From the Democratic Press.

The following Song, sung by the author, Mr. JOHN D. GOODWIN, at the late dinner in honor of General HARRISON, was so much approved, that the author was requested by the company to furnish a copy to the editor of the Democratic Press for publication.

SONG.—PERRY'S TID-RE-I.

Sure won't you hear,
What glory there
Was on the Lake with Perry, O;
And how so snug,
He did them drub,
Who Yankees wish'd to conquer, O:
When first I'm told,
The Lawrence bold,
Led on the van with glory, O;
She done her part,
And made Bull smart,
And tickled him genteely, O.

O, had you been there to see our brave Tars engage these blood-hounds, these, the "Bulwark of our religion," I'm sure you would not, with the tory gang of Boston, think it "unbecoming a moral and religious people" to rejoice at such victory as was there; if you had beheld the gallant Perry fighting on board the Lawrence, until every gun was rendered useless, and our brave fellows dying around him, and still with a countenance firm as a rock giving orders, I'm sure you would say, curs'd be the traitor who would not sound his praise, Tid-Re-I, &c.

Niagara next,
She gave her Text,
And then began her Sermon, O;
Then through their line
She did incline,
And pour'd destruction round her, O:
Now the small fleet,
Rous'd from their sleep,
Which Elliott led so boldly, O;
Began their fun,
Which made some run,
But soon they stop'd their scampering, O.

And this gallant Commander left his own vessel almost in a sinking condition, and going on board the Niagara, with a determination to conquer or die, shew'd these marauders of the world that Americans would be free, that the Tars of Colombia, fighting in a just cause, would teach them to respect "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights." Tid-Re-I, &c.

For Barclay's name,
A man of fame,
Amongst these pirates sounded, O;
Detroit his ship,
They soon did whip,
His crew cried out for quarters, O:
The Queen Charlotte,
She was a sot,
She wish'd a sup of Perry, O;
She got a drink,
That made her wink,
And down then came her colors, O.

O, it would have done your hearts good to see this fleet of robbers douse their flags, down they dropp'd like hot potatoes, and our brave heroes lifted them up again, (which the British scoundrels hadn't the heart to do,) and laughing hoisted a few stars and stripes over them, then taking off their hats gave three cheers with a loud huzza, singing a little bit of a Tid-Re-I, &c.

Lady Prevost—
She got a dose,
That cur'd her of her scolding, O;
She drank so deep,
It made her weep,
And stop'd her wind so neatly, O:
The Perry at last,
Went round so fast,
They all got drunk a drinking, O;
Down fell their flags,
Which our brave lads
Pick'd up, and so it ended, O.

O, how it will make old Bull scratch when he hears of it—What, says he, will they not be satisfied with stinging us with Wasps and Hornets, and with their damn'd Enterprize giving us such a Boxing, but they must make us all drunk with their Perry—It wont do, it must be bad policy, so I'll have no more of it, but a little bit of a Tid-Re-I, &c.

OHIO.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Convened at a period interesting to your constituents—and delegated to the discharge of the most important duties—you may find in the general health & fruitfulness of the last season, ample causes for congratulation and motives for gratitude to the Great Dispenser of every good gift.

The U. States have not been so fortunate as to be exempted from the calamities of war, which for a long time has convulsed and continues to agitate the nations of the old world.

War, tho' ever to be deprecated, is not the greatest of evils, and when compared to national abasement, and the degradation of independence appears less obnoxious—& when founded on justice, to conduct, to support, and invigorate it, becomes a duty.

Compelled to this justifiable resort for the maintenance of rights essential to the sovereignty of the nation, and which cannot be abandoned without their sacrifice—peace must be redeemed by the sword. In the progress of the American arms, benevolence has added honor to victory. Wanton severities, cruel depredations, and remorseless ferocities have stained the banners of the enemy with a crimsoned inhumanity. Regretful indeed as are these considerations to a peace-loving nation, there are, nevertheless, consolations to be found in the justice of our cause—in the prosecution of the war, as well as the inevitable urgency of the occasion.

Since the last session of the Gen'l Assembly, urgent requisitions have been made on me by the commanding General of the Eighth U. States Military district, for the aid of the Militia of Ohio. Upon every call to arms the militia have marched with a prompt and cheerful alacrity, conducted with a commendable subordination, and acquired no inconsiderable degree of improvement in good order and discipline—and altho' unable to reach a retiring enemy, the troops were of essential service to the North West Army—by furnishing large transportations, and escorts of its provisions, artillery and munitions of war.

