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From the Federal Republican.

We have received an interesting diary of the operations of the enemy from the time Barney's flotilla entered the Patuxent. It comes down to the 17th inst. but one interesting letter referred to, has never come to hand, a few extracts will be given, as many of the events described are old.

June 11th—The enemy landed five companies of marines in Patterson's field—took 28 hogsheads of tobacco belonging to Henry Gardner, Esq. rolled them into the river and burnt the barn. Patterson's land binds on St. Leonard's creek. The enemy returned at 4 P. M. burnt Patterson's dwelling, and 4 other small houses. The same scene is expected at Col. Plater's to-morrow, who will not leave his house, and is resolved to defend it if he can get assistance, but not a file of men has been sent to assist him. The regulars under Carberry have all gone to Calvert, where Barney lies secure and cannot be aided by them. On this side of the river the regulars would have prevented much mischief.

June 12th—Lieut. Dickinson of the Loire frigate, Captain Brown, arrived with a flag at Col. Plater's. He demanded beef, saying, if furnished, the Colonel's property would not be injured, if refused, it would be. Colonel Plater peremptorily refused, adding, "before he would acquire the character of a traitor, he would be bereft of his last shilling & gibbeted. Suppose, said the colonel, one of our squadrons occupied a station on the British coast, with the same power and disposition the British have here, and a similar demand was made upon one of his Majesty's subjects and he complied, what would be the public opinion of his conduct?"

Lieut. Dickinson—"He would be considered justifiable upon the principle of saving his property which was in power of the enemy." He then offered to give government bills for provision.

Col. Plater—You will get none from me, sir. The Col. then expostulated on the departure from liberal and generous principles of war, in the scene of the day previous, when Patterson's house was burnt. He said with emphasis and spirit, "such proceedings go to establish a ferocious system of warfare, unworthy of an enlightened nation, and which if retaliated would substitute to generous principles a savage buccaneering warfare, disgraceful to both nations."

Lieut. Dickinson—Sir, my orders are, to *capture, sink, burn,* and *destroy*, and on that ground I acted yesterday.

Col. Plater—Being a naval force your instructions must apply to property afloat, such as vessels and goods, or to fortifications, but not to helpless, unprotected individuals, residing on the water's edge, without the means of annoyance.

Lieut. Dickinson—I could wish the war conducted differently, but it is unavoidable. Recollect the conduct of the American troops at Fort George, Yorktown and Newark.

Dickinson then made inquiries about Barney's force. *Col. Plater* answered by making enquiries about the British force. Some conversation then passed about the action with Barney on Friday, in which the Lieut. acknowledged the loss of two men killed in his barge and five wounded. He said Barney kept a point of woods between him and the frigate, or he would have been destroyed.—He spoke of reinforcements. *Col. Plater* said we could reinforce with artillery as fast as they could, which he admitted, but added, if Barney is not destroyed he will be useless. We should not have come into the river but for Barney's flotilla, and it shall be destroyed.

Lieut. Dickinson—Sir, I know you have no militia force, and I have heard you would have none.

Col. Plater—"I do not want an inefficient force, but if such a force is sent here I cannot help it. With a few hundred men I could annoy your marines very much before they could reach the house." He smiled and asked for news and papers, in which he was not indulged.

Lieut. D.—What is the opinion of your people as to Commodore Rodgers' account of the force that threatened him off N. York?

Col. P.—In what way, I don't understand you.

Lieut. D.—Why this frigate of 38 guns, with a little schooner captured the day before *were the line of battle ships* described by the Commodore in his letter to the Secretary of the Navy. We made sail after him believing it to be ——, but Rodgers was too quick-heeled.

Col. P.—Is Admiral Cochrane on this station?

Lieut. D.—No. He will soon be here with a formidable force if there is not peace. We have sent a great force to Canada. The timbers of two frigates ready to put together have been sent. Sir James will fight hard for the command of the lake, and you cannot take Canada.

He departed, saying he should report to the captain, col. P's determination.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of St Mary's to the Editor.

In a former letter, you have had the result of the enemy's operations, up to the 13th inst. On that day four of Col. Plater's negroes went over to the enemy, and at 10 A. M. the next day, the enemy commenced a cannonade of his house, but without effect. At 4 P. M. they landed in his field a large force of marines, between four and five hundred, and marched to the house. The colonel's family and most of his furniture was removed, and his stock driven into the country.

