

THE MILITARY MONITOR,

AND

AMERICAN REGISTER.

"THE PUBLIC GOOD OUR END."

VOL. I.]

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1813.

[No. 35.

THE MILITARY MONITOR,

AND
AMERICAN REGISTER,
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AGENTS

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tended to, on moderate terms.

17 Letters and Communications for this pa-
per, must be forwarded free of postage.

Official.

WAR DEPARTMENT, 10th APRIL, 1813.
G. O.

That part of New Jersey which fur-
nishes the First Division of the Militia of
that state, will hereafter make part of the
Fourth Military District of the United
States.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE (Virginia.)
Richmond, 3th April, 1813.

Several instances having occurred in
which privates of the militia held in re-
quisition under the general orders of the
19th of April last, have removed from
the bounds of their regiments, or into o-
ther counties, and thus eluded the call
into actual service when made upon the
detachment to which they belong, all
such are hereby notified, that to what-
ever county they may have removed, or
whatever corps of the militia they may
have joined unless they repair immedi-
ately to the place of rendezvous, ap-
pointed for their detachment (where such
detachment has been recently called into
service) and report themselves to the
commanding officer, they will be esteem-
ed and treated as deserters. The same
course will be observed in all future re-
quisitions.

By order of the commander in chief
Wm. W. HENNING, D. A. G.
For MOSES GREEN, A. G.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON CITY, 13th APRIL, 1813.
GENERAL ORDERS.

All communications and reports on
public service, hitherto addressed to the
adjutant general at this place, will hence-
forward be directed to the War Depart-
ment, Adjutant and Inspector Gene-
ral's Office.

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

Changes in the Staff at this place.
General Cushing, being appointed a
brigadier of the line, will leave the seat
of government. Capt. C. K. Gardner of
the artillery, has been appointed assistant
adjutant general, with the rank of major.
Major A. Y. Nicoll of the same corps,
has been appointed an inspector gene-
ral, with the rank of colonel.

UNITED STATES LOAN.

Treasury Department,
April 15th 1813.

Those persons who have subscribed to
the United States Loan of Sixteen
Millions of Dollars, prior to the first day
of the present month of April, are here-
by notified, that terms different from
those under which they made their sub-
scriptions have been allowed to the per-
sons who have taken the remainder of the
said Loan of sixteen millions; and that,
conformable to the public notification
from this Department of the 13th of
March last, those who subscribed prior
to the first of April have the privilege
of taking the terms thus subsequently al-
lowed; and which terms are as follows,
viz.

1. That the subscriber shall receive a six
per cent. stock, the interest payable
quarter yearly, redeemable at the plea-
sure of the United States at any time
after the end of the year 1825, at the
rate of eighty eight per cent; or 100
dollars in stock for 88 dollars in mon-
ey.

Or, 2. That the subscriber, for every
hundred dollars in money, shall re-
ceive one hundred dollars in the same
species of six per cent. stock, and an
annuity, for thirteen years from the
1st day of January last, of one dollar
and fifty cents, payable quarter year-
ly.

The subscribers who may wish to av-
ail themselves of these terms, will pre-
sent their scrip certificates to the Cas-
hier of the Bank by whom they were

issued, and will express in writing on the face of the same, which of the above terms they will elect to accept, and will receive from the Cashier new scrip-certificates conformably thereto; the payment upon which and funding whereof are to be effected in the same manner as before.

Such subscribers as have already completed their payments and obtained certificates of funded stock and annuities on the terms originally proposed, are to surrender the same to the Commissioner of Loans, or to the Register of the Treasury, by whom they were issued, expressing their election in the same manner; and will receive from him certificates of funded stock, and of annuities as the case may be in conformity with the election they may thus make.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Secretary of the Treasury.

April 16.

FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

MR. DAVID BAILE WARDEN, American consul at Paris, has, since the lamented death of Mr. Joel Barlow become the subject of much newspaper abuse. I am unacquainted personally with Mr. Warden and nearly so with his character, and have learned from his enemies that he is an Irishman; and that he has been guilty of the enormous crime of being an *United Irishman*. I have been in Ireland, during and for some time before the late rebellion, and have seen so much oppression and such cruelties practiced towards the half bred, have clothed, scarcely horsed poor of that country, that, so far from seeing the criminality of an association for the recovery of their rights, I could not but charge to criminality, the astonishing apathy, yes the criminal apathy, with which they bore injustice in a thousand forms. Yet these people were not without feelings acute and rational; in proof of which, I heard one of them (an illiterate labourer) remark, on the law which repealed the hearth-tax, in all cases where the house had but one hearth, that the poor were not relieved but *cheated*, for that, in lieu of the revenue on hearths, an additional duty of three pence per pound was imposed on tobacco, the only luxury of the poor; and that, "instead of paying duty as heretofore once a year, they now should pay it every morning." I found, in fact, that every relaxation in favour of the poor was, as the labourer would express it, "a cheat." Of this nature was the communication of the elective franchise. Were a poor man asked, for whom he would vote? he should ask

his master, for lo! the poor man dare not, at his peril, vote against his landlord's interest. I met a few of these *free-men* returning from an election; and heard one of them complain of the law which forced him to go such a distance to vote for a stranger, a man he knew not and never saw. My friend, said I, it is because you *must* go that you feel unhappy. God bless your honor, said the poor elector, seemingly pleased and grateful for the small favor of being called "friend."

