FROM THE (BALTIMORE) SUN.

The following song has been sent us for publication. It possesses no small share of merit, which will no doubt be acknowledged by every candid reader. We are informed that it was written by an American gentleman at St. Bartholomews, and is adapted to the tune of an old English song called "The Arathusa."

COLUMBIA's sons, prepare, unite,
Now for your country's freedom fight,
And with your swords maintain her right,
'Gainst pride and persecution;
And while you scourge our haughty foes,
I'll sing the martial deeds of those,
Whose metal tried,
Soon lower'd the pride,
Of DACRES, who brave HULL defied
On board the CONSTITUTION.

Nineteenth of August, half past two,
And past meridian came in view,
The GUERRIERE frigate! with her crew,
All fir'd with resololution:
The boasting chieftain bent his course,
Resolv'd to put his threats in force,
And with his guns,
Subdue the sons
Of Yankees, who no danger shuns,
On board the CONSTITUTION.

Our gallant ship now swiftly flies,
And every man his gun supplies,
While our commander cheerly cries,
Evince your resolution;
With ardor each to action springs,
Whilst with three cheers the welkin rings;
Our foes amazed
With wonder gazed,
To see COLUMBIA's standard raised
On board the CONSTITUTION.

The GUERRIER's balls flew thick and hot
Around us, while we answer'd not,
But stee'd till within pistol shot,
Resolved on execution.
Our first broadside like thunder roar'd,
And brought her mizen by the board,
Her main-mast too
And fore mast flew
In pieces, while our jovial crew
Huzza'd the CONSTITUTION.

When DACRES first received this check,
And saw the Guerriere a wreck,
Himself a prisoner on the deck,
His ship's crew in confusion;
Perceived the Yankee boys on board,
With grief beheld the union lower'd;
All hope now fled,
He sighing said,
The GOD of war to victory led
Brave HULL int' CONSTITUTION!

This Briton oft had made his boast,
He'd with his crew, a chosen host,
Pour fell destruction round our coast,
And work a revolution;
Urg'd by his pride a challenge sent
Bold ROGERS in the PRESIDENT
Wishing to meet
Him tete-a tete,
Or one his equal from our fleet,
Such was the CONSTITUTION.

COLUMBIA's sons! each, jovial soul,
Whose glowing breast contemns control,
Rejoice around the sparkling bowl,
While wine flows in profusion.
First LIBERTY, our country's boast;
The CONGRESS next shall be our toast;
Our third is due;
Brave Hull and crew;
Then all who hold our rights in view,
And guard the CONSTITUTION.

FROM THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

PAUL JONES.

(Concluded from our last.)

It was more than eleven o'clock when the battle was ended; it had consequently lasted more than four hours. My ship had no more than 322 men, good, bad and indifferent, on board, at the commencement of the engagement; and the sixty of these, posted in the gun room when the gun burst having been of no further service during the action could not be properly considered as forming part of the crew opposed to the Serapis, which had received a supply of English sailors while in Denmark; and it appeared indeed, by the muster roll, that there were upwards of 400 on board of her, when the first gun was fired. Her superiority was still more considerable in respect to guns, without mentioning her greater weight in metal, which surpassed ours beyond all comparison.—Thus, setting aside the damage done by the Countess of Scarborough during the fore part of the action, and also by the three broadsides from the Alliance, it will be easy to form a due judgement of the combat between the Richard and the Serapis, and set a proper value on a victory obtained over a force so greatly surperior, after such a long, bloody and close engagement.

The Vengeance, a corvette, mounting twelve three pounders, and the boat belonging to the pilot, with my second lieutenant, another officer, and ten men, would have been of singular service, either in pursuing and capturing the convoy, or by reinforcing me; but, strange as it may appear, the fact is that they remained all this time mere spectators of the action, in which they took no interest, keeping themselves to windward and out of all danger; while, on the other hand, the conduct of the Alliance had, at least, the appearance of proceeding from a principle worse than ignorance or insubordination.

It must appear clear, from what has been already said, that if the enemy's ports were not annoyed, the Baltic fleet taken, and the eight Indiamen seized, the blame did not lie with me.

It is but justice, however, to observe, that some of my officers conducted themselves admirably during the action. The lieut. McDale, being left alone at the guns below, and finding he could not rally his men, came upon the deck, and superintended the working of the pumps, notwithstanding he had been wounded. Notwithstanding all his efforts, the hold was more than half full of water when the enemy surrendered.

