

# THE WAR.

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

VOL. I.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1812.

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## THE WAR,

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*From the National Intelligencer.*

### OUR SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

The following interesting letter is from a respectable and intelligent source, and merits an attentive perusal. The movements of our troops in that quarter, which we have recently heard of, have no doubt called the attention of every reader to the peculiar situation of East-Florida, and gave rise to various speculations on the future destiny of that country, which it may be presumed it is in the power of our government to control. The letter of our correspondent throws much light on the subject.

*Mobile Settlement, Sept. 30, 1812.*

Dear Sir—The situation of the southern frontier of the United States, is truly critical. I know not what is to be calculated upon, either from the Indians or Spaniards. As to the former—the Creek nation, through the meritorious exertions of col. Hawkins, have manifested a laudable desire to repress those outrages of which some of their unruly people have been guilty. They have many such, and more thoughtless men, destitute of information, who will be borne away by every wind, and according to the impulse of the moment. The news from Detroit will have a direful influence: and it is not improbable that the whole frontier, from Tennessee to the bay of Mobile, will within three months be in a flame. The Creeks are to have a grand council on the 22d of October, and have invited the Choctaws, the Chickasaws and the Cherokees. It is possible that the elation produced by Indian successes in the north, may vanquish the wavering and arm the cowardly with a momentary courage. If so, the times will be dreadful to the settlements on the waters of the Mobile, which lie insulated in the midst of an extensive wilderness, between Georgia and the Mississippi, and between Florida and the state of Tennessee. The Seminoles, (a tribe attached to the Creek confederacy, and residing on the borders of East Florida) or at least a part of them, are already at war with the white people of East Florida, where they have killed 8 or 10 persons, and captured 40 or 50 negroes. They have also murdered one boy, and wounded another, on the Georgia side of the St. Mary's. A deputation of chiefs was sent from the Creek nation to restrain them. The commandant at St. Mark's (a

small Spanish establishment on the river of that name, east of the Appalachicola, and near the boundary between East and West Florida) told the head of the deputation, "We are at war. I expect the British soon at St. Augustine, Pensacola, and St. Marks. I expect soon to receive guns, knives, hatchets, and ammunition, for the red people; and when it arrives, you may have it if you will. The red people are our friends—it will be here for them, and they may have it if they will."

News from Pensacola speaks the same language. Rumors exist there of the expectation of British forces. But whether those rumors originate in specific intelligence, or in a general reliance on the result of British connexions, is not easy to determine.

That England should avail herself of one of the best harbors on the Gulf of Mexico, is certainly not improbable; and we can hardly expect that a naval station, so desirable to her in any projects which she may contemplate against the southern and western parts of United America, should be denied to her by a favorite ally, when her exclusion would not be demanded even by the principles of a cold neutrality.

On the night of the 18th September a great illumination took place in the town of Pensacola, on account of the publication of the Spanish constitution. Such parts of it as related to the provinces of Spain, were read with loud acclamation. The joy of the people continued through the night, and it was expected to continue two days longer. Much music; much discharge of artillery; much splendor, pomp and ceremony, were introduced to elevate the hearts of the Spaniards.

Previously to this event, 120 black troops had arrived from Havanna, and about the time at which it took place, 160 more arrived; and were destined, according to report, for the town of Mobile, in the Mississippi territory of the United States. The British were bringing in their prizes. The Spanish authorities, it is said, offered the same asylum to Americans. Other forces were expected from Havanna, and several gun-boats were promised, to afford them naval protection.

Similar ceremonies with regard to the new Spanish constitution, have taken place in the town of Mobile, which by an act of congress of the United States, passed on the 29th of May last, is declared to be a part of the Mississippi territory, to be governed by the laws thereof, and by the laws and ordinances of the United States relating thereto. There, in that American town, the new constitution of the cortes was announced on the 19th of September, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in the public square. On the next day (Sunday) it was again read in the church, and all the

inhabitants who (by a proclamation from the governor of the Mississippi territory, dated on the 1st of August last) were declared to be "entitled to all and singular jurisdiction, rights, privileges and immunities that respectively appertain to those of the Mississippi territory," were sworn to be true to Ferdinand the 7th, and to this new constitution! The solemnities of religion were introduced to give it efficacy—high mass was performed—the cannon of the fort were fired—and impressions were thus created among the people, that it was time to abandon the expectation that the country would actually fall under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The appearance of an English boat with an officer who visited the commander and viewed the place, tended to strengthen this impression. Who or what he was is not known; but it seems most probable that he belonged to an armed vessel which had pursued an American schooner from the Balize to Mobile bay, which it could not enter, but sent a boat after the schooner, which anchored, however, opposite the town, before it was overtaken by the boat.