Arrived at the house with his marines, the commander, Brown, and colonel Plater held the following dialogue.

Commodore—I heard, sir, you had a strong force of militia, and I came to give them some amusement.

Col. Plater—You are misinformed, but if I had an equal force, and your large vessels would be quiet, you would not reach them again!

Com.—That's impossible, sir. But to business—being disappointed in a fight, my men must have something, and you must not think hard of my suffering them to take the poultry.

Col. P.—It is no advantage to troops to suffer them to plunder. Lord Wellington set a laudable and exalted example in his march through the South of France.

(The permission was given to the soldiers by the commodore to take the poultry.)

Com.—Sir, I will pay for the poultry.

Col. P.—You will not, sir.

Com.—If you will give me an idea of the value of the poultry, *I will leave the money in the house*, for I must have them.

Col. P.—You will injure my feelings very much if you do.

Com.—I do not wish to, nor will I injure your feeling.

The soldiers took all the poultry, but disturbed nothing else. Guards were placed at the doors to prevent the soldiers entering. The Commodore observing that nearly all the furniture was removed, said it was quite unnecessary. That the Colonel's family need not be under the least alarm, for nothing should be injured unless the house was made a military deposit of. In such case the consequences must be borne. The colonel seeing some negroes among the troops, asked, if previous to their march they would be formed in line. The Commodore said yes. The Col. asked, if when formed he might walk down the line. As soon as they were formed the Commodore invited him to walk along the line. The object was to ascertain their numbers, and also to see if the four negroes which had run-away from the Colonel the day previous, were there. They were in the line, with eight others.

Col. Plater.—It is improper, sir, to take slaves; and to put arms in their hands is more so.

Com.—(quickly and angrily)—*Who* began the war? The negroes are valuable—Will you walk to the boats, sir?

Col. Plater—Being your prisoner I must go where you invite me.

Com.—No sir, you are free to do as you please.

He then said it was growing dark, and putting his hand to his bosom, he said emphatically, "remember, sir, on the word of a soldier, your house, furniture and family shall not be injured, unless your house is made a military post of." He added, but I must have a part of your stock. The Colonel said he could have none of it, for it was in the interior. However he insisted that he would have it yet, and it must not be thought hard of. He departed.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

RETROSPECTIVE VIEWS.

In contemplating the future, it may be useful to look back on the past. By surveying, from the ground on which we now stand, the dangers which we have already surmounted, we shall be better enable to judge of those we may have yet to encounter. If the principles, on which our government has acted, have hitherto been found to be correct, they will probably conduct us with safety to the close of the contest.

It has been often stated as a strong objection to the policy which has been pursued, that war was not declared against France; and the conduct of Russia and other powers of the continent of Europe, has been urged in support of that objection. It will be easy to shew that the charge is utterly destitute of foundation.

To place the subject in a clear light, it would be proper to enquire, at what period that measure ought to have been adopted, and whether war ought to have been declared against France only, or against both France and Great Britain. It has been often asserted with great earnestness, that the policy of our government was unwise in all its parts; that war ought to have been declared against France, and against Fsance only, and at an early period. This, it is said, would have freed us from much embarrassment; the contest would have been light; and by engaging in it, we should have vindicated our rights, our honor and interests without any risk whatever. We have always thought, on the contrary, that it would have been improper in the United States to have declared war against France, conjointly with G. Britain. We will bestow some attention on this subject, in a belief that a correct view of it will shed much light on other topics that are of considerable importance at the present moment.

The situation of the United States in the war between Great Britain and France, was, in some important circumstances, altogether different from that of Russia and other powers of the continent of Europe. The ambition of Bonaparte, the great danger which menaced and united them, was not dreaded here. Nature had formed insurmountable barriers to its progress. His legions could never reach our coast until after they had subdued Europe, and consolidated his power in the conquered countries. This was thought to be impossible, and the result has proved it. No degree of talent or enterprize could succeed against such vast superiority in numbers and resources. Alexander of Macedon overran and conquered the greater part of Asia; but the effeminate Asiatics are not to be compared with the hardy and warlike inhabitants of the north of Europe. It was always believed that as soon as the powers of the continent, roused by a common danger, should unite against it, the terror of Napoleon's ambition and of French domination would cease.

