

THE WAR.

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

VOL. I.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1812.

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THE WAR,

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From the Juniata Gazette.

Messrs. Editors.

At a crisis, such as the present, it appears our duty as well as interest, to avail ourselves of every improvement in tactics, and to adapt every effectual means in annoying an enemy, who employs the most barbarous, cruel and insidious means to rob us of life, and what is of infinitely more importance, our independence, gained at the expense of the blood, talents and treasure of the departed heroes and patriots of the revolutionary war, and their surviving brethren, even in imitation of the enemy. Under this impression I transcribe the following extracts, which if you think proper, you may insert in the Juniata Gazette. Yours, &c. B.

BRITISH IMPROVEMENT,

IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SWORDS.

"Previous to the year 1795, the scientific principles upon which Swords should be constructed, were deplorably neglected. Every regiment was at liberty to order its own swords, without reference to any standard or proof of their goodness. A weapon so important both for offence and defence, was left to chance or caprice, and the consequence was, the sacrifice of many a brave fellow, and an unascertainable loss to the service. At that period the board of ordnance requested the trade to produce patterns of swords, together with the best modes of proof, in order that the highest degree of security that art and industry could provide might be obtained. Accordingly, each sword-maker produced his pattern, his price, and his method of proving. On accurate examination, Mr. Osborn's system of proving, mounting, &c. was adopted and established by the board; and general Ross, surveyor-general of the ordnance, directed him to lay down explicit directions for the guidance of the sword-cutlers employed by the board.

In conformity with this application, Mr. Osborn invented a proving machine, which was exhibited by request before his royal highness the duke of York, gen. Ross, col. Le Merchant, and a number of field-officers, at the war-office, and was unanimously pronounced to be effectual, simple, and calculated to answer the important purpose of an unerring system. He was then ordered to make nine such machines for the direction of other sword manufacturers, and one of them

was placed in the tower, and a proper person appointed to look to the proof agreeably to the rules laid down.

This regulation, though salutary, being strict, produced a few ineffectual murmurs on the part of other sword manufacturers. The establishing of these regulations has been the happy means of saving the life of many a brave man; for there is little danger of the sword falling fractured and useless from the arm of valor.

Previous to this establishment the army was chiefly supplied from Germany; but the German swords were, and are so ill constructed, that they would not, and will not sustain the criterion.

In consequence of these successful exertions, Mr. Osborn was honored with a commendatory letter from a gentleman of the highest respectability, and high in office, to the then chairman of the committee of the honorable East-India company, who, among other handsome things, says: "I have great pleasure in saying, that in the course of four or five years, he has supplied the ordnance with near twenty thousand swords. Mr. Osborn would readily agree that all the swords he should furnish to the company, should be examined at the Tower, and it would no doubt be much to the advantage of your service that they should undergo the strictness of our examination."

The honorable East-India Company caused an order to be given to the German resident in London, and Mr. Osborn, for each to produce ten regulation light cavalry swords, to be publicly examined and tried at the Tower, under the inspection of major Cunningham. The trial of workmanship therefore took place on the 7th November, 1804; but the German found, by having swords secretly proved, that they would not stand the slightest proof, and he did not think proper to attend.

A regulation light cavalry sword is 32 and an half inches long in the blade, and should spring one inch in every six, viz. 5 and an half inches, which will take it down to 27 inches. Several of the swords sprung to 22, 21, and 20 inches, which was 5, 6, and 7 inches above proof, and all beyond 27 inches was considered as superfluous; but the parties put them to the utmost test. Hence the reason why they were continued to be sprung till one or the other lost its elastic powers.—The moment a sword becomes soft [set] or breaks, it is disabled. The process of proving is as follows, viz. After being ground to a gauge, and weighed to see that they are conformable to the scale, they are struck back and edge over a block of wood; this is called chopping. Then they are struck flatways on an even surface of wood; this is called slapping. And, finally, they are sprung to 27 inches. Every warranted sword un-

dergoes this proof, which is considered as equivalent to every hardship a sword undergoes in the field of battle."

SWISS MILITARY SYSTEM.