An engineer from Havanna, with a workman, from Pensacola, has been examining the fort and guns at Mobile. Popular rumor says, that he has pronounced the former not worthy of repair. Little reliance, however, can be placed on this report. Commissioners have been transmitted from Washington, near Natchez, for civil and military officers in the town and neighborhood of Mobile. That part of West-Florida which lies between Pearl River and Perdido, though utterly unconnected with the Mississippi settlements, and too distant to have any intercourse with them, has been added by congress to the Mississippi Territory, and a county has been formed called by the name of Mobile, the principal town in the district. The county is upwards of 200 miles long, and from 60 to 80 wide; and if added to the adjacent part of the Mississippi Territory east of Pearl River, would form a state double the size of Pennsylvania. Distant at once from the seat of the federal government, and from that of the Mississippi Territory, the people of Mobile, though generally anxious to become American citizens, do not yet feel a conviction that it is the intention of our government to make them such; and whilst feelingly contrasting Spanish power with American pretensions, they treat with ridicule and contempt the idea of commissioning officers among them, without affording the means of rendering their officers respectable. Indeed, the act of congress declaring the whole country (including the town of Mobile) from Pearl river to Perdido, to be subject to the laws of Mississippi Territory, has placed the adjacent officers, whose jurisdiction is co-extensive with the Territory, in a



truly delicate situation. It should seem that they cannot legally recognise any foreign authorities in the town of Mobile—and should they be called upon to issue process within the limits of the town, it does not appear in what way they could release themselves from the general obligations by which they are bound, or how they could decline availing themselves of any force which would be legal in other cases, for the purpose of rendering the process of the law effectual. The judge of the adjacent district of Washington will not be eager to seek opportunities of trying the validity of American jurisdiction in the town of Mobile—but he certainly will not shun them, if they should present themselves; and although it is probable he would feel safer, if the intention of the general government were more explicitly declared, he will not waver to do his duty boldly, if circumstances say that duty must be done.

There is, indeed, most serious reason to apprehend that, unless this part of the Mississippi Territory be speedily in the occupancy of an American force, it will not be taken without a bloody struggle.

The events at Detroit must have a considerable influence on the minds of the Indians at the ensuing general council. News from the northern confederacy of the surrender of Hull, reached the creek nation by Indian expresses, almost as soon as it was brought by the American mail.

The Spaniards are evidently strengthening themselves at Pensacola, and avowedly intend to do so at Mobile. They begin to stop American vessels as they come up the river, and this step alone, in the present critical posture of affairs, will lead to altercations which must end in hostilities. The settlements on the waters of the Mobile are exposed to four powerful Indian tribes. The appearance of an English force at Pensacola or at Mobile will give confidence to the disaffected, and increase their numbers. The settlements here will fall a sacrifice, and I know not what is to prevent their successful progress to the Mississippi, and their complete occupancy of the whole country between the Gulf of Mexico and Tennessee. The only probable mode of arresting the danger—of excluding British forces—and of giving confidence to the Indians in American power—is a speedy occupancy of Mobile, Pensacola, St. Marks, and St. Augustine. Forces, no doubt, will be necessary to garrison those points; but not one half of what would be necessary to suppress the Indians and drive out the British, after a British invasion.

Delicacy as to South America possibly restrained the majority of the senate, at the last meeting of congress, from passing the law for taking possession of the Floridas. That delicacy has no longer any ground to stand upon. The constitution of Old Spain is the constitution of Florida. The people of that province have no connection with the revolutionists of the south. They have taken different positions. They will be of opposite political parties—they will be enemies. We cannot therefore give disgust to the patriots

of Spanish America, by taking possession of the royal provinces in our vicinity. Our safety requires it—and the former aggressions of the Spanish monarchy, yet unatoned for, render it justifiable.

