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FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE.

Fellow Citizens—

You I mean, who are friends, by principle, to liberty, and by affection, to the interests of the U. States. It is not the birth place, we see every day that mades a patriot; it is not the name which proves the citizen. Your birth place may be in different countries, and your national names different. But united with us in affection and interests, asserting our cause against an implacable enemy, *you are one with us; you are our fellow citizens.*—Various are your names when thus distinguished. Some Englishmen, many Irishmen, Germans, French and Swedes, with the great body of American born, whose fathers came from the same countries with you; and who before this time defended the country against the same foe that is now advancing. Is an enemy now advancing? is he in sight? and can one man who is animated with the spirit Heaven breathed into man; can he see without the swelling feelings of indignation and scorn, the meanness that shrinks from an encounter with such whose strength is but the strength of men; whose cause is violence, and whose armies are ruffians?

Prepare the musket; sharpen the bayonet: take the tent for your house; and your dinner from the knapsack. Range yourselves together, and with one eye cast up to heaven, aim the bolt at the worthless beings who aim destruction at all others. Have you families and dwellings? stand between them and the enemy, keep them at a distance. If an overpowering force will approach, let them not advanbe a step without meeting your fire.——Wherever a tree, a bush, a stream, a hill or gully offer an advantage to the inferior number take a covered stand; if there are but two or three met together, you may fire at a thousand; then retire, take another stand and fire again, and again. This obstinate valour will make the enemy slow and cautiuos in his approaches, or destroy him by pieces.

If the destroyer cannot be kept from your houses and fields, remove what you can, abandon the rest; with liberty and peace you may recover all, but will hardly ever have more than a hovel under his dominion. As the feeble and amicable cannot be trusted to the generosity or mercy of such an enemy; send off the women and children to safer distances, in any way it can be done, on foot or in carriages. Commit them to Heaven and your country.——We trust the latter will not be found an unworthy dependence; and God has said to such destitutes as some of you, "let your widows and fatherless children trust in me." Has he said, and shall he not do it.—Away then, Americans, men, fellow citizens, at the points of your bayonets, make the enemy *take distance.* Regard not his red ranks, his shot and rocketts, the flash and thunder of his war. A part is noise, a part is smoke; and the greater part of what is destructive will pass by you, Heaven directed, like the idle wind.

But should it strike, and strike with all its force, its force is death; that death which will strike you at home or abroad, in camps or dwellings You may return from the field and find those you left at home struck mortally by disease. Remember the danger is least while you combat, and doubles the instant you fly. Meet it, and you lessen it; fight, and your enemies will fear. Whatever face they put on it, their hearts will betray them, if you try them stoutly. They have all the feebleness of men and the fears of villains, occasionally indeed desperate, but never borne up by such excitements as yours: Liberty, Justice and favouring heaven. How then can you fear to engage them, and how can they stand before you, Let me repeat it—Resolution on your side will turn the fear upon your enemy. Cowardice is a natural associate of guilt; and if the consciousness of robbery and murder can ever weigh heavy upon the human soul; the souls of your adversaries must sink in the hour of danger. Be you committed to God in secret and before the world, and leave the event in his hand, who can save with many or with few—and whose order of you whether for life or death, cannot be avoided by your flight, or overthrow by the enemy's madness.

Play the men then for your rights, and deliver the country which heaven has given for your portion, and may the blessings of your fathers be yours; blessings of the land and of the deep, fulness and freedom, without an enemy in your borders.

A MILITIA MAN OF 1776.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

Another yet? A third!—I'll see no more—

Thus might the prince who sits on the British throne, and "who, revelling in the bosom of delight, sees, with indifference, a beggar perish, and calmly issues orders for the conflagration of cities and the pillage of kingdoms"*—thus might this besotted and apostate prince exclaim, in the words of Macbeth, when he hears that one of his armies has been thrice defeated by undisciplined troops, commanded by inexperienced generals. The division of the left has added another to the imperishable laurels in which it was before crowned. The victory of *Fort Erie* has consummated the glory of the army, as that of lake *Erie* consummated the glory of the navy. We repeat our former assertion that never on this continent were three such battles fought—never, not even in the war of the revolution, did an American army gain three such victories as those of Chippewa, Niagara and Erie!