"Some years ago, during a long residence in Switzerland, I was much pleased with the admirable dexterity with which the whole male population of that country used the rifle; but much more with the admirable policy of the government, which by this means had contrived to establish a most formidable military system, interwoven with the national amusements of the people. It was attended neither with expense to the community, nor inconvenience to the individual; the whole service was voluntary, and honor and emulation were the only principle called into action. It may be well understood how necessary it was to the antient Swiss Republic, surrounded by neighbours, to have a large military force at all times in a constant state of preparation. The country being small, nothing, short of a levy including the whole male population, would answer the purpose; and as a standing army, that was completely incompatible with the safety and welfare of the state. What then were the institutions adopted? each town, city, and village, at certain stated times of the year, gave honorary distinctions and prizes to such as entered the lists as rifle shooters. They varied in value, in proportion to the rank attached to the places which gave them; thus the prize given by a city was thought a more honorable mark of distinction than that given by a village, and so on. The consequence was, that practising at a mark became quite the national game, if it may be so called, and a child, from the time it could go alone, was accustomed to see its parents and relations striving in this manner for the palm of victory.

Thus, instead of adjourning to the tavern or public house, to spend their evenings, as is too much the case with ourselves, all ranks rendezvoused at the shooting ground of the place.

The shooting ground and abutments were considered as public property, and the public was at the expense of repairs and other contingencies, subject to the jurisdiction and direction of the principal inhabitants of the place.

The utmost exertions of an individual for introducing a similar arrangement in this country, must prove fruitless, unless assisted by the public journals and periodical works, which by their sanction would tend to force it on the attention of the rulers; but were government to patronize the measure, I feel confident it would prove of the highest utility. One thousand dollars, given away in prizes, would excite an amazing emulation among those who have already chosen that weapon;

but whose ardor is much less than it would be if stimulated by some public incitement. This measure, if adopted, would place the defensive means of the country on an efficient footing."

From a late London paper.

GREEK FIRE.

Mr. Editor—Having seen in your very respectable paper a statement of the wonderful effect of the Greek fire, discovered by captain Maguire, an Irish gentleman of great ingenuity, I beg leave to state to you the exact particulars.

About a fortnight since, this gentleman, at the solicitation of several respectable persons, made an experiment in the river, near Chelsea water-works, by sinking a bottle that held three pints of liquid, much resembling in appearance common blacking for boots. To the neck of this bottle was fastened a small fuse, which was lowered over the wall into the river seven feet deep. The explosion was dreadful, and the effect equally so, it having blown up 24 feet of the wall, with large stones, at least two hundred weight, that were clamped together with iron. The officers and gentlemen that were present, amongst whom were colonels Wilson and Lowe, general Baker, captains Mullan and Nunn, were positive that a column of not less than seven tons of water, was, with the stones, &c. thrown to the height of sixty feet above the level of the river. Another property it possesses still more dreadful, and which no human foresight can prevent, is, that it will float on the surface of the water as a vast liquid mass of fire; consequently sending it into a harbor with the tide, it will burn all before it.

The master-general of the ordnance, with a true wish to encourage genius, has afforded Mr. Maguire every assistance in his power, as it was by his immediate desire, it is said, he came to this country. Was real merit thus countenanced in our own nation, there would not be such emigration of men of abilities to other kingdoms.

M. O'R.

Franklinton, Nov. 19, 1812.

An express arrived here this morning with a dispatch from brig. gen. Tupper, containing his report to gen. Harrison, of his late expedition to the Rapids of the Miami, for the purpose of driving off a body of Indians and British, who had assembled there to take off a quantity of corn which remains in the field at that place. Gen. Tupper arrived with his command at the Rapids, undiscovered by the enemy, in the night of the 13th inst. He immediately made a disposition for passing the river, and some of our men got over; but the greater part of them missed the ford, and many of them were in great danger of drowning: they were, however, rescued by the few horses which gen. T. had with him, but lost a part of their arms. As soon as the day appeared, and they were discovered by the enemy, the gun and other boats which were in the river, slipped their cables and escaped down the lake. The In-

dians, however, more brave than their allies, crossed over on horses and made several violent attacks upon our troops. They were received with firmness, driven back, and forced to re-cross the river with great loss.

Gen. Tupper finding it impossible to cross the river, and being entirely out of provisions, as the men took nothing with him except what they carried on their backs, was obliged to return. Four were killed on our side, and one wounded: the enemy were seen to carry off many of their dead and wounded in the action on the land, and many more were knocked off their horses in re-crossing the river. The Indians were commanded by the Wyandot chief, Splitleg, who was very conspicuous, being mounted upon a fine white charger. The chief was supposed to have been killed or wounded, as another Indian was upon his horse at the close of the action.