On the other hand, our position in the new world, gave us relations and subjected us to dangers unknown to the powers of Europe. If our sovereignty and independence are exposed to danger from any quarter, it is undoubtedly from Great Britain. Not to mention the ancient connection which existed between the two countries, and the lurking feelings and policy incident to it, still cherished by her government, her vast maritime force made her more formidable to us than any other power could be, as it enabled her to wound our vital interests whenever she might be so disposed. Our commerce with the old world and with the West Indies, carried on in our own vessels, was subjected to her depredations through the whole Atlantic ocean, and in every other sea. Her possessions, likewise, in this hemisphere, and particularly on this continent, add much to her physical strength and means of annoying us. These considerations shew the necessity our government is under, of being particularly and always on its guard, against the encroachments of England.

On the subject of Neutral Rights, there was no real difference of interest between the U. States and France. The objection to the pretensions of Bonaparte was, not that he demanded any thing repugnant to our interest, or which was unjust or unreasonable, but that he pushed them too far, beyond the limit which it might be practicable to obtain, without making greater sacrifices than were due to the object. The U. States were unwilling to go with him that length. Very different, however, was the conduct of G. Britain. She contended for, and endeavored to restrict us, to the narrowest scale; and although when it appeared that, by her boundless usurpations and oppressions, she had alarmed and offended all nations, she admitted that she had gone beyond the just limit, yet she made no declaration of what she considered that limit to be, or within what scale she would in future confine herself. The presumption was, that, whatever might be the latitude allowed her, or the motive for it, she would afterwards, on some pretext or other, contend for it of right, and endeavor to retain it. History affords many examples of encroachments made under such circumstances. Of their voluntary relinquishment, none, that we know of.

It was believed that the depredations which Bonaparte committed on our commerce, were the offspring of a contracted policy which could not be persevered in. The decree of Berlin, whatever motive might be found for it in the conduct of Great Britain, was evidently an act of folly, issued at a moment of great success, when he was intoxicated with his good fortune. His other decrees were in the same spirit. The navy of France had been driven from the ocean, and almost annihilated. His blockades were inoperative empty threats, which administered comfort only to his enemies. The British government saw and took advantage of them; for although it ridiculed them as absurd and nugatory, when it suited its purposes, it always took shelter under them, in reply to our well-founded complaints against the unceasing and systematic depredations of Great Britain. It even called on us to forget the weighty wrongs which we daily received from British cruisers in every sea, and to join in a general crusade against him for those enormities and follies.

It would have been unwise in the United States to have declared war against France, on either of those motives, at the time when that measure could have been adopted, especially when all the other circumstances, of very high importance, applicable to that period, were taken into view. Superadded to the injury of impressment, the orders in council were then in force, and the British government had repeatedly and absolutely refused to repeal them; while the French government had announced the repeal of the decrees, and unquestionably changed its policy into some important circumstances. Had the United States declared war against France alone under such circumstances, the sentiment would have been universal that they had done it, in dread of Great Britain. The British government would have seen in the measure a complete surrender of our rights to its control, and have derived from it all the advantages of which it was susceptible. It would have given us no credit at all for our mock heroism. Having nothing to fear from our yielding spirit in future, it would have thought of us no more, and regulated every thing with a view to its own interest. We might have been permitted to trade with the British dominions in Europe, but to them our commerce would doubtless have been confined. The continent of Europe and the East and West Indies would have been closed against us. This policy in the British government was clearly indicated, if not adopted, at one period in its greatest extent. The regulation which subjected us to the necessity of entering British ports with our produce before we were allowed to proceed with it to the continent of Europe, even to the ports of powers not at war with Great Britain, is a full proof of this assertion. The abandonment of that measure afterwards may be fairly ascribed to the resistance made to it by the United States, in which they were probably aided by the northern powers. It is equally presumable, had it been submitted to, that the broad principle on which it rested, and which was generally avowed, would have been carried into complete operation.

Had the declaration been made against France, jointly with Great Britain, the effect would have been nearly the same. The absurdity of the measure would have shocked all reflecting minds. Was it not sufficient to have Great Britain for our enemy, would have been the universal comment. By adding France, we should have incurred the hostillity of a powerful nation, without moderating the resentment or producing any change in the policy of England. Her course having been adopted, in a spirit of rivalry, to check our increasing navigation and commerce, would not have been affected by so paltry a finesse. She would on the contrary, have rejoiced to find that we had increased our difficulties by an act of such consummate folly.

