

OUR NAVAL HEROES.

BY A SAILOR—Tune,—Derry Linn.

The Frigates of England, the Queen of the Seas, When met by the Yankees are conquered with ease. The reason is obvious,—no press gangs we know; 'Tis as Freeman we fight, as such conquer our foe. Fighting Bob, (Bully DACRES) we first taught to fear. Who commanded the Frigate ye elect the Guerrier? A sound Constitution quite baffled his skill; And HULL stuck to his skirts till he gave him his fill. When JONES in the Wasp, took a turn with the Frolic, But his pills were so strong they gave WHINYATES the Cholic! Down came George's Cross to America's Stars, And a fresh wreath of laurels bedeck'd our bold tars. The next was DECATUR, in the United States, Who in Peace or in War will indulge let us a taste! The proud Macedonian by him doomed to fall, He carved up, a fine dish dressed with powder and ball! How the proud tars of Britain will storm and will roar, When they hear of the Jews of St Salvador; That BAINBRIDGE, attacked her, with brave resolution, And convinced all the world we'd a fine constitution!

From the National Intelligencer.

"He kept a man in his service to tell him every day before he gave audience, — Philip, remember thou art mortal." What!—And is there in the nation, a monster so fiend-like, as to will the downfall of our republic? I hope there is not—I will not suspect any. But let such as love their country remember, that this work of destruction is not necessarily dependent upon the formalities of a plot, or conspiracy.—I do not wish to be understood as doubting the strength of our government, for I believe it "the strongest on earth." But I cannot believe it to be indestructible. I would wish therefore to sound the tocsin; to call upon the virtuous to guard the sacred institutions under which we have the happiness to live; and to warn the thoughtless and the ambitious against presuming upon the Government's immutability. Its whole weight rests on the affections of the people: as these become alienated, that becomes weakened. What language then can be too strong, or bursts of indignation too loud, when expressed, or sounded against the wretch, whose ambition and love of office is the guarantee of the fatal work of weaning the affections of the citizens from their government? Or what is the same thing, in attempting by every possible and base means to ridicule and bring into disesteem those, on whom rests the important concerns of a nation's care. And what vigilance can be too constant, to arrest the operations of so deadly a venom? But is it so?—And is it possible that a government like ours may be overthrown? That the American citizen, happy in the security of all he holds dear, may become so infatuated as to deprive himself, (for it must be done by his own consent) of so much good, and thus doom himself to drag out a miserable and protracted existence in servitude and chains? The very thought is painful? And yet to cherish the recollection, that an event so pregnant with every evil, is possible, will serve to perpetuate our liberty, when to presume upon its immutability may facilitate its downfall. Let us then rather indulge the thought, painful as it is; let us sacrifice our feelings in the reflection that so great a blessing may be lost. This will excite us to watchfulness: And when a nation of virtuous freemen stand centinels, who will dare intrude upon their rights? But who are we to watch against? The political matricide! Already I have expressed a hope that such a being does not exist in this last asylum of liberty. In any event, however, but a small portion of attention is necessary to keep down such a monster. 'Tis but for him to display his hellish ensigns, when, instant as the lightning's flash, the arm of the nation, nerved with a tenfold vengeance, would strike the recreant wretch to his kindred abodes.

Nor is there much danger to be apprehended from the open defenders of British violence. The vociferous few who would abet the enemy from all his crying sins, can never succeed to any great extent in injuring their country. True, they strengthen the arm of the enemy, and thereby protract our evils. But the matron, the widow, and the orphan, can never be persuaded, in any state of their existence, that Great Britain is right in that immaculate practice of holding the son, the husband, the father, in bondage, because "he was taken by chance." All these know enough of justice to determine that, however G. Britain may insist upon the service of her own subjects, she has no right to adopt such means for their recovery as involve, from the very nature of their operation, the dearest rights of freemen. And indeed there is so much good sense in what those women and children are able to tell these champions of British violence, that we might even rely upon them to silence such vain and base babbling.—There remains one thing for our honest countrymen to do, and that is, to keep such characters from the exercise of power—never trust them with any part of a nation's concerns. For if they esteem its citizens no more highly than to turn them over thus tamely to slavery and chains, whenever they may chance to be kidnapped by Britain; and deem that administration worthy of their foulest abuse for setting up a claim in their behalf, and for demanding their discharge from such sufferings; what could any American promise himself under their protection? But there is another description of citizens from whom the overthrow of the government need not be expected, only; but whose conduct has the same tendency with that of the open and avowed friends of British aggression, viz. to protract our evils. And they are therefore worthy the "frowns and indignation" of their more virtuous countrymen. I mean those whose insatiate thirst for gain absorbs all considerations of public good. Could those gentlemen put away, for a moment, their inordinate love of money, and listen to the candid statement of the evils which attach to the country from their conduct, I am sure they would hide themselves from the eyes of the upright, and in their retirement feel a sufficiency of remorse to cure the dreadful distemper. But such gentlemