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All Advertisements appear in both.

☞ We received a letter from Philadelphia, dated the 31st ult.—The Author will perceive, that his object is attained by a late resignation at the seat of Government.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN.

In the American of Saturday appeared a communication signed a "Lover of Justice" wherein the writer has made a mistatement, which, as a member of one of the Rifle corps who acted on that occasion, I cannot pass unnoticed. "*A Friend to Justice*" says, that the two Artillery Corps maintained their position until no longer supported by the Riflemen; this is not the fact—the Riflemen covered the retreat of the Artillery, and did not leave the ground until their retreat was secured. The intention of the writer of the article alluded to was praiseworthy, so far as it tended to bring into notice the meritorious conduct of Captains Meyers and Magruder, but he was certainly misinformed as to the above circumstance. The expression "no longer supported by the Riflemen," is liable to misconstruction—The Riflemen did do their duty, until outflanked, and nearly surrounded by the enemy. It was here that Major Pinkney, who was in the hottest of the battle, was severely wounded by a musket ball.

A SHARP SHOOTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POCKET BOOK LOST,

About the 19th August, between the 7th and 9th mile stones on the Frederick road, containing one five dollar note, and a note of hand, due the 23d August for $46, drawn by John Brown in my favor. There were sundry other papers in it, of no use but to the owner. Any person returning the Pocket Book at this office, shall receive the Five Dollars as a reward.

JOHN DONNELL,
At M'Ginnis's, Horse Market.
sept 5 d4t*

Baltimore County to wit:

I, the subscriber, a justice of the peace for said county, do hereby certify that on this day N Gibbs of said county brought before me a Ma e Mule, taken up as a stray trespassing on his enclosure, about 4 feet high; deep bay colour; a narrow white stripe across her right knee. Given under my hand this 3d day of September, 1814. JOHN DOUGHERTY.

The owner of said Mule may have her on application to the subscriber, about 2½ miles from the city of Baltimore, near the Annapolis road, joining the Lands of the Old Furnace, on paying costs and charges.

NICHOLAS GIBBS.
sept 5 d4t*

Baltimore County to wit:

This day was brought before me as a trespassing stray by Hannah Brown, (widow) a small BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, with a grey star on her forehead; hind feet white; a natural trotter, without shoes, and is supposed to be rising four years old. Given under my hand on the 1st day of September, 1814.

THOS. HILLEN.

The owner of the above Mare is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away from the subscriber, 11 miles from Baltimore, on the Belle Air Road.

HANNAH BROWN.
sept 5 d4t*

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost yesterday morning by a passenger in the stage, on the Boston road, supposed to have been between Peter's Tavern at New Rochelle, and Tracey's Tavern at Horseneck, a small new red morocco Pocket Book, containing a small sum in half eagles, a bill for $1500, drawn on Messrs. Ropes, Richmond & Co. Boston, and two setts of bills drawn at Boston on Samuel Williams, esq. London, one by Saml. Gray, the other by Samuel Gray and others, in favor of William Gray, esq. and endorsed by him, together with some other papers. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating any of the above drafts, and whoever will return the Pocket Book with its contents, to the owner, at No 44, South street, shall receive the above reward.

New York, Aug. 31—sept 5 d6t

Maryland Militia Uniform,

Suitable for an officer, compleat, for sale. Enquire of the Printers.
sept 5 d4t

NEGROES WANTED.

Wanted to purchase a few YOUNG NEGROES, for which a liberal price will be given. Apply at the Baltimore County Goal, to

MAREEN H. DUVALL.
sept 5 d4t*

STOP THE SWINDLER.
500 *Dollars Reward.*

Left this city on Monday morning, 29th ult. about 8 or 9 o'clock, JOHN ROMEIS, said to have been born in Hamburg, and brought up in a mercantile house in Denmark, about 5 feet 8 inches high, full face and full eyes, florid countenance, uses hair powder, is a little baldheaded, speaks the English language indifferently, of genteel appearance and remarkably plausible and insinuating manners, which enabled him to worm himself into the good graces of some of the most respectable merchants of this city—he snuffs a great deal, with a constant use of his handkerchief, and a down look when he walks.

The above reward of *Five Hundred Dollars*, will be paid to any person or persons on securing the culprit safely in any jail within the United States, so that he may be brought to condign punishment for his mal-practices, and that society may not again be duped by him.

S. & J. NEVINS & CO.
GEORGE TAYLOR, Jr.

☞ Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will confer an obligation on society by inserting the above, and using their endeavors to have the swindler arrested.

Phil s pt 2- 5 3t

CORN MEAL,

Suitable for Horse feed. Apply to

CHARLES GWINN.
sept 3 d1t

From the National Intelligencer.

[Returns of the killed, wounded and missing accompanying Gen. Gaines's letter, published yesterday.]

Report of the killed, wounded and missing of the left division of the U. S. army commanded by Brigadier General Gaines, in the action of the 15th August 1814, at Fort Erie, U. C.

Adj. Gen'ls. Office,
Fort Erie, Aug. 17, 1814.

Corps of bombardiers.

Killed, 1 private.

Artillery.—Killed, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 privates—wounded severely, 1 lieutenant, 3 privates; slightly 6 privates—missing, 1 lieutenant, 3 privates.

1st Brigade.

9th Regt.—slightly wounded, 1 private.

11th Regt.—killed, 3 privates; wounded dangerously, 1 sergeant, 1 private, severely 4 privates, slightly 4 privates, missing 1 private.

19th Regt.—killed, 5 privates, wounded dangerously, 1 subaltern, severely, 1 sergeant, 4 privates, slightly, 1 corporal, 8 privates.*

22d Regt—killed 2 privates, wounded severely, 5 privates.

2d Brigade.

21st Regt.—killed, 2 privates, wounded severely, 1 subaltern, 3 privates, slightly, 3 privates, missing, 3 privates.

23d Regt.—wounded severely, 2 subalterns, 1 private, slightly, 3 privates; missing 2 privates.

1st and 4th rifle corps.

Wounded severely, 1 captain, 1 private, missing, 1 private.

Grand Total—1 captain 1 subaltern, 15 privates, killed.

1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 1 private, dangerously wounded.

1 captain, 4 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 21 privates, severely wounded.

1 corporal, 25 privates, slightly wounded.

1 lieutenant, 10 privates missing.

* This regiment was stationed in the fort.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.

Artillery—Capt. Williams, and lieut. M'Donough, killed, defending the bastion

Lieut. Warmough, wounded, do. severely.

Lieut. Fountain, missing, thrown from the bastion.

Infantry—19th regt. Ensign Cissna, dangerously, in defence of the Fort.

19th regt.—Lieut. Bushnell, severely, do.

23d regt.—Lieut. Brown, do do

Do Lieut. Belknap, do in defending the piquet guard which he commanded.

4th rifle regt.—Capt. Birdsal, accidently wounded, whilst defending the fort, by one of his own soldiers.

Report of the killed and wounded of the left division of the U. S. army commanded by Brig. Gen. Gaines, during the cannonade and bombardment, commencing at sun rise on the morning of the 13th inst. and continuing without intermission till 8 o'clock, P. M.—recommenced on the 14th at day light, with encreased warmth, and ending one hour before the commencement of the action at Erie on the morning of the 15th.

Adjt. Gen'ls Office,
Fort Erie, August 15th, 1814.

Corps of Artillery.

Wounded severely, 2 privates, slightly, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 3 privates.

11th Regt.—Wounded severely, 2 sergeants, 2 privates.

19th regt.—wounded severely, 1 sualtern.

21st regt.—Killed, 4 privates, wounded severely, 3 privates, slightly, 2 privates.

22d Regiment—Killed, 1 sergeant, wounded severely, 2 corporals, 2 privates, slightly 3 privates.

23d Regiment—Killed, 1 private, wounded severely, 1 private.

Rifle Regiments, 1st and 4th.

Killed, 1 corporal, 2 privates, wounded severely 3 privates, slightly, 1 private.

Grand Total.—1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 7 privates, killed.

1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 14 privates, severely wounded.

1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 12 privates, slightly wounded.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Artillery.—Captain Biddle, Lieut. Zantzinger, Adjutant, Lieut. Watmaugh.

Infantry.—Lieutenant Patterson, 19th Regiment.

