FROM THE AMERICAN.

To the Democratic Republicans of Maryland.

It is much to be lamented, at all times that the Democratic Republicans should be divided in regard to men, when we, at the same time approve & advocate the measures; especially now when we have changed our political relations with the most formidable maritime power on earth, from a state of peace, to an open & manly war.—A war which is declared by us to be waged in a righteous and just cause——a war which has been loudly called for from the multiplied injuries heretofore practised with impunity—a war that has been called for by the voice of the people, who still feel for the honour and future happiness of our common country. It cannot, however, be denied, that there are a few amongst us who erroneously did and do still think we were not prepared for the dignified and honorable stand—who were willing yet a little longer to submit. Mr. Madison & a majority of Congress believe the period had arrived when the blow should be be struck. To the astonishment of our worthy president's personal foes (all men have their foes) and the federalists, England was declared to be at war with the U. States. By the federalists this act declared to be unwise, unnecessary and destructive of our best interest, rights & happiness; a measure forced upon the people contrary to their wishes; and to render it unsuccessful have ardently leagued themselves with the friends of Mr. Clinton, in a cordial co operation to supplant its strenuous advocates, under the specious plea and pretence of imbecility and weakness in the present administration to conduct the affairs of the republic in a state of war. It is unavoidable, my fellow citizens—those parties must be identified as one in this unnatural political contest and if we are to judge from their speeches in congress, their publications in newspapers and pamphlets, with the late address to the people by the minority in congress every reflecting mind, not warped by prejudice, influenced by jealousy or malignant raving, must believe them the advocates of our wicked and implacable enemy, and the traducers and calumniators of our virtuous government.

What let me ask you and them, have we as a nation done, that can justify the conduct of Great Britain, for years past towards us?—What injury, if ever any committed on our part, towards that nation, unattoned for?—What now is their causes of complaint? I answer, *none*. Not an act, which before "heaven's high chancery" would be called in question. Yet that party, I mean the self-stiled Washingtonians and federalists to this moment, are the vile champions of England and their unhallowed cause; and, if crushing the democratic party would render them triumphant and place their favorites into power, I solemnly believe they would rejoice in doing it to-morrow.

With these men and this party, a proportion of us it is said are about to unite in the election of a president. A moon has scarcely elapsed since they were saluted by them with every reproachful epithet, and the severest malediction for political iniquity and depravity, some even of moral and common honesty. Yet this heterogenous mass is to become as one in the exaltation of De Witt Clinton to the Presidential chair, than which no other circumstance that could befal our beloved country, from any one act of ours, would be more destructive (if successful) of our rights and happiness as a free people. What success can we promise ourselves in the present contest with England were we to place the ruling power under the controul of such a combination? Discomfiture and disgrace, perhaps, unconditional submission! I tremble for the fate of my country! In thus identifying the friends of Mr. Clinton, let me not be considered too severe; for in Maryland, the once political meridian, the splendour of which now affords the extraordinary spectacle "of licking the hands often raised to slay them."—With us it requires every man to do his duty, to maintain that supremacy, which numbers justly entitle us to, when the discontented and ambitious, often too successfully wield their unnatural opposition. The disappointed I know will persist—But let one who has no interest, other than that of the welfare of his country, intreat you "to come out from amongst them" and wage this war in which we are now engaged, until England do us justice. We ask no more.

To gratify, as I believe, an ambitious fellow citizen (however otherwise respectable) and paralise the manly efforts of our deeply injured and insulted country, we are asked to withhold our suffrages from Mr. Madison; he, who from the dawn of our independence, by his splendid talents commanded the admiration of all—whose character as a patriot was never called into question, until recently by his manly and dignified conduct—he dared and did declare that England was our open foe. Then it was that the expectations of the ambitious were blasted; then it was that the enemies of our liberty were paralised, no other hope than the expulsion from office of Mr. Madison, and the "war hawks" from power remained.

The impolicy of the war on the one hand, and the imbecility of the administration on the other, are the specious pretexts now made to overthrow our republic and ride into power. Where, let me ask, is the honest American viewing this subject as I do, that will lend his aid in this destructive work; there cannot, I trust, be one who is so unmindful of his own security and happiness, as to link his destiny with modern federalism.

A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

CIRCULAR

To the District Attornies of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Oct. 16, 1812.

SIR—As cases may arise in which the claims of public and private armed vessels of the United States to vessels which they capture, may be adverse to the claims of the United States to the same vessels, under the non-importation act, it is deemed proper to submit to you the views taken at this department of the government of such conflicting claims.

How far trade of every description on the part of citizens of the United States with the enemy is, by the general law of war independently of any statutes of our own, absolutely prohibited; and how far all vessels with their cargoes belonging to citizens of the United States, and coming from a port of the enemy, on a trading voyage, since the declaration of war, are, by the same general law, liable to capture by vessels of the United States having commissions of war, and to condemnation as lawful prize of war; are questions not material to the purport of this letter. For allowing to both affirmative answers, the effect of such answers is, it is conceived, controlled by the actual state of the country under its own statutes.

Every vessel now arriving in a port of the United States, in violation of the non-importation act, is, by the positive, prior, and existing municipal regulations of that act, forfeitable to the use of the U. States and certain of their officers of revenue embraced within its provisions.—This, therefore, it is apprehended, supervenes the general law of war in its application to every vessel so arriving, and intercepts, by its paramount authority, the right of capture otherwise vested in the national or armed vessels, and which, but for such paramount authority, they might have been at liberty, in the abstract, beneficially to exert. The act of Congress of the 6th of July, 1812, "to prohibit American vessels from proceeding to or trading with the enemies of the U. S. and for other purposes." makes no change in this operative character of the non-importation act.

To every vessel, therefore, arriving in any port of the United States, in breach of any of the prohibitory or penal clauses now in force of this act, you will be pleased to assert the claim of the U. States for forfeiture, as soon as a seizure can be made; and this whether the arrival be voluntary, or whether it be the case of a bringing or sending in on capture by any of the public ships or privateers, the claim of the United States applying equally to captured or seized property under this predicament, and whether it be British or American. It is not perceived that the supposed claim of the captors can, either in law or equity supercede that of the United States. Not in law, for the fifth section of the act has this provision. "that whenever any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, with *intention* of importing the same into the United States, or territories thereof, all such articles, as well as all other articles on board the same ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, belonging to the owner of such prohibited articles, shall be forfeited; and the owner thereof shall be forfeited; and the owner thereof shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles." Thus it appears that the forfeiture to the use of the United States attached and may be considered as having had its inception *prior* to the capture. Not in equity, for the instrumentality of the public ship or privateer in aid of the execution of the act, was merely gratuitous and not necessary to secure its enforcement. The claims of the United States and of the captors being wholly adverse, the libels on the part of the former must embrace all vessels circumstanced as above, with every species of property on board. With the courts will rest the final decision on the contending claims.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your ob't servant,
RICHARD RUSH.

Extract to the editor of the Democratic Press

"WASHINGTON, OCT 16

"The repeated charges against the present Chief Magistrate and the Secretary of War, made by all the federal and some of the republican newspapers, for neglecting to provide by a prudent foresight, the munitions of war, and of incapacity in the secretary to discharge the duties of his office, induced me a few days since to make an accurate examination, by reference to authentic documents, of their truth or falsehood. The result of that examination is compromised in the following list of ordnance, military stores, clothing, &c. &c. issued at Philadelphia, Fort Fayette, Harper's Ferry and Washington City, commencing on the 16th April, 1812, and ending 29th September last, *for the service of the north western army*. This large supply, you will observe, does not embrace all the articles actually furnished to that army; the list includes, however, what is most material. These issues for the north western army, large as they are, are exclusive of an immense amount furnished to other divisions of the force of the union on our sea board and on our extensive frontier line.

"By reference to the subjoined act authorising a detachment from the militia of the United States, it will be found that the executives of the several states and territories are *required* to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip their respective proportions of the 100,000 men ordered by that act in actual service. Virginia and Pennsylvania, I believe, are the only states that have thus armed and equipped their respective quotas. The general government have therefore, with a promptitude which reflects lustre on their measures, overcome every obstacle, and most amply supplied the wants of our brave and patriotic citizens now engaged in maintaining our dearest rights. This conduct of the government I therefore pronounce as patriotic supererogation. The executives of the several states ought to have done their duty, and less would have devolved upon the general government.

"In offering this statement to the public, I freely confess that I am influenced in part, by a desire to put down the falsehoods so often reiterated against the President, of not meeting *the aroused spirit of an injured and incensed nation*, by placing that nation "in an attitude and armor demanded by the crisis,"—and against the secretary at war as deficient in an accurate knowledge of the duties of his station,—and, in part, to satisfy his fellow citizens that their well placed confidence in the present executive government as fully met by them with an unbounded zeal to promote their best interests, and to guard them in safety through the storm of war.