During the last three hours of the action both the vessels were on fire; by throwing water on the flames, it was sometimes supposed that they were quenched, but they always broke forth anew, and, on the close of the action, we imagined it wholly extinguished. It was very calm during the remainder of the night; but, when the wind began to blow, our danger became imminent, the fire having penetrated the timbers, and spread until it had reached within a few inches of the powder magazine. On this the ammunition was brought on the deck, to be thrown in the sea, in case of extremity; but we, at length, succeeded in our endeavors, by cutting away a few planks, and employing our buckets.

Next morning the weather was hazy and not a sail to be seen. We then examined the Richard to see if it were possible to carry her into any port.—This proving wholly impracticable, all the boats were employed in carrying the wounded on board the other vessels. This occupied much of our time & on the succeeding day, notwithstanding all our pumps had been at work, the hold was entirely full of water, and the vessel soon after sunk. On this occasion I could only save the signal flags, and I lost all my property, amounting to more than 5,000 livres.

On this I instantly assumed the command of the Serapis, on which we erected *jury masts*; but the sea was so tempestuous that it was ten days before we reached the Texel.

No sooner was my arrival known than forty two vessels, forming different squadrons of frigates, were fitted out from the various ports in Great Britain against me, and two of these were stationed during three months at the mouths of the Texel and Fly. My situation in Holland influenced not a little the conduct of the belligerent powers, at the same time that it excited the attention of all Europe. The English minister at the Hague addressed different memorials to the states general, in all which he insisted that the Serapis and the Countess of Scarborough "should be delivered up to the king, his master;" and he, at the same time, claimed me under the appelation of "the Scotch pirate."

Instead of listening to these propositions, the states general permitted me to land my wounded on the island of the Texel, which was delivered up to me for that purpose; on this the British government became furious, and Holland was reduced to so critical a situation, that the states were under the necessity of insisting that I should either leave the Texel, or produce a commission from his most christian majesty, and hoist the French flag.

The prince of Orange, who was attached to the English interest, sent the vice admiral Rhynst, who was also English in his heart, to assume the command of the Dutch squadron in the Texel, composed of thirteen two deckers. This officer drew up his squadron, during six weeks, in such a manner as to menace us; and, in short, did every thing in his power to render my situation both dangerous and disagreeable.

In the mean time I had an interview with the duke de la Vanguyon, at Amsterdam, who intimated to me, that it was the intention of the king of France that I should hoist his flag during his stay in the Texel, as he imagined, that my prize would assuredly fall into the enemy's hands if I tried to escape—I, however, refused this honor, as I had declared myself an American officer, and had given a copy of my commission from congress to the Dutch admiral. It was contrived however, at length, that I should go on board the frigate Alliance, the capt. of which had been sent to Paris, to give an account of his conduct, and where I should still carry my former colors, while the prizes should hoist the French flag.

At length the wind becoming favorable, on the 27th of February, 1779, the Alliance set sail after having lost all her anchors, one only excepted, in consequence of admiral Rhynst's instructions to the pilot: and it was at least an hundred to one, that we should fall in with the enemy. I, however, had the good fortune to escape, although the Alliance passed the straits of Dover, within sight of the English squadron in the Downs. After getting clear of the channel, I soon reached the latitude of Cape Finistere, and entered the port of Corrunna, January 16, 1780.

On my return to France, I found that the French commissary had made a private sale of my prizes to the king without consulting me. On this I repaired to Versailles, along with Dr. Franklin, but was received with great coolness by the minister of the marine. On this account I declined asking him to present me to his majesty. This honor was conferred on me next day by the prince de Beauveau, captain of the guards. The public received me at the opera, and all the public places where I appeared, with the most lively enthusiasm; this added to the very favorable reception I received from his majesty, afforded me singular satisfaction; and the minister of the marine from that moment paid me the most marked attention.

The count de Maurepas about this time intimated to me, that his majesty had resolved to confer some distinguished mark of his bounty and personal esteem on me; this proved to be a sword, mounted with gold, on which was engraven the following flattering motto:

VINDICATI MARIS
LUDOVICUS XVI. REMUNERATOR
STRENUO VINDICI.

The hilt was gold, and the blade, &c wore emblazoned with his majesty'r arms, the attributes of war, and an emblematical representation of the alliance between France & America. The most christian king, at the same time, transmitted a most admirable letter to congress, in which he offered to decorate me with the order of military merit.—All this was extremely flattering, as Louis XVI. had never presented a sword to any other officer, and never conferred the cross, except on such officers as were invested with his majesty's commission.

