

THE MILITARY MONITOR,

AND

AMERICAN REGISTER.

"THE PUBLIC GOOD OUR END."

VOL. I.]

MONDAY, APRIL 12. 1813.

[No. 33.]

THE MILITARY MONITOR,

AND

AMERICAN REGISTER,

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AGENTS

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Letters and Communications for this paper, must be forwarded free of postage.

Official.

Wilmington (Del) 8th April, 1813.

The following important intelligence was received this morning by express from Dover.

Dover, 7th April, 1813.

Dear Sir—The following is copies of two despatches received, the one at 3 o'clock, and the other at 9 o'clock this morning by the Governor from Col. Davis, commanding at Lewis Town. You will no doubt give them immediate publicity.

S. H. BLACK.

Head-Quarters, at Lewis, April, 6 1812.

Sir—This evening the Belvidera and two small vessels came close into Lewis, and commenced an attack by firing several 32 pound shot into the town, which we have picked up; after which a flag was sent, to which the following reply was returned.

Sir—In reply to the renewal of your demand, with the addition for a "supply of water," I have to inform you that neither can be complied with. This, sir, you must be sensible of, therefore I must insist the attack on the inhabitants of this town is both wanton, and cruel.

I have the honor to be

Your most obedient servant,
S. B. DAVIS, Col. Comd't.

Head-Quarters, at Lewis, 6th April 1812.

Sir—Since the reply to Com. Beresford's letter which I communicated to you by express, I received the following about 3 o'clock.

Belvidera, off the village of Lewis, &c.

Sir—No dishonor can be attached in complying with the demands of Sir John Beresford to Lewis, in consideration of his superior force.

I must therefore consider your refusal to supply the squadron with water, and the cattle that neighbourhood affords, most cruel upon your part; to it's inhabitants.—I grieve for the distress the

women and children are reduced to by your conduct, and earnestly desire they may be instantly removed.

I have the honor, &c. to be,

Sir, your most obedient servant,
R. BYRON, Capt.

N. B. The cattle will be honorably paid for. S. B. Davis, Esq. Colonel Commandant.

To which I have returned the following reply verbally.—"That Col. Davis is a gallant man and has already taken care of the ladies."

The attack immediately commenced, and continued till near 10 o'clock. The fire from our battery silenced one of their most dangerous gun boats, against which I directed the fire from our 18 pounder for which I request you will immediately send me a supply of shot and powder. They have not succeeded with their bombs in reaching the town. And the damage from their 32 pounders and cannon, cannot be ascertained till day light.

I hope sir, in this affair you will find the honor of the state has not been tarnished.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.
N. B. While writing the above the enemy has recommenced firing.

S. B. DAVIS, Col Comd't.

JOSEPH HASLETT

A letter that accompanied the above despatch says, that the governor had that moment left Dover for Head Quarters, to superintend the movements of the militia, all of whom were determined to sacrifice every thing rather than treasonably submit to the demands of the enemy. The Belvidera lies within less than 2 miles of the town.

MASSACRE AT FRENCHTOWN.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE

Between a Committee of Gentlemen of the city of Albany, and the honorable A. B. Woodward, judge of the

Supreme Court of the Territory of Michigan, relative, to recent events in that territory.

ALBANY, March 26, 1813.

Sir—It has been intimated, that you have recently made a communication to the secretary of state of the general government, relative to the situation of the Michigan territory, since it was surrendered to the British government—Sensibly participating in the sympathy, which the unfortunate of that territory excites in the citizens of the United States generally, and on the frontier of this state particularly—we, the undersigned acting in behalf of a number of respectable citizens of this city, would be gratified in being possessed of the information you may have so transmitted—and of your opinion whether it would be improper for us to cause the same to be published. We have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

F. Bloodgood, }
J. Townsend, } Committee.
G. F. Lansing, }

The hon. A. B. Woodward, Judge of the Supreme Court, Michigan Territory.
To Messrs. Francis Bloodgood, Leah Town- send, and Garret F. Lansing, a committee of gentlemen of the city of Albany.

Albany, March 27, 1813.

Gentlemen—The sympathy which the unhappy fate of the territory of Michigan, has excited in the citizens of the United States generally, and in those of the frontiers of this state in particular, is at once as natural as it is honorable to the human heart.

The information which I have had occasion to communicate to the hon. the secretary of state of the general government, relative to the situation of the territory of Michigan, since it has been surrendered to the arms of Great Britain, is such as might have been put into the possession of the government and the public by any other channel, and I conceive there is no impropriety in my communicating with your polite request. I do not perceive any reason why the same information might not, without impropriety, be laid by you before the public.

I therefore do myself the honor to transmit to you herewith, copies of the several communications which I have had occasion to make to the general government, relative to the situation of the territory under the British flag. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with perfect esteem, your obedient servant.

A. B. WOODWARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALBANY AERUS.

Albany, March 29, 1813.

Sir—Of the documents communicated to us on the 27th inst. by the hon. Judge Woodward, we transmit you an

extract of No. 20, and Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, which are all that we deem necessary to lay before the public at the present time.

We are, sir, &c. [Signed by the committee.]

Extract from No. XX. being a letter from Judge Woodward to gen. Proctor, dated Detroit, Feb. 2, 1813.

It is well known to you, sir, that the capitulation of the 18th of August, 1812, has suffered many infractions in every quarter of the territory, by the savages in the employ of the British government. The inhabitants have borne them with unexampled patience. They have entertained a constant apprehension, that when the American forces approach the territory, and when an engagement has taken place, the fury of the savage mind at the sight of blood, and in reflecting on the dead they lose, and perhaps on the retaliatory treatment of prisoners or of the dead, which their cruel mode of warfare produces, is always likely to drive them to an ignoble revenge on the prisoners they find in the country, and the inhabitants of it, who are American citizens. They therefore pressed the subject on your attention previous to the battle of the 22d January, 1813—and felt satisfied with your assurance, that you considered your own honor pledged for their effectual protection. Since the result of that battle, facts are before their faces, which they cannot shut their eyes upon. Some of them are, perhaps, unknown to yourself. I will enumerate some which I believe there will be no difficulty in establishing beyond the reach of contradiction.