Some time afterwards, while waiting for a passage to America, I amused myself by ascending a high hill, near the sea, to view a monstrous pile of stones erected, as I was informed, over the ashes of one of the Irish princes. Looking towards the sea distant about two miles, I saw, between me and the shore, a few acres of ground on which were built 15 or 20 mud wall-cabins. The newly filled soil seemed, on account of its distance from my elevated position, smooth as the finest tilled garden, the land waved in the most beautiful undulations, the cabins did not, at the distance I viewed them, discover all their inconveniences, and the day (in the month of June), was without a cloud, the sun shone warm, all around or rather all beneath, seemed delightful—I envied the happy sojourners in this fairy valley, but, alas! all course of the day, that the inhabitants of the valley were noticed by their master, to quit their cabins, and seek habitations elsewhere, as he hid other occasion for the land.

I have seen more wretchedness, more oppression in Ireland, than I believe can be found in Russia. I have seen the poor hunted by their landlords from the valley to the mountains side, and from thence to the mountain's top. I have seen the starving peasant hurrying, at the landlord's signal, with a part of his half sufficient breakfast in his hand as he ran to work in the masters ditch—I will not proceed, my heart sickened at the sight, my heart sickens at the relation. The people would be justified in resistance; and if Mr. Warden be an Irishman, and that he was willing to unite with his countrymen for the general happiness, then Mr. Warden has one virtue which would cover a thousand sins; nor can I avoid viewing this part of his conduct, when contrasted with that of the king's friends in America, as a good picture of a good heart. What a sight, what a glorious sight, how deserving of plaudits and halliciations, would be the emancipation of Irishmen, the raising of a fine country to rank as a nation, the elevating of

six millions of slaves into the order of men. Let those, who could repine at the communication of so much happiness, snarl at and revile Mr. Warden because he was an *United Irishman*, I must find other proof of his faults before I will become convinced of the truth of any charges that may be offered against his honor or reputation.

AN AMERICAN.

FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 5.

"Let every soul be subject to higher power."

BIBLE.

We have also toy priests, who preach discord, and fulminate anathemas, from the pulpit and from the house of God, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of truth; men who are vain-glorious, and uncharitable, impatient, envious and contentious, living in malice and preaching hatred to one another and resistance to the ruling power; political zealots, servants of mammon, forgetting the duties imposed by their religious functions and pursuing that only which emanates from human pride or worldly depravity.

Where, at what point, I would ask these proud wordings, is resistance to the civil authorities to be limited, if resistance be once justified? by what colour of right can we condemn the unregalour zeal for the public good which hurries the citizens into illegal assemblages, when they view the approach of the enemy, if the very lifelines of that enemy, the known adherents of the foe may, in open day, in the hearing of all men, attempt to methodise treason into a premeditated system not approachable by statute, but yet bearing marks easily discernable, and assuming a form capable of action, and of evils, not the evil arising from well intentioned intentions, but that which, connected with order, watches its prey; and, with Tyger fierceness, would pounce on and destroy him without mercy—

Our schools are also become Tory academies. Tory teachers are employed and Tory books are printed to poison the infant mind, and render it unsusceptible of any wholesome impressions. "As the twig is bent, so the tree inclines," the Tory school-master prepares the youthful mind for that after instruction which he is to receive from the Tory preacher; and both united completely destroy the morality of the man. Beware! parents and citizens,

how you entrust the education of your children to such men; see, what books are put into their hands. Take heed, lest your children be taught to hate their country, to love their country's foe, to subvert the enemy and be instruments of his wrath. Our sires have, at the price of their blood, earned for their country a most invaluable independence, we, as their children and successors, inherit the precious boon, a legacy which we hold in trust for future generations. Let us then not betray our duty, let us not violate the injunctions of our fathers, nor prove faithless towards our children; but hand down unscathed the legacy we received, in the hope that liberty may live for ever.

One of Yourselves.

FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

YELLOW-CITIZENS.

A contest for political power will commence in your city, on **TUESDAY** next, and on the **THURSDAY** following, your doom may be fixed.—It has been said "a day of civil liberty rather than an eternity of bondage;" but I say, be virtuous, for three days, and you will be free for life; be indolent for three days, and it is possible your enslaved posterity may curse your memories to all eternity.

The Federal and State Constitutions, have preserved to the Citizens the right of self-government; and have ordained, that every delegation of Executive or Legislative power should periodically, and at short intervals, revert to the only pure or just source of political power—**THE PEOPLE.**

As often as this power reverts, the Citizen is bound, in duty to himself, his country, and posterity, to be active, intelligent, and careful, in exercising the first and best attribute of freedom, divested of which, we become slaves;—*the day which makes man a slave, takes half his worth away.*"

Let not confidence, on any occasion, lead you into fatal apathy. You know not what deadly effects may be produced even by a temporary misplacing of power in the enemy's hands. Usurpations and the most hideous tyrannies have had their origin in sources equally weak.

This, *Yellow Citizens*, is ordinary language, suited to ordinary times. What then must be our conduct on the recurrence of danger like that which now

menaces us? We are attacked on one frontier, by the thousand ships of Britain; on the other frontier, by the thousand tomehawks of savages; and, in our interior, in our City, by servants and adherents of the enemy, against this triple alliance, we must present the best shield of a free man—the *Elective Franchise*.

