres, and kept at her anchorage, the latter favored by the calm, and the advantage of distance, would have succeeded in capturing her, without any disparagement to the bravery and good conduct of her officers and crew.

From the Pilot of January 13.

Among all the painful reflections, arising from the circumstances and consequences of the recent naval conflicts with the Americans, nothing is so afflicting as the unquestionable fact, that the losses and suffering of the Americans in the several actions, bear no proportion to ours. It has never before been known, that in an engagement in which the strength of the parties was so nearly proportionate as to require or admit an engagement, the loss was disproportionate on the conquerer's part; nor does this observation apply merely to the case of a Spaniard. The great advantage and the great distinguishing characteristic of British gallantry, has always been, that infinitely more damage and more loss was inflicted on the enemy than was sustained on our part. But unhappily, the case is altogether reversed.—We suffer losses equal, if not superior, to what our former enemies have sustained in the most memorable of naval combats of prior wars; and our enemies suffer less than has been suffered by us in the most brilliant of our victories. Here, then is the most serious and lamentable circumstances of the late unfortunate conflicts between British and American frigates; not merely that the British frigates were conquered and captured, inflicting so little comparative injury upon their opponents, and suffering so much comparatively themselves.—We do not think as we have already said that even a Spanish frigate of the same relative force has been taken by a British one, without having left a better memorial of her name, her strength and her opponent. Let us not be accused here of disregard for our country's feelings, or want of attachment to our country's glory. No solid wisdom, no real patriotism, can exist distinct from truth. We must dare to look facts, however humiliating they may be, boldly in the face.—For, unless we contemplate them, in their full extent—unless we adequately feel the impression that they should make on our minds, they can never produce that rebound of sentiment and effort which is necessary to replace us in the proud eminence on which we heretofore stood.—The fact is, that we have suffered most severe loss, without having inflicted any corresponding injury upon the opponents.—Let the nation think of this—let the navy think of this—combining it in every future conflict with the American. Nelson's pithy instruction—"England expects every man to do his duty?" and if we are to hear again of English ships captured by Americans, at least we may hope to hear of them without the

disgrace, of knowing, that 100 or more smugered on our side, when the American loss was limited to ten or a dozen.—Again, it is to be observed, that in former engagements we had such superior facilities in the management of our ships and our artillery, that we discharged three shots for every one discharged on the part of our antagonists; but now the Americans boast of having discharged three to every one of our's in the action between the U. States, and Macedonian, and unfortunately the disparity of the loss bears testimony to the truth of the allegation. Here, again, is a fact to pause upon, and a pressing occasion for recollecting the admonition of Nelson, "England expects every man to do his duty."

It may not be amiss here to' subjoin, by way of memorandum, a statement of the actual loss on both sides in the several actions.

The Macedonian lost in the action with the United States, 36 killed, 36 severely and 52 slightly wounded. The loss of the United States, in the same action, was but five killed and nine wounded, two of them mortally,

In the action between the Wasp and the Frolic, the former had only five killed, and five wounded. Capt. Whynates, of the Frolic, has not given a list of the loss on board that vessel; but we find that Capt. Jones, of the Wasp, in his letter, inserted in this paper, states, from what was seen by Lieut. Biddle, whom he put on board as prize-master, and from what that officer collected in conversation with the officers of the Frolic, that she had about 20 killed, and 40 or 50 wounded.

The action between the Guerriere and the Constitution was fought for the greatest part at a distance, and was one perhaps of superior manœuvre rather than superior valour on the side of the Americans. Capt. Dacres surrendered on account of the disabled and sinking state of his ship, which the captors themselves were obliged to destroy the day after the engagement. The difference of loss was, therefore, not so great in the number killed in this instance as in the two others; yet the advantage was on the American side; for we find that the United States had only 7 killed, and as many wounded, and the Guerriere 15 killed and 64 wounded.

These facts are unpleasant, but bitter as the reflections they are calculated to excite must be, it is not safe that we should exclude from our minds any part of the impressions that they are naturally calculated to make; for, the more acute & constant the pain that they excite, the more certain, the more near, the more

vigorous and effectual the efforts which we trust, and are sure they will produce, to restore us to our former proud and enviable superiority. Above all, we trust, that the ever memorable sentence, which we have cited, will be kept in mind in every succeeding action—and that every seaman in the British service, will recollect that England expects every man to do his duty."