As in our rejoicings for the victory of Niagara, the cypress was entwined with the laurel, and we had to mourn the loss of the gallant SPENCER—so, on the present occasion, we are compelled to *lament* (shall we say?) the death of the brave M'DONOUGH: No! a death like his is rather to be envied than lamented. Imitating the *Curtius*-like devotion to country of SOMMERS, WADSWORTH, and ISRAEL, in the Tripolitan war—this young hero gave an immortal proof of American valour, involving the enemy in his self-destruction, and mingling their ashes on the same funeral pile with his own. A people capable of such actions can never be conquered! Let the British government, in addition to their own mercenaries, "beg, buy and borrow troops, from every petty German prince who sets his subjects for sale."—let them bribe the savages to wage barbarous war against us—let them pension public journalists to plead their cause, and to distract and divide us—American valor and American virtue will still triumph over all their efforts. We have never doubted, that this just and necessary war would be brought to an honorable conclusion—that it would do more than merely secure those rights, in defence of which it was declared and has been prosecuted; that it would elevate our naval and military reputation to a level with the former war of Independence. It has done even more than this It has transcended the lustre of the war of '76, and of the revolution. The glory of PIKE equals that of MONTGOMERY: the plains of Abraham, illustrated by the double renown of WOLFE and MONTGOMERY, will not be more celebrated than the falls of Niagara. Nature has there fixed a monument *aere perennius*, and wherever this magnificent display of her power is known the civilized world, the glory of our arms will be associated with it. This trophy of their glory can never decay but with the globe itself.

Art, Glory, Freedom fails, but nature still is fair;
Each hill and dale, each deepening glen and would
Defies the power which crushed the temples gone;
Age shakes Athena's tower, but spares gay Marathon.

* G. Morris' Oration on the 29th June.

[The following correspondence is an additional proof of the gratitude of the Republic to the hero of Valparaiso.]

Savannah, July 22, 1814.

SIR—The Mayor and Aldermen of this city, anxious to be among the first of your applauding and grateful countrymen to greet you on your safe arrival, and to convey to you the feelings with which your distinguished services, valour, and patriotism have inspired them, have directed us to transmit you the inclosed. With it, we pray you to accept the assurance of the very great respect and consideration, with which, we have the honor to be, your fellow citizens,

THOMAS U. P. CHARLTON,
ALEX. S. ROE,
Committee of Council.

David Porter, esq. U. S. Navy.

CITY OF SAVANNAH.

In Council, July 22, 1814.

On motion of Mr. Alderman Carlton—seconded by Alderman Norris.—Whereas, another great and brillant exploit has betowed on the skill, courage, self-devotion and patriotism of the hero Porter, his officers and crew—a splendor and glory never before acquired under similar circumstances, and given a reputation to the American navy, which neither the vaunts nor misrepresentations of the enemy can prevent carrying fear and terror to his thousand ships. And whereas this glorious achievement, united to the noble efforts of the illustrious Porter, his officers and crew, to promote the fame and interests of their country, in the long, perilous and unexampled cruise, demand not only the heartfelt gratitude of every citizen of the republic, but particularly by every public body and department of the country.

Be it, therefore, unanimously resolved, that the mayor and aldermen of the the city of Savannah, that for and in behalf of themselves, and their fellow citizens of Savannah, they beg leave most respectfully to tender to capt. David Porter, late of the Essex frigate, his officers and crew, their high opinion of the skill, perseverance and patriotism, evinced throughout the long and perilous cruize of the Essex, as well as the sincere, profound and and unaffected gratitude with which they have been inspired by the great, glorious and unexampled skill and heroism displayed by Capt. Porter, his brave officers and gallant seamen, in the unequal contest of the Essex, with the British frigate Phœbe, and sloop of war Cherub.

Ordered, That the foregoing be published and a copy transmitted to Captain Porter by Messrs. Carlton and Roe, Committee of the Council for that purpose.

Extract from the minutes.

D. D. WILLIAMS, C.C.

New-York, Aug. 20.

GENTLEMEN, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d July, inclosing the resolution of the mayor and council of the city of Savannah, applauding the conduct of myself, my officers and crew, during our late cruize in the frigate Essex.

Permit me, gentlemen, on the part of my officers and crew, to express to the mayor and council, through you, our high sense of the honor they have done us, and to assure them, that, although we are sensible of this testimony of their approbation far outweighs any merit we take to ourselves for merly doing our duty to our country, in endeavoring to maintain the honor of its flag, we pledge ourselves, to use, in future our best exertions to deserve the good opinion they have been pleased to express.