1st. Some of the prisoners, after the capitulation of the 22d January, 1813, have been tomahawked by the savages.

2d Some of the prisoners after that capitulation, have been shot by the savages.

3d. Some of the prisoners, after that capitulation, have been burnt by the savages.

4th. Some of the inhabitants of the territory of Michigan, citizens the United States of America, after that capitulation, have been shot by the savages.

5th. The houses of some of the inhabitants of the territory, American citizens, after that capitulation, have been burnt by the savages.

6th. Some of the inhabitants, American citizens, after that capitulation, have been pillaged by the savages.

These facts evince, that in some quarter, and in some department or other, either the moral or physical means of preventing a violation of your capitulations do not exist. The alarms of the inhabi-

bitants, therefore, are the more highly excited by expectation of another battle; and they feel, and perhaps very justly, that their persons and property are not respected.

It is on this account that I have been requested to suggest to your consideration, a convention between the citizens and yourself, which may remove the first difficulty suggested in this letter, and obviate the second.

No. XXIII. (Copy.)

Sandwich, Feb. 9, 1813.

Sir—You will have the goodness to appoint a day for the purpose of adducing before col. Proctor, such proofs as you may have to substantiate the assertions stated in your letter to him, relative to the slaughter of the enemy's sick and wounded, on the 22d January last. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. W. M'LEAN, A. D. C.
Augustus B. Woodward, esq. Detroit.

No. XXIV. (Copy.)

Sandwich, Feb. 10 1813

Sir—I had the honor to receive on the third day of this month, a verbal message from you, communicated to me by major Muir, requesting me to endeavour to procure some evidence of the massacre of the American prisoners, on the 23d day of January last.

I met with only a few persons at Detroit, who are inhabitants of the River Raisin, nor was it altogether a pleasant task to those, to relate, in these times, the scenes they have beheld; some of them, however appeared, before a French magistrate, and I send you copies of what they have stated.

It will occur to you, sir, immediately, that what any of them state on the information of others, though not direct evidence in itself, leads to the source where it may be obtained.

The truth will, undoubtedly, eventually appear, and that unfortunate day must meet the steady and impartial eye of history.

In communicating your message, major Muir added something having relation to American citizens, who might be willing to take the oath to the king.—It will be obvious to you, sir, that in a state of open and declared war, a subject or citizen of one party cannot transfer his allegiance to the other party, without incurring the penalties of treason; and while nothing can excuse his guilt, so neither are those innocent, who lay temptations before him.

The principles adopted by the United States on the subject of expatriation, are liberal, but are perfectly inapplicable to a public enemy in time of war.

The law of nations does not justify

coercion upon any man to bear arms against his country, VATELL says that a man of spirit ought rather die ten thousands deaths.

Some of the French inhabitants of the territory of Michigan, citizens of the United States, have been much urged on this subject, and are apprehensive of being further troubled.

I had the further honor of receiving on the 8th inst. your verbal message by your aid-de-camp, Mr. M'LEON, acquainting me that there was no capitulation on the 22d January, and that the prisoners surrendered at discretion.—I therefore beg pardon for that mistake. The principles of the law of nations, however, impose an obligation almost equally strong I beg leave to repeat a request for the favor of a passport. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) A. B. WOODWARD.
Col. Henry Procter, Sandwich.

NO. XXV. TRANSLATION.

Territory of Michigan, District of Detroit, &c.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace, in the district of Detroit, Joseph Robert, an inhabitant on River aux Raisins; who, being duly sworn on the holy evangelists, deposes and says, that on the next day after the battle on the said river Raisins, a short time after sunrise, he saw the Indians kill the American prisoners, with their tamahawks, and that they shot several to wit, three; that the Indians set the houses on fire, and that in going out, the prisoners were massacred and killed, as aforesaid; that is to say, three were shot, the others were killed in the houses, and burnt with the houses. The Indians burnt the house of Jean Baptiste Jerecauma, and afterwards that of Gabriel Godfrey, jun. The deponent has been informed, that there were about 48 or 49 prisoners in the two houses. The deponent has seen dead bodies on the highway, which the dogs were tearing and eating. One Brunot, told the deponent that the Indians had killed those of the prisoners who were least wounded, and that the others were burnt alive.

Antoine Cuillerce and Alexis Salliot, inhabitants of river Ecocoes, told the deponent, that two prisoners have been burnt in the house of Gaidoir, on the river aux Sables. The deponent has heard some Indians had tore out the hearts of some prisoners, & had brought them, still smoking, in some houses, but does not recollect the names of the informants; he believes, however, they were men worthy of credit.

The deponent says further, that after the first action on the river Raisins, the

Indians, fired on one named Solo, son-in-law to Stephen Labeau, an inhabitant on the river aux Sables, when returning from the house of Gaudon to his father-in-law; on his arrival, he hallooed to his father-in-law to open the door saying that he was mortally wounded; Stephen Labeau opened the door, and told his son-in-law to throw himself on his bed; but that in trying to move, he fell dead. An Indian knocked at the door, and Labeau having opened it, received a ball in his breast, and fell dead. The son of Labeau made his escape; the Indians fired several shots at him, which did not reach him.

The deponent says further, that Baptiste Couteur was killed near the house of the deponent, on the day of the second battle on the river Raisin, a little after sunrise.

The deponent says further, that the Indians have often threatened to burn his house and barn, if he did not march with them against the Americans.—The deponent says he is an American citizen.

The deponent says, that several of his neighbours have told him that they had received the same threat. Other settlements have been threatened with fire.—The mills and houses on the river aux Roches were burnt in the month of September last, after the capitulation of Detroit. And further this deponent saith not.

JOSEPH ROBERT

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 4th Feb. 1813.

PETER AUDRAIN, J. B. D. D.

FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

Defence of New-York.

No. XXII.

In countries where the rulers are not chosen from amongst the great body of the people, the errors of such a people are not always misfortunes.—On the contrary, where the majority governs as in the United States, it is of importance that the citizens should think rightly, therefore whenever error appears it should be unceasingly combatted till it yields to reason. Contempt for an enemy has its use, it should be encouraged among the privates of an army; but, the commander who entertains it, generally suffers for his ignorance and presumption by disgraceful defeat.