I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant, &c.

Batavia, Nov. 3.

From Black Rock we learn, that an expedition was fitting out last week, by our brave sailors, to take his majesty's armed ship Charlotte, while she lay at Fort Erie; but that "one of the British party in America" went across the lake and informed the enemy of the sailors' "plan," when she immediately cleared out. We understand that the gentleman has since been apprehended and is now in safe keeping.

Rep. Adv.

New-Lisbon, (Ohio) Oct. 30.

Last Thursday week, a division of the U. States artillery of about 36 pieces, some 6s, 9s, and 18s, passed through this town, on their way to Wooster, to join the army under Gen. Harrison, escorted by two companies of *Pennsylvania Volunteers*; on Friday following three regiments of infantry and four troops of horse, with 60 baggage waggons (part of gen. R. Crooks' brigade from Pennsylvania) encamped near this town, and on Sunday last they struck their tents and marched through here to join the army under gen. Harrison. The remainder is daily expected on with some more artillery. They were all in good health, well armed, and made a handsome and warlike appearance, and above all, they appeared, without exception, to be animated with a high degree of patriotism, indignant at their country's wrongs.

Pittsburg, Nov. 6.

We are informed that the Pennsylvania militia under the command of brigadier-general Crooks, arrived at Canton, in the state of Ohio, on the 7th ult. that they were in good health and high spirits, and that they were to march in a few days for Mansfield, a distance of about sixty miles, where they expected to meet gen. Harrison.

It is rumored, that immediately on the arrival of gen. Tannehill with the Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Niagara, another attack will be made on Upper Canada.

Plattsburg, Nov. 6.

Arrived, and saluted the town, on Saturday morning last, the United States sloop of war Hunter, lieut. Smith. This sloop mounts one 18, and six 6 pounders.

Also, United States sloop of war President, (late Fox) captain Billings. She has been fitted out for government service, and mounts six 18, and two 12 pounders.

John Williams, alias Peter Race, a soldier of the 6th regiment, was shot on Monday last, agreeable to the sentence of a court-martial. He was formerly from West-Haven, in Vermont.

Review. On Saturday last, the regular troops of the Northern Army, consisting of the 6th, 9th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 21st and 25th regiments of infantry; two companies of flying-artillery; one company of light-dragoons;

one company of heavy-artillery; one of light-artillery, and a company of volunteer light-horse, were reviewed by generals Bloomfield and Chandler. The troops (excepting one regiment, which has since been supplied) were completely equipped, and exhibited an enlivening scene of military grandeur.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Elizabeth-Town, Nov. 16.

The commander in chief of the militia of New-Jersey, in consequence of a particular communication made to him, by the General commanding at New-York and its dependencies, thinks it prudent to direct, that all the UNIFORM COMPANIES, whether of Cavalry, Artillery, Light-Infantry, or Riflemen, within the state, do hold themselves in readiness, upon a previous notice of twenty-four hours, to take the field duly equipped, each man having one good blanket, and four days' provision READY COOKED. The captains commanding companies of artillery will make contracts, on behalf of the United States, for a suitable number of horses and drivers, (by the day) to transport their respective field-pieces and their apparatus, to be paid only from the time of the order to march, until their return; and also, will take immediate measures, such as are allowed by law, to put into good order every thing necessary for such transportation.

Each captain of an uniform company will make an immediate return of the present state of his company, both as to the men and their munitions, adding such general remarks, in regard to their present ability to take the field, as he may think proper, and transmit the same to the commander in chief without delay.

As these volunteer corps, in all sudden emergencies, form the first and best defence of the state, it is hoped that such as may be able, will display their zeal in joining themselves to some one or other of these uniform companies, as circumstances or inclination may lead, thus proving themselves a race of Jerseymen, not unworthy of their fathers.

AARON OGDEN,

Commander in chief of the militia of New-Jersey.