With the greatest respect and consideration, I have the honer to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

Messrs. Carlton & Roe, Committee of Council, Savannah.

From the Rhode Island Republican.

The following extract of a letter from Quebec in Canada, when that country was under the French dominion, to a prime minister of France, dated Oct. 11, 1747, will shew the estimation in which the Americans were held by the enemy at the time. It will also shew that their warlike character, when properly brought to the test, is not changed, as many glorious instances since the present war have abundantly proved, one of which (the defeat of 1000 British regulars, under Col. Tucker, by less than 300 riflemen under major Morgan,) is among the number. It also most emphatically answers the question, "*What might have been done, to the honor and glory of our country, had the Eastern States joined heartily in the present contest?*"—Let it end as it will, unless they soon arouse from their disgraceful lethargy, it will leave them covered with dishonor in the eyes of the world, which centuries will not efface; and the nation will learn to know that it can do without them, though they could do nothing without the nation.

THE EXTRACT.

"A particular information of the English colonies in America, would be incredible to you in France; that in one century should spring out of a barren wilderness, such a number of fine cities and towns, peopled in so prodigious a manner, as to amount to many hundred thousand inhabitants; and their trade in navigation so surprisingly large that will surmount your belief, when I tell you, that their shipping, large and small, is so numerous as to amount to several thousand sail; that they even cover the sea, and carry on trade to almost all parts of the world; and by the best and most authentic account I can receive, the privateers fitted out of N. America, namely Boston, Rhode Island, New-York, and several other seaport towns, did us more damage this war, by distressing our trade and taking our treasure, coming from our sugar plantations, than all the English men of war in the American seas. The privateers were so numerous, and of such force, from 26 to 30 guns, that they would blockade our harbors, and take a fleet of ships at once, richly laden with plantation produce, besides silver and gold in abundance."

The Inhabitants of North America have the spirit and blood of old *Oliver Cromwell*, they are of the race of puritans that field into New England in the time of persecution, and they retain an implacable hatred against the Roman religion; and their resolution and undaunted courage is such, that whatever they undertake by sea or land against us, they prosecute with such violence, that we dread 1000 of them more than 5000 soldiers from Old England; witness that unparalleled conquest of Cape Breton; such a fortress as did not fear all the world! But, *Oliver* like, they said *they could take it, and they would take*, and (to the astonishment of *all* the world) *they did take it!* They are as bold as lions, and carry all before them, their principles are such, they have no dread in battle, they are taught that they shall not die a moment before their time; so that if ten thousand cannons are pointed at them, they regard it not; they seem to be like the soldiers of old. 1000 will put 10,000 to flight; and we believe, in Canada, if 20,000 troops had come from Old England they never could have taken that fortress.

PORTLAND, August 18.

About 70 British soldiers have deserted from Eastport—the Colonel's waiter deserted taking his master's Commission, his coat with 2 Epauletts and £300 in cash We have seen some deserters who have shared part of this cash to defray their expences along the road.

It is said a vessel from this place for Machias with provision and ammunition has been captured.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.

FROM EUROPE.

Informal advices from England and France to about the 8th July—some weeks latest—have reached us.

All we have from England is, that the English Envoys, and ours, had gone to Ghent; and that it was the general expectation in England they would make Peace before they separated.

From France we learn, that every thing was tranquil, and "no news" stirring;—which indicates, that the mild and beneficent reign of the Bourbons was in efficient operation. Every day of the Tyrant's reign gave birth to news in abundance.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of respectability, dated Kingston, July 30.

"Intelligence has just arrived of another action on the Niagara Frontier.—Gen. Drummond immediately on the arrival of the 89th attacked the Americans in two divisions, at Lundy's Lane, about 3 miles below Chippaway—the attack from the Fort George side completely succeeded; and captured every article of camp equipage that part of the American army possessed. The attack from the Chippawa side was only partially successful, as the enemy succeeded in cutting their way through. They captured 3 of our field pieces, which were however retaken, and two of theirs. They retreated to Fort Erie; and as every one of their boats are taken, unless their Erie fleet should come to assist them, they cannot escape. Gen. Drummond sent four vessels immediately to York for reinforcements; where fortunately, 600 of De Watteville's has just arrived and were instantly embarked. On their joining, it is intended to attack the enemy again.