There is no error from which in the course of the present war we are so likely to suffer as from the conclusions we draw from the campaigns of the revolution—we beat the English then—what we did then we can do now.—Therefore "the English dare not land!"

without attempting to deny the premises; I shall endeavour by examples to shew not only the fallacy of the conclusion but that England can "do us an essential injury."

The history of the revolutionary war affords ample testimony of the unavailing efforts of bravery not regulated by discipline. The British suffered severely at Bunkers hill—yet Charleston was burnt and Boston occupied by the foe. Washington commanded at Flatbush, but defeat ensued and the preservation of the American army may justly be attributed to the incapacity of sir William Howe, who instead of following up his victory spent two days in preparing to attack a defeated army; thus giving them time to receive reinforcements and recover from the panic occasioned by the loss of the battle, he then gravely broke ground to attack Washington in form! I dare say there is not a subaltern in the British army, who has served one campaign, that would not blush and justify too, at supposing himself capable of committing the errors of sir W. Howe.

Why then should good fortune, proceeding from incapacity or ignorance in that conjuncture, induce us to despise an enemy now, that he has had the experience of active warfare varied in all its forms, combining both naval and military operations in every quarter of the globe: from the Antilles to Java, from the Cape of good Hope to Buenos Ayres, and from Copenhagen to the Mauritius. Incapacity and ignorance are accidental circumstances; to be improved to your advantage when they offer, but no wise people will ever calculate on them as auxiliaries. Nor will a good general depend on them as aids—his objects will be to seize on good posts, to defend them properly, to profit of the ground and to take away from the enemy the advantage of his; not to be deceived by dangers nor too much elated by good fortune; how in the glance of an eye to form resolutions the most decisive—how to seize with tranquility the moment which decides victories, derive advantages from the faults of an enemy; commit none, or what is greater, repair them.

Many other instances of the inferiority, of undisciplined troops could be adduced from the history of the revolutionary war. Europe also can produce several, one of which I have already related, where the men perhaps were almost on an equality. But the triumph of Frederick was the triumph of intellect, it was an illustration of the omnipotence of mind over matter.

AMICUS.

FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

To the Citizens of the United States

No. 4.

Of all the names by which parties or factions have been designated "TORY" is that alone of which its own party is ashamed.—We read no advertisement of a meeting of Tories, we know not who is their chairman or secretary; no man, however base, will avow himself an officer of such a body. We know not where Tories meet, because not even a Tory house-keeper will disgrace his house, by acknowledging that it is a place for their resort. No society of any other denomination will acknowledge that Tories are admitted to their meetings. Disowned by all, and even by themselves, they yet, strange to relate, have their haunts, there are *Tory taverns, Tory merchants, Tory editors, and Tory Lawyers*—their persons and their homes are pretty generally known, their general traits have been partly already explained; some more remarks will not be amiss.

Although there are many foreigners among their number, yet, from a pretended partiality for natives, there is a hue & cry raised against every person of foreign birth, whether naturalized or otherwise. To hear of a naturalized citizen being in a lucrative, honorable, or confidential employment, under the general or state governments, is an offence against decency and sense, according to Tory language. This principle of theirs is so connected with ingratitude and a breach of public faith, that it is impossible to apply it to any other motive, no person can maintain its policy on any justifiable pretence. There is not even presumptive cause for this breach of contract with the naturalized citizen. The sovereigns of Europe have oppressed, disfranchised, banished or murdered their unhappy subjects, because they would not consent to travel to Heaven by the course that the monarch would dictate; but here we have no state or established religion, and the naturalized foreigners, with the exception of the Tory portion of them, which certainly forms a minority, are in politics what the constitution dictates.

I have made use of the word *contract* as applying between the native and naturalized citizen, and certainly it is at least as binding on the former as it is on the latter.—The American, with a generosity and hospitality, unknown to other nations, has opened his arms, his country, with all its liberty, franchises and

political advantages, to the foreigner, who would chose to change his matter for that of America; here the matter rested as a mere proposal on the part of the native American; the foreigner, by accepting it, became a party, and the proposition thus became a *contract*. How then, I would ask, can the native American prove faith less to a contract originating in his own proposition? But fortunately no such disposition exists either in the native or American with a few exceptions, and these few are exactly the entire number of the faithless Tories. No obligation rests on the American to continue efforts to induce foreigners to settle in America, the law may be, at any time, repealed, continuing it however inviolate as respects those already here, an opinion, therefore, on the prudence of its continuation, involves no question of true patriotism. The Romans considered all strangers as barbarians. Whether the distinction was just or not, it certainly carried with it a significance that could not be misunderstood.—The word "foreigners," as applied to those of foreign residence or foreign birth, is also significant of their origin, but it is worthy of remark, that it is sometimes applied to persons of foreign birth, even after being naturalized, with a sarcastic force intended to convey, that to be a foreigner was disgraceful, and that he should be held in the utmost contempt for no other reason than because he *happened* not to be born in the United States. "The foreigners" said a Tory, "ought to be driven out of the country," where, Mr. Tory, I ask, would you send their children? or, if they also must be banished, if the sins of their father's (the sin of being born in Europe) must be visited on the children to the third and fourth generation, what will become of the Americans whose fathers or grandfathers *happened* to be born in America? or, if you banish foreigners, what will become of their yankee wives, must they also be banished? The project is weak, wicked, and impracticable; and worthy of its authors, nor is their inconsistency the less, because persons, actually born in foreign countries, should join in the cry of expulsion. If the native Tory is despicable, the imported Tory is not less so; the one is faithless; the other ungrateful; the one would sacrifice, to promote his own ends, the country that gave him birth; the other would burn the house of his hospitable host; and both united complete the character most to be dreaded—most to be feared—most to be despised and hated.

One of yourselves.

The Military Monitor.

NEW-YORK,

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1815.