## Vermont Non-Intercourse Law.

The house of representatives of Vermont have passed a bill for a non-intercourse between that state and Canada. It enacts, that from and after the passing of the bill, no person shall be allowed to pass through or from this state into Canada, under any pretence whatever; nor pass through or come into this state from Canada without a permit from the governor, or some person by him appointed. Any violation of this law subjects the violator to a fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, or confinement to hard labor in the state prison, not exceeding seven years, either or both, as the court may think proper. The bill also enacts, that if any person shall be driving horses, cattle, or conveying any property towards Canada, so as to create a reasonable suspicion that the same is intended for Canada, he shall be liable to be apprehended without a warrant, and detained a reasonable time to procure a warrant. Persons coming from Canada are allowed to go direct to the nearest person authorised to give a permission.



## THE WAR.

## NEW-YORK:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1812.

*From Lake Ontario.*

On Sunday the 8th inst. the squadron under commodore Chauncey, consisting of the brig Oneida and seven schooners, mounting (in all) forty-four guns, sailed, and chased into Kingston Bay the Royal George and schooner Simcoe; and after a severe cannonade from the Fort, the fleet returned with the loss of one seaman killed by the enemy, and several wounded on board one of the American schooners, by the bursting of a gun. The fleet brought into Sacket's Harbour two prizes, merchant vessels, on board of one of which was capt. Brock, nephew of the late gen. Brock. The fleet sailed again on Friday night last, in pursuit of the Duke of Gloucester and Prince Regent, British armed vessels.

*Northern Army.*

The latest intelligence from Plattsburgh is, that an immediate attack is intended upon Lower Canada. A letter from an officer, dated at Plattsburgh, the 12th inst. which we have seen, says: "We are to march immediately, without baggage or tents, and every thing we carry will be on our backs, and the Heavens and a blanket our only covering, till we take winter-quarters by force of arms. Our force is 6 or 7,000, all in high spirits. Montreal, it is expected, will be our first place of attack."

We omitted in our two last numbers to mention the resignation of gen. Van Rensselaer. Gen. Smyth, inspector-general of the army, has succeeded him in the command on the Niagara river. It has been said, though not officially, that an armistice exists on the Niagara, which is not to expire without 30 hours notice.

Cornelius Gorman, a private in the 12th regiment, was tried for desertion, by a court martial, on the 27th ult. and condemned to be shot on the following day.

*A generous act.* The owners of the privateer Benjamin Franklin, of this port, which some time since captured the British schooner Industry, laden with salmon, have, since her condemnation, purchased the vessel, and by permission of government, restored her to the original proprietors, together with their interest in the proceeds of the cargo. This vessel was owned by, and was the only support of an old lady, the mother of a numerous family, and who, with one of her daughters, was on board at the time of the capture.

The president has ordered, that the public and private armed vessels of the United States shall not molest any unarmed British vessels bound to Sable Island, and laden with supplies for the humane establishment at that place.

Capt. George Wilson, late of the schr. Falcon, has arrived in Baltimore. He came in the cartel ship Friends, arrived in Norfolk from England. Captain W. was taken on his way to France, after a gallant defence of an hour and an half, by a Guernsey priva-

teer of 6 guns and 40 men, having sustained an action of two hours and a half, and beating off another previously of 8 guns and 50 men. Capt. W. had but 4 guns and 15 men, and was taken with his colors flying by boarding, but not until he was shot through the body, and every officer and several of the seamen wounded. A fine vessel of 370 tons is preparing in Baltimore for capt. Wilson, in which no doubt he will avenge himself on the enemies of his country.

## FROM CANADA.

Three government store-ships arrived at Quebec on the 25th of October, and brought 10,000 stand of arms; also, 214 officers and privates of the royals and 103d regiment; 53 officers and privates of the artillery, 8th and 49th regiments, and Mr. Montgomery, of the Hospital staff.

The prisoners taken at Detroit are to embark at Quebec for Boston.

Five pieces of cannon taken at Detroit have been brought to Quebec.

The ship James Dunlop, capt. Ferguson, of 16 guns and 33 men, belonging to a gentleman of that name at Montreal, on the 3d October struck on the rocks off the island of Anticosti, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and went to pieces. The crew got to the island, where they were taken off by an English government schooner. The island was covered with snow at that early period.