The following is the order issued by gen. Harrison on the subject of this expedition:

N. W. ARMY.

H. Quarters, Franklinton, 19th Nov. 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The commanding general returns his thanks to brigadier-general Tupper, and the corps which lately advanced to the Miami Rapids, for the perseverance, zeal, activity and bravery with which they conducted themselves on that enterprize. A casual circumstance only, and one which neither the general nor his men could control, prevented them from surprising and cutting to pieces a detachment of the enemy, equal in numbers to their own. The measures of gen. Tupper appear to have been highly judicious, both in his advance to the enemy, and in resisting their attacks. The general is sorry that any circumstance in an affair which reflects honor on almost the whole of the troops engaged in it, should deserve his censure: such, however, is merited by the small detachment which, in the face of a positive order from their commander, left their ranks to gather corn, and pursue a drove of hogs. But for this disorderly conduct, gen. Tupper would have brought back in safety his whole command. The commanding general feels, however, so much more to praise than blame, in the conduct of gen. Tupper's detachment, that he derives no small satisfaction in exhibiting it as a worthy example of military spirit and enterprize to the rest of his army.

(Copy)

NATHL. F. ADAMS,

Deputy Adj. Gen.

Lebanon, (O.) Nov. 5.

Indian Depredations. We have received the following information from a gentleman direct from Wayne county, near the Three Forks of White Water, Indiana Territory:

On Thursday the 22d ult. two men, one by the name of Satyrridge, [the other not recollected] left Dury's fort with the intention of going about three miles distance to another fort; Mr. Satyrridge was riding, the other walking. They had proceeded only a short distance when they were fired on by a party of Indians, supposed to be Delawares. Sa-

tyrridge received a ball in his breast, but did not fall till he got within 40 or 50 yards of their place of destination; he was carried in by some men from the fort, and expired the evening following. The man that was walking escaped unhurt.

Our informant further adds, that those friendly Delawares have stole within a few weeks upwards of fifty horses.

THE WAR.

NEW-YORK:

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1812.

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

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

On Saturday last a detachment of seamen went up the Hudson for lake Champlain. It is said that more are shortly to follow.

The British cartel ship Nautilus has arrived at Boston with the remainder of the 4th U. S. regiment. Major Murray, British agent for prisoners, came passenger in her.

The Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations of Indians, have lately agreed to abolish their old custom of retaliating for murder upon innocent persons; and have entered into a treaty with one-another to this effect, to which the United States agents were witnesses.

FOREIGN VIEW.

London papers to the 5th of October have been received in this city, but they contain nothing of importance respecting American affairs. The news of the surrender of gen. Hull, and the capture of the *Guerriere* by the *Constitution*, had arrived in England. They exult much at the first event, are extremely mortified at the last, but appear to derive consolation for their loss by underrating the force of the *Guerriere*, and magnifying that of the *Constitution*. We may hereafter know what credit to attach to British accounts of engagements, when we read the following from the *London Courier* of the 29th of September:

"The *Alert* sloop of war fell in with the American frigate *Essex*, and engaged; but the disparity of force was too great; the *Alert* being one of the *clumsiest* sloops in the British navy, mounting only 16 guns, and the *Essex* a very fine frigate of 44 guns, and 350 men. Our sloop, however, fought her forty minutes; and when she struck there was 9 feet water

in her hold, and every gun dismantled but two. She had five men wounded; and the Yankee had three killed and 6 wounded."

The fact is, the Alert was silenced in eight minutes, and had three men wounded; but the Essex did not receive the least injury; and captain Porter, so far from having any killed or wounded, did not lose a single man during his cruise. The Essex is the smallest frigate we have, and is rated 32. The Americans never claimed any merit for this victory, and it is pitiful for the British to boast that they fought 40 minutes, instead of eight, when another broadside from the Essex would have sent the Alert to the bottom.

Although it is not strictly within the plan of this publication to detail the passing events of Europe, with which we have no connection, it may not be improper to record such as may have an indirect influence upon the conduct of our enemy, either favorable or unfavorable to the United States. The issue of the contest between France and Russia is a matter in which the interests of our country are deeply concerned. If Bonaparte succeeds in compelling the emperor of Russia to co-operate with him in his grand object of shutting the ports of the continent of Europe to British commerce, England will more than ever feel the importance of a peace and trade with America. It is to Russia she must now look for the greatest part of her supplies of naval stores, and a market for her merchandize. That Russia will be compelled to succumb to the views of Bonaparte, cannot now be doubted. The great battle of Moskwa has decided her fate, and destroyed the hopes of England.