To the friends of this establishment, and in particular, to those Gentlemen who, within the last week, have taken an active concern in promoting its circulation, the editor tenders his unfeigned thanks, and assures them, that his utmost industry shall be applied to render this paper, every way, worthy their patronage. As a faithful record of the events of the war, as a political compendium of real AMERICAN politics, and as a military instructor, he trusts, it will be found to comprise matter far outweighing the small consideration of 3 dollars yearly.

To those patrons, who liberally advanced the year's subscription, the editor feels proportionally indebted, and will be happy to supply any numbers of which they may happen, by whatever means, to be deficient.

Subscribers, who have paid one dollar in advance, are respectfully reminded, that, another dollar was payable on the publication of the 17th number; and that the third dollar, will be payable on the publication of the 34th number.

Gentlemen, who have written for, or who have received the paper, from the commencement, and who have paid no part of the subscription-money, are reminded, that this paper having no emoluments from advertisements, depends entirely for its pecuniary support on the annual subscription. It is requested that an early remittance will be made thro' the agents of the paper, or otherwise free of postage. Their accounts will be forwarded by mail, in a few days, to such of this class of subscribers as will, by their non-compliance with this request, signify their wish to see their accounts.

Owing to the extreme difficulty of collecting very small sums, and the inconvenience of frequent applications, so

roublesome to subscribers as well as inconvenient and expensive to the editor, no subscription in future, will be received for less than one year, payable in advance, at the time of subscribing.

A few files, of the Military Monitor, from commencement, comprising all the past events of the war, can be obtained.

—**KENTUCKY.**—The conspicuous part, which this state has acted in the present war, deserves particular notice.

At the commencement of the revolutionary war, the entire population consisted of about 150 families, yet the "ancor patriæ" and love of fame, which now predominates, could even then be distinguished. The settlement of Lexington, now the largest town of the state, received its name at a meeting of the few inhabitants assembled in the year 1775 to celebrate the battle of Lexington in Massachusetts's, and from the seeds of enthusiasm, sown at that early day, sprang the luxurious crop of patriotism which has lately distinguished the land that produced it. The new settlement of Lexington consisted, at the time of this meeting, of about 15 log cabins.

During the revolutionary struggle, Kentucky received but few additions to the number of its white settlers, nor was it until about the year 1793 that it became, from its increased population, entitled to rank as a state. In the year 1799, the people formed a State-constitution.

A country, possessing so many natural advantages, could not but attract the notice of travellers, whose reports brought the place into considerably note, and induced a settlement unprecedentedly rapid, inasmuch that little remains, at this day, of the appearance or inconveniences of a new country; and Kentucky begins to vie, in many respects, with the most flourishing of the old states. The early inhabitants were conscientious for indefatigable industry in exploring, and ingenuity in improving the local advantages of their country, their descendants have displayed talents in arts, sciences, and literature, which, in former times, might furnish materials for a romantic romance, but which remained to be realized, in modern days, by the people of Kentucky.

On the declaration of the present war, the people of this state were not the last to display patriotic zeal and love of military fame, while other states were debating, the Kentuckians were marching; while the duty of the citizen, touching his obligation to support the war, was becoming a question among lukewarm politicians, the people of Kentucky sought not for unworthy pretexts to remain at home; while some state governors, in a spirit of Anglo-hostility to the principles of our republican institutions, had refused to lend the militia to aid the general government, the brave Scott, actuated by patriotism kindled during his revolutionary services, and without studying abstruse definitions of technical expressions or without intermingling himself within the literal meaning of the law, the spirit in which the constitution was framed, and gave the sanction of his authority to the wishes of his constituents. Some of the heroes, who distinguished themselves at the

Wabash, mingled with those of Ohio and Michigan, in the first invasion of Canada. Why the expedition, under General Hull, did not succeed, will become the subject of future investigation; at present it is sufficient to remark, that no Kentuckian nor indeed any of the Western volunteers shared in the disgrace of surrendering a fine army in the inferior force, without firing a shot.

The unfortunate surrender of Detroit would have damped the ardour of souls less brave than those of Kentucky; but their spirits rose in proportion as their exertions became unaccountably baffled; and scarce was one army surrendered prisoners by treaty, when another, still more numerous, was, with unaccountable quickness, in arms, ready to proclaim the honor of its country, and to remove the foul disgrace of surrendering a post and a territory without resistance. This army wanted but a leader; all eyes were, as if instinctively, turned to the brave hero of the Wabash—Harrison felt the force of the appeal, and, full of gratitude and loyalty, he hastened to lead his countrymen again to glory.

The patient sufferings and excessive fatigues which this second army endured, during a severe winter, and amidst those privations incident upon such a situation in a territory so suddenly called to occupy, can be equalled only by the noble, courageous, and brave defence which a portion of it, under the command of the intrepid Winchester, made, when suddenly attacked at the River Raisin, by a party of British and Indians, superior in numbers and in munitions of war. Never did the conquered gain more glory, never did the victors purchase success at a dearer rate—In the year 1812, Kentucky lost many of her best sons, in this contest; and, while posterity will not cease to revere the memories of these heroes, Kentucky will ever boast that she owned them; nor will their fate, the fate of the brave, dishonorable and cruel enemy surrendered, the wounded prisoners, on the morning after the battle at the Raisin, to be massacred by their ruthless allies, the savage aborigines of the wilderness.

It is yet in Kentucky, the means of retaliating a deed, which history will record amongst the Black catalogue, of British perfidy and cruelty—the Tecumseh, Proctors & Elliotts, will, must atone for the blood of the *Davies's Gentry, Spencer, Siverus, Alaga's Harts, Hickson, Dunn, Edwards, Wells's, Wood-folk's, &c. &c.* But the atonement can never be commensurate to the loss suffered by America. All the base blood of a treacherous, cruel and barbarous enemy can never atone for the drop of the precious liquid that flowed through the generous heart of the brave *Davies's*, who, though a federalist, was yet an American, and who proved, by his life and his death, that a mere difference of opinion, on abstract political points, is not inconsistent with true patriotism; and that honest federalism, like pure republicanism, is not dangerous, when uninfused by foreign attachments, foreign gold, or inordinate ambition. *Allen's* conduct will command every man's respect and true patriotism; and that honest federalism, like *Davies's*, was a lawyer by profession, and in affluent circumstances; but the world was nothing to him, when his country was assailed,

and all honor denied and became of no value compared with that of sustaining the national dignity, with Spartan valor, with American feelings, he fled to his country's aid, and fell a sacrifice to duty and patriotism.