Two thousand of Ohio militia are now on duty in the service of the U. States, and are stationed at Forts St. Mary's, Amanda, Jennings, Winchester, M'Arthur, Findlay, Meigs, Upper Sandusky, Lower Sandusky, and Portage, within the bounds of the State, and at Detroit in Michigan.

The gallant repulse at Lower Sandusky—the splendid and auspicious victory on Lake Erie—the capture of a British force in a contiguous section of Upper Canada—the dispersion of many savages, and the conclusion of an armistice with others as precursory to peace, afford a brighter prospect in the western horizon, heretofore becloaded with disappointment and disaster.

These successes promise a greater exemption from the cruelties of the infuriate savage & his inhuman instigator—yielding a degree of relief from those apprehensions which have been truly afflicting to our frontier inhabitants.

An extinguishment of a considerable portion of the Indian titles to lands lying within the bounds of the State may soon be expected; and, under the act of Congress to 'authorize the President of the United States to ascertain and designate certain boundaries,' it is hoped that the Western and Northern boundaries of the State may, at an early season, be demarked and established; and not a retarded emigration will redouble its pace to our healthy climate & fruitful soil.

The 53d section of the Militia law, providing for the assessment of fines for neglecting or refusing to march, on tours of duty, has received various and contradictory constructions by the Militia Boards of Inquiry; the merits or demerits of the delinquent, in regard to neglect or refusal, seem, in many instances, not to have been considered; but the highest possible penalties have been adjudged. It will be perceived that such decisions must press heavy on those whose circumstances are unprosperous or unfortunate; and that a more uniform rule ought to be prescribed, while shielding from too much rigor, should guard against too great relaxation of the principle of duty.

The resolution of the General Assembly respecting the mounting and equipping artillery, has been complied with.

During the last and the present year, several articles of property were advanced by individuals, and others impressed for military purposes, it will be proper to provide the means of compensation for those articles.

To facilitate the payment of Ohio militia, in the service of the United States, I recommend the immediate creation of the office and making the appointment of *Paymaster General of the Militia of Ohio*, through whose hands all monies for militia pay, which shall be received from the Paymaster General of the Armies of the U. States, shall pass to the Regimental Paymasters, conforming in his duties to the regulations of the U. S. as they may be prescribed. The great delays and difficulties which have occurred in the payment of the Militia, have almost precluded a compensation for their services. Should such officer be appointed I can instantly furnish him with the public regulations, laws, forms and instructions on the subject of his duty.

An account of the disbursement of monies drawn from the Treasury by authority of the law '*to provide Blankets for the Ohio Militia*,' then in the service of the United States, and of the act amendatory thereto, and an account of sums drawn from the contingent fund, will soon be presented for your examination.

Conformable to a resolution passed the last session, '*relative to the jurisdictional right of the State of Ohio over the Ohio river*,' I have transmitted copies thereof to the Executive authorities of Virginia and Kentucky. To these communications no answer has been received, but have been inofficially informed that the Legislatures of those States had entered on their consideration, but had not come to any decision.

Permit me, gentlemen, to turn your peculiar attention to a subject of superior importance.

The act of the U. States, "*to lay and collect a direct tax within the U. States*," passed the 2d of August, 1813, apportions the quota of the state of Ohio at one hundred four thousand one hundred and fifty dollars and fourteen cents. The seventh section of this act provides that where a State pays its quota into the Treasury of the U. States, before the tenth day of February next, such State shall be entitled to a deduction of 15 per centum—or if paid before the 10th day of May next, to a deduction of ten per centum.

Many reasons both of state economy and general policy might be presented in favor of the expediency of availing the State of the benefits derivable from the proposition.

I will, however, but remark, that in addition to the value of the deduction proffered in the seventh section of the law, will be the amount of taxes imposable on lands, purchased under any law of the United States, in a just and equal proportion of the state's quota of the direct tax—which lands have heretofore been exempt from taxation, tho' now rendered liable by the 8th section of the aforesaid act, provided the state shall pay its quota by either of the days specified in the section next preceding.

The ability of the state to advance its quota to me appears unquestionably competent. You will by the Auditor's report, perceive that there is now in, and shortly will be accruing to the state treasury, a surplus of monies, bayond the ordinary exigencies of the state. If the subject shall be considered, it will require an early attention.