Killed, George Carrol, 25th infantry, orderly to Gen. Gaines.

ROGER JONES,
Assistant Adjutant General.

From the Aurora:

AMMUNITION FOR THE BELLY.

One of the most celebrated captains of the 17th century being asked, what he conceived to be the first duty of a general?—replied, "*To provide ammunition for the belly.*"

The maxim is universal, and ought to engage the first care of statesmen as well as generals.

The maxims of this great man, the celebrated Montecuculi, are studied by military men.

One of those maxims was—"That every thing which is not impracticable for an enemy to execute, ought to be considered proqable."

If we apply it to the situation in which we stand at this moment, it would be practicable for the enemy to enter the Delaware, and to make a landing somewhere—we should therefore believe that he probably will do so—and we ought to be *prepared*—for what? "To let him approach within 100, 50, 40, or 20 miles of us?" No. What then?

We should be prepared to meet him on the *water's edge*, wherever he may attempt to land, and then—what then? "Let him move up to your suburbs—unreconnoitred—unharrassed—unannoyed—and then suffered to perform such exploits here as at Washington—and after remaining two days unopposed, retire unmolested to plunder and disgrace some less populous town."

Such in their operation would be the counsels of shallow and feeble minds.

What must we then do?

Do! *Why, provide ammunition for the belly.*

"What then—we cannot eat the enemy," says some croaker.

Why, when you have subsistence, you may invite men to your camps, and then you may arm and (if you have time) *discipline them.*

What discipline?

To the habits of obedience and command—to bear the fatigues and unavoidable privations of camps—abandon political disputes and all the hateful passions of faction—and unite to save all that is worth disputing about, from the force and vengeance of a barbarous enemy. If the enemy comes—do not give him battle with raw troops in a thin single line, which if once penetrated, want of discipline would disable you from uniting or redisposing your disunited parts to assail him.

Meet him in small detachments powerfully sustained—upon which your small bodies can retreat, when fatigued, and have successive small detachments to keep up the warfare.

Attack his flanks—

Attack the whole length of his columns with an oblique fire.

Throw a strong body in his rear, and cut off his communication with his ships.

Drive all your horses and cattle beyond your own camp—

Do not leave him any part of your country to subsist upon—burn and destroy, rather than he should gain an hour's undisturbed subsistence on your soil.

The invasion of your soil supercedes all other law than that of self preservation.

Seize upon and execute every man who gives the enemy aid or comfort.

He who feeds or abets the enemy, murders your kindred and your children—Drummond has told the British not to be *sparing of the bayonet*—

Retaliate—let not a man of them return to tell the story of their timerity.

Provide *magazines* in time to feed those who fight for the general safety, who expose themselves to the merciless enemy—that your generations may live in happiness and liberty.

Unite—co-operate—or you perish.

FEMALE PATRIOTISM—
WORTHY OF IMITATION.

Yesterday upwards of one hundred patriotic Ladies met in the Commissioners' Hall in the District of Southwark, volunteering their services for the purpose of making Uniforms for a Rifle Company. These Ladies yesterday completed a number of suits, and meet again this day to finish the patriotic task. The number of suits wanted for the company are 120—so that each of them may say with truth, they have equipped a soldier.

At a moment like the present, when all is ardour and enthusiasm, the Ladies of Philadelphia will doubtless vie with each other in shewing their love for their country and its defenders.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1.

THE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

TO THEIR FELLOW CITIZENS.

The crisis of our national affairs has rendered it indispensable for the Corporation of the city to advance the funds necessary for the protection of this part of the state. In order to be safe, we must rely *upon our means—upon ourselves.* Any other reliance, in the present state of the country, would be delusive, and might be ruinous.

The Corporation have, therefore, for the sole and exclusive purpose of defence, unanimously authorised the Committee of Finance to open a loan for a Million of Dollars, at an interest of 7 per cent. the principal payable in a year, and the interest semi-annually.—The body of the Corporation will be given to the subscribers to the Loan, and it is presumed that this country cannot furnish better security for the payment of the debt.