But why thus pay tribute to individuals: pardon it, Oh you recording Angel! Who can number the heroes of Kentucky, without telling the names of all her citizens. Army follows army, and patriotism overflows until prudence suggests the necessity of restraint—Let England, that false England, tremble, she has excited the indignation of America, and will find that in Kentucky alone, there is a force, that will give freedom to Canada, if, by a timely peace, grounded on a full concession of the equitable demands of America, she will not arrest the uplifted arm.

It is reported, that Ferdinand VII when restored, is to be married to Catherine Pawlowna, sister of the Emperor of Russia.

Query—When will the marriage be solemnized?

Summary.

Be it remembered, that the enemy, on the evening of the 6th April 1813, cruelly, cowardly, and in a style truly British, commenced an attack, from their shipping, on the nearly unprotected town of Lewis, in the state of Delaware; and that the inhabitants, resisting the demands of the enemy, evinced a determination to submit to any and every privation and distress, that could be thus inflicted, rather than commit treason. Should Lewis become an English possession, British barbarity, its loyal inhabitants will, undoubtedly, be remunerated, by their approving country; and, houses not less valuable, will be rising, phoenix like, at the public expense, from the ashes of the ruins. A national pill will hereafter commemorate this damned proof of British magnanimity.

The scene, at Lewis, is but the commencement of operations intended to be carried against every city and village in America, which gun shot of which British ships can approach; witness the following from the *London Evening Star*—

"The American navy must be annihilated, her arsenals and her arsenals must be crumpled; and the turbulent inhabitants of Baltimore must be tamed with the weapons which shook the wooden towers of Copenhagen."

And again—from another British print—
"The [Admiral Warren] may go up to Baltimore, as he no doubt intends, and dispose of its fate according to the degrees of vengeance or clemency by which he is actuated. He may even come up to Washington, and reduce the Navy yard and stores to a heap of ashes and ruins."

In this braggadocio language, we can see nothing so terrible as it would import—it is good policy in Britain to display her power, to the utmost, at a time when she sues for peace; and her magnanimous commanders will, doubtless, give proofs of her power, if possible, in the hope of thereby, adding weight to her pretensions, during the intended negotiation for peace. But the active loyalty, at this time, will take the sting for ever, as respects this country, from British presumption on the ocean; and the *ultima ratio regum*, that "the law of nations has

been always the law of the strongest," must give place to the more rational and just rule, that the high seas are the common way of all nations, and equally free to all.

The ship Neptune, of this port, has been purchased by government, for the purpose of carrying out Mr. Gallatin and suite to St. Petersburg.

We also understand that Mr. Bayard of Delaware, and Mr. Crawford of South Carolina, are to accompany Mr. Gallatin to Russia, and that eventually Mr. Bayard will proceed as Minister to England, and Mr. Crawford to France.

The ship Perseverance has also been purchased and is to proceed to Jamaica, and bring home the American prisoners detained there.

The following letter will show the manner in which American prisoners are treated by the enemy, retaliation by a similar treatment to British prisoners is really due to our seamen.

"JAMAICA PRISON, Dec. 13, 1812.

"I wrote you on the eighth, informing you of my being captured by the sloop of war Fawn, capt. Fellows, about 20 miles to the northward and eastward of Cape Tiboron, and carried to Jamaica, where we were immediately all sent to prison, when we are treated more like brutes than human beings. Our allowance is half a Pound of salt HORSE BEEF, one and a quarter POUNDS OF BREAD that has been condemned, being ruse of WORMS than BREAD, and one GILL of BEANS.—This is our allowance for twenty-four hours! When I was taken I had all my charts, quadrant, and clothes taken from me, and was not allowed even to ask for them. There are now on board the prisonship four hundred and fifty prisoners, and more arriving daily. It is reported to day that we are all to be sent to England by the *Et t*, which is to sail in six days, &c. If government would dispatch a cartel to this island they would restore a great number of Americans to their native country. *Char. Pap.*

FOREIGN.

We have not run this week to give the important address delivered by Bonaparte to the legislative body at Paris on the 16th February last: it's purport may be summed up in a few words,—"the French dynasty reigns and will reign in Spain," and "I have need of Great resources."

From these two expressions, are to be collected, that Spain must be conquered, and Russia made subservient to French views.—In fact, Spain is already conquered, the British having evacuated it; and a considerable portion of 500,000 men have commenced their march to St. Petersburg.—Bonaparte will probably command in person, and give the British orders an opportunity of killing him once more.

From the bloody wars, which have for several years desolated the European continent, one good has resulted.—Tyranny has lost a powerful fast-hold; let all the world rejoice, and let the third day of February be annually, for ever, celebrated by all nations, because, on that day in the year 1813, the SPANISH INQUISITION WAS ABOLISHED.—

The brig Rambler has arrived at Bo ton in 30 days from Bordeaux. By this arrival, we learn that the Russians had entered Berlin, the capital of the kingdom of Prussia.

The private armed schooner Orders in Council, and a few other American vessels were at Bordeaux.

Extracts.

From the *Louisville (Ky.) Correspondent.*

A tribute of respect, sacred to the memory of JOHN ALLEN, Esq. late a comrade of a volunteer regiment, from Kentucky, who fell in battle, on the river Raisin, 22d. Jan. 1813:

ALLEN is slain! butchered by the Indian foe, aided by the more savage British tyrant. Let Kentucky mourn his early death—long will she feel, and own, her irreparable loss, in this great and good man. Great, because he was good.—Great in council, good in conduct; beneficent in private, benevolent and just in public life. The patriotic statesman, the profound lawyer, the firm undaunted soldier, the accomplished gentleman.—Lament, with me, my friends, his unmet fall. He was my friend—a tried friend—he was the friend of my friends, he was the friend of mankind: in principle, pure as *Aether*, in resolution and magnanimity, steady as the needle to the pole, in affection glowing and animating as the invigorating, genial warmth, of the bright luminary of the sky.