Three hundred American regulars, taken at Queens-ton, have arrived at Montreal.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN WARFARE.

Amongst a people like the Americans, the policy of whose government has uniformly been to cherish peace with all nations, it is not to be supposed that any considerable improvements in the art of war should have been made. The attention of her men of genius hitherto has been directed to the advancement of the domestic arts, and in these, they have been successful beyond example. We have at length been compelled to take up arms in defence of our unquestionable rights, and it is now the duty of the scientific mind to direct a portion of its labors to the cultivation of those arts which can enable us to resist with effect the attacks of our skilful and powerful adversary, particularly on the sea-board. The British naval force in our seas is daily augmenting, and, in all probability, attempts will be made, ere long, upon our defenceless seaport towns. The city and harbor of New-York abounds in wealth more than any other place in the union, and to this great emporium of our commerce it is most likely their sordid cupidity will be directed. The mind then that can conceive and perfect a plan effectually to frustrate an attempt of this nature, would deserve well of his country. We hope the ingenious inventor of torpedoes will continue his exertions to bring them to perfection.

American warfare, on land, must of necessity be principally carried on by light troops, and the *weapons* of these, no doubt, are susceptible of improvements. At the famous battle of Albuera, the success of the French was in a great degree attributed to the havoc made amongst the troops of the enemy by the Polish lancers, and Bonaparte, in his late bulletins, makes honorable mention of the exploits of a regiment of lancers.

It is not unlikely, therefore, that the lance (or pike) will soon get into more general

use. Before the invention of bayonets, it was the custom for one half of a regiment to be armed with pikes, and the other half with muskets. But in the reign of Louis XIV. the French, when at war with Spain and Savoy, used bayonets, which were invented and made at Bayonne, from whence they took their name. The bayonet was then nothing but a dagger, on a round wooden handle, to fix into the musket when they came at close quarters; and the Spanish army not being aware of the invention, were routed with great slaughter. The method of fixing it on the outside of the barrel was shortly after invented. The bayonet, it cannot be denied, is a formidable weapon, but this is nothing in its favor when opposed by its like. It has occurred to us, that riflemen, armed with lances of about two and a half feet in length, prepared so as to be fixed firmly on the end of the rifle, would be much more formidable than troops armed with the common musket and bayonet. And it is evident that a lance, of somewhat greater length than a musket and bayonet, is better calculated to do execution, at close quarters; though, perhaps, troops armed with lances alone, would be liable to be thrown into confusion, and their ranks thinned, before they could close with the enemy. Military men can judge better than we can, of the effects likely to be produced by a change in warlike weapons—we recommend the subject to their consideration.

## IN CONGRESS,

But little of national concern has yet been brought forward, the different committees being engaged in digesting business. We are pleased to see, that among the first acts of congress will be an expression of approbation of the conduct of capt. Hull and the crew of the Constitution. That brilliant achievement, it seems, has had an electrical effect upon the minds of the members, many of whom, from being adverse to an increase of the navy, now conceive it to be indispensable. This change of opinion is justified also by the gallantry of our seamen in numerous other instances, and indeed wherever they have come in contact with the enemy. We therefore confidently anticipate early measures to place our navy upon as respectable a footing as the resources of the nation will admit of. It is demanded also by the determined hostility of our enemy, who refuses to enter into any amicable arrangement with our government, unless we will acknowledge her "right of impressment" from our merchant ships. This is a point which we cannot admit, without a surrender of our personal and national rights, which no nation that regards its independence can ever submit to. If Britain then is resolved to fight us, rather than yield to the justice of our claim, let us nail our colors to the mast, and our motto shall be,

*"Free Trade, and Sailors' Rights,"*

and "broadside and broadside our seamen shall argue the question at the cannon's mouth, till England cease to violate the rights that God and nature gave, and suffer us to pass and repass the ocean without interruption."

Mr. Bassett, from the naval committee, has reported the resolution of Mr. Dawson, so amended, as to give capt. Hull a gold medal, the other commissioned officers a silver medal, and a sum of money as prize-money to



the remainder of the brave officers and men on board the Constitution at the time of her engagement with the Guerriere. Accompanying the resolution, the following certificate was laid before the house:

CERTIFICATE.