This bloody engagement took place on the 7th of September last, at a small village called Moskwa, about 60 miles from Moscow, the ancient seat of government of Russia. The two armies were nearly equal, about 120,000 each. The French made the attack at 6 o'clock in the morning, and in two hours the Russian redoubts were carried, and the French artillery, which was immense, placed on their heights. The Russians, undismayed by the loss of their batteries, renewed the fight with desperation, in hopes to recover them, and for two hours presented their close columns to the most tremendous shower of chain-shot ever witnessed, which subjected them to immense loss. Marshal Ney at length made a charge and the Russians gave way on all sides—the battle ended about two o'clock. The loss of the Russians in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is stated at 40,000, and that of the French at 10,000. What a horrid spectacle must that field have presented! and how many thousand mourners must such a sudden mortality occasion!

Letters were received in London from Paris, which assert that telegraphic dispatches had reached that capital, announcing the arrival of Bonaparte at Moscow. If this be true, and we think it most probable, peace undoubtedly has been concluded between France and Russia.

Moscow is the largest city in Russia, being 16 miles in circumference, and containing about 500,000 inhabitants. It is in this ancient and superb city that the greatest wealth of the nation is concentrated, and where the greater part of the nobility choose their residence. The cathedral has nine towers, covered with a double layer of gilt copper. There are 1500 churches in this splendid capital, in one of which is a silver chandelier weighing 2800 pounds,

and the largest bell in the world, being 64 feet in circumference, two feet thick, and weighing 320,000 pounds. Moscow communicates with the Caspian, Black, and Baltic seas, and is rendered by these means the center of an immense commerce.

An army of Swedes and English amounting to 30 or 40,000 men, were preparing to march to the assistance of the Russians, in whose favor they hoped to create a diversion, by attacking the French in the rear. But the rapid successes of Bonaparte has probably rendered futile the attempt. Indeed, we should not be surprised to see, in less than a year, a new king on the throne of Sweden, placed there by the hands of Bonaparte.

While the success of the French in Russia is probably calculated to favor American interests, it must be viewed by the wretched inhabitants of Spain and Portugal with dismay. Peace with Russia will be followed by renewed exertions of the French in those ill-fated countries, which will doubtless again be ravaged by hostile armies from end to end. Their prospects are gloomy indeed.

Latest from the North and West.

The advanced guard of the Northern Army, under Gen. Dearborn, has crossed the Canada line, routed a body of Indians, and fired their encampment. We had one man killed and several wounded. General Dearborn has issued the following

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Champlain, Nov. 10, 1812.

The indisposition of Brigadier-General Bloomfield, renders it expedient for Maj. Gen. Dearborn to take the immediate command of the troops on Lake Champlain and its vicinity, and the General embraces the earliest opportunity to express his confidence in the troops composing the army of the north. Their bravery and patriotism will supply any deficiency in military discipline and tactics, which time and experience will render perfect. In any movement towards the enemy, the most rigid attention to orders will be required, as well as a fixed determination in every individual of the army not to retreat or give ground before the enemy. Should any one be so lost to a sense of honor and military duty, and the pride of the American character, as to be guilty of flight or disorderly conduct in time of action, he must expect no relaxation in the law martial. Every species of plunder or abuse of the inhabitants within the territory of the United States, or in Canada, is forbidden on pain of death. By order,

THOS. BIDDLE, Capt. 2d U. S.
Artillery, acting Adj. Gen.

From the Western Army under Gen. Smyth, we have no particular intelligence; but if we may judge from the tenor of the following proclamation of the general, active operations are soon intended. Accounts from Cayuga, Genesee, Ontario, &c. say that between three and four thousand volunteers had embodied, and were to march immediately to join the Western Army.

GENERAL SMYTH

*To the Soldiers of the Army of the Centre.
Companions in Arms!*

The time is at hand when you will cross the stream of Niagara, to conquer Canada, and to secure the peace of the American frontier.

You will enter a country that is to be one of the United States. You will arrive among a people who are to become your fellow-citizens. It is not against *them* that we come to make war. It is against that government which holds them as vassals.