By the act of the U. States, '*laying duties on sales at auction, of merchandise, and of ships and vessels*,' duties are payable to the U. States. By a reference to that act it will appear necessary that you should provide, by law, for the appointment, or license of auctioneers.—The laws of the United States, which are quoted, will be furnished the General Assembly.

The globe at this period, exhibits the singular spectacle of but one nation (self-governed by the voice & will of free citizens) contending amid the storms of a tempestuous political world, for those rights which God and nature have bestowed.

In the belligerent condition of our country it behoves ALL invested with magistracy, command or legislation, to discharge with prudence, energy and fortitude, their various allotments of duty.

To you gentlemen, is assigned the province of preserving morals by providing for the correction of crimes, by making salutary reforms and useful improvements of the laws, of encouraging arts of general and domestic manufacture, of patronizing that education which while it enlightens the understanding, corrects the heart, and of countenancing a religion replete with benignity and consolation.

I have thus suggested a few subjects for your consideration; your equal information and knowledge will furnish you with many others of a beneficial nature.

Tho' dear to us, as are our own municipal institution, there are duties (important and precious) to be performed in our federative relations.

United by principle, instructed by historic example, and fortified by our own experience, a supreme attachment to the integrity of the union deserves to be cultivated with fervid devotion; notwithstanding there may be a hostile few, who with an unhallowed hand would separate the columns and demolish the edifice of our liberties.

The unity of political sentiment which generally pervades the state is a source of satisfaction, and to promote a concord, as happy for the citizens as salutary for the public, will be a pleasing duty to the representatives of free constituents, who, discarding the distinctive appellations of party, should be proud of the name of *American*. With the heritage of freedom, a constitution and laws, as liberal as can comport with the happiness of man & his protection before us, we should be unworthy of the enjoyment, and ungrateful for the beneficient boons, were we not to aid in the preservation of their purity to the extent of every rational and physical protection.

To the hope of an useful result to your legislative labours, to which I will at all times give with cheerfulness every official aid—I will add the supplication—that HE who can *check the raging of the heathen and quiet the tumults of the nations*, would *give wisdom* to our counsellors—strength to our armies—and over shadow our beloved country with the wings of his protection.

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS.

Chillicothe, Dec. 7, 1813.

FROM THE MONTREAL COURANT, NOVEMBER 27.

British official notice of the defeat of their fleet on Lake Erie, and of their army under Proctor.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Montreal, Nov. 24

His excellency the commander of the forces has received an official report from Maj General Proctor of the affair which took place on the 5th Oct. near the Moravian village, and he has in vain sought in it, for grounds to palliate the report made to his excellency by staff Adjutant Reiffhenstein, upon which the general order of the 18th October was founded——on the contrary, that statement remained unconfirmed in all the principal events which marked that *disgraceful day*; the precipitancy with which the staff adjutant retreated from the field of action, prevented his ascertaining the loss sustained by the division on that occasion; it also led him most grossly to exaggerate the enemy's force, and to misrepresent the conduct of the Indian warriors, who, instead of retreating towards Machedash, as he had stated, gallantly maintained the conflict under their brave chief, Tecumseh, and in their turn harrassed the American army on its retreat to Detroit.

The subjoined return states the loss the right division has sustained in the action of the fleet on Lake Erie on the 10th Sept. and in the affair of the 5th Oct. near the Moravian village—in the latter but very few appear to have been respited by an honorable death, from the American yoke, nor are there many, whose wounds plead in mitigation of this approach. The right division appears to have been incumbered with an unmanageable load of unnecessary and forbidden private baggage——while the requisite arrangements for the expeditious and certain conveyance of the ammunition and provisions, the sole objects worthy of consideration, appears to have been totally neglected, as well as all those ordinary measures resorted to by officers of intelligence, to retard and impede the advance of a pursuing enemy. The result affords but too fatal a proof of this unjustifiable neglect. The right division had quitted Sandwich on its retreat, on the 26th of Sept. having had an ample time for every previous arrangement; on the 2d Oct. following, the enemy pursued by the same route, and on the 4th succeeded in capturing all the stores of the division, and on the following day attacked and defeated it, almost without a struggle.

With heart-felt pride and satisfaction the commander of the forces had lavished on the right division of this army that tribute of praise which was so justly due to its former gallantry and steady discipline. It is with poignant grief and mortification that he now beholds its well earned laurels tarnished, & its conduct calling loudly for reproach and censure.