In ordinary times, the contest was, apparently, one between *Republicans* and *Federalists*, a contest for the exercise of power; all parties professed a love of liberty, a love of country. It was said—"we are all *Federalists*, we are all *Republicans*."

But those days, fellow citizens, are past.—The contest is no longer of an ordinary kind, no longer of a doubtful complexion; the question is no longer between federalist and republican, between the *ins* and the *outs*, between the friends and enemies of a Jefferson and a Madison: no! it stands, confessedly, between the *white* and the *TOBY*—The mask is torn away, the enemy is in armour, and the dissolution of the federal compact is loudly and boldly advocated.

You are called on by the hired toy and the disappointed factiocracy, to secede with treason, to bend your necks beneath mammon, to bow your heads beneath the tottering throne of a crazy king. Are you prepared for the sacrifice? are you ready to be dishonoured, to be enslaved? are the natives, fellow citizens, ready to abandon the earnings of their fathers, and to betray and rob their children of all that is valuable in life? Are they ready to support the enemies of our Constitution, or are they ready to adhere to the council of their political father, the wise & immortal **WASHINGTON**, "INDIGNANTLY FROWNING UPON THE FIRST DAWNING OF EVERY ATTEMPT TO ALIENATE ANY PORTION OF OUR COUNTRY FROM THE REST?"

Are the adopted citizens prepared, in the face of open day, to break the contract between themselves and the country of their adoption, are they going in the face of Heaven, to seal the breach with perjury and to stamp it with the never to be forgiven crime of ingratitude? No! *Americans* will be virtuous, and Englishmen will be defeated.—Tories confounded and defeated will be seen skulking from the poll on **THURSDAY EVENING** next, covered with the reproaches and contempt of all the virtuous.

The future fate of the war, is possibly to be decided by the ensuing Election. One party is for peace on honorable terms, the other for submission unconditionally, submission to whom? to George the Third, my fellow citizens; to the

king who ruled you before the year 1775; to the king whose authority you nobly disowned and rejected in the year 1776; to the king whom you rejected, because—

"He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

"He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

"He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless these people would relinquish the right of representation in legislature, a right estimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

"He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into a compliance with his measures.

"He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

"He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

"He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

"He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

"He has made Judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount & payment of their salaries.

"He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

"He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

"He has affected to render the military independent of & superior to the civil power.

"He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by

our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

"For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

"For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of the States;

"For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

"For imposing taxes on us, without our consent;

"For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

"For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences;

"For abolishing the free system of English law in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

"For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;

"For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power, to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

"He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

"He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

"He has constrained our fellow citizens; taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

"He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions."

to the king who is associated with the tomokaw and scalping knife, to the king who murdered Pierce, who murdered your friends on board the Chesapeake and who now retains 6000 of your fellow citizens in slavery on board his floating hells.—Citizens you have often conquered the enemy by the elective

franchise: you have, in several late instances, conquered him by your courage on his most favourite element.—Let not the labours of HULL, DECATUR, JONES, BAINBRIDGE, and LAWRENCE, be obscured by treason. Henry has appeared in the east, and Englishmen claim that America is theirs, even to the eastern boundary of New-York. Your state is at this moment the most important.—It extends from the enemies territory to the sea, it is first in population, first in commerce, first in agriculture. It is the barrier that cannot be broken down by the enemy; or it is the high road to the conquest of your country.—It is the citadel of liberty, which if taken, will leave of liberty, in the whole world, but its grave.

CITIZENS! treason is at the door—virtuous patriotism beckons to the polls,—the manes of WASHINGTON will smile on your labours, or frown indignantly on your treason—REMEMBER WASHINGTON.

AN ELECTOR.

FOR THE MILITARY MONITOR.

To Adopted Citizens.

YOU have sworn allegiance to the United States, and abjured your supposed allegiance to those sovereigns who rule the countries in which you were born. The duties, which you have thus voluntarily imposed on yourselves, cannot be mistaken. As it regards the country of your adoption, you are bound to support the laws, constitutions, and constituted authorities of the land—in failure of this, you become obnoxious to the law; at war, certainly, with your own consciences; and guilty of ingratitude, a crime than which none is greater, none so great.

Your duty to foreign nations (including of course that of your birth) is designated in the charter of your liberties, the declaration of independence; you must hold them as "enemies in war; in peace friends."

These were the conditions on which you were initiated into the only family of freemen in the world. It was to earn this boon for yourselves that you swore, to be true to your now country; it was to secure this boon for your children, that you transferred your allegiance.

England is at war with the United States, your consequent duty, as respects that nation, requires no particular explanation; it is detailed in the oath you have taken.

Here would I stop, if all of you were looked upon alike, but not so. There is

a portion, the greatest portion of you, against whom the sneers of party is daily and hourly directed, against whom certain passions leech with abuses and scurrility.—Need I state what party is opposed to you? You know it. They are the opposers of the general government, the opposers of republicanism, the framers of the secession and alien laws, the friends of England; of "Peace" through unconditional submission; of "Commerce" carried on under the protection of British licences; and of "Liberty" which would exclude foreigners from naturalization, and adopted citizens from offices, or only bestow them as the price of perfidious ingratitude and perjury.—Need I say, who are the foreigners particularly hated? They are Irishmen, because the Irish are the most numerous of the adopted citizens, because the Irish were opposers of tyranny in their native country, because Irishmen have transferred their hearts along with their allegiance to the country of their choice, the country which held the first place in their hearts, because it alone was free, and which would hold a second place, were freedom the common portion of mankind.