"The facts now disclosed will speak more forcibly to the enlightened understanding of the American people, than volumes of elaborate essays, and I feel additional satisfaction in having it in my power to communicate them to my fellow citizens, thro' the medium of your useful paper."

Return of Military Stores, issued at Philadelphia, Fort Fayette, Harper's Ferry and Washington City, for the *north western army*.

1,461 common tents
10 wall tents
968 poles for do.
20 eighteen pounders
8 twelve do.
16 six do.
3 five and a half inch howitzers
10 gun carriages for six pounders
4 staffs for do
4 ladles and worms do.
22,050 muskets and rifles, including 500 carabines
775 pair pistols
800 tomahawks
750 swords
20 000 pounds powder
150 barrels do.
36 105 musket balls
31,500 flints
2 barrels do.
8 984 cartridge boxes with belts
6,500 brushes and picks
2 728 bayonet belts
2,728 bayonet scabbards
5,000 gun slings
6,041 ball screws
5 113 screw drivers
1,053 gun worms
3 821 felling axes
20 broad axes
50 pick axes
500 spades
500 shovels
250 mattocks
300 fascine hatchets
200 grass hooks
50 bryer scythes
30 whip saws
30 cut saws
5,000 painted knapsacks
4,701 tin canteens
4 518 tin cannisters
2,565 canteen belts
1,218 sheet iron camp kettles
1,666 gallon tin pans
150 reams cartridge paper
700 do. do.
5 boxes harness
20,000 pair shoes
10 000 blankets
10,000 pair woollen hose
10 000 do. socks
5,000 do. round jackets
5 000 do. pantaloons

Equipments for 250 cavalry, saddles, bridles, &c.

Besides a great quantity of woollen cloths ordered some time since to be made up and forwarded from Philadelphia immediately. The winter clothing also, for Col. Well's regiment was ordered some time previously.

EVENTS OF THE WAR.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

GENERAL ORDERS,

Head Quarters, Utica, Oct. 2. 1812.

It having been communicated to the Commander in Chief, that a large number of the patriotic citizens of the county of Albany, have associated for the purpose of forming a regiment of volunteers, under and pursuant to the act of Congress, passed the sixth day of February last, and the act supplementary thereto, and that it would facilitate the formation and organization of the said regiment, if the field officers, chosen by the said association were brevetted: The commander in Chief highly approving the patriotic proceeding of the said association of volunteers, hereby organizes the same into a regiment, and brevets and assigns Sebastian Nisscher to be Colonel, John Mills to be Lieut Col. & Wm. Yates are to be obeyed & respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander in Chief
J. W. LIVINGSTON,
Aid de Camp.

ALBANY, 8th Oct. 1812.

In pursuance of the above order from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, all persons who are willing at this eventful crisis to volunteer their services in support of our common country, are requested to organize themselves into companies, in order to form the said regiment without delay, and report themselves to Lt. Col. Mills, with the names of the privates so enrolled & the Officers appointed to command such companies, it is requested that it may be done as expeditiously as possible, as the country requires their immediate service.

S. VISSCHER.

N B. In addition to the pay and rations allowed by the United States, a very considerable sum of money has been subscribed by a number of patriotic citizens of this city for the subsistance of said regiment.

WASHINGTON, Oct 23.

Copy of a letter from Major Jesup and James Taylor Act. Q. M. Gen. N. W. Army to a gentleman in this city dated.

Cincinnatti, Ohio, Oct 7.

SIR,

Your letter has been received requesting from us a corroboration of Col. Cass's statement to the Secretary of War, of the surrender of the north western army. We have read the Colonel's statement with attention, and find it a pretty correct history of our situation although we have observed that some important facts have been omitted, & others somewhat inaccurately stated. We have also read and examined the official report of General Hull, & have found it abounding in accuracies and mistatements; the general has not only underrated his own force, but has, in our opinion, magnified infinitely that of the enemy, and enumerated dangers and difficulties that existed only in imagination.

That the means within our power were not properly applied, is a melancholy fact; and that the army was unnecessarily sacrificed, and the American arms disgraced, none but the base and cowardly will attempt to deny.

You are authorised to make what use you may think proper of this letter.