**PATRIOTIC**—At an uncommonly numerous meeting of the Association of the friends of the union, free trade and sailor's rights, held at Tammany Hall, on Thursday evening, the 1st of April, 1813, it was unanimously resolved, that the said Association tender the services of *twenty-five men for one week*, to General LEARD to aid him in erecting works on the battery, for the defence of the harbor. [Columbian.]

**REPORTED ARRIVAL**—The Essex, it is stated by a passenger in the stage from Boston, has arrived at that place with two prizes. [ib.]

From the National Intelligencer.

**ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES**

The following promotions and appointments, in the Army of the United States, have been confirmed by the Senate during the late session of Congress:

- Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson, to be Major General, 2d March, 1813.
- Brig. General Wade Hampton, to be Major General, 2d March, 1813.
- William R. Davie, to be Major General, 2d March, 1813.
- Quarter Master General Morgan Lewis, to be Major General, 3d March, 1813.
- William H. Harrison, to be Major General, 2d March, 1813.
- Astron Ogden, to be Major General, 2d March, 1813.
- John A. Handlet, to be Brig. General, 8th July, 1812.
- Col. John P. Boyd (of the 4th Regt. Infantry), to be Brigadier General, 26th August 1812.
- Samuel Scofield, to be Hospital Surgeon's Mate, 15th September, 1812.
- William Turner, to be Garrison Surgeon's Mate, 28th September, 1812.
- David Neilson, to be Garrison Surgeon's Mate, 3d December, 1812.
- Israel Stoddard, to be Garrison Surgeon's Mate, 16th February, 1813.
- Corps of Engineers.**
- Lt. Col. Joseph G. Swift, to be colonel, vice Williams, resigned, 31st July, 1812.
- Major Walker R. Armistead, to be lieutenant-col. vice Swift, 31st July, 1812.
- Captain George Burnford, to be major vice Swift, promoted to lt. col. 6 July, 1812.
- Captain William McRee, to be major, vice Armistead, 6th July, 1812.
- First Lt. Prentiss Willard, to be captain, vice Burnford, 31st July, 1812.
- First Lt. Joseph G. Totten, to be captain, vice McRee, 31st July, 1812.
- First Lt. Samuel Babcock, to be captain,

- vice Partridge, deceased, 20th September, 1812.
- Second Lt. Edward de Russy, to be first lieutenant, vice Willard, 6th July, 1812.
- Second Lt. Thomas P. Finley to be first lieutenant, vice Totten, 31st July, 1812.
- Second Lt. Frederick Lewis, to be first lieutenant, vice Babcock, 20th Sept. 1812.
- James Gadsden, to be second lieutenant, 2d December, 1812.
- Regiment of Artillerists.**
- Guy Duplantier, to be second lieutenant, 13th November, 1812.
- Regiment of Light Artillery.**
- Captain Thomas Pitts, to be major, 20th January, 1813.
- First Lt. Luther Leonard, to be captain vice Scott, promoted, 6th July, 1812.
- First Lt. Benjamin Branch, to be capt. vice Spann cashiered, 24th Aug. 1812.
- First Lt. George W. Melvin, to be capt. vice McKelvey, cashiered, 24th Aug. 1812.
- First Lt. Arthur W. Thornton, to be capt. vice Pitts, 20th January, 1813.
- Second Lt. Armstrong Irvine, to be first lieutenant, vice Leonard, 6th July, 1812.
- Second Lt. John R. Bell, to be first lieutenant, vice Branch, 24th Aug. 1812.
- Second Lt. Francis H. Murdoch, to be first lieutenant, vice Melvin, 24th Aug. 1812.
- Second Lt. Thomas B. Randolph, to be first lieutenant, vice Thornton, 20th Jan. 1813.
- Jonas Dickson, to be second lieutenant, 31st Dec. 1812.
- SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY**
- Francis K. Huger, to be lieutenant, col. 3d March, 1813.
- Third Regiment of Artillery.**
- Major George K. Mitchell, to be lieutenant, col. 3d March, 1813.
- Captain James House, (of the Regt. of Artillerists) to be lieutenant, col. 3d March, 1813.
- Captain George Armistead, (of the Regt. of Artillerists) to be major, 3d March, 1813.
- Thomas Stockton, to be captain, 24th Sept. 1812.
- Jonathan Brooks, to be captain, 24th Sept. 1812.
- Stephen Collins, to be captain, 15th January, 1813.
- John J. Cronwell, to be second lieutenant, 23d November, 1812.
- First Regt. of Light Dragoons.**
- Captain Nelson Luckett, to be Major, 20th January, 1813.
- First Lt. William Littlejohn, to be capt. vice Lester, resigned, 1st Dec. 1812.
- First Lt. George Haig, to be capt. vice Luckett, 24th Jan. 1813.
- Second Lt. Diller Thomas, to be first lieutenant, vice Littlejohn, 1st Dec. 1812.
- Second Lt. Francis S. Belton, to be first lieutenant, vice Haig, 20th Jan. 1813.
- Loring Austin, to be second lieutenant, 28th Sept. 1812.
- Valentine P. Luckett, to be second lieutenant, 9th October, 1812.
- Edward Carrington, to be second lieutenant, 13th October, 1812.
- Cornet Owen Ransom, to be second lieutenant, vice Thomas, 1st Dec. 1812.
- Cornet Thomas Herriot, to be second lieutenant, vice Belton, 20th Jan. 1813.
- Clinton Wright, to be Cornet, 19th January, 1813, and transferred to second Regt. Light Dragoons.
- Second Regt. Light Dragoons.**
- Captain James V. Ball, to be major, 16th September, 1812.