"Our loss was very severe, but I hope much exaggerated. Gen. Drummond slightly wounded in the neck; Gen. Riall lost an arm and prisoner; Colonels Morrison and Robertson wounded; and I was told Lieutenant Moorsom, 104th killed; the 89th dreadfully cut up; the Light Company 41st annihilated."

NEW-YORK, August 22.

THE WORKS ON BROOKLYN AND HAERLEM HEIGHTS

Are progressing with a rapidity which has no example in our history, and in a very few days will be completed. The "Patriot Sons of Erin," to the number of 1200, gave their day's services on Saturday. Our readers will perceive, from the great number of notices published daily, that the fire which has been kindled on the altar of Patriotism continues to burn with undiminished lustre.

On Saturday afternoon several uniform companies of the 4000 drafted militia crossed the East River in the steam boat Nassau, and encamped near the Fort on Brooklyn Heights. On their arrival they were met by the "Patriot Sons of Erin," returning from their tour of voluntary duty, who received with hearty cheers this fine looking body of yeomen soldiery.

Not less than from 8 to 10,000 soldiers and sailors are encamped in the works erected for our defence; and upwards of 20,000 more are ready to co-operate should their services be required. New-York is rising in the majesty of her greatness, and may bid a proud defiance to any power of the enemy.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. frigate Mohawk, off the Ducks, lake Ontario, 12th August, 1814.

"We got here from the head of the lake, on Thursday evening last. On our passage up, in sight of Niagara, the Melville hermaphrodite brig discovered, us, and her commander, under the idea that he could not effect his escape, run on shore, set fire to the vessel, and abandoned her. She soon blew up, with a very consideroble explosion. You know, I presume, that she was formerly the Royal George, mounting twelve 24 pounders carronades, and two long 9 pounders.

The day before yesterday we stood well in for Kingston with this ship; by the aid of a telescope we could discover the line of battle ship on the stocks at Navy Point, planked about the height of the main deck—consequently, I conclude she will not annoy us much this season.

Since our arrival here, the wind has set so directly into the mouth of the harbour as not to favour the enemy with a fair chance of coming out, even if he were so disposed; a variety of opinions is entertained of his intentions. While some persuade themselves that he will engage, others think that he will not. His *cautious* character inclines me to the adoption of the latter belief; and the uniform solicitude he has evinced to avoid a contest, when the terms of it approximated to equality strengthens my belief.'

We learn from various sources, that an extreme scarcity of provisions prevails in Upper Canada. Beef is said to be $40 per cwt. We have recently had satisfactory information of two droves of cattle being on their way towards Ogdensburg, to feed the enemy's forces that are devastating our frontiers! And yet these droviers and their friends are constantly declaiming against the government for not affording efficient protection to the frontier inhabitants. If martial law was enforced ten miles on our frontiers, it would stop this business, and add much to our security. Honest and patriotic men would not complain, because it would contribute to their safety; the admirers of "*legitimate Princes*" ought not to murmur, because in Canada, under the government they so much admire, every man and beast has been subject to martial law for more than two years; and have been kept in almost constant requisition, to the neglect of agriculture and personal interest.

Albany Argus.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

I was highly gratified this morning with the appearance of the patriotic SONS OF ERIN, as they passed, with colors flying and martial music, through Beekman street, on their way to the defensive works of Brooklyn. Every countenance appeared animated with joy.—They seemed to say,

Hail, lovely stranger, from that blessed world,
Where peace's triumphant banner is unfurled.
Celestial maid, from Heaven descended,
Ere man audacious had his God offended;
Freedom, we greet thee in this west'n sphere,
From Europe banish'd, take thy dwelling here;
Here where the virtues twine their sylvan wreath,
And rustic youths their holy ardor breathe;
Here where thy children round the social fire
Recount thy blessings and with peace retire;
Rest the long night, and spend the cheerful day,
No Tyrant near—no Judas to betray.

In the multitude of pleasing thoughts that crowded upon my mind, the recollection that I also was the descendant of a patriot, and an emigrant from a land where the love of Liberty animates the young, gives decision to the middle-aged, and invigorates the old, filled my bosom with the most delightful sensations—I only had to lament, that my situation in life was such, as to render it worse than useless for me to attempt, in my own name, to call upon "the patriotic sons" of New England who have selected this city as their residence, to act, at this eventful period, as becomes the descendants of such worthy sires.