We are with much respect,
Your ob't serv'ts.
THO. S JESUP.
Brigade Major N. W. Army.
JAMES TAYLOR,
Q. M. Gen. N. W. Army.

IMPORTANT.

By the Steam Boat which arrived yesterday, we received the following important hand bill, from, the Albany Gazette Office, dated Oct. 19th.

Copy of a hand bill issued at the Geneva Gazette office, Thursday evening Oct. 15.

INVASION IN CANADA!

S. D. Beekman, Surgeon of the 13th regiment U. States infantry, has just reached this village from Buffalo, which place he left on Tuesday last. He states that previous to his departure an express from gen. Van Rensselaer, bringing intelligence that about 4000 troops under his command, had crossed the river at Lewiston and at the meadows 2½ miles below, at 4 o'clock that morning; that the batteries on the mountain at Queenston and on the river below that place, were taken possession by our troops after a severe conflict, & that about 1500 of the enemy were taken prisoners. The express understood it to be the determination of our troops to make an immediate attack on fort George, & as the cannonading had ceased previops to our informant's leaving Buffalo, it was supposed the fort had surrendered. The troops at Buffalo were on the march towards Lewiston, doubtless with an intention to form a junction with the American troops at Queenston. Further particulars of this affair have not reached us.

From the Albany Register, Extra.
Tuesday, October 20.

CONFIRMATION

We now present to the public the following important letter for which we are indebted to the politeness of the gentleman to whom it is addressed. In this we rejoice to say, there is something to flatter the pride of our country, to enliven the patriotism of the citizen and excite the emulation of the soldier.

Head Quarters, Lewistown, Oct. 14

Your son, major Lush, was in the terrible battle of yesterday—He acted as aid to col. Van Rensselaer, and proved his genuine stuff. As I had the honor to direct the fire of the battery, which covered the landing, I had the best possible chance to see every thing—the fire of three batteries, and a shower of musquetry was poured upon the first 100 men who landed; of whom Stephen was one. He is now with us, well but exhausted. The battle was long and severe Col. Van Rensselaer had three shots thro' and through, and one severe contusion.—Many are killed and wounded on both sides—BROCK has fallen, his aid de camp mortally wounded. I am well but exhausted. Yours very truly.

JOHN LOVETT.

Stephen Lush, Esq.

Lieut. Col. Christie, of the United States army, at the head of 300 of his regiment, charged the British 49th regiment, and put them to flight, when the British commander in chief Major Gen Brock, in attempting to rally the 49th, was himself killed.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 23.

The following important intelligence was received at this office yesterday, by the Steam Boat.

From the Albany Gazette, of October 20.

The following is the most accurate account which we have been able to obtain of the late attack on the Heights at Queenstown by the American Troops

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst. Col. Solomon Van Renssalaer, at the head of 300 militia, and Lieut. Col. Christy, at the head of 300 regulars of the 13th regiment, embarked in boats to dislodge the British from the heights of Queenstown—They crossed under cover of a battery of 2 eighteen and 2 six pounders.—Their movements was discovered almost at the instant of their departure from the American shore—The detachments landed under a heavy fire of artillery and musquetry—Col. Van Renssalaer received a wound through his right thigh soon after landing, but proceeded on until he received two other flesh wounds in his thigh and the calf of one of his legs, and a severe contusion on one of his heels, when he ordered the detachments to march on & storm the first battery, and was himself carried off the field.

The order for storming was gallantly executed, and a severe conflict ensued—Lieut. Col. Christie received a wound in his hand, but got over the works; at this time both parties were reinforced. The enemy soon gave way and fled in every direction. Maj. Gen. Van Rensselaer crossed over to sustain the attack, and ascended the heights of Queen's-town, where he was attacked with great fury by several hundred Indians, who were, however, soon routed and driven into the woods. The reinforcement ordered over from the American side began to move tardily, and finally stopped. This induced the Major General to return, in order to accelerate their movements. He mounted a horse and used every exertion in his power to urge on the reinforcements, but in vain—Whereupon the General perceiving that a strong reinforcement was advancing to support the British, ordered a retreat; but before the order reached Brigadier General Wadsworth, the battle was renewed by the enemy with great vigor and increased numbers, which compelled the Americans, whose strength and ammunition were nearly exhausted by hard fighting for eleven hours, and with very little intermission, to give way. The number killed is considerable on both sides, but the Americans have lost many prisoners, including about 60 officers, most of whom are wounded—Among the prisoners are Lieut. Cols. Scott, Christie and Fenwick, of the U. States' troops—Gen. Wadsworth and Col. Stranahan, of the militia. Maj. Gen. Brock of the British is among the slain, and his Aid-de-Camp mortally wounded. The whole number of Americans said to have been engaged, is about 1600, of which 900 were regular troops and 700 militia.