There lie his bones, bleaching on the banks of the river Raisin, in a foreign, barbarous, inhospitable clime—unburied, and no stone to tell, "*here lies ALLEN!!!*"

MASONS, of all grades, lament a departed Brother. When the GREAT ARCHITECT of all worlds, would create a Mason, He selected whatever was amiable, and meritorious, cast it into form, and spoke ALLEN into being! He was a mason in heart—a solid and brilliant ornament in your institution.

Gentlemen of the bar, and ye who were students under him, as well as those who had contemplated to profit by his instruction in a few months after his return, come, mourn for the calamity which hath befallen us. He was unequalled in judgment, logical in argument, sincere in profession. Imitate his example, while I like him, with justifiable, with laudable zeal, you pursue the interests of your clients, remember as he did the eternal principals of justice.

AMERICANS, weep! your tears generously shed to the memory of the departed patriot, and hero, are evidences of the sensibility of your hearts and proclaim about, your grateful remembrance of the deeds, and of his worth.

The spirit of ALLEN has taken its flight! In the world of immortal glory, it basks in the beams of everlasting unchangeable LOVE: associated with our

beloved WASHINGTON, & those heroes, who have gloriously fallen in the field of battle and of honor, in defence of their country's rights; his happiness like his fame, will be eternal! THE GREAT ARCHITECT of the destinies of nations and of man, hath called him from Earth to Heaven!—from the command of a regiment of mortals, to a command in the armies, of the skies, in the hosts of immortals! And dare we then repine at the dispensation of HEAVEN? No! Thus HEAVEN hath decreed, and to its decrees we must submit. Then cease you wailing, dismiss your sorrows, dry your tears, my friends my countrymen—and ye his worthy relatives, & his lovely relic, remember that: God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

Let each of us learn to profit by his life and emulate the character of our departed, incomparable friend.—Let us tell to our children, and let them tell to their's, what ALLEN was. Oh, he was generous, brave, friendly; a stranger to every ignoble passion, disdainful and opposing oppression and injustice; without guile or dissimulation, demanding by his merits the affection the virtuous, and riveting on the hearts of all, who had the happiness of an acquaintance with him, his just pretensions to their unfeigned approbation.

"When we reflect that HE is dead, we can add nothing to the cause of grief; when we reflect how HE lived, we can add nothing to his fame." HE is happy. Shall we be discontented? HE was virtuous in life, and glorious in death! HE is gone and cannot return.—We can by pursuing his course, meet, and enjoy with him, a seat in the mansions of un fading bliss. Let this be our aim! our end will be everlasting felicity.

A Friend to Merit.

Louisville, March 12.

TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE.

The following letter of thanks from the surviving officers of the late British brig of war Peacock, to captain Lawrence, of the Hornet, furnishes another instance, that

"Love Mercy, and Ought to save."

New-York, 27th March 1813.

Sir—We, the surviving officers of his Britannic majesty's late brig Peacock, beg leave to return you our grateful acknowledgments for the kind attention and hospitality we experienced during the time we remained on board the U. States sloop Hornet. So much was done to alleviate the distressing and uncomfortable situation in which we were placed when received on board the sloop you command, that we cannot better express our feelings than by saying "we ceased to consider ourselves pri-

soners;" and every thing that friendship could dictate was adopted by you, and the officers of the Hornet, to remedy the inconvenience we would otherwise have experienced from the unavoidable loss of the whole of our property and clothes by the sudden sinking of the Peacock.

Permit us, then, sir, impressed as we are with a grateful sense of your kindness, for the other officers and ship's company, to return you and the other officers of the Hornet, our sincere thanks, which we shall feel obliged if you will communicate to them in our name; and believe us to remain, with a high sense of the kind offices you have rendered us,

Your very humble servants,

F. A. Wright, 1st lieutenant.

C. Lambert, 2d lieutenant.

Edward Lott, master.

J. Whitaker, surgeon.

E. Donnothorne Urwin, purser.

James Lawrence, esq.
Commander U. S. sloop Hornet.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.
Washington, March 25.

GENTLEMEN,—Secing a late publication in print on the subject of impressment of native American seamen; and perceiving that subject has of late been very much agitated in the negotiation which existed between Great Britain & my native country, I cannot forbear mentioning a case which fell immediately under my observation on board an East India Tea Ship of 2200 tons commanded by captain Charles Drummond, brother of Mr. Drummond, of the great banking house in London, in which he is a partner.

In the year 1809, then in the service of the Crown of England, and bound to Bombay, I had the mortification to behold three of my countrymen in the service of the East India Company. Two names were John Carr, and John Brown both of Newport Rhode Island; the name of the third I now forget, but he was from Stonington in Connecticut. John Carr; whose father is a mechanic in Newport, had been in the service of the navy 8 years; and was in 1805 transferred to the Glatton, in the service of the Company; his protection was torn before his face on the deck of a man of war and had never heard from his family. John Brown was a sailor, a married man, with three children in Newport, and had been in that cruel bondage seven years. The one whose name I have forgotten, had been impressed three years; in which time he could never transmit any letters to his friends. The two latter being able seamen, were appointed sailing masters; Carr was stationed in the foretop

On the passage I think off the cape of Good Hope, Carr refused to obey the orders of the boatswain while on duty on the gun deck, and was summarily castised by the above officer. Feeling a just indignation at such unjust and barbarous conduct, he still refused to perform his duty, and was reported as mutinous to the commissioned officer on the watch, and from him to captain Drummond; and was sentenced to fifty lashes at the gangway. A punishment so unmerited and an outrage so directly in violation of the civil and natural rights of an American, compelled me to mention his case to captain Drummond, with whom I had the honor to be on friendly terms and begged him to commute his punishment to any less ignominious and mortifying. To the honor of this nobleman, and ever to his credit as a man of humanity, it was changed to confinement; Carr was chained to the ring of the gun deck three days on bread and water; I say to his honor, for it must have arisen from his humanity, and seeing at the same time it ill became me (though an American) to interfere in the discipline of the ship under his command. The two others submitted to their fate; for the voyage they were going to perform presented slender hopes of ever revisiting their native clime.