You will make this war as little as possible distressful to the Canadian people. If they are peaceable, they are to be secure in their persons; and in their property, as far as our imperious necessities will allow.

Private plundering is absolutely forbidden. Any soldier who quits his rank to plunder on the field of battle, will be punished in the most exemplary manner.

But your just rights as soldiers will be maintained. Whatever is *booty* by the usages of war, you shall have. All horses belonging to artillery and cavalry; all waggons and teams in public service, will be sold for the benefit of the captors. Public stores will be secured for the service of the United States. The government will, with justice, pay you the value.

The horses drawing the light artillery of the enemy, are wanted for the service of the United States. I will order *two hundred dollars* for each, to be paid to the party who may take them.

I will also order *forty dollars* to be paid for the arms and spoils of each savage warrior who shall be killed.

Soldiers! You are amply provided for war. You are superior in number to the enemy. Your personal strength and activity are greater. Your weapons are longer. The regular soldiers of the enemy are generally old men, whose best years have been spent in the sickly climate of the West-Indies. They will not be able to stand before you, when you charge with the bayonet.

You have seen Indians, such as those hired by the British, to murder women and children, and kill and scalp the wounded. You have seen their dances and grimaces, and heard their yells. Can you fear *them*? No. You hold them in the utmost contempt.

VOLUNTEERS!

Disloyal and traitorous men have endeavored to dissuade you from doing your duty. Sometimes they say, if you enter Canada, you will be held to service for five years. At others, they say, that you will not be furnished with supplies. At other times they say, that if you are wounded, the government will not provide for you by pensions.

The just and generous course pursued by the government towards the volunteers who fought at Tippecanoe, furnishes an answer to the last objection. The others are too absurd to deserve any.

Volunteers! I esteem your generous and patriotic motives. You have made sacrifices on the altar of your country. You will not suffer the enemies of your fame to mislead you from the path of duty and honor, and deprive you of the esteem of a grateful country. You will shun the *eternal infamy* that awaits the man, who having come within sight of the enemy, *basely* shrinks in the moment of trial.

Soldiers of every corps! It is in your power to retrieve the honor of your country; and to cover yourselves with glory. Every man who performs a gallant action, shall have his name made known to the nation. Rewards and honors await the brave. Infamy and contempt are reserved for cowards. Com-

panions in arms! You came to vanquish a valiant foe. I know the choice you will make. Come on, my heroes! And when you attack the enemy's batteries, let your rallying word be "The cannon lost at Detroit—or Death."

ALEX. SMYTH,

Brig. Gen. commanding.

Camp, near Buffalo, Nov. 17, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington City, Nov. 27, 1812.

Certain publications having appeared in the newspapers, giving information in detail of the strength and probable objects of the armies to which the writers are said to belong; which information, if true, is calculated to apprise the enemy of their real strength, if incorrect, to mislead the public mind; it has become necessary to put a stop to all such publications in future, by reminding the officers and soldiers of the army, that all communications relative to their duties, or to the public service, should be made to their immediate commanding officers, and forbidding them to correspond on these subjects with any other persons, reserving to all concerned the rights secured to them by the rules and articles of war.

By order of the secretary of war.

T. H. CUSHING, Adj. Gen.

The following resolution was presented at the Common Council of this city, by Alderman Lawrence, and *unanimously* adopted.

Resolved, That an *Elegant Sword* be presented to CAPTAIN JONES, late of the United States sloop of war *Wasp*, and also the freedom of this city, as a testimony of the high opinion this Corporation entertain of his gallant conduct in capturing the British sloop of war *Frolic*; and that the thanks of the Common Council be presented to his brave officers and crew.