It can scarcely be necessary, at this period, to bring into view the efforts which have been made to avoid war with both powers, and the persevering adherence of the British government to its hostile policy and usurpations, even after all pretext for them had ceased.—Had the United States yielded to the pressure and submitted to a continued violation of their rights, the character of the American people would have been degraded, and their spirit broken. Free government would have received a wound which might have been fatal.—In pursuing the course which the nature of the of the crisis, and sense of duty dictated, the attention of the government was steadily fixed on peace. By declaring war, the United States placed themselves in a situation to retort the injuries which Great Britain had long inflicted with impunity. Until then their hands had been tied. But a state of war became only an honorable ground on which to negotiate. Of the advance made, even at the moment when war was declared, of its rejection, and of what has since followed, the public are already too well informed, to require the recitel here.

In taking this attitude with Great Britain, due attention was paid to our relations with other powers. To the emperor of Russia, more particularly, the necessity of the measure was shewn, and the future policy of the government explained, in all those circumstances in which it seemed probable that he might be interested. The most positive assurances were given him of the sincere desire of the United States to preserve inviolate the friendship which so happily subsisted between the two nations. Russia and France were not distant. Assurance was given them of peace. There was, however, cause to suspect that in case of a rupture between them that in no event would the war in which the States had been compelled to engage with G. Britain, induce them to form any connection with France. These friendly declarations and assurances were well received and reciprocated by his Imperial Majesty.

The Russian mediation was promptly accepted by this government, and ministers sent to St. Petersburgh to carry it into effect. Its rejection by Great Britain indicated a temper not less distrustful of her ally, than unfriendly to us. This overture led to the arrangement of a negociation, to be held at Gottenburg, whose result must now soon be disclosed. We venture to predict, if it terminates in peace, that it will be on conditions safe and honorable to our country. With equal confidence we predict that if the negociation fails, it will be owing to the unjust pretensions and exorbitant demands of Great Britain, which can never be submitted to without a sacrifice of rights which are most dear to a free people.

NEW REQUISITON.

Head-quarters, 2d division,
Nashville, May 21, 1814.

BRAVE TENNESSEANS OF THE 2D DIVISION—

The Creek war through the Divine aid of Providence, and the valor of those engaged in the campaign, in which you bore a conspicuous share, has been brought to a happy termination. Good policy requires that the territory conquered should be garrisoned, and possession retained until appropriated by the government of the United States. In pursuance of this policy, and to relieve the troops now stationed at fort Williams, Stother and Armstrong on the Coosa river, as well as old and new Deposit, I am commanded by his excellency governor Blount, to call from my division one thousand men in the service of the U. States, for the period of six months, unless sooner discharged by order of the President of the U. States.

The Brigadier Generals, or officers commanding the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 9th Brigades of the 2d division, will forthwith furnish from their brigade, respectively, by *draft or voluntary enlistment*, two hundred men, with two captains, two first, two second and two third lieutenants, and two ensigns, well armed and equipped for active service, to be rendezvoused at Fayetteville, Lincoln county, in the state of Tennessee, on the 20th of June next; and there be organized into a regiment, at which place the field officers and muster master will be ordered to meet them.

Officers commanding the brigades composing the 2d division of Tennessee militia, are charged with the prompt and due execution of this order.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major General Commanding
2d Division T. M.

HEAD QUARTERS,

2d Division, Nashville, May 20, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.

The Quarter Master General will proceed to collect all monies due for the sale of property captured from *Bob Cataullee*, the proceeds of which together with the former, he will dispose of as herein after directed. The captains commanding companies in the late expedition against the Creeks, are required forthwith to make return of those men, who had families, in the respective companies who fell in battle, or died of their wounds, or have become disabled by reason of wounds received in the late campaign; and so soon as the above returns shall be transmitted to the Quarter Master General, he will forthwith pay to the widows and orphans, in equal ratio with the deceased soldiers the sums that he may have collected as aforesaid.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. 2d Division, T. M.

BOSTON, June 20.

THE LAUNCH.