On the 14th, an arrangement was made between Maj. Gen. Van Rensselaer and Gen. Sheafe for the liberation of all the militia prisoners on parole, not to serve during the war.

Further particulars will be given as soon as they can be ascertained It appears that our Troops behaved valiantly, and were overcome by superior numbers, in consequence of the indisposition of a large body of militia to join in the conflict.

Extract of a letter from an American gentlemen in England, to his friend in this City, dated

"LONDON, Aug. 12.

"Permit me to say, in a few words, that language can give but an imperfect idea of the *horrid state* of this Island. Should we at home continue our war against Old England, and support it with firm, patriotic principles, in one *twelve month* she is a ruin country—The want of provisions is really dreadful.—Flour is up to 110s. per bbl The crops in the country have failed throughout, in consequence of the constant *rains* and *cold*. This day is as cold as a November day with us.

"There has been a great confusion here about American ships that have had permission to depart for America, with manufactured goods under British licences. Every possible means have been attempted by the government to lay hold of them, in order to hold the property until they could hear how the revocation of the Orders in Council would be received in America; but the licences having been granted prior to the receipt of the Declaration of War, the government could find no pretext to stop the property, without forfeiting in some measure, the *national character* and *honor*. To day an order has, at length been issued to permit them to proceed, I presume, from this circumstance, that the Privy Council & Lords of Admiralty, have made a compromise, as the latter gentleman claimed the vessels as a *droit* of Admiralty. Many vessels that had sailed were brought back, but have to day received orders for departure.

"I hope soon to hear of some dashing exploit of our *little* but *brave* navy, and also, of our army in Canada. If we have not struck the blow, ere this time, we ought to be *sacrificed*.

"The prevalent opinion, here, is, that upon the news of the revocation of the late orders in council, the United States government will relax in their war measures; but I am of opinion that when the President sees that those orders were not revoked in consequence of any remonstrance from our government, but from a representation of the horrid distress occasioned by those orders in the *manufacturing districts*, and the disposition throughout the Island for *rebellion*, he will pay no attention to their professions. Now is the time to strike the blow, retrieve our lost character as a nation and regain our rights so unjustly robbed from us. Notwithstanding this perfidious government is holding out a disposition to accommodate, she still captures our vessels and impresses our seamen. This day the Steward of the ship Swanswick, of Philadelphia, was impressed, after having exhibited his *regular protection*, which was *torn* before his face, and he dragged on board the Tender. Does not such *oppression* and *villainy* make the blood in the veins of every man *boil*, and call out for *redress*.

This we have it in our power to take, and now is the moment." *Whig.*

The Secretary of the Navy to Lieut. Crane, late of the Nautilus.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 7th Oct. 1812.

SIR,—

The following is the opinion of Court of Inquiry convened agreeably to your request for the purpose of investigating the circumstances of the loss of the late U. S. brig Nautilus.

"The Court were unanimously and decidedly of opinion, that the capture of the late U. S. brig Nautilus, Lieut. Crane her late Commander, and his Officers, are entirely free from the least blame or censure, and do consider Lieut. Crane did every thing to prevent the said capture that a skilful and experienced officer could possibly do."

This opinion of the Court, Sir, only confirms the impression confidentially entertained with respect to your conduct on the occasion to which it refers.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
PAUL HAMILTON.

WILLIAM M. CRANE, Esq. of the Navy, Boston.

Toryism of 1776 and 1812.

A correspondent who has lately perused a file of *Rivingston's Royal Gazette*, published in New York during the Revolutionary war, observes, that he was forcibly impressed with the similarity between the publications in that infamous, pensioned Tory Gazette, and those in many of the federal *Gazettes* at the present times. Indeed the scandalous falsehoods respecting the American troops, their want of clothing, provisions, ammunition &c. the ridicule attempted to be cast upon the revolutionary Congress, & military commanders with every fabrication that could be invented to discourage the American cause, at that time, so exactly coincide with the equally infamous fabrications circulated in the federal papers at the present time, and having, the same object in view, that he is pursuaded the latter have copied many of their slanders almost verbatim from the columns of their *Royal* [illegible]

[illegible]