It is unnecessary for the Committee to enforce the important consideration which arises out of this proposition. As patriots, we are called upon by the most sacred obligations to assist our country in the hour of danger and peril. As fathers, as husbands, as citizens, as christians, we are bound to protect our wives, our children, our homes and our altars against the attack of the enemy; and as men, who do not look to higher considerations than interest, we will find it expedient to advance funds, when such advance may be considered as a premium for insurance against invasion.

Subscriptions are now open at all the Banks in this city, for this purpose. The money will be received in four equal payments; the first at the time of subscribing, and the remainder in three equal monthly payments. The receipts of the different Cashiers will be evidence of the payment.—Interest will be allowed on each instalment; and when the payments are completed, boads will issued in due form.

By order of the Committee of Finance,
AUGUSTINE H. LAWRENCE, chairman.

COMMITTEE OF DEFENCE.
AUGUST 30.

The committee acknowledge the receipt of 120 waggon loads of fascines, averaging 25 bundles each load, presented by the township of Jamaica, and brought to Fort Green by its citizens, headed by the Rev. Mr. Schoonmaker; the Principal of the Academy at Jamaich, Mr. Engenbrot, and his pupils, aided in cutting the fascines.

They also acknowledge the proffer of sundry cannon from Messrs. Joshua Barker, Jenkins & Havens, and J. J. Astor, to be loaned to the committee for the defence of this harbor.

COMMUNICATION.

Sea Fencibles.—His Excellency Governor Tompkins has appointed Capt. J. T. Leonard, of the U. S. navy, (who has volunteered his services for that purpose during the present emergency) to command a corps of Sea Fencibles, to be composed of Ship-Masters, Mates, Pilots, Seamen, and others, for the defence of this city and harbor.

The Steam Boat Fulton, arrived here yesterday morning, in 17 hours from Albany. No news from the north or west had reached Albany previous to the Fulton's sailing.

At a meeting of Committees from all the Banks in the city of New York, on the 31st of August,

WILLIAM FEW, Chairman,
CHARLES WILKES, Secretary.

Letters from the Cashiers of several Banks in Philadelphia, and from other unquestionable authority, were read, stating that all the Banks of Philadelphia had come to a resolution to suspend payments in specie; whereupon the following preamble and resolution were agreed to:

Considering that the Banks in Philadelphia have determined to suspend their payments of specie:

Considering that it cannot be doubted that such a suspension of payments in Pniladelphia will be followed by an increased demand on the banks here, and probably by a diminished confidence; and further, that there is a considerable balance now due and accumulating, from the banks in Philadelphia to the banks in this city, therefore,

Resolved, That the banks in the City of New York with the utmost regret, find it necessary to suspend their payments in specie.

Defence of New Haven. The citizens of New Haven have commenced, by voluntary labor and subscription, the erection of strong works on Prospect Hill, on the east side of the harbor, for the better defence of that city

In strength we find confidence. The hourly addition to our means of defence, has the most consolatory effect. The disaster at Washington has roused into action the feelings of every man in defence of all that is dear to him. If the hour that is to try men's souls do not arrive in ten days, we think we may calculate on safety. No time is or ought to be lost in preparing for the worst. The hardy yeomanry who are flocking in to aid us, ought to receive particular attention. Their new calling and new mode of living, may, for a few days be irksome. Much may be done to make their situation more pleasant. They are accustomed to hard exercise. Idleness is the parent of vice; would it not, therefore, be advisable, to let them work part of their time on the fortifications? For this service let them be liberally rewarded, in addition to their monthly wages. They would be more happy. Their food would digest, and disease would be prevented. The calling out on duty of the militia of the city, must necessarily in some measure, stop the voluntary aid on our fortifications.—The stout hearty Farmer would be glad to work part of each day or week for pay. This measure would induce others to come forward and from their being accustomed to labor, they would do more work in a day than our citizens

These are the ideas of an intelligent officer who has the command of a fine company of yeomanry. It is hoped the committee of defence will listen to them.—*Gaz.*

Substantial Moonshine.—On Tuesday night, Major Hunter, and a party of 4 or 500 men, performed an excellent tour of service by moon light, on the works at Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, September 2.

TRIBUTE TO VALOR.