The minister of the marine, a short time after this lent me the Ariel, a king's ship, carrying twenty guns, with which I sailed, October 6th, 1780, for America. The wind was at first favorable, but I was soon after in danger of foundering on the Penmarks—and escaped only by cutting away my main and mizen masts. As soon as the storm abated, we erected jury masts, and returned to refit; in short it was the 10th of December before I could proceed for Philadelphia.

During the voyage, I fell in with an English twenty gun ship, called the Triumph, & partly by stratagem, & partly by hard fighting, forced her to strike her flag; but while we were about to take possession of her, the capt. taking advantage of her superior sailing, made off, & escaped.

On my arrival in America, the congress on the representation of the Chevalier de la Luzerno, passed a law to enable me to accept the military order of France. The French minister, on this occasion, gave an entertainment to which all the members of congress, and the principal inhabitants of Philadelphia, were invited; after which I was invested, in their presence, with the decorations of the order.

As the three ministers plenipotentiary from America had unfortunately disagreed, it necessarily follows that there would be some contradiction in respect to their reports concerning me. In consequence of this, the congress enjoined the admiralty to enquire into the nature of my connection with the court of France, and the reasons which had induced me to remain in Europe, and delay the convoy of the milirary stores appertaining to the United States. In consequence of the examination that ensued, and the report that was delivered in the congress passed an act, dated April 14, 1781, in which I was thanked, in the most flattering manner, "for the zeal, the prudence, and the intrepedity, with which I had sustained the honor of the American flag, for my bold & successful enterprizes, with a view to redeem from captivity the citizens of America, who had fallen into the power of the English, and for the eminent services by which I had added lustre to my own character & the arms of America." A committee of congress was also of opinion "that I deserved a gold medal in remembrance of my services."

On the 21st of June, 1781, I was appointed, by an unanimous vote of congress, to the command of the America a seventy four gun then building; and on the birth of the Dauphin, I at my own expence, celebrated that happy event by royal salutes during the day & a brilliant illumination in the evening, accompanied by fire works.

An unfortunate accident, soon after this deprived me of the command of that fine vessel: for the *Magnifique* of 74 guns, belonging to the Marquis de Vaudreuil's fleet happening to be lost at Boston: gratitude to his most christian majesty, by presenting him with the America to replace her.

In the mean time, it was resolved to place a French frigate, called *l'Indienne*, with two or three armed vessels, under my orders, in order to seize on Bermudas; but, as this was never put into execution, I applied to congress for leave to serve on board the fleet of the Count d'Estaing, then destined for an expedition against Jamaica.

The Marquis de Vaudreuil received me with great distinction on board his own ship, the *Triumphant*, where I occupied the same cabin as the baron de Viomenil, who commanded the land forces.—When we were within sight of Porto Rico, intelligence was received, that admirals Pigot and Hood were preparing to intercept us; and as Don Solano, with the Spanish fleet, did not meet us at Porto Cabello, according to his promise, many of the officers becoming disgusted with the enterprise, fell sick, and I myself was in a dangerous state; but we were relieved from our disagreeable situation, by intelligence from Europe that a general peace had taken place. This circumstance afforded me great pleasure as I now learned, that G. Britain, after a long and bloody contest, had been forced to recognize the sovereignty and independence of the U. States of America.

On this, we repaired to St. Domingo, where I received every possible mark of esteem from Mr. de Bellecombe, the governor; after a short stay I embarked for Philadelphia, penetrated with gratitude for the various marks of esteem I had received from all the French officers during the five months I had been on board his majesty's squadron.

I was unable to re establish my health, during the rest of the summer, which I spent in Pennsylvania; & I did not get well until the autumn, when I recovered by means of the cold bath.

I then demanded permission to return to Europe, on purpose to recover the prize money due to myself, officers and sailors, which was granted me by an act of Congress, dated at Prince Town, Nov. 1, 1783.

On this I embarked at Philadelphia, on board a packet boat destined for Havre de Grace; but being forced into Plymouth by contrary winds, I took post horses for London, and then set out for Paris, and was received with great cordiality by the ministry.

Having at length received from the court of France the amount of the prizes, I returned to America on board a French packet boat.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