The commander of the forces appeals to the genuine feelings of the British soldier, from whom he neither conceals the extent of the loss the army has suffered, nor the far more lamented injury it has sustained in its wounded honour, confident that but one sentiment will animate every breast, and that zealous to wash out the stain, which by an extraordinary and unaccountable infatuation, has fallen on a formerly deserving portion of the army; all will vie to emulate the glorious achievements recently performed, by a small but highly spirited and well disciplined division, led by officers possessed of enterprise, intelligence and gallantry, nobly evincing what British soldiers can perform, when susceptible of no fear but that of failing in the discharge of their duty.

His excellency considers it an act of justice, to exonorate most honorably from this censure the brave soldiers of the right division who were serving as mariners on board the squadron on Lake Erie. The commander of the forces having received the official report of Capt. Barclay of the action which took place on Lake Erie, on the 10th September, when that gallant officer, from circumstances of imperious necessity, was compelled to seek the superior force of the enemy, and to maintain an arduous and long contested action, under circumstances of accumulating ill fortune.

Capt. Barclay represents that the wind which was favorable early in the day, suddenly changed, giving the enemy the weather gage, and that this important advantage was shortly after the commencement of the engagement, heightened by the fall of Capt, Finnis, the commander of the Queen Charlotte—in the death of that intrepid and intelligent officer, Capt. Barclay laments the loss of his main support.

The fall of Capt. Finnis was soon followed by that of lieut. Stokoe, whose country was deprived of his services at this very critical period, leaving the command of the Queen Charlotte to provincial lieut. Irvine, who conducted himself with great courage, but was too limited in experience, to supply the place of such an officer as captain Finnis—and in consequence this vessel proved of far less assistance than might be expected.

The action commenced about a quarter before 12 o'clock, and continued with great fury until half past two, when the American commodore quitted his ship, which struck shortly after, to that commanded by captain Barclay, the Detroit—hitherto the determined valor displayed by the British squadron, had surmounted every disadvantage, and the day was in our favor; but the contest had arrived at that period when valor alone was unavailing—the Detroit and Queen Charlotte were perfect wrecks and required the utmost skill of seamanship, while the commanders and second officers, of every vessel, were either killed or wounded, not more than fifty British seamen were dispersed in the crews of the squadron, and of these a great portion had fallen in the conflict.

The American commodore made a gallant but too successful effort to regain the day. His second largest vessel, the Niagara, had suffered little, and his numerous gun boats, which proved the greatest annoyance during the action, were all uninjured.

Lieutenant Garland, 1st lieut. of the Detroit being mortally wounded, previous to the wounds of captain Barclay obliging him to quit the deck, it fell to the lot of lieut. Inglis, to whose intrepidity and conduct the highest praise is given, to surrender his majesty's ship when all further resistance had become unavailing.

The enemy by having the weather gage, were enabled to choose their distance, & thereby availed themselves of the great advantage they derived in superiority of heavy long guns; but capt. Barclay attributes the fatal result of the day, to the unprecedented fall of every commander, and second in command, and the very small number of able seamen left in the squadron, at a moment when the judgment of the officer, and skilful exertions of the sailor, were most eminently called for.

To the British seamen captain Barclay bestows the highest praise—that they behaved like British seamen.——From the officers and soldiers of the regular forces serving as marines captain Barclay experienced every support within their power, and states that their conduct has excited his warmest thanks and admiration.

Deprived of the palm of victory, when almost within his grasp, by an overwhelming force which the enemy possessed in reserve, aided by an accumulation of unfortunate circumstances, capt. Barclay & his brave crew have, by their gallant, caring and self devotion to their country's cause, rescued its honor and their own, even in defeat.

E. BAYNES, adj. gen.

RETURN OF THE RIGHT DIVISION OF THE ARMY OF UPPER CANADA.

Detachments serving as Marines on board the squadron, in the action on the 10th Sept. 1813.

Killed—1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 21 rank and file.

Wounded—3 serjeants, 46 rank and file.

Prisoners—2 lieuts. 1 assistant surgeon, 4 serjeants, 4 drummers, 167 rank and file.

Killed, wounded, and missing in the retreat and in the action on the 5th Oct. 1813.

1 inspector field officer, 1 deputy assistant quarter master general, 1 for. adjutant, 1 hospital mate, 1 lieut. col. 6 captains, 12 lieuts. 3 cornets or ensigns, 1 paymaster, 1 assistant surgeon, 34 serjeants, 14 drummers, 552 rank and file, 46 horses.