A YANKEE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

Nearly the whole of yesterday passed off without any information of importance from our troops or those of the enemy, except a report, for some time believed to be true, that the enemy had retrogaded towards Nottingham. We understand that Peter's, Davidson's, and Stull's companies, advanced upon a column of the enemy and gave them three or four fires, which were returned. One of our men was slightly wounded; the enemy no doubt suffered much more seriously, as they received our last fire at about 30 yards, and an officer was seen to fall from his horse. Our party, finding themselves greatly inferior in force, fell back and were pursued about a mile.

Our main body were at the Battalion Fields, 8 miles from the city, about sun-set, in high spirits and full of confidence. It was reported late in the evening, that the enemy was advancing on them with his whole strength; but it was impossible to ascertain the fact, as none of those who brought tidings to the city, could speak with certainty of the enemy's situation or movements.

We feel assured that the number and bravery of our men, will afford complete protection to the city. The Baltimore troops, about 2,500, completely equipped, have arrived in our vicinity; and last night 700 men reached the city from Virginia. These, and reinforcements every moment expected, added to our other forces, will secure the safety of the metropolis. In a few hours we believe the enemy's object will be developed and the issue perhaps determined.

Two or three prisoners arrived in the city yesterday, who were taken at a farm-house some distance from their camp. One of them states, that the British forces are commanded by General Ross; and that Lord Hill is expected shortly with with a reinforcement.

The following Notice was issued by the Mayor about mid-day on Sunday; and we take pleasure in mentioning, that on Monday morning, at the hour appointed, an immense crowd (supposed to amount to 4 or 500) of every description of persons, attended to offer their services. The same spirit that inspired the whole body of our militia, then in the field, actuated the exempts, to be serviceable in such way as they could.

It is with much pleasure also we state, that on this occasion the free people of color in this city, acted as became patriots; there is scarcely an exception of any failing to be on the spot and manifesting by their exertions all the zeal of freemen. At the same time, highly to their credit, conducting themselves with the utmost order and propriety.

NOTICE.

All able bodied citizens remaining here, and all free-men of color, are requested to convene to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock precisely, at the capitol—and from thence to proceed to a scite near Bladensburg, to throw up a breastwork or redoubt, deemed important by the Commanding General, for the defence of our city. Those who cannot attend in person, will please send substitutes.

Shovels, spades and pick-axes, will be furnished on the spot.

Each man must take his provisions for the day with him.

JAMES H. BLAKE, Mayor.

August 24.

We are informed that the old family mansion of Mr. Digges, at Warburton, was visited by a tremendous thunderbolt about half past 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, and which took away a great part of the north stack of chimnies, passed down through three of the four funnels of the chimney, enveloping the bed rooms in that end of the house, the hall and lower bed chamber, &c. with large quantities of brick, and pieces of rent timber and wainscoting, plank, &c. In the hall, and entirely alone, Mr. Digges had a very narrow escape of his life. There was no fire communicated from the lightening, although the rooms were filled with a thick and stinking sulphurous smoke for many minutes.—It came in a sudden and powerful blast of wind from the W. N. W. and which lasted but momentarily.

From the Buffalo Gazette of August 16.

SPLENDID DEFENCE OF FORT ERIE.

We take great pleasure in presenting our readers with the following glorious and highly interesting news from our gallant army at Fort Erie, received late last evening, from undoubted authority.

On Sunday evening, Lt. Gen. Drummond made his disposition for storming Fort Erie. About half past 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, the attack commenced from three columns, one directed against the Fort—one against Towson's battery, and the third moved up the river in order to force a passage between the Fort and river. The column that approached the fort, succeeded in gaining the rampart, after having been several times repulsed; when about 300 of them had gained the works and made a stand, an explosion from some unknown cause, completely cleared the ramparts of the enemy, the most of whom were utterly destroyed. The column that moved to attack the south (or Towson's) battery, made desperate charges, but were met with such firmness by our artillery and infantry, that they were compelled to fall back—they advanced a second and third time with great resolution, but being met with such distinguished gallantry, they gave way and retired. The column that marched up the river, were repulsed before they assaulted the batteries. Shortly after the explosion, the enemy finding every effort to gain the Fort, or carry the batteries, unavailing, withdrew his forces from the whole line, and retreated to the woods. The action continued one hour and an half, during which (except the short interval that the enemy occupied the ramparts) the artillery from the Fort and batteries kept up a most destructive fire, as well on the main body of the enemy, as on the attacking columns. These columns were composed of the best of the British army, volunteers from every corps, *the forlorn hope.* The enemy's loss is estimated at rising 800. 123 rank and file, passed this place this morning for Greenbush. Col. Drummond, and 6 or 7 officers were killed, one Dep. Qr. M. Gen. (said to be Capt. Elliott,) and two platoon officers, prisoners. Our loss, in killed, does not exceed twenty, most of which we learn are of the artillery. We regret to state, that capt. Williams and Lieut. M'Donough, of the artillery, are killed; Lieut. Fontaine, missing, supposed taken prisoner.