- John C. Tillson, to be second lieutenant, 10th August, 1812.
- Benjamin Burd, to be cornet, 21st September, 1812.
- File Regiment.**
- Lieut. Col. Thomas A. Smith, to be colonel, vice Smyth, promoted, 6th July, 1812.
- Captain George W. Sevier, to be lieutenant, col. vice Smith, 6th July, 1812.
- Captain James McDonald, to be major, vice Fuller, resigned, 1st August, 1812.
- Captain Benjamin Forsythe, to be major, 20th January, 1813.
- First Lt. Daniel Appling, to be captain, vice Spencer, deceased.
- First Lt. Joshua Hamilton, to be captain, vice Sevier, 6th July, 1812.
- First Lt. Thomas A. Patterson, to be captain, vice McDonald, 1st August, 1812.
- First Lt. Thomas Ramsey, to be captain, vice Visscher, resigned, 30th Nov. 1812.
- First Lt. William Smith, to be captain, vice Forsythe, 20th January, 1813.
- Second Lt. John Findly, to be first lieutenant, vice Appling.
- Second Lt. Henry Swarengen, to be first lieutenant, vice Hamilton, 6th July, 1812.
- Second Lt. Edward Wadsworth, to be first lieutenant, vice Patterson, 1st August, 1812.
- Second Lt. William Townsley, to be first lieutenant, 1st August, 1812.
- Second Lt. James Ryan, to be first lieutenant, vice Ramsey, 30th Nov. 1812.
- Second Lt. George Gray, Jun. to be 1st lieutenant, vice Smith, 20th January, 1813.
- Henry Murray, to be second lieutenant, 17th October, 1812.
- James McIntosh, to be second lieutenant, 13th November, 1812.
- Ensign John Hanson, to be second lieutenant, vice Ryan, 30th Nov. 1812.
- Joseph Cahoon, to be second lieutenant, 2d Dec. 1812.
- Hyem Cohen, to be second lieutenant, 2d Dec. 1812.
- William Arnold, to be second lieutenant, 3d Dec. 1812.
- John McIntire, to be second lieutenant, 3d Dec. 1812.
- John Shortridge, to be second lieutenant, 3d Dec. 1812.
- Ensign John Harley, to be second lieutenant, vice Gray, 20th Jan. 1813.
- Ensign Josiah Hill, to be second lieutenant, 29th January, 1813.
- Samuel W. Hamilton, to be ensign, 4th Dec. 1812.
- Robert McFariand, to be ensign, 31st Dec. 1812.
- Jacob Tipton, to be ensign, 31st December, 1812.
- Joseph P. Bunting, to be ensign, 4th Jan. 1813.
- William Armstrong, to be ensign, 19th Jan. 1813.
- Bennet Riley, to be ensign, 1th January, 1813.
- Lambert Norton, to be ensign, 22d January, 1813.

(CONTINUED.)

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