The finishing compliment.—Yesterday being the day on which the corporation gave their dinner to the crew of the U. States, they landed at the New Slip at about half past 2 o'clock, and accompanied with their own band of music proceeded in pairs through Pearl street, up Wall street to Gibson's Hotel, where an excellent dinner was prepared for the occasion. The streets were lined with ladies and gentlemen to witness the appearance of men who had so nobly fought and triumphed in their country's cause. But when they approached within a hundred yards of their place of destination it was with some difficulty they could make any further progress, so great was the concourse which the occasion had drawn together. Carriages of all discriptions, carts and waggons had collected in the street and were covered with people, till they resembled a hive of bees before swarming. The band at the door continued playing until the whole crew, about four hundred, had entered, & had been introduced to their seats in the same elegant room where their officers had dined before, and fitted up in the same fanciful and appropriate style. On this occasion the gentlemen composing the excellent band of the 11th regiment volunteered their services, with General Washington's old trumpeter among them; and they were not backward in greeting them to their hearts content with our best national airs, played in a manner that would have done credit to any professional orchestra. At the sight of the transparencies representing the three victories which burst upon their view at the sudden unfurling of the main sails their joy was extacy, and repeated huzzas, accompanied with the shrill whistlings of the boatswain's call, made the room ring again. Directly afterwards the word was given to fall to, and for one hour the most obstinate unbeliever in *perpetual motion* would have been completely gravelled. Soon after dinner, the boatswain piped all hands to silence and the gunner informed them by his speaking trumpet that the commodore was in house and would shortly appear, when 9 cheers were expected.—He entered and took his stand under the transparencies at the west end of the room, when the cheers were given every man standing on tiptoe and flourished his glazed hat over his head in a manner peculiar to a true sailor. Many an appropriate and many a hearty toast were given, & some of them in language that could not be misunderstood by the dullest present. On the whole, every thing went off extremely well, and at the proper hour, most of them pushed off for the theatre, where the managers had liberally appropriated to them the whole pit.

The avenues to the house were almost literally blocked up, so that admittance was scarcely practical. Every body seemed desirous to see how such a body of sailors coming directly from a jolly dinner would behave. The house was filled to overflow in every part of it; not a nook nor corner but what had its occupant. The Pit was not quite so full as the rest of the house, owing, I presume to some of them having got a little bewildered when they left the Hotel, so that they could not very readily find their way to the Park and some having got so far north into the *G. Stream* that they could not alter their course in time to get back to the Theatre before the fall of the curtain. There were, perhaps, two thirds of them in the pit; the gunner with his speaking trumpet took his stand in the centre of the middle of the bench to command silence, when necessary, and the faithful boatswain stood beside him with his silver call to second his commands: on each side and in front the American flag waved in proud triumph.—They were much elated at Yankee Doodle and three hearty cheers testified their approbation of Mr Perrossier's efforts. After some time their Commodore entered & took his seat in the third box from the Stage, between Gen. Armstrong and Lieut. Allen; on sight of him the crew rose and gave twelve cheers, with all their might. At length the *play* (instead of being a *spectacle*) began, but they paid little or rather no attention to it, for they could not understand it without a much greater exertion of intellect than they were disposed to make. The boatswain once or twice roused their spirits which seemed about to flag, by an inspiring blast of his whistle, rather inopportunely as respected the play, but not so as respected his comrades, who always rose and gave three cheers.—But when Mrs. Dacley entered as Julian Bertram, there was at first a dead silence, length several voices were heard from different parts of the pit, "*Oh! what a pretty, pretty girl!*" *How I should love her; How I do love her?*—But as soon as she went off they went to talking among themselves and huzzing at the batswain's whistle. Towards the end of the piece their attention was caught by Jack and the Captain, & they applauded several scenes with judgment and great glee. After the play their highest gratification began. The view of the sea, of the transparency of the engagement between the U. S. and Macedonian, of the descending genius of America, of the Temple of Naval Glory rising out of the Ocean, excited lively sensations and were highly applauded. The Letter Dance by the three children, who surprised them by their agility, and the neatness and dexterity of their steps, drew forth still louder applauses; but when they again appeared bearing in their hands separate letters, which being joined, produced in transparency, HULL, and on a second return, JONES, and on a third, DECATUR, their sensations were unbounded, their huzzas almost endless, and the boatswain stunned the house with his call which he played as skilfully as loud.—After this Mr. M'Farland came out in the character of a Clown and sung the following Song.

YANKEY FROLIC—A NEW SONG.

No more of your blathering nonsense,
'Bout the Nelsons of old Johnny Bull;
I'll sing you a song, 'pon my conscience,
'Bout Jones, Decatur, and Hull.
Dad Neptune had long in vexation,
Beheld with what insolent pride,
The turbulent, billow wash'd nation,
Had aim'd to control his salt tide.

Sing lather away jonteel and airy,
By my soul, at the game hob-or-nob,
In a very few minutes we'll please ye,
Because we take work by the job.

There was Dacres as vaunting and boasting,
He's equal you'd seldom come near;
But Hull betwixt smoaking and roasting,
Dispatch'd his proud frigate Guerriere!
Such a treatment, to him, was a wonder,
Which serv'd his proud spirit to choake;
And, when to the bottom our thunder
Had sent her, we laugh'd at the joke.