We were on board the African from the 10th of July to the 26th of August, 1812, during which time we frequently saw the Guerriere, captain Dacres; and we certify, that we frequently counted the guns of that frigate, and that she mounted on her main battery 30 guns; on her quarter-deck, sixteen 32-pound carronades; and on her fore-castle, eight guns; making an armament of fifty-four guns.

EDWARD GRANWELL,  
WILLIAM H. CHAILLE.

A committee has been appointed to bring in a bill vesting the power of retaliation, for British and Indian cruelties, in certain cases, in the president of the United States.

The committee on military affairs has been instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for exempting altogether from liability to arrest, or being taken in execution for debt, of any non-commissioned officer, musician or private, belonging to the army of the U. S. or to any volunteer corps, when called into service pursuant to law.

The petition of sundry owners and agents of privateers, praying an amendment of certain provisions of the prize law, and a reduction of the duties on prize goods, was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Newark, Nov. 10.

On Thursday last, a very elegant standard was presented to capt. Decatur's troop of horse and flying artillery, by Miss Allou. The present was accompanied by the following short and appropriate address.

CAPTAIN—Permit a stranger to present your company with this STANDARD as a pledge of her love for your country; and may glory and victory attend it to the field of battle, and return it covered with laurels. It is her sincere wish.

Reply by the Captain.

FAIR STRANGER—Permit me to express to you, for myself and my fellow citizens that I have the honor to command, the lively sensations of pleasure and gratitude which we feel in accepting the standard you have been pleased to present to us. The motto\* we will cherish in our hearts; and you will judge, madam, by the interest you feel in the success of our arms, with what zeal and animation we shall rally round this standard. And although victory may refuse to crown it with success; yet we pledge ourselves, that it shall never be tarnished in our hands.

Charge to the Coronet.

Sir—Receive this standard; and I charge you, never surrender but with your life.

Answer.

Captain—My life shall be the forfeit.

On this occasion, capt. Decatur's troop of horse and flying artillery, capt. Frelinghuysen's company of riflemen, and capt. Johnson's company of Republican Volunteers, were out and under arms. A line was formed in front of judge Boudinot's residence; and salutes were fired by the whole corps, immediately after the standard was presented. A very numerous assemblage of persons were collected to witness the ceremonies.

\* Vincere pro patria.

From the Harrisburg Republican.

Travelling Amusement! The following is mentioned as a fact, in a letter from a gentleman to another in this town:

A Dr. LORRON, of Philadelphia, travelling through that country for amusement, arrived at Lewiston at 9 o'clock the night before the battle of Queenston, volunteered his services, and fought in the ranks till captured. The butt of his musket was shot off. Major Mul-lany, it is said, speaks in the highest terms of his deliberate bravery in the battle. He was paroled, and left at liberty to proceed on his diverting tour.

Copy of a letter received by the secretary of the navy from com. Rodgers:

U. S. Frigate President, at sea, Oct. 17.

Sir—I have the honor to acquaint you that on the 15th inst. near the Grand Bank, this ship, the Congress in company, captured the British king's packet Swallow, Joseph Morphew, commander, bound from Kingston, Jamaica, to Falmouth. The rank of the commander of this vessel, is that of a master and commander in the navy. She had no cargo in, except eighty-one boxes of gold and silver, amounting to between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars: The specie I took out of her, and had intended sending her to England in the character of a cartel, with her own crew: Having fallen in at this moment, however, with the American schooner Eleanor, bound from Baltimore to France, dismasted, induced me to change my first determination, and instead of sending her to England have sent her into the United States in charge of the master and crew of the before-mentioned schooner, who at the moment of writing this have charge of the Swallow with the schooner in tow, but which, as soon as the weather will permit, they intend abandoning, after having taken her cargo on board the Swallow.

I parted company with the United States and Argus five days since; they are not, however, far from me at present, I apprehend.

We have not seen a single British vessel of war as yet, except one frigate, which the want of wind and the approach of night prevented our chasing with any effect; although from information afterwards received we must have passed very near a squadron of five frigates the evening preceding that on which we saw the one before mentioned. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. Paul Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy.