Capt Stockett, of the schr Hollins, lately arrived here from Havanna states, that he saw at Havanna a Jamaica paper, containing an official letter from capt Hillyar, of the British frigate Phoebe, to Admiral Brown, of the Jamaica station, giving the details of the action with and capture of our frigate Essex. He says, that after a cruize of five months, he fell in with the Essex, off the Bay of Valparasso, and that she in attempting to escape, in doubling the point, carried away her main top-mast; and in consequence, not being able to regain her port, was obliged to anchor in shore; that his ship, together with the Cherub sloop engaged her, one on the bow, the other on the quarter; that the action lasted between two and three hours, during which time his ships had every advantage he could wish for, that the Essex was twice on fire, and that part of the crew left her for the shore, in which attempt many were lost.—He also states that Capt. Porter made every exertion to defend his ship that was possible; and that after the ship was completely cut to pieces, and capt. P. found that there was no alternative but either to sink or surrender he chose the latter; that on boarding her was astonished to find her a perfect wreck. He further states that he claimed no credit for capturing the Essex, as he had every advantage of her which superior force and favorable positions could give him. He bestows the highest praise upon captain Porter for his noble conduct; and says capt. P. is one of the bravest commanders that ever defended a ship This letter came from Valparaiso to Monte Video over land, whence it was brought to Jamaica by an English Frigate.

Very late & highly Important

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

By the Accommodation Stage last evening, we received the Boston Daily Advertiser of Wednesday, from which we made the following important extracts.

BOSTON, August 31.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND

We have conversed with several gentlemen from Halifax who left there the 23d inst. from whom we learn the following:

The July Packet arrived at Halifax, the 21st from Falmouth, bringing London dates to the 20th of July—they contain very little respecting our affairs and nothing favorable to peace. The papers state that all the American Commissioners except Mr. Gallatin, had arrived at Ghent. Mr. G. was expected daily. The British Commissioners had not left England, and the packet brought a report that new ones had been appointed.

The papers state that the army in France was very uneasy, and it was thought a war was not far distant between that country and Austria. A great military spirit still prevailed among the French, who were collecting their forces, and it was thought Louis would be forced into a war with Austria. The French soldiers speak with enthusiasm of their former successes, and consider Austria the cause of their degradation The Allied sovereigns had left England.

A London paper of July 15, contains an account of the capture of H. B. M. S. W. Reindeer, captain Manners, rating 18 guns,* after an engagement of 25 minutes, by the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, captain Blakely, off the Lands End, in lat 48, long. 14, where the Wasp had been cruizing 14 days. The Reindeer was to windward, and ran down close alongside, yard arm and yarm arm, and commenced the action; twice her crew, headed by captain Manners, attempted to board the Wasp, but was repulsed; in one of them capt. M. was killed. Killed on board the Reindeer, capt. Manners and 27 of his men; 60 wounded. The loss on board the Wasp was not known. The Reindeer was in so shattered a state, that she was blown up the next day by order of Captain Blakely The wounded of the Reindeer were put on board a neutral vessel and sent into England, by whom this account was received.

Privateer ship Invincible, Capt. Destebechio, with two of her prizes, and privateer schr. Herald, capt. Miller, both of N York, had all arrived at Halifax, sent in by the Armida frigate, no other prizes has been sent in for some time.

A new frigate, with 18 sail of transports under her convoy, having on board 2 regiments 2000 strong, from the Mediterranean, last from Bermuda, arrived about the 18th instant and were waiting orders.

A letter received in town, dated London, July 15th, states, that our commissioners were at Ghent, but that the British commissioners had not left England, and expressed a doubt whether they would immediately, or not.

*A master of a vessel now in this town, who was taken by the Reindeer about ten months since, informs, that she was as fine a sloop of war as any in the British Navy, was of the first class, and mounted 21 guns, viz. 18 32 pounders, carronades, two long 9's and one 12 pounder; and a large complement of men (as near as he could recollect about 200,) who were all very much attached to their commander. He also states, that capt. Manners was a very brave and gentlemanly man, and frequently declared he would never be taken alive by any vessel near an equal force.

FORT GREEN.

This extensive field work (more than half a mile on the parapet) is nearly ready for a garrison. Cannon for it were landing at the navy yard this forenoon, and Com. Decatur takes command on Saturday or Monday, with a formidable band. Fort Swift is completed, fort Lawrence is erected, and intermediate lines are throwing up daily.