Several of our officers were wounded, but we have not learned their names.

From the circumstance, of the enemy's main body lying within grape and cannister distance from the fort, their loss must be very severe, greater than what is mentioned in the above estimation.—The enemy's waggons were uncommonly active yesterday morning in removing the wounded.

The prisoners, are of the 18th, 100th, 103d 104th, and De Watteville's regiments and a few sailors.

It is impossible for us in this sketch to say any thing of the individual skill and gallantry of the officers, or the steady bravery of the men, engaged in this glorious defence; we presume all did their duty. Brig. Gen. Gaines commanded the fort.

Our fleet on Lake Ontario, to the number of 9 sail arrived off Fort Niagara about 8 or 10 days since. The Sylph said to be the swiftest sailer on the Lake, gave chase to a British brig, which being unable to escape, was abandoned and blown up. From every appearance she was loaded with munitions of war, intended for the British Forts. Com. Chauncey commands the fleet, whose health is fast improving. Three of the enemy's small vessels lie in Niagara river, blockaded by our fleet.

Two companies of the 19th regiment arrived in Buffalo, on Thursday evening last, from Erie, Pa.

The detached militia under lt. Col. Brooks are stationed at Williamsville.

We understand the British are actively employed in building boats near Point Abino, 12 miles above Fort Erie.

We are informed, through an unquestionable source, that Gen. Brown has a statement of Major Gen. Riall's which was forwarded by L. Gen. Drummond to Gov. Prevost, acknowledged that they had 1500 troops in action on the plains of Chippawa. It is a fact that Gen. Scott's brigade, taking out his detail for the piquets which were not called in, and Towson's company of Artillery, amounted together to but little morn than 1100 men, and alone engaged these 1500 British regulars, beat them in the open field, and drove them to their entrenchments, with the loss of 514.—Gen. Porter's command, which drove their Indians and loose militia, until it met the British regulars, had retired 20 minutes before the enemy engaged Gen. Scott.

Will Gen. Drummond, or any other British officer, rely upon their superor discipline, after this example of the discipline, with but a short preparatory drill of less than three months, has given to American troops of less than two years service, and one third of them recruits. The veterans of Wellington will have but a faint reliance on superiority of this kind, if such difference is to attend the result of *eleven hundred* against *fifteen.*

CHARLESTON, Aug. 18.

We received yesterday morning a letter from Savannah which mentions that there is a rumour in circulation (received from Milledgeville, and said to have come originally from Pensacola) that SPAIN had declared war against the United States!

In confirmation of the above, as a rumour, we have to add the following.

FROM THE GEORGIA ARGUS EXTRA.

Milledgeville, Monday morning, August 8.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

"We are informed, that a report has reached Gen. Jackson, that Spain had declared war against the U. States—that the report was confided in—and that Gen. Jackson had dispatched a Messenger to Pensacola, to ascertain the truth of it."

But with respect to a Spanish war, the people of these States have very little to apprehend. The Spaniards in the South and West have waged a species of war actually, tho' they may not have made a declaration to that effect. They have committed spoliations on our property by land and by sea—and it is time for us to learn the Dons something of *lex talionis*—a remedy we have in our power to enforce most powerfully. However, we entirely discredit the report, for Spain at present is too weak and too distracted by internal commotions to think of engaging in a contest, in which she has much to loose and nothing to gain. A nation so swallowed up in bigotry and the habits of slavery, that it is incapacitated from enjoying liberty at home, can never make any impression upon the liberty of such a country as ours, defended on all sides by patriotism and courage.