IRISHMEN! There are those who calculate on your simplicity and credulity, because of the alliance so common; by abused to exist between these attributes and virtues. Beware of the snare, the will with the wish, which would lead you back into the bondage from whence you escaped.—Irishmen! your friends in Ireland feel for America as you felt for it, during the struggle for independence.—Can you feel less now than you did then, you do not, and that you do not, you will prove by your votes, at the approaching election. Remember Ireland, remember America; think of the alliance between the interests of both, remember England and her 700 years persecution; remember Orr, Tone, Emmet, Fitzgerald, and the thousands whose blood flowed in vain for the benefit of Ireland.—At the tombs of these martyrs, renew your oath to America, and vow eternal hatred to the enemies of your adopted country—be not seen linked in procession with, or seen led on by an Orangeman to the polls—vote not for Britain—vote for America.

IRISHMEN! A few words more.—The day of British embarrassment and danger has ever been the day of Irish hope.—The code, which disfranchised & degraded three fourths of the Irish people; and, which erected the other fourth into a privileged order of slaves, has nearly crumbled to atoms. The American revolutionary war procured for Ireland the first material relaxation of

the irreligious penal code—subsequent dangers to Britain produced further relaxation for Ireland—Every "concession" as it was called, was extorted in the moment of danger, and granted so ungraciously, that the giver lost all claim to thanks, and the receiver felt no fair demand on his gratitude.

The first American war may be said to have commenced the work of reform; the second (present) war will completely annihilate this "system of vicious fiction"—This alteration will not have the immediate effect of making the Irish people free, but it will make all equally enslaved; and, from an equality of wrongs, will, at some day, I hope at a near day, spring an equality of rights.

SIXTH WARD.

The Military Monitor.

NEW YORK,

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1813.

IMPRESSMENT.—On this subject, however important in itself, little needs be said, or rather but few words are requisite, for although liberty and every thing dear to a free man is involved, yet the subject requires not a long dilataion. The wretch who values property more than he does personal liberty, may slumber over his accumulated wealth and conceit himself happy: claims not capable to appreciate liberty, he is not free, his hopes and happiness center in dress, and he is a slave to his sordid passion. The man however, who loves liberty as one of the blessings of heaven and feels happy only when invigorated by its rays, will feel how essentially its fruition is increased by the wideness with which it is communicated. He, then, is unfit to be free who wishes to see another enslaved; nor is his title much better, who is indifferent to the happiness of his fellow-man.

A citizen of the United States, dragged into bondage, is an idea so abhorrent to the feelings of a real American, that no sacrifice could prevent an immediate armament for the nation for the protection of the citizen, for the honor of the citizens—Six thousand citizens dragged into slavery, this is a numerical increase of an evil, the disgrace of which would be complete had but one been seized. An almost general seizure and enslavement of the citizens attempted, this is but the natural effect of submission to the first insult, and still more unaccountable submission under the thousandth. If there be an individual citizen, who can tamely hear of and refuse to resent the enslavement of his fellow citizen, such individual is unworthy of the privilege of a citizen. If there is now an individual who would purchase peace by the abandonment of 6 thousand or more probably, ten thousand citizens impressed and now on board British ships, such citizen is either a fool or a toy.

SAILOR'S RIGHTS AND FREE TRADE.—The present war is carried on principally for the protection of seamen, those who are opposed to the war, are of, of course, not suppor-

ters of sailors rights. The President of the United States requires, as a preliminary condition of peace, that the impressment of seamen should be discontinued; those who oppose this principle are in favour of impressment and are not supporters of sailors rights. The President of the United States requires of the enemy the liberation of American seamen now on board British ships; if we, those who oppose peace, on other terms, would abandon to their fate 6257 seamen; and, therefore, are not in favour of sailors rights.

The President of the United States is in support of the principle that the flag should protect the property on board neutrals; those who are favorable to an abandonment of this right, are not advocates of a free trade. The President of the United States is opposed to illegal blockades, confiscations of neutral property, those who would submit to such degradation insults are not advocates of free trade. The President of the United States is opposed to foreign licences, those, who are willing to trade under their protection, are not advocates of free trade. Who are friends of sailors rights and free trade, whether those who support or those who oppose the President of the United States? Let the sailor, who wastes his life, unrewarded, aboard the floating hells of England, answer the question. Let the wives and children of the impressed seaman answer the question. Let every citizen, who is capable to reason, answer the question. Let even the friend of England answer the question. If you can. Let those then, and those only who are friends of the general government, as now administered by Mr. Madison, bear the motto of "FREE TRADE AND SAILOR'S RIGHTS" and let the spurious advocates of that honorable distinction be cast out and denied.