Sing lother away jonteel and airy,
By my soul, at the game hob or-nob,
In a very few minutes we'll please ye,
Because we take work by the job.

T'other day, worse than gout, fit or cholic,
The Wasp with Rodgers Biddle and Jones,
So terribly stung the poor Frolic!
As left her—but bare skin and bones,
She struck, what could she do better;
For time, there was none to delay,
Indeed it must terribly fret her
To see she could not run away.

Sing lather away jonteel and airy,
Brave Jones at the game hob or-nob,
Is the lad that will surely amaze ye,
So well he can work by the job.

Now, to augment our brave little navy,
And add to the strength of the state,
Decatur, without sauce or gravy,
Has dress'd Alexander the Great †
By my soul, to prevent further trouble,
And save a disgraceful downfall,
Since they find all resistance a bubble,
They'll strike without fighting at all.

Sing lather away jonteel and airy,
Decatur, to play hob or nob,
Will in seventeen minutes amaze ye,
Huzza, 'twas a quick finish'd job.

I leave the reader to guess the effect Cries of encore! were incessant; nothing else could be heard, no further proceeding permitted, until he returned, to repeat the Song, which he did in a few minutes in a sailors dress, amidst the loudest shouts of applause. In the mean time a naval column rose from the state surmounted with a full length likeness of Commodore Decatur, and the names of the three commanders engraven in capitals on its base; which enabled him to add to the effort of the Song. Mr. Darley then sung *Poll of Plymouth* in an excellent style, and Mr. M'Farland concluded the whole with a sailors hornpipe; which, making due allowance for bulk and weight, was very well executed.

† *Macedonian.*

Yesterday morning, during the preparations for the sailors' dinner at the city hotel, a lady in the house was delivered of a fine son, which was presented to the gallant commodore in the course of the day, and named *Stephen Decatur.*

NOTICE

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Queen Ann's county court, as chief judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of *James Minner*, of Queen Ann's county, praying the benefit of the act of assembly passed at November session, 1805, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, accompanying his petition; and the said James Minner having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland for the period of two years preceding his application, and being satisfied that the said James Minner is in actual confinement for debt only, and the said James Minner hath given sufficient security for his personal appearance before Queen Ann's county court, on the first Saturday of the next May term of the said court:—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said James Minner be discharged from imprisonment, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, printed at Easton, once a week for three weeks successively, three months before the said first Saturday of May court, give notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court, on the said first Saturday of the term aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James Minner ought not to have the benefit of the acts of assembly aforesaid, and its supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand, this 14th day of August, 1812.

RD. T. EARLE.

jan. 26——3

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1812.

Whereas *Benjamin Conner*, by his petition in writing to the honorable Judges of Somerset county court, hath set forth he is indebted to sundry persons, in sundry sums of money, and hath prayed for relief under the act of Assembly, entitled an act for relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto—Whereupon it was ordered and directed by the said court, that the said Benjamin Conner advertise in one public newspaper printed in the city of Baltimore, and one such paper printed in Easton, three months before the first Saturday in April term, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and continued six successive weeks—and also by setting up at the court house door, and at one of the most public place in Annamessex hundred, for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee, &c.

Test— JOSIAH POLK, Clk. of Somerset county court

january 5——6

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, Maryland, on the 14th of September last, a negro man by the name of *Gilbert Peters*, alias *Gilbert Eaton*, (formerly the property of the gentleman whose name he has adopted.) He is 31 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, pleasant countenance, has an impediment in his speech when confused. Thirty dollars will be paid if taken in this State, and secured so that the subscriber gets him; or the above reward if taken out of the State and secured in like manner, with all reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN FISHER,

Greensborough, january 26——3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

To all my Creditors,

That I intend to prefer a *Petition* to the honorable the judges of Talbot county court, at their next May term, for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled "an act for the relief sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session 1805, and of the several supplements thereto.

JOHN DAVIS, Ship Carpenter,
Talbot county.

St. Michael's, jan. 5——9——81*

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Sunday last, an apprentice boy to the Hatting Business, by the name of *Perry Lowe*, about 19 years of age, rather low for that age, but well built, with a large full face. His clothing a light mixed grey fashionable coat, corded pantalets, a new fur hat, with a variety of other clothing not recollected. Ten dollars will be given if taken in the country, and the above reward if taken out of the State and secured so that the subscriber gets him; he is supposed to have made for Philadelphia.

BENNETT [illegible]

Easton, Md. jan. 19——3