



Repository of Genius.

THE SOLDIER.

What nerves the soldier, when danger surrounds
 Scowls o'er the field that his valor must win?
 What cheers his heart, when the war-note resounding,
 Swells with the signal of battle's loud din?
 'Tis a sweet charm that, while homeward still bending,
 Fancy presents, and his danger removes—
 'Tis a fond prayer, then in silence ascending,
 Warm from the heart of the girl that he loves.
 What to his hope is the pleasure that's near—
 Safety and Victory crowning his toil?
 'Tis to behold on the cheek of his dearest,
 Sorrows bewailing dispersed with a smile!
 While the green laurel his country is wearing,
 Dear to his heart, through the joy that it proves!
 Dearest, far dearest, the tender thanksgiving,
 Breath'd from the lip of the girl that he loves!

FROM THE ARMY.

Chillicothe, March 2, 1813.

Intelligence from the Army to the 20th ult. has been received. We are sorry to state that the liberal encouragement held out by the Legislature to induce the troops from this state whose term of duty expired in the course of last month, to continue in service, has been unavailing, most of them being on their way home. While we bitterly deplore an event, which we fear, will oblige General HARRISON to act on the defensive, we cannot withhold from our state troops the just tribute of applause which their meritorious conduct while in the field has so amply merited.—With a patience and perseverance almost unexampled, they have sustained incredible hardships, and have undergone every privation which the severity of the season and the difficulties attending the perilous and manifold operations of the army have imposed upon them—and whenever an opportunity of meeting the enemy has presented itself, they have done their duty with honor to themselves and credit to the State. The fatigues and hardships they have sustained, and the prospect of the campaign having in some degree been blasted by the unfortunate expedition to the River Raisin, have rendered their return to their homes indispensably necessary—and we trust that they will be treated by their fellow-citizens with that distinction to which their services to justly entitle them.—Previous to their leaving camp, the field officers presented the following address to the Commander in Chief:

Head Quarters, Camp Miami Rapids, February 20th, 1813.

SIR—The service of the troops under our respective commands, in many cases having expired, and in all being about to close, it becomes necessary, that we should shortly retire from the field.

Permit us, Sir, (the General and Field Officers of the Brigades from the State of Ohio) to address you at a moment in which the eyes of the whole people of the United States are directed towards your movements—at a time when the inhabitants of the State of Ohio, have every thing to hope from your success; and every thing to dread from unfortunate events; should such attend your operations.

The misfortunes attendant on the capitulation at Detroit, were not confined to the disgrace of that surrender; the loss of service of so considerable a force—the property given up, and territory abandoned: Its effects wounded us still deeper: It rendered the soldierly suspicious of the skill and integrity of their commanders—It excited jealousy & distrust, which the enemies of our government were spreading through the country with views most wanton and disgraceful. At such a moment, Sir, and under those unpleasant circumstances, you were appointed to the command of the N. Western Army, to regain the territory so shamefully yielded up: to wipe off the stain from our arms, and to teach our enemy, that he who could descend so far below civilized warfare, as to associate with savages, and mark his track with the blood of innocent victims; sheathing his scalping knives in the breasts of defenceless women and children, could not find a resting place within the reach of our arms. Great was the undertaking and numerous the obstacles, which opposed your progress—a wilderness nearly one hundred and fifty miles was to be traversed, which with its swamps and morasses, prevented difficulties, far greater than the Alps. Great as were those obstacles, relying on the willingness of your troops to endure any hardships to reach the enemy, you rightly judged, that they might be surmounted. A few weeks past, every circumstance united to

promise you an immediate accomplishment of your designs. Large supplies of provisions, and numerous munitions of war were so far advanced as to be within your control; your troops with an unbounded reliance in your judgment and skill, were eager to be led up to the enemy, and waited but your order to march: your exertions had been great, and every thing promised the suffering soldier a speedy reward for his toils: at this important moment, the unfortunate movements of General Winchester to the River Raisin, with its unhappy consequences, (a movement we believe, without your orders or concurrence,) broke the successful chain of operations and presented new and unlooked for difficulties before you.