WAR.—The war seems to have produced one good effect in this city, as it probably has in the other parts of the union.—The friends of liberty and America, of sailors rights and free trade, rally, with a zeal called for by the occasion, around the standard of their country. The necessity of decision and union has been felt, and has produced the most respectable and numerous meetings, ever known in this city preparatory to the ensuing election. To support the general government, and to return to the legislature, men who will support the country against British impressment and paper blockades, is the sentiment that fires every honest desire, warms every honest heart. The republicans wish for peace, but not an inglorious submission; they wish for peace, but they would not sell, sacrifice, or abandon the personal liberty of one citizen, to gain for themselves or their country an ignominious cessation of arms.—The war is likely to divide the country into parties such as distinguished the times which "tried men's souls." The ambiguous distinctions of REPUBLICANS and FEDERALISTS, suited only for days of peace, is fast giving way to the more intelligible designations (as was the case in 1776) of *Whig and Tory*—

The British party is fast losing ground, their now unmasked views are visible to the most unseeing.—The native citizen feels indignant at the proposal to resign his rights for a mess of porridge, the naturalized citizen spurns at a proposal which would brand him with perjury and ingratitude; and both feel the superior value of American independence, compared with dress, British gold.—It is impos-

sible to view the present contest of power, except as one between England and America; happily the prospects of Henryism are fast vanishing; and the probability, that Americans will represent the people, is every moment becoming more conspicuous. There is not a person, of any party, who longer doubts what will be the event of the Election for Governor.—TOMKINS IS THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Summary.

It is at length ascertained that Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard are to proceed to Russia to be associated with Mr. Adams, the present Minister of the United States at the court of St. Petersburg, as Ministers, plenipotentiary to negotiate a peace with England. In this selection, every man must see much wisdom and may expect all that patriotism and sound knowledge can effect. We shall probably have peace, but it will not be purchased by a sacrifice of our national honor.

We have it, from good authority, that the numbers of regulars now stationed near the Canada line to the eastward of lake Erie, is very respectable, that in few days, this force will exceed 20,000 men, and will be joined by at least 6000 militia who will unite with the regulars in an irresistible attack on upper Canada. The forces, composing the North Western army under General Harrison, are variously stated but will undoubtedly be an over match for Indians and Englishmen, in the neighbourhood of Detroit—Malden, Queenston and Montreal will ere long be ours, and give a useful impulse to the American claims on Britain.

The commander of the British squadron off Block Island, had made a demand upon the Chief magistrate of that Island, for provisions, similar to that made by Beresford upon Lewdown. We are informed, that the Governor of Rhode Island has directed the magistrates to reply, that the enemies of the United S. cannot be supplied with provisions from this state.

Notwithstanding the prophetic insinuations of the enemies of the government, the entire of the \$ 16,000,000 loan has been subscribed for.

FOREIGN.

The Prince of Wales, altho' far past the climacteric of youth, is about to imitate the infamous practices of the infamous Henry the 8th. His wife's character has been assailed, and she is probably to be condemned, unheard and banished, without the chance of defence, whether with a view to exalt Mrs. Fitzherbert to the throne, or to procure another substitute, time must determine. Among the crimes charged against Bonaparte by English editors, was that of repudiating his wife, the chief of these was that he seduced Mrs. Fitcher, where they had a pretext for calling the chief of the "magnanimous nation," the head of the "bulwark of religion" for banishing from his presence, and then proposing to banish from his throne a woman, against whom no infidelity to her marriage vows can be proven.

The plant members of the British Parliament, have voted unanimously in favour of

supporting the war against the United States. In this, however, may be seen a contrast not very honorable to certain members of the late congress: the British voted in support of England; Americans, against America.

Benaparte has provided for a regency, in case of his death in the intended campaign, against Russia. Alexander may have rejected because one french army was defeated, after destroying the city of Moscow—he may possibly purchase the satisfaction of witnessing the defeat of the second french army, after the destruction of his fine city of St. Petersburg.

The jealousy of the Spaniards, against the encroachments of Lord Wellington, has not subsided; and reform, unfavourable to British pretensions, was progressing. It is yet possible that the spanish people may decide between the pretensions of Ferdinand, the VII. and that of Joseph Bonaparte.

Extracts.

From the Baltimore American.

JOEL BARLOW.

We have pleasure in giving place to the following tributes of respect to the Memory of Barlow, which have been obligingly forwarded to us by a friend from Paris:

Copy of a letter of condolence from a number of respectable American citizens in Paris to Mrs. Barlow.
PARIS, 20th January, 1813.

MADAM,

Your fellow citizens in Paris have heard with deep regret the death of your worthy husband, our late Minister Plenipotentiary at this court.

Any endeavors to offer consolation for so severe an affliction would be unavailing; we therefore do not attempt it.

We sincerely lament that the zeal of Mr. Barlow in his country's cause should have had so fatal a termination, and that we are deprived of his services at a time when they appear so peculiarly necessary.

We have the honor to be, with respect, Madam, your obedient servants,
Signed by 46 respectable Americans from different parts of the U. States.

Mrs Barlow's Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

With sentiments of grateful acknowledgment, I receive the assurances of the esteem and regard which my respectable countrymen in Paris bore my dear departed husband. He left his peaceful retreat with no other motive but a desire to be useful to his country. To that ardent desire, he sacrificed his life and devoted me to unceasing sorrow; yet it will be most soothing to my afflicted heart, to know my countrymen do him justice, and will permit his memory to live in their remembrance.

Receive, Gentlemen, my esteem and best wishes,

B. BARLOW.

To Mr. M. Evans,
U. Secy, &c. &c.