On Saturday an attempt was made to launch the U. S. ship Independence, from the navy yard in Charlestown. The ship moved on her ways 77 feet and then stopped. As the tide was up, and covered a considerable extent of the ways, from a full examination, it was deemed proper not to make any efforts to get her off, until a more general survey could be made on the tide's leaving her. It was then found that the only cause of her stopping was the tallow not adhering to the ways. An effort was yesterday made to force her over the bare ways by mechanical powers, which did not succeed; and the ways will therefore be removed, and again tallowed—after which the ship will no doubt glide into her element, (to which she has partly advanced) in perfect safety; so much so, that we are authorised to state that Commodore Bainbridge would not have her in her original position, could it be done merely by expressing the wish.

All persons who have seen her, and are competent to judge, consider the foundation of the wharf and ways perfectly secure, and that the ship is admirably secured in her cradle. Preparations will be completed on Tuesday or Wednesday next, at farthest, for launching the ship, when not the least doubt remains of her being launched in perfect safety.

Extract of a letter from one of our most respectable Naval Commanders at Sackett's Harbor, to a gentleman in this town, under date of the 13th.

"Officers are prohibited, in general orders, from giving their friends a statement of our force by land or water. I am of opinion, however, we shall soon be able to meet Sir James Yeo, in fair and equal combat. Though at present we are deficient in men and stores—The enemy are constructing three vessels at Kingston; two are small, and the other, from her length of keel, (182 feet) must be intended to carry upwards of one hundred guns. If they succeed in getting her out, we must resign the pond forever. The depots of the enemy and his means of transportation are vastly superior to ours and affords him great facilities, and his fleet is admirably officered and manned; but we made a good haul upon him in the affair of Sandy Creek; and the attack on Oswego is highly honorable to our arms. This brings me to the army, and I can assure you, that the world does not produce braver men than our soldiers, and more patient under toils and sufferings. A seven years war, if we can become united, will make us a great and respectable people. I fear we shall not conquer Canada in a much shorter period. Sir James is said to be fortifying at Quinti Bay for his further protection.

P. S. 8 P. M.—A flag has just returned from Kingston, where Sir James arrived yesterday. Their large ship advances rapidly.

Albany paper.

PLATTSBURGH, June 10.

Arrived here on Wednesday morning last from Brownsville, the Steam Boat Enterprize, captain Cregg. Her destination the Falls of Ohio.

From the Ontario Messenger June 14.

Several hundred troops and a large number of ammunition waggons, &c. have passed through this village for Buffalo, during the last week.

NEW YORK, June 22.

By a gentleman arrived down Sound yesterday, we learn, that Capt. Capel, in La Hogue, 74, sailed on Friday last for Halifax, leaving the Superb, Captain Paget, commander of the squadron stationed off the Sound; the only vessels left however, are the Superb, Maidstone and sloop Sylph.——It was the Maidstone, our informant adds, that fought with Com. Lewis. The Liverpool Packet sailed for Halifax on Sunday morning, with the captain and only three men, all the rest having been put on board prizes. The last vessel she captured, was the Farmer, of New York.

From the Delaware Gazette Extra, June 21.

BRITISH IN THE DELAWARE.

For the following information the Editor of the Delaware Gazette is indebted to the Post Master, Lewistown, Delaware.

Lewis, Sunday morning, June 19.

SIR—I hasten to inform you that a large British frigate entered our bay last evening, supposed to be the Niemen, and came to anchor about two miles below the Brown, and early this morning sent two barges and captured a schooner, and are now taking her alongside. She is supposed to be a schooner belonging to Indian River, capt. Marvel, from Suffolk, with shingles.—There are several vessels in the bay, and it is feared that some of them will be captured before they are apprised of their danger.

I am, sir, yours, in haste,
JOHN W. WEST.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

The subjoined letter from one of capt. Caldwell's troopers to his friend in this city, contains the latest intelligence from our volunteers on the Patuxent, and affords a correct account of an occurrence which has been much misrepresented by verbal reports.

Near Benedict, Wednesday evening.
June 22, 1814.