NAVAL & MARINE MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED,

At New-York, cartel ship *Pacific*, Stanton, 50 days from Liverpool, with American passengers, among whom are 18 seamen put on board by the American consul. Privateer sloop *Black Joke*, capt. Brunow, from a cruise of 103 days. *Extract from her log-book*: "August 24, captured the British schooner *Mary-Ann*, of Halifax, from St. Lucia, with rum, sugar, and molasses, [arrived at Norfolk.] September 13, ran a small schooner ashore a little to the eastward of Port-a-Plat, and took from her a barrel of sugar and some raw hides. September 26, in lat. 19, 20, fell in with the privateer *George Washington*, capt. Scisson, of Norfolk; next day, in a gale, she ran foul of us, and carried away our main boom. October 8, in the Gulf of Maracaibo, captured the English schooner *Sally*, from Jamaica for Curacao, and sent her for Charleston, [arrived there.] On the 12th, fell in with a small schooner having no person on board; named her the *Nonsuch*; put John Smith, Charles Morse, and Thomas Herring, a boy, on board her; and our consort, the *George Washington*, sent two of her men on board of her. On the 15th, close under the land, we saw a square rigged vessel, to which we gave chase; the *George Washington*, at the same time, perceiving her to be a wicked looking vessel, altered her course and

pursued a small sail. After chasing her five hours, brought her to, and ordered her boat on board of us—she proved to be a Spanish *Guarda-Costa*, formerly the brig *Tamaahmaah*, of New-York, with 10 guns and full of men. In the mean time saw nothing of the *Nonsuch*, that we manned. The next day, in company with the *Guarda-Costa*, at 4 A. M. manned a boat of each vessel, to cut out a schooner that we had no doubt was the *Nonsuch*, anchored close in shore, one anchor being on land, and the other in the water—boarded her under a very heavy fire from the natives on shore and those on board. The savages on board flew to the hold, with whom we had a severe engagement, and kept the deck until four of our best men were severely wounded; then returned, with a determination (after putting our wounded under the care of the surgeon) to renew the attack by day light. [Here we are sorry to state, that John Smith, and William James, afterwards died of their wounds.] At day light we attacked the natives on shore, which was vigorously returned by them from entrenchments made in the sand behind their canoes. Having partially silenced them, at 8 A. M. we sent two boats well manned, one from the brig and one from the *Black Joke*, and cut the *Nonsuch* out, and brought her off along side the *Black Joke*; she was covered with blood, but none, either dead or alive, were found on board of her; and there is no doubt but the poor fellows who were put on board by us, were massacred by the savage natives. We then manned and armed the *Nonsuch*, again attacked the natives on shore, and drove them from their entrenchments; about this time a party of horse appeared, but from our well directed fire, we killed many of the riders, and wounded several horses; they also soon retreated. At half past 12 on the 21st, we landed, and found that their entrenchments had about 16 feet water in them, which was highly coloured with blood. We burnt five of their huts, one of which, containing powder, blew up. By this time we were again attacked by the Indians, when we thought it most prudent to return to our vessels. We took the guns from the *Nonsuch*, and made her a present to the captain of the *Tamaahmaah*, who in return, gave us all the provisions he could spare. During all this time, our brave and worthy consort was not to be seen, having with him eight of our best armed men. The *Black Joke* having been considerably disabled in her spars, was obliged to return home. October 29, we sprung a leak. October 31, took a small schooner from Turks Island, loaded with salt, called the *Shark*, capt. Ingham; her crew being in a state of starvation, supplied them with provisions, and let her proceed. November 12th, sprung a leak the third time, both pumps not being able to keep the vessel free; partially stopt the leak; made two pumps out of birth boards and armed chest, which answered every purpose, one of them discharging more than a hog'shead of water a minute." Privateer schooner *Rover*, from a cruise—has made no captures—chased the British packet *John Bull* ashore on the southwest part of Crooked Island, but could not get on board of her. October 9, the 3d day out, lost Thomas Humberson, who was drowned.

At Portland, English barque *Fisher*, from Rio Janeiro to London, prize to the *Fox*, of Portsmouth; captured off the Western Islands 55 days before her arrival—has a cargo of hides, tallow, cotton, specie, and cases of crystal stones for Jewelry, valued at 80,000 dollars; was spoken by an English armed vessel, but escaped recapture by soliciting, under English colors, a supply of provisions.