LINES written on a Monumental Pillar erected by Mrs. Barlow to the memory of her husband, Minister of the United States at Paris, deceased, at Zarnowitz, in Poland, the 26th of December, 1812.

By HELENA MARIA WILLIAMS

Where o'er the Polish deserts' trackless way,
Helene's winter ruder with savage sway,
Where the shrill polar storms, as wild they blow,
Seem to repeat some plaint of mortal woe;
Far o'er the cheerless space the traveller's eye
Shall grieve the scorching pillar's dusky dye,
And give the sod a tear where Barlow lies,
He, who was simply great, and nobly wise;
Here led by patriot zeal he met his doom,
And found amid the frozen wastes a tomb.
Far from his native soil the poet fell,
Far from the western world he sung so well;
Nor she so long beloved, nor she so night,
To catch the dying look the parting sigh;
She, who the hopeless anguish to beguile,
In fond memorial rears the funeral pile;
Nor shall his bosom on Columbia's shore
Shall mourn the moments that return no more;
While bending o'er the broad Atlantic wave,
So'd fancy hovers on the distant grave.

AMERICAN GALLANTRY.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Champlin, of the privateer Gen. Armstrong, of 15 guns and 115 men, to his owners in N. York, dated

Charleston, S. C. April 3.

I arrived here last evening, after an unfortunate cruise of eight weeks—in which time on the 7th of March, we had an engagement with a British sloop of war, on the coast of Surinam. We exchanged six or seven broadsides with her, in order to ascertain whether she was a vessel of war or not, and on being satisfied we hauled off without injury. On the 11th, we made a sail at 7 in the morning, lying in shore of us, at anchor about 5 leagues N. E. of Surinam river. We bore down on her, soon discovered her to be a ship. We approached within gun-shot of him, when he got under way in a very lubberly manner, run up English colours, and fired 3 guns from his gun deck. We gave him our long-tom and showed American colours. He then commenced one from his fore-castle, which led me to believe she was a Liverpool letter of marque, as they have several frigates built ships from that port; and it was the general opinion on board that she was a Liverpool letter of marque. We accordingly concluded to run down close on board of her, and give him our starboard broadside, wear on our heel and give him our larboard broadside, and board him every man, as he had a

warlike appearance and was pierced for 28 guns on his gundeck.

We bore down on him within half pistol-shot, and to our mortification we too late found her to be a frigate. However there was no alternative, we must fight or disable him that we could crawl off. We exchanged many broadsides cut away his masts, haulyards, braces &c. and our marines picked his men from their posts as fast as they showed themselves. We gave him three or four broadsides in passing him the first time by which we brought away his colours; we immediately wore round and gave our three cheers; his fire ceased, and we accordingly held our fire, thinking he had struck by which we lost two raking fires on him——The moment he brought his broadside on us to rakes us, he opened his whole battery on us, and dealt destruction to our sails and rigging. We immediately luffed to and recommenced the action. His wads were very destructive to us. He poured in his grape, canister, &c. in great quantities.

We saw them throw over many of their killed. We had 7 killed and 16 wounded. I received a shot from their main-top which went through my collar-bone and out at my back. We had but one shroud, no stay haulyard or sheets standing, when we hauled off. We have several shot betwixt wind and water, 4 or 5 through our bowsprit, and our foremost one third cut by a 32 pound shot; we have several 32 and 18 pound wads on board. However, we got safe away, thank heaven and the general, and out of the serape.

On the 19th on our way to a port in the United States, to repair our damages, we fell in with the British ship William from St. Johns of 245 tons, a new ship, with a cargo of fish, value about 25,000 dollars, and captured her.

The frigate mounts 28 guns on her gun deck, 6 or 8 on the quarter deck, and 4 on the fore-castle; her name we could not learn.

WAR.—On this subject our paper as yet has afforded but few comments.—The propriety or impropriety of the measure at this period, we conceive a discussion degrading to every true American, and derogatory to that spirit of virtuous liberty which actuated our fathers in the field of Independence. War is declared, and while a sense of honor or the idea of freedom exists amongst us, let us endeavour to support it. Those who pursue a different course we shall ever consider as traitors, disorganizers of government, and foes to the liberties of our happy land. What ever

may, therefore, be individual opinion, let it hence be confined to its secret cabinet, and let every patriot raise his voice and arm in his country's cause. Peace for years, we have witnessed, could only be purchased by war; and while it exists, may the patriotic breast not fail to swell, or the spark of '76 cease to shine!

"A day, an hour of virtuous liberty
"Is worth an whole eternity of bondage."
Louisville (Ky) Cor.

THE LOAN.—We congratulate the country upon the filling up, the loan on terms highly favorable to the public.—The exertions and artifices which were used to defeat this measure are unexampled. But its success affords, at once, evidence of the resources and faculties of the nation, and of the confidence which is reposed in the good faith of the government. Indeed the scrupulous fidelity with which it has hitherto fulfilled all its pecuniary engagements, afforded the best security which the monied interests could require in the present instance—and we consider the success of the loan as decisive of the question whether the war shall stop, or the want of the means of carrying it on. The project of the opposition to force the administration to patch up a disgraceful and precipitate peace with the enemy, is completely defeated. An honorable and permanent adjustment of our differences with Great Britain have been ever ready to make—and have evinced that disposition, by promptly accepting the Emperor of Russia's offer of his mediation. What if Massachusetts is delivered over to be buffeted of Satan? The councils of that state cannot be more hostile to the union, the independence, and permanent interest of the country than they have been. All the negative mischief they could do has been done. And unless the state of New York should confederate with the eastern-states, which we have the best reason to believe she will not, the prospect before us is brilliant indeed. The present means of carrying on the war are not only supplied but we are authorised to state that **FORTY MILLIONS of dollars could have been obtained upon the same terms**—and this notwithstanding that maniac Mr. TIMOTHY PICKENS, has publicly proposed to violate the public faith towards the subscribers to the present loan!