EXTORTED PRAISE.

From the Bahama (N. P.) Gazette of September 27.

"We lay before our readers the American account of the destruction of H. M. S. the Guerriere, captain Dacres, by their frigate the Constitution; and while we lament the accidents which concurred to prove fatal to the former, we cannot in justice refrain from acknowledging, that the modest and unadorned language used by captain Hull, in his dispatch to the American Secretary, exalts that officer more in our opinion than the brilliancy of his achievement."

NAVAL & MARINE MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED.

At Philadelphia, British brig St. Antonio, prize to the Marengo of New-York.

At Norfolk, British brig Panga, prize to the High-flyer, of Baltimore—cargo of rum and molasses, was from Antigua bound to Newfoundland.

At Charleston, British schr. Sally, prize to the Black Joke, of New-York; and George Washington, of Norfolk; she was in ballast, coppered, from Jamaica bound to Curacao. British brig John, with a valuable cargo of coffee and cocoa, prize to the Benjamin Franklin, of New-York. The John, the day before her capture, put 40,000 dollars on board her convoy, for safe-keeping; she was from Laguna bound to Gibraltar—mounts 10 guns, and had 18 men—is a fine coppered vessel.

At Salem, privateer schr. Fame, (30 tons burthen) Green, from her fifth cruise. Has captured this cruise, five English prizes, (a brig, three schooners, and a sloop.) One schooner with a cargo of oil, seal skins, plaster, &c. has arrived. The sloop was chased ashore by an English three masted schooner, and lost, but capt G. recovered his men. The others are loaded principally with plaster, and one of them was parted with on Monday, off Portsmouth. Besides the above capt. Green chased three English schooners on shore in the bay of Fundy, and captured an American smuggler with false papers, but released her on the capt. giving bonds to stand trial. British schr. Three Sisters, 120 tons burthen, from Windsor, N. S. bound to St. Andrews, with a cargo of plaster—prize to the Fame.

At Portland, British schr. Robin, with a cargo of plaster, salmon, &c. prize to the Revenge, of Salem.

Captain Daniels, arrived at Baltimore a few days since from St. Barts, says the ship which the Nonsuch engaged had got into Barbadoes; that he read an account of the action in a paper of that place, in which the loss on board the ship was said to be 7 killed and 16 wounded; among the former several persons of distinction.

SAILED.

From Salem, the schr. Helen, with 4 guns, and 80 volunteers, in quest of the English privateer Live-pool Packet, commanded by one Freeman, an American, (formerly of Cape Cod) which was reported to be off Cape Cod, interrupting our coasting trade. The Helen was completely fitted for this expedition in three hours and a half, and our enterprising mariners volunteered their services with an alacrity which does them great credit.

From New-York, cartel ship Minerva, for Liverpool. From Savannah, cartel sloop Delight, Cooper, for Nassau, New-Providence, with 65 British prisoners.

For the War.

TO THE MEMORY OF MAJ. CUYLER.

Born in the reach of splendor, pomp, and power,

He spurn'd at honors unattain'd by worth,  
And fostering freedom, in a glorious hour,  
Preferr'd her cause to all the pride of birth.

In freedom's virtuous cause alert he rose,  
In freedom's virtuous cause undaunted bled,  
He died for freedom 'mid a host of foes,  
And found on Erie's beach an honor'd bed.

But where, Oh! where the hallow'd sod,  
Beneath whose verd' the heroes ashes sleep!  
Is this the cold, neglected, mouldering clod,  
Or that the grave at which I ought to weep!

Why rises not some massy pillar high  
To grace a name that fought for freedom's prize!  
Or why, at least, some rudely etch'd stone nigh,  
To show the spot where matchless valor lies!

Yet soldier, thy illustrious name is known,  
Thy fame supposed, and thy worth confess'd,  
That peerless virtue, which in danger shone,  
Is shining still, when thou art laid in rest.

And, though no monumental scrip is seen,  
Thy deeds to publish, and thy worth proclaim,  
Each son of FREEDOM, passing near this green,  
Shall hail brave CUYLER, and revere his name.

D. B. V.