On retiring from service, Sir, we are happy in assuring you of our fullest confidence [and that of our respective commands,] in the measures you have taken—they have been cautious, skillful and guarded; such as would at this time, have carried our arms to the walls of Malden had not the unhappy occurrences at the River Raisin, checked your progress, and for a short time, thwarted your plans of operation.

That you may soon teach the enemy, the distinction between an honorable and a savage warfare, by planting our standard in the heart of their country, and regain the honor and territory we have lost; and as a just tribute to valour, toils and suffering, receive the grateful thanks of a generous and free people, is among the first, the warmest wishes of our hearts.

(Signed) ED. W. TUPPER, Brig. Gen.
 SIMON PERKINS, Brig. Gen.
 And four Colonels and six Majors.
 His Excellency W. H. Harrison,
 Commander in Chief of the
 North-Western Army.

ANSWER

Head-Quarters, Camp Meigs, Miami Rapids, February 20th, 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

Your address of this date has been received. The approbation which you are pleased to bestow upon my conduct at the moment which severs the official tie that has connected us, affords me a satisfaction which I want words to describe.

You assure me too, Gentlemen, that I possess the "fullest confidence of your respective commands." This is a source of heartfelt pleasure to me, because you can witness that the partiality which they profess for me has not been procured by indulgencies incompatible with the public interest.—They have indeed performed their duty with so much zeal and willingness, as to have rendered it more rarely necessary, perhaps, than in any other army that was ever formed, to recur to those painful exercises of authority with which the laws invest us to compel obedience. I should be guilty of the greatest injustice, however, not to acknowledge that your example and that of the other officers has animated them under every difficulty and hardship. At the head of their men the officers have been seen plunging to their middles in ice and mud, and dragging for miles the public property, after every other means had failed of extricating it from the horrible swamps with which we are surrounded. The indispensable duties which press upon me at this time, prevent me from saying on this subject all that my heart dictates.

I can only add that in the whole course of your service, Gentlemen, I know nothing that you could have done to promote the cause in which we are engaged, that you have not done.

Will you be pleased to communicate to your respective commands, my entire approbation of their conduct, and my ardent wishes that they may enjoy at home that peace and happiness to which their late arduous service give them so just a claim.

With great respect, &c.

W. H. HARRISON.

To Genl. Tupper and Perkins,
and the Field Officers of their
respective Brigades.

From the Democratic Press.

American Naval Skill contrasted with British and French.

In the early part of the present war between Great-Britain and France, while the marine of the latter yet possessed considerable reputation, and their commerce furnished a stock of experienced seamen, there were two actions between single frigates, which exhibit a pretty correct view of their relative skill. The first was fought in June, 1793, in the channel between

the British frigate *Nymph*, rated at 36 guns, and the French frigate *Cleopatra* of similar grade, (each carrying 18 pounders on the main deck) in which the latter was captured after a resistance of 45 minutes with the loss of her mizen mast and tiller shot away, and 64 men killed and wounded, while the British loss was but 50.—For this affair, Capt. Edward Pellew was presented to the King & knighted. The next and most bloody action took place in January 1795, off Marigalante, between the British frigate *Blanche* and the French frigate *La Pique*, both rating 32 guns and carrying 12 pounders on the main deck. The ships met about 11 o'clock at night, and after an engagement of two hours, the Frenchman got his bow-sprit foul of the mizen rigging of his antagonist, and Capt. Faulkner of the *Blanche*, in the act of lashing it to his capstern, was killed. In this situation the British ship got two of her guns to bear against the bows of the *Pique* and continued to rake her till day light, before which time she had probably struck. Her loss 180 killed and wounded—the British loss did not exceed 25, and for this capture, Parliament, after a solemn debate, voted a monument to be erected to the memory of the brave Faulkner in St. Paul's church yard.