Assembled at Ancaster on the 17th Oct 1813

1 major general, 1 major of brigade, 1 aid de camp, 1 staff adjutant, 3 captains, 5 lieuts. 2 cornets or ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter master, 2 assistant surgeons, 15 serjeants, 9 drummers, 204 rank and file, 53 horses.

Total strength of the Right Division on the 10th of Sept.

1 major general, 1 inspector field officer, 1 major of brigade, 1 dep. qr. master gen. 1 aid de camp, 1 staff adjutant, 1 for. adjutant, 1 hospital mate, 1 lieut. col. 9 captains, 23 lieuts. 5 cornets or ensigns, 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 qr master, 4 asst. surgeons, 57 serjeants, 26 drummers, 944 rank and file, 99 horses.

Killed—Lieut. Gordon, royal Newfondland regiment.

E. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

RUNAWAY,

From the subscriber, living near Easton, a negro woman by the name of *FANNY*, about five feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish complexion, and about thirty years of age, delicately made, flat breast and short woolly head, large projecting mouth, thick lips and full teeth. She was purchased at the sale of Andrew Callender's property, exposed by Joseph Martin, administrator, at the Chappel, in this county, on or about the 1st of July last, and left my service on the 27th of August. She had a variety of clothing—Has a husband by the name of Charles, a black negro, the slave of Peter Edmondson, Esq. at Dover Bridge, in this county, and she is supposed to be lurking in the neighbourhood of that place. Whoever will take up and secure said negro, within the State of Maryland, so that I get her again, shall be paid thirty dollars; and if out of the State, fifty dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home or secured in Easton.

DAVID KERR, Junior.

Oakland, Talbot county, Maryland, dec. 7. }——m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 27th ult. a bright mulatto bound servant called *DANIEL*, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, of a slender form, near five feet high; his hair is long and straight, of a light colour and very fine, no resemblance of a negro's wool; the features of his face regular and fine, except his under lip which is large and drops so as to show his under teeth.—Had on and took with him one pair of nankeen pantaloons, one pair cross-barred do. one red spotted vest, one striped coatee, one new pair of shoes, one half worn fur hat, and two half worn muslin shirts, besides a number of other articles, of winter cloathing. The above reward will be given, if secured in any gaol so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All masters of vessels and others are forwarned harboring him at their peril.

JAMES WAINWRIGHT.

Easton, Md june 1——m

☞ The Editors of the Wilmington Watchman and Philadelphia Aurora will please to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to this office. J. W.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 1st day of July, 1813, an apprentice boy to the shoe making business, named *James Macaukaus*. Whoever takes up said boy, and delivers him to the subscriber, living in Cambridge, in Dorchester county, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid. All persons are forwarned from harboring, entertaining or employing said boy, at their peril.

HENRY BURN.

dec. 21——3q

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 18th November last, two Negro Men, as runaways, viz. one who calls himself JOHN PRIDE; he is about 30 years of age, slender made, five feet nine and an half inches high. His clothing, when committed, were a black cloth frock coat, white Marseilles vest, coarse linen shirt, tow linen pantaloons and an old wool hat. He is a very light mulatto, grey eyes, and the middle finger on the right hand has been injured, says it was occasioned by a cut.—The other, who call himself JACK GARDINER, is supposed to be about 26 years of age.—He is a very likely Negro, well made, and very black. He is five feet six inches high. His clothing, when committed, were a grey mixed cloth coat, white vest, coarse linen shirt and yellow nankeen pantaloons. They say they belong to Mr Thomas Turner, of Prince William county, in the commonwealth of Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release them, otherwise they will be sold for their imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md.

dec. 4, (14)——8

NOTICE.

Was committed to the gaol of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 10th November, inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JACOB. He is supposed to be about 26 years of age, 5 feet, 5 1-2 inches high. His cloathing when committed were a check shirt, coarse linen overhalls, and an old wool hat; has a scar under the right side of his chin, also a scar above the left eye, says he belongs to Luther Martin, Esq. of the City of Baltimore. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

MORRIS JONES, Sheriff Frederick county, Md.

nov. 26, 1813, (dec. 7)——8

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Anne-Arundel county, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself *HILL LEE*, (says he is a free man)—five feet six inches and a half high, full round face, strait and well formed; no perceivable mark or scar by which he can be distinguished—about 25 years of age. Had on when committed, an old jacket and trowsers of striped domestic cotton, old waist-coat, tow linen shirt, good shoes and stockings, and an old wool hat. His owner is requested to release him from prison, or he will be sold for his prison fees, agreeably to law.

SOLOMON GROVES, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

dec. 21——6