At Wilmington, N. C. Privateer sloop *Polly*, capt. Handy, of Salem, from a cruise—came in to repair and get provisions. *Extract from her log-book*: "September 27, Jacob Brasier, a native of Massachusetts, while aloft on duty, unfortunately fell, struck the gunnel, went overboard and sunk—we saw him no more. October 18, in lat. 27, 10, long. 34, 4, hailed a brig, ordered her colors to be struck—instead of complying, they commenced firing upon us—we immediately returned the fire, and in about ten minutes had the satisfaction of seeing her colors pulled down. During the engagement had 3 of our men wounded, 2 I fear mortally, viz. Daniel Pickering and Zeb. Stourd; Benjamin Symonds severely wounded in the leg, and several others slightly hurt. Capt. Dare, a passenger on board the brig, was severely wounded—we rendered him every assistance in our power. We put two prize-masters and 5 seamen in the prize, with orders to proceed to the nearest port in the United States. The captured vessel proved to be the *Venus* of Liverpool, from St. Salvador, commanded by Andrew

McCarthy, with a cargo of 562 bales of cotton, and 10 tons of fustic. On the 27th, Stourd died of his wounds. Mr. Babcock, supercargo of the brig, a prisoner on board the privateer, possessing considerable medical skill, very condescendingly and unrequested, rendered every assistance to the wounded men."

At Boston, sloop *Jane*, Robinson, from New-York. Wednesday 18th inst. was taken by the English privateer *Liverpool Packet*; every man except Capt. R. taken out—a prize master and three men put on board, and ordered for *Liverpool N. S.* Friday morning, 20th inst. at 4 A. M. blowing a gale of wind, mainsail lowered half down, it struck the master's mate, Benjamin Swim, (who navigated the sloop) which knocked him overboard, and he was drowned—that night at 3 P. M. capt. R. ordered the vessel to be hove to, then blowing a gale of wind, for the safety of the vessel and themselves, and while the men were taking in the jib, and settling the mainsail; capt. R. secured all the fire arms and instruments of death, that were on board. He then went into the after cabin, shut one door, and stood armed at the other, and as the men came down, he ordered them to surrender, or be shot—they then immediately turned into their births, and refused to give any assistance for the safety of the sloop for 15 hours, during which time capt. R. remained at his post, determined to shoot them should they make any resistance—all this time the sloop was rolling and tumbling about at the mercy of the sea, without a commander, or a soul on deck, which split the mainsail to pieces, set the sloop a leaking and sustained other damages. At the expiration of the 15 hours, they agreed to assist capt. R. in working the sloop to Boston, which they were compelled to do, to save their own lives. Capt. R. then made them take a solemn oath upon the bible, not to rise upon him; and neither of them understanding navigation, which was another inducement for them to assist in working the vessel in, they thought it advisable to give the command to him, to navigate the sloop to Boston. When Capt. R. retook the sloop, Saturday 21st inst. he was in lat. 41, 43, long. 61, 50. Capt. R. arrived at Sandy Bay, (C. Ann) Friday night, landed two of the men, and procured two others to assist him to Boston. The privateersmen inform us, that the *Liverpool Packet* sailed from Liverpool, N. S. with 45 men on board; that they had no communication with or supplies from Cape Cod; that they had manned 5 vessels previous to the *Jane*; that when *Liv. Packet* sailed, the same owners were fitting out an hermaphrodite brig, (formerly) the schr. *Bunker Hill*, of New-York, which they had bought, and obtained a commission for) of 12 nine-pounders and one long tom, to cruise off Cape Cod, and that 2 men entered on board the *Liverpool Packet*, belonging to the vessels she had captured, one named King, who has a family at Salem, and who sailed from Boston in the schr. *Lucretia*, for Savannah. The *Jane's* cargo consisted of gin, teas, jewelry, &c.

British brig *Union*, from Guernsey for Grenada. in ballast, prize to the General Armstrong, of New-York. Cartel brig, *Potomac*, 7 days from Halifax, with 53 American prisoners. [The *Potomac* sailed from Boston some time since with British prisoners for Halifax; on the passage the prisoners rose upon the vessel three times—tried to get her into the Bay of Fundy, and endeavored to run her ashore on Sea-Island, but in each attempt were frustrated; when she arrived outside the harbor of Halifax, they cut the long-boat adrift, launched it, and 14 of them made off; they were taken up the same day, and put in irons on board the *San Domingo*. "England wants seamen—and will have them."]

At Cape Ann, American schr. *Favorite*, with 114 barrels flour and 7,000 bushels corn—was taken by the English privateer *Liverpool Packet*, and recaptured by the privateer *Revenge* of Salem. The *Revenge* was dogging a fleet from St. Johns for the West Indies, under convoy of two sloops of war, when the *Favorite* left her.

SAILED,

From Charleston, privateer schr. *Rosamond*, of New-York, on a cruise.

☞ Captain Jones's official letter, and a number of small articles are omitted in this number for want of room.