Now contrast with the foregoing actions, (which were esteemed and rewarded by the British government as the two most brilliant since the commencement of the War with France) the four that have been fought by our ships within a period of four months with British vessels of a similar grade. In the first the *Constitution* dismasted and destroyed the *Guerriere* in 45 minutes and killed & wounded 100 of her men, including those who fell from the masts with only a trifling loss of 10 or 12 on her own part. In the 2d affair, between the *United States* and *Macedonian*, the latter, by keeping at a long shot, was not so crippled as the *Guerriere*, but she had 104 men killed and wounded, nine tenths of whom are dead, while the Americans lost but 15. In the 3d and most bloody conflict between the *Wasp* and *Frolic*, the latter was torn to pieces and captured in 48 minutes with the unprecedented loss of 93 killed and wounded out of 119, while the *Wasp's* loss was only 10 or 12. In the 4th and last action between the *Constitution* and *Juon*, the American lost but 34 killed & wounded while his adversary was totally dismasted, blown up and had according to his own account 230 killed and wounded.

YANKEE COCKBOATS.

From the Boston Chronicle.

"No Impressments and Free Trade."

Messrs. Editors—As the House of Representatives of Massachusetts have appointed a committee to enquire into the impressment of seamen, and they have made but a partial and imperfect report, in which, after three weeks search, they find but 157 impressed seamen in this State, as this is going out to the people, I therefore feel it my duty to make public the statement I heard Commodore Rodgers make before said committee. I wish you to publish it, because I was refused making the statement to the House; and the committee did not see cause to report this to the House. Comm. Rodgers stated before the committee, that out of 150 seamen on board his ship, in Boston harbor, 120 of them had been impressed at different times, by the British; and that he had documents here and at Washington, upon which he founded his opinion, that in the course of ten years, Great-Britain had impressed as many native Americans, as the whole amount of seamen now in the service of the U. S. Such are the feats of

JOHN H. STEVENS.

BY AUTHORITY.

Law of the United States.

An Act for the regulation of Seamen on board the public and private vessels of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the termination of the war in which the United States are now engaged with Great Britain, it shall not be lawful to employ on board any of the public or private vessels of the United States, any person or persons except citizens of the United States or persons of color natives of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time when this act shall

take effect, it shall not be lawful to employ as aforesaid any naturalized citizen of the United States or any such citizen shall produce to the commander of the public vessel, if to be employed on board such vessel, or to a collector of the customs a certified copy of the act by which he shall have been naturalized, setting forth such naturalization and the time thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in all cases of private vessels of the United States sailing from a port in the United States to a foreign port, the list of the crew, made as heretofore directed by law shall be examined by the collector for the district from which the vessel shall clear out and if approved of by him, shall be certified accordingly.—And no person shall be admitted or employed on board of any vessel as aforesaid unless his name shall have been entered in the list of the crew approved and certified by the collector for the district from which the vessel shall clear out as aforesaid. And the said collector, before he delivers the list of the crew, approved and certified as aforesaid to the Captain, master or proper officer of the vessel to which the same belongs, shall cause the same to be recorded in a book by him for that purpose to be provided, and the said record shall be open for the inspection of all persons, and a certified copy thereof shall be admitted in evidence in any court in which any question may arise, under any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized from time to time to make such further regulations and to give such directions to the several commanders of public vessels and to the several collectors as may be proper and necessary respecting the proofs of citizenship to be exhibited to the commanders or collectors aforesaid: Provided, That nothing contained in such regulations or directions shall be repugnant to any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, no seaman or other seafaring man, not being a citizen of the United States, shall be admitted or received as a passenger on board of any public or private vessel of the United States, in a foreign port, without permission in writing from the proper officers of the country of which such seaman or seafaring man may be subject or citizen.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, the consuls or commercial agents of any nation at peace with the United States shall be admitted (under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States) to state their objections to the proper commander or collector as aforesaid against the employment of any seaman or seafaring man on board of any public or private vessel of the United States, on account of his being a native subject, or citizen of such nation, and not embraced within the description of persons who may be lawfully employed, according to the provisions of this act—and the said consuls or commercial agents shall also be admitted under the said regulations, to be present at the time when the proofs of citizenship of the persons against whom such objections may have been made, shall be investigated by such commander or collector.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any commander of a public vessel of the United States, shall knowingly employ or permit to be employed, or shall admit or receive, or permit to be admitted or received, on board his vessel, any person whose employment or admission is prohibited by the provisions of this act, he shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars for each person thus unlawfully employed or admitted on board such vessel.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall, contrary to the prohibitions of this act, be employed, or be received on board of any private vessel, the master or commander, and the owner or owners of such vessel, knowing thereof, shall respectively forfeit and pay five hundred dollars for each person thus unlawfully employed or received, in any one voyage—which sum or sums shall be recovered, although such seaman or person shall have been admitted and entered in the certified list of the crew aforesaid, by the collector for the district to which the vessel may belong: and all penalties and forfeitures arising under or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered with cost of suit, by action of debt, and shall accrue and be one moiety thereof to the use of the person who shall sue for the same, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the United States.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit any commander or master of a public or private vessel of the United States, whilst in a foreign port or place, from receiving any Ame-