The *free and accepted masons* of this city, with their Grand Master Clinton and the Grand Lodge at their head, to the actual number of 750, [as counted, which always appears on a similar occasions 1000 to casual estimation] proceeded to Brooklyn, where they were joined by the Fraternal lodge of that town, and marched to the Heights, from which a part of them broke new ground in a field south of the Flatbush road. The parole of the whole was, "The Grand Master expects every mason to do his duty."

Female Patriotism. Yesterday afternoon a company of ladies went to Brooklyn, and forming a procession at the ferry, with the music of Tammany Society, increased as they went to Fort Greene, to between 2 and 3000 where they performed an hour's work on the fortifications, amid the plaudits of the citizens on the ground. Several patriots of the revolution were among them, and a lady of 72 years of age wheeled a barrow of earth with great activity. The scene was extremely gratifying by its novelty—but the practice wouldd soon become reprehensible and detrimental to the public service if indiscriminately indulged. More permanent and appropriate employment for the sex will be found in the associations for needle work for the soldiery forming throughout the city.

Language of Patriotism.—On the subject of defence, a Corespondent of the Boston Palladium, under the signature of *Bunker Hill*, concludes an Address to the "Bostonians," with the following admirable paragraph, which, by altering a word or two, we have adapted to this meridian:—

"Let me, my countrymen, conjure you to be prepared for the worst. The foe, elated with success, may make an attempt on this City. Be prepared to repel him. Let not the Spartan Band at Stonington outdo you in deeds of glory. They have acted like men, like heroes, and will not the parole of New York do as well? None who knows them can doubt it. At a time and in a manner we least expect the enemy may come *Be ye there prepared to meet him.*"

NEW-LONDON, Aug. 21.

The bodies of three men have been picked up within a few days on the shore near Stonington. One had both legs shot off; the other two appeared to have been killed by grape shot Supposed to have belonged to the barges, in the attack at Stonington

The enemy'y force in sight yesterday consisted of 22-deckers, a frigate and a brig.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 3.

Extract—dated Rockville, Aug 28.

A detachment of U. S. light dragoons, amounting to only 42 noncommissioned officers and privates, under the command of capt A. Burd and Lt. T. S. Branken, has just surprised a detachment of the British army in Maryland, and took prisoners:

One Brig. General, *Thornton*, 85th.
One Lt. Col. *Hood*, do
One Major, *Brown*, do
100 privates and non commissioned officers

The conflict was sharp, the brigadier and colonel were both severely wounded in the conflict, which was very short but decisive—the prisoners are all secured.

Extract of a letter from a volunteer, dated,

Camp at Kennett's Square, Sept. 1.

"We arrived at camp last evening about sunset after a march of 18 miles overloaded with baggage, as we had but one waggon furnished by the U. States. On entering the area of the ground we were saluted by 3 hearty cheers.

"During our march the citizens treated us with the greatest attention and hospitality. The citizens of Wilmington vied with each other in civilities; their houses were thrown open and every man who carried the badge of a soldier was received in the most welcome manner; If I could record all their names it would give me pleasure, but there were many whose names cold not be ascertained, the names of Messrs Taylor, Sellers, Robinet, and M Call have come to our knowledge.

"The site of the camp is a large open ground rising, with hills in front, the British army encamped here during the revolution; although somewhat penned up, I think upon the whole it is a judicious position. Major Hunter of the U. S army commands, assisted by the staff of col. Berry; he is now within a few miles with upwards of 500 militia. We are hourly expecting to see him. Our volunteer force is about as follows:

Capt. Cash's comp.	140
—— Biddle's,	110
—— Raguet's	110
—— Ingersoll's	105
—— Prevost's	100
—— Browne's,	50
	620 unformed Philad. Vol.

From the Federal Republican of Friday.

Admiral Cockburn and several other British officers of distinction, have declared *out right*, that a peace cannot come before much hard fighting is experienced. The Admiral has said distinctly, "we must prepare for another severe struggle," not meaning a single battle, a series of hard contested fights. He says, that every assailed point on our sea coast, will share the fate of Washington, and that there is no other place which will experience the same moderation and clemency.