In the year 1809 I returned to America, and happening to visit the place of our nativity, I called on his father a shoemaker of respectability and informed him of the situation of his son, when last I saw him. The afflicted father had never heard of him since he embarked from Rhode Island and supposed him dead; his parental sympathy soon informed me he felt the anguish which belongs to an injured family. With this boy I was a school mate four years; but I fear his captivity, is not ended yet. To the wrongs of these men we are compelled to add a long list of other miserable captives, who are this moment serving a monarch and a government which has insulted and injured us, and for the redress of which I trust every free hearted and noble American will contend with that vigor which is characteristic of an independent people.

NATHANIEL G. M-SENTER.

What a terrible plight the London editors have placed Bonaparte and his army in—if it had not been for a Jew—and if (mind the it's) it had not been for his army, it is very probable he might have been taken—and if those of his soldiers who escaped the Russian sabre, had not hit on the lucky expedient of bleeding their horses, they must have

died from thirst—whilst wading up to their middle in snow! But John Bull swallows all, and—pays for all.
Aurora.

The French army bleeding their horses from thirst, whilst in the midst of snow, is just as probable as the story of the Jew and the back window, and the killing of four millions of men, and taking some hundred thousand prisoners from Bonaparte's grand army. The Russians should be very expert in burying these men, because it being acknowledged that as the cold weather killed them, it is fairly presumable that the warm weather will bring them to life again. It is an old saying, that "ten dead Frenchmen are worth five live Englishmen"; therefore prince Kutusoff and his Anglo turk allies, had better make the most of this business—as it stands! ib.

It is reported that British frigates are hereafter to be convoyed by 74's, to protect the former from the American "non-descripts" Pet Intel.

Among the many ways in which the British editors endeavor to account for the success of the Americans at sea, we have seen none so ludicrous as that stated in the London "Statesman" This paper says "In the tops of American frigates) are backwoods men, Irishmen, who will hit a small bird on the wing with a ball!! These notions, as ridiculous as they are, we have no objection should be entertained by the enemy, since at least they will inspire them with a dread of our superiority as marksmen, and make them more anxious to live on terms of amity with us.— Backwoods men on board frigates! The idea is truly diverting. 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:

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

First Regiment of Infantry.

Major Robert C. Nicholas (of the 3d Regt. to be lieutenant col. vice Bissell, promoted, 15th August, 1812.

Captain Elie B. Clemons, to be major, 20th January, 1813.

First Lt. Ambrose Whitlock, to be captain, vice Heald promoted, 26 Aug. 1812.

First Lt. William Whistler, to be captain, vice Rhea, resigned, 31st December, 1812.

First Lt. John C. Symmes, to be capt. vice Clemons, 20th January, 1813.

First Lt. Simeon Knight, to be capt. vice Swan, promoted, 20th Jan. 1813.

First lieutenant Alpha Kingsley to be captain vice Pinkney, promoted 20 Jan. 1813.

First lieutenant Hezekiah Johnson to be captain vice Stark, promoted 20 Jan. 1813.

Second lieutenant Jacob W. Athright to be first lieutenant vice Whitlock, 26 Aug. 1812.

Second lieutenant Philip Ostrander to be first lieutenant vice Peyton, deceased, 26th Oct. 1812.

Second lieutenant Samuel Perkins to be first lieutenant vice Whistler 31 Dec. 1812.

Second lieutenant Lina T. Helm to be first lieutenant vice Symmes, 20 Jan. 1813.

Second lieutenant James W. Bryson to be first lieutenant vice Knight, 20 Jan. 1813.

Second lieutenant John Campbell to be first lieutenant vice Kingsley, 20 Jan. 1813.

Second lieutenant Dixon Stansbury to be first lieutenant vice Johnson, 20 Jan. 1813.

William Anderson to be second lieutenant 6 Aug. 1812.

Ensign John A. Shaw to be second lieutenant vice Albright 26 Aug. 1812.

Ensign Ormond Marsh to be second lieutenant vice Ostrander, 30 Oct. 1812.

Ensign Daniel Curtis to be second lieutenant vice Perkins, 31 Dec. 1812.

Ensign Robert M'Cabot to be second lieutenant vice Page, resigned, 31 Dec. 1812.

Ensign Newton Westfall to be second lieutenant vice Helm, 20 Jan. 1813.

Ensign John O. Fallon to be second lieutenant vice Bryson, 20 Jan. 1812.

Hanson Catlett to be surgeon, 18th February, 1813.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. Richard Sparks to be colonel, vice Cushing, promoted 6 July, 1812.

Major John Boyer to be lieutenant colonel, vice Sparks, 6 July, 1812.

Capt. Wm. R. Boote to be major, vice Bowyer, 6 July, 1812.

Capt. Wm. Swan (of the 1st regt. inf.) to be major 20 Jan. 1813.

First lieutenant John R. N. Luckett to be captain vice Campbell, promoted 6 July 1812.

First lieutenant Robert Peyton to be captain vice Arluckie, promoted 15th Aug. 1812.

First lieutenant John L. Pemberton to be captain vice Carson, promoted 20 Jan. 1813.

Second lieutenant John T. Wirt to be first lieutenant vice Chamberlain, 6 July, 1812.

Second lieutenant Evert Bogardus, to be first lieutenant vice Luckett, 6 July, 1812.

Second lieutenant Hezekiah Bradley, to be first lieutenant vice Peyton, 15 August, 1812.

Second lieutenant Perrin Willis, to be first lieutenant vice Cherry, deceased, 10 Nov. 1812.

Second lieutenant Hippolite H. Villard, to be first lieutenant vice Seely, deceased, 10 Jan. 1813.

Second lieutenant John Bliss, to be first lieutenant vice Pemberton, 20 January, 1813.

Ensign William Henry Nicoll to be second lieutenant vice Wirt, 6 July, 1812.

Ensign Isaac L. Baker, to be second lieutenant vice Dufossat, declined, 6 July, 1812.

Ensign Robert Sturges, to be second lieutenant vice Willis, 1 November, 1812.