rican seaman in conformity to law, or supplying any deficiency of seamen on board such vessel, by employing American seamen or subjects of such foreign country, the employment of whom shall not be prohibited by the laws thereof.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall have no effect or operation with respect to the employment as seamen of the subjects or citizens of any foreign nation which shall not, by treaty or special convention with the government of the United States have prohibited on board of public and private vessels the employment of native citizens of the United States who have not become citizens or subjects of such nation.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed, as to prevent any arrangement between the United States and any foreign nation, which may take place under any treaty or convention, made and ratified in the manner prescribed by the constitution of the United States.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That no person who shall arrive in the United States, from and after the time when this act shall take effect, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, who shall not, for the continuing term of five years next preceding his admission as aforesaid, have resided, within the United States, without being, at any time during the said five years, out of the territory of the United States.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, any certificate or evidence of citizenship referred to in this act—or shall pass, utter, or use, as true, any false, forged, or counterfeited certificate of citizenship, or shall make sale or dispose of any certificate of citizenship to any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued, and to whom it may of right belong, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony—and on being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a period not less than three, or more than five years, or be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars at the discretion of the court taking cognizance thereof.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That no suit shall be brought for any forfeiture or penalty incurred under the provisions of this act, unless the suit be commenced within three years from the time of the forfeiture.

HENRY CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1813—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a certain John Stevens, of Hoboken, did obtain from the Legislature of North-Carolina, during their last session, a law granting to him the exclusive right to navigate the waters in said State with steam-boats, to the manifest prejudice of Robert Fulton, Esq. the inventor, and of Robert R. Livingston, Esq. his associate in the patent granted to him by the U. States for said new and useful invention; in which patent, and in all things concerned therewith, the said Messrs. Livingston and Fulton, are partners as joint patentees.

And whereas the said John Stevens has by an instrument of writing, under proper signature and seal, acknowledged fully, formally and unequivocally, that the said Robert Fulton is the inventor of new and useful steam-boats, and the first that has shown the superiority of water wheels over all other modes of propelling steam-boats, and demonstrated the relative proportions of the several parts: And whereas the said John Stevens has neither right, title, claim, or authority from or under the said Livingston & Fulton, the true and actual patentees, for using and vending to others to be used within the U. States and the territories thereof, the sole and exclusive right to navigate with boats propelled by fire and steam and wheels; but did, unwarrantably and unjustifiably, apply for, and surreptitiously and by misrepresentation, or otherwise, obtain said law, in order to wrest, under cover thereof, from the aforesaid patentees the well earned and just reward of their ingenuity, enterprise, labor & perseverance, and thus made the state subservient (though unknowingly) to injustice—which may possibly involve the patentees in tedious, troublesome and expensive suits in defending their rights from invasion by said Stevens, or any ignorant or unprincipled persons who may be seduced to join with or uphold him in so flagitious an invasion of the rights of individuals. And whereas the said law, passed as aforesaid by the State of North-Carolina, is not only voidable, but absolutely void and nugatory, inasmuch as it is in direct hostility to the law of the United States under which the patent has been granted to the said Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton, the legislating upon and granting of which is by the Constitution exclusively assigned to the U. States?

I do, therefore, hereby give Notice, That I will, for and in the name of the said patentees, prosecute all each and every person (severally and individually who shall combine or conspire with said John Stevens to invade the exclusive privilege and property of said patentees, or injure or subvert their interests in any unlawful manner, at or in any place or state, from the City of Baltimore to the Florida line.

JOHN DEW. DE LACY,

Attorney for a Patentee.

Feb 22, 1813.

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