[Not. Ab.]

From the Cobden's Weekly Political Register of Jan. 9. 1813.

AMERICAN WAR.—We could not believe it possible, that a government, the whole of the officers of which, President

so much money annually as one of our sincere placemen; we could not conceive that a government who did not get more money for itself, would be able to get enough to carry on a war more than sufficient to last our sloops for a few months. We have now found our mistake; and indeed the premises which we had in our eyes should have led to a directly different conclusion; for, would not common sense have told us, that the less of the public money was taken by the officers of government for their own use; or less of it that was devoured by placemen and by others for no services rendered the public, the more there must be for the government to employ in the public service? This would have been the rational conclusion, but, to reason thus, suited not those who had and who have the control over ninety nine hundred parts of the press of this country.

They therefore represent America as a nation destitute of warlike means; when they should have made an estimate of her resources upon the grounds stated in my last number. The persons in high offices in America are badly paid; but, (and the fact is worth great attention, those in low rank, or no rank at all, are well paid. The former have very small salaries; their gains are more than less than those of any considerable merchant or manufacturer, lawyer or physician—but the common soldier and sailor are paid at a very high rate; at such a rate as not to make him regret his change from civil life. I should not say perhaps that the former are badly paid; because there is something in the honor of high office which the common man does not enjoy; and, besides, there is something due from every man to his country; and, the greater is his stake in the country, the less is his right to draw from her purse. Mr. Madison does, I dare say expend as President, every shilling of the 6,000 pounds that as President he receives. And why should he not? What claim would he have to the title of patriot if he grudging to use his talents for his country; or which is the same thing, if he refused to use them without being paid for their use? If such were his disposition, what claim would he have to the confidence of his fellow citizens? But with the common soldier or sailor, or other inferior person employed by the government, the case is wholly different. He has nothing but his labor for his inheritance; he possesses no part of the country; his time is his all; and of course he is paid for that time at as good rate as if he labored for an individual.—Those who speculate upon the resources of America, should not overlook these

important circumstances; but hitherto, I am sorry to say, that we have almost wholly overlooked them.—I never shall forget the obstinacy of many persons with whom I am acquainted, as to the intention of the American government to go to war. They persisted to the very last that it was impossible.—

They called the declaration of the Congress "bullying;" they said it was "all smoke;" and so indeed said the hired press, that vehicle of lies that instrument of ill to England.—They have found some fire as well as smoke; they have found that the republicans have something at their command besides words; & when it is too late, I fear that they will find this is the most fatal war in which we have yet been engaged. One effect of it appears to me to be inevitable; and that is the creation of a navy in America.

Pray, good hired men, do not laugh at me; for I am quite serious when I say that my fear is that this war will lead to the creating of a formidable navy in America. The means are all in her hands and her successful beginning will not fail to give activity to those means. A navy, a military marine in America, is to me a most formidable object. Twenty frigates only would cause an expense to us of millions a year, unless we resolved to yield the West India Islands at once. I would not advise our government to look upon the rearing of an American navy as something necessarily distant.—America has swelled her population from about two to eight millions in the space of less than 30 years. Another ten years may see her population amount to twenty millions. From not being permitted "to make a hobnail," she has risen to be an exporter of numerous useful manufactures. I state it as an undeniable fact, that she is now able to supply herself with all the articles necessary to man, even in polished life. And if this be so, why should she not be able to rear a navy, having nearly as great a mercantile marine as our own. Whether it will be for her happiness that she should do this is another question; but that she will do it I think is most likely; because in the mass composing every society of men, there is generally a sufficient number on the side of power and glory to decide the nation in favor of the love of those captivating objects. This war, therefore, if not speedily put an end to, will in my opinion, not fail to make America a manufacturing nation, as far as her own wants call for and to make her also a naval nation; and will thus at one stroke, deprive us of our best customer of goods and give us upon the seas a rival who will be daily growing in strength as well as in enterprise.