My last informed you from Johnsons Mill's, that the enemy had left Benedict on the preceding morning. About two o'clock yesterday, however, we received information that the enemy had again landed at Benedict. The cavalry from the District under the command of major John Peter, immediately marched for that place; our artillery and riflemen being several miles in the rear. We reached the hills above Benedict about half past 5 o'clock, in the evening, where we found General Stuart with a company of riflemen, and a few cavalry and infantry, all militia like ourselves.—Scarcely had we arrived, having received on the road certain information that the enemy were at Benedict, than it was ascertained that a small detachment of the enemy probably a marauding party, were in sight. The word was given to charge, and our cavalry rushed on with such impetuosity as entirely to break their own ranks, which, considering the nature of the ground, was perhaps necessary.—Though at a great distance when we came in sight, we presently overtook three or four of the enemy and made them prisoners. The remainder of the party made their way into an adjoining field over a fence which it was necessary to pull down before we could get at them. After some fighting, two or three more were taken in the field and one killed. All the rest, being but few, one of them a Lieutenant by the name of Marshall, escaped into an adjoining marsh, and reached their vessels. We have to lament the loss of one of the Alexandria troopers, Francis Wise, who was shot with a musket by one of the British, who most bravely fought until he was killed by repeated wounds, and who proved to be a sergeant of marines of proverbial courage and strength, as he evinced on this occasion, having before he was disabled, wounded another of the troopers with his bayonet, and very nearly overpowered Gen. Stuart of the militia, who engaged him after Wise was killed. By the time we had cleared the field, formed our troops again within about 400 yards of the town, the riflemen militia and a small company of ill-organized artillery with 2 pieces advanced on the ground. Meanwhile the enemy, from his brig and barges opened a very brisk fire of round and grape shot on us for 15 or 20 minutes, to which the cavalry were particularly exposed, very few of whom probably ever heard the whistling of shot about their ears; but who stood their ground with much steadiness. A few shot were fired from the 2 pieces of artillery on the British schooner and barges lying at the town; but no other of the militia had an opportunity to fire a shot. Perceiving that the enemy were all on board his barges, and that we therefore could not reach or injure him, the order to ritire was given by Gen. Stuart; and we all retired in good order, and re-occupied the heights, in the midst of a heavy cannonading. It is astonishing and appears like a Providential interference, that not one of the large or grape shot, which fell all around us, touched a man or horse. The only loss we met with was that of poor Wise, who fell nobly, having been shot in the act of charging on one of the enemy. An express was sent off for our artillery and riflemen, under the command of Major George Peter, who maarched all night, and arrived near this place before day light; when, on reconnoitreing, it was found that the enemy had entirely abandoned Benedict, and gone down the river. Wise was buried to-day with the honors of war, by the Alexandria troop, at a church some miles off. We are now encamped at this place, prepared again to act as well as we can against the enemy if he again appear, for whom, by the way, this ground is the most advantageous that can be imagined, being for nearly a mile round the landing a dead level, and giving a complete range for for the galling fire of the heavy guns on board his vessels. *Nat. Inl.*

SUCCESSOR OF COOKE.

From a London paper of February 11.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—On Saturday evening, one of the most crowded houses of which the present season has had to boast, assembled to witness Mr. KEAN'S performance of *Richard the Third*. Once more we congratulate the town on the acquisition of this great actor, who possesses that rare and pre-eminent quality which the most anxious and uninterrupted study can but faintly imitate, and can never hope to rival—we mean GENIUS. Of this his soliloquy in the first act, his scene with the unhappy *Henry*, his courtship of *Lady Anne*, his hypocritical interview with the *Lord Mayor*, his exultation at the approaching fate of *Buckingham, &c. &c.* afforded abundant proofs. But if we were called upon to name an instance of transcendant theatrical excellence, we would select the termination of his deadly conflict with Richmond. Here indeed, Mr. Kean manifests a feeling which goes in furtherance even of Shakespear's imagination, and continues with undiminished effect, the impression which it is the object of our great bard to produce. Fighting with that desperate valor which in the midst of his crimes, imparts to Richard a character of heroism, he is repeatedly wounded, and at length his sword is struck from his grasp by his too powerful antagonist. At that moment, when apparently fainting from pain and loss of blood, his eyes closed, and his faculties finally deserting him, Mr. Kean, as if his body were still instinctively impelled by the dictates of his unconquerable spirit, lunged at his adversary with his weaponless arm, and in the act of feebly reiterating that impor-