Ensign James Stewart, to be second lieutenant vice Vase dismissed, 7 Dec. 1812.

Ensign Henry Conway, to be second lieutenant vice Villard, 10 January, 1813.

Ensign Nathaniel Clark, to be second lieutenant vice Bliss, 20 January 1813.

Ensign William M. Smith, to be second lieutenant 20 January, 1813.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Capt. Matthew A. Puckle, (of the 2d regt. inf.) to be major vice Nicholas, promoted, 15 August, 1812.

Capt. William Carson (of the 2d regt. inf.) to be major, 20 January, 1813.

Second lieutenant George Mortley, to be first lieutenant vice Spain, deceased, 24 April, 1812.

Second lieutenant John L. Carey, to be first lieutenant vice Hamilton, resigned, 1 Nov. 1812.

Ensign Archimedes Londono, to be second lieutenant vice Carey, 1 Nov. 1812.

Ensign James Smith, to be second lieutenant vice Ryan, transferred, 19 Nov. 1812.

William Lord Robeson, to be ensign, 31 October, 1812.

Ensign A. Watson, to be ensign, 31 October, 1812.

Richard Cocke, to be ensign, 23 November, 1812.

James Hart, to be ensign, 2 Dec. 1812.

William T. Caldwell, to be ensign, 2 December, 1812.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry

Lieut. Col. Robert Parry, (of the 7th regt.) to be colonel vice Boyd, promoted, 26 August, 1812.

Major John Darrington, (of the 6th regt.) to be lieutenant colonel vice Pike, promoted, 6 July, 1812.

Capt. Nathan Heald (of the 1st regt.), to be major vice Floyd, promoted, 20 August, 1812.

Capt. Stephen Ranney, to be major, 20 January, 1813.

First lieutenant Charles Larrabee, to be captain vice Barton, resigned, 15 Sept. 1812.

First lieutenant Ebenezer Way, to be captain vice Ranney, 20 Jan. 1813.

Second lieutenant George Gooding, to be first lieutenant vice Hill, deceased, 15 Feb. 1812.

Second lieutenant Josiah Bacon, to be first lieutenant vice Larrabee, 15 Sept. 1812.

Second lieutenant Parker Greenough, to be first lieutenant vice Way, 29 January, 1813.

Ensign Rufus Perble, to be second lieutenant vice Gooding, 15 Feb. 1812.

Ensign Samuel Armstrong, to be second lieutenant vice Bacon, 15 Sept. 1812.

Ensign Samuel Legate, to be second lieutenant vice Greenough, 20 Jan. 1813.

Charles Monroe, to be ensign, 16 Sept. 1812.

Jacob Porter Norton, to be ensign, 31 Dec. 1812.

Abiel Wilson, Jun. to be ensign, 31 December, 1812.

Joseph M. Harper, to be surgeon's mate, 19 January 1813.

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Daniel Bissell, (of the 1st regt.) to be colonel vice Reall, resigned, 15 Aug. 1812.

Capt. Thornton Posey (of the 7th regt.) to be major vice Ruscil, promoted, 6 June, 1812.

Capt. Ninian Pinkney, (of the 1st regt.) to be major 20 Jan. 1813.

Second lieutenant Richard W. Chick, to be first lieutenant vice Lee, promoted, 12 March, 1812.

Second lieutenant John S. Allison, to be first lieutenant vice Hindman, promoted, 6 July, 1812.

Second lieutenant John R. Corbaley, to be first lieutenant vice King, promoted, 6 July, 1812.

Second lieutenant William C. Bird, to be first lieutenant vice Carson, resigned, 1 Sep. 1812.

Ensign James H. Guisgole, to be second lieutenant vice Chick, 12 March, 1812.

Ensign James Cumsings to be second lieutenant vice Allison, 6 July, 1812.

Ensign William Prestman, to be second lieutenant vice Corbaley, 6 July, 1812.

Ensign James H. Hook, to be second lieutenant vice Bird, 1 Sept. 1812.

Ensign George D. Snyder, to be second lieutenant vice Kirkpatrick, declined, 1 Sept. 1812.

John Damall, Jun. to be ensign, 15 November, 1812.

Matthew Galt, Jun. to be ensign, 4 December, 1812.

FROM THE PETERSBURGH REPUBLICAN.

The following beautiful affecting verses were written by a Lady of Frankfort, Kentucky; on the departure of the volunteers of that place last August, to meet their savage foes. She was, alas! too prophetic—for many many of those brave patriots, have fallen fighting heroically for the liberty of their country.

"Protect them Heaven!" My faultering tongue

Could scarce to heaven the prayer address, For ah! the heart from which it springs.

Felt the press crucifix of distress! It "bled for friends to distance borne— Departed—never to return."

O, Freedom! must thy sacred tree, Be torn down still with tears and blood?

Must our expiring kindred be, Around thy reeking altars strew'd?

Oh! why this proceed these dire alarms— Oh! why this mad appeal to arms?

Hark! through the forest's deep recess, Resounds the yell of savage war;

Onward the frantic legions press; And bring destruction from afar.

See yonier cot in flames ascends, And yonder lie your butcher'd friends.

And who supplies the murderous steel? And who prepares the base reward?

Tha' waken'd to deeds of desperate hate, Is the fury of exulting borderie?

From Britain comes each fatal blow; From Britain, still our deadliest foe.

What! do not ocean's wide domains, Afford her sons sufficient prey!

But must they seek these distant plains, And bribe the savage to betray?

Yes, Freedom here thy banners wave, And here would Britain mark thy grave.

Then go ye gallant warriors, go; Arrest destruction's swift career;

In mighty vengeance crush the foe, And bid your hidden strength appear.

The sword which lingers Justice draws, Will surely guard a righteous cause.

Then, Freedom, if thy sacred tree, Must be sustained with tears and blood,

Perish the tyrants of the sea! Perish their allies of the wood!

But Heaven, direct each patriot arm, And shield each patriot breast from harm.

And if the hero yields his breath, Great God! receive his parting sigh,

And call him from the realms of death, To other mansions in the sky!

And sweetly may his ashes rest, By all his country's wishes blest.

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