When, until now, did we dream of an English ship surrendering a ship, the superiority of the force of which it required a minute calculation to show?—When, until now, did an English Captain hesitate to attack a ship of a few all the calculations that we have seen in the newspapers; instead of those swelled out accounts of the vast force of the American frigates, we should be plainly told, that we have now an enemy to cope with equal to ourselves as far as his numbers will go. Among all the calculations and computations, however, that we have heard, I have not perceived it anywhere taken into account, that we have experience, which the Americans have not. Where did Isaac Hull gain his naval experience; and where Mr. Decatur? There are two Decaturs, the father and son. They were my neighbours, in the country, in Pennsylvania. They were farmers more than seamen, tho' the elder went occasionally to sea as commander of a merchant ship. It is the father who has taken the Macedonian, he must be upwards of three score years of age; and if it be the son, I am sure it is the first battle he ever was in; for twelve years ago, he was but a mere lad. The father was a man of great nobility, and of excellent sense; and, I have no doubt, that the son is the same; but I will engage, that both have had more experience in raising Indian corn than in naval tactics.—Something, therefore, in our estimates should be allowed for our superiority in point of experience. We have no officer of the navy who has not passed a great part of his life in actual service; we have scarcely one who has not been in numerous battles; & in the unfortunate cases above spoken of, one of our capt's appears to have been of long standing even in that rank. When we are speaking of the naval preparation of Napoleon, we always dwell upon the difficulty of his forming naval officers; but, here we see in the case of America, that it is attended with no difficulty at all; we here see gallant & consummate commanders start up in a trice; and, in a moment is dissolved the charm which bound us in ignorance as to this important species of information. The truth is, I believe, that among the first qualities of a naval commander, are sobriety, vigilance and consideration for his crew; and these qualities are within the reach of every man. The American government, too, has a wide range for choice; with it no intrigues commonly called "interest," is likely to prevail; because the possession of the powers of the state depend solely upon the will of the people,

and the government, having such support, is not reduced to the necessity of seeking support from any individuals; and of course is not exposed to the danger of being compelled to employ a commander, or as officers of any rank, persons not recommended by their own good qualities. This is a very great advantage possessed by the American government; an advantage to which, perhaps, it owes those successes we so sorely lament, and which seem to be very likely to form an era in the naval history of the world.

BALTIMORE, April 19—The enemy's squadron still remain below. In addition to our military means of defence, which are ample, Government have employed several private armed schooners and barges to check the depredations which the British schooners & tenders may attempt near the mouth of the river.

BOSTON, April 20—We understand that a requisition of 120 men, including six officers, of the Constitution's crew, was made yesterday by order of Government, for the purpose of manning our vessels at Sacket's Harbour. Two hundred infantry were also ordered to march for the same place.

The partisans of England, in Georgetown. Potomac, have resolved to celebrate the victories of the allies of their friends in Europe, on the 5th of June, the day after his majesty's birth day.—These lathingatchet gentry suppose they are out of the reach of the Baltimore mob, and can outrage public feelings, honor and interests, with impunity. As it is, we hope them a more peaceable end of the business than they had in Charles-street.

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:

(CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.)

Sixtieth Regt. of Infantry.
Captain William Lee, to be major, 3d March, 1813.
William Davenport, to be captain, 28th September, 1812.
Thomas Mahon, to be ensign, 12th October, 1812.
Thomas Evans, to be ensign, 17th October, 1812.
Thomas J. Martin, to be ensign, 13th November, 1812.
Gustavus Baylies and William Beaumont, to be surgeon's mates, 2d Dec. 1812.

Notr. William Beaumont transferred to Sixth Regiment Infantry 30th Jan. 1812.

Seventeenth Regt. of Infantry.
William S. Moulton, to be surgeon's mate 2d December, 1812.

Eighteenth Regt. Of Infantry.
Horatio Dade to be ensign, 15th Jan. 1813.
Federick Kinloch to be ensign, 22d Jan. 1813.

Nineteenth Regt. Of Infantry.
John Stockton to be ensign, 31st Dec. 1812.
Levi Rodgers, to be surgeon, 28th January, 1813.

Daniel Turney, to be surgeon's mate, 31st Dec. 1812.

Twentieth Regt. Of Infantry.
Thomas M. Randolph, to be colonel, 3d March, 1813.

Captain John Stanard, to be major, 3d March, 1813.

Captain Lewis L. Taylor, to be major, 3d March 1813.

Twenty First Regt. Of Infantry.
Leonard Ross, to be first lieutenant, 6th October, 1812.

William Ross, to be ensign 2d Dec. 1812.
David L. Hopkins, to be ensign, 4th September, 1812.

Twenty-Second Regt. Of Infantry.
Robert Lucas, to be major, 3d March, 1813.

Ralph Merrill, to be major, 3d March, 1813.
George W. Barker, to be captain, 19th Jan. 1813.

John C. Farral, to be ensign, 13th November, 1812.

Julius K. Shumate, to be surgeon, 31st Dec. 1812.

Twenty-Third Regt. Of Infantry.
Major James R. Mulany, to be lieutenant colonel, 3d March, 1813.

Horatio G. Armstrong, to be captain, 25th Sept. 1812.

Lieut R. Canfield, to be captain, 25th Sept 1812.

John P. Livingston, to be second lieutenant, 23th Sept. 1812.

Twenty-Fourth Regt Of Infantry.
Captain John Ballenger, to be major, 3d March, 1813.

Caleb G. Fobes, to be second lieutenant, 12th Sept. 1812.

Joseph Perkins, to be second lieutenant, 22d Jan. 1813.

John Butler, to be ensign, 28th September, 1812.

Joseph A. Martin, to be ensign, 19th January, 1813.

Francis Valle, to be ensign, 22d Jan. 1813.
Anthony Foster, to be surgeon's mate, 31st December, 1812.

Twenty-Fifth Regt. of Infantry.
Roswell Lee, to be major, 3d March, 1813.

Jonathan Gifford, to be ensign, 22d January, 1813.

James D. Brown, to be ensign, 22d January, 1813.

John L. Comstock, to be surgeon's mate, 2d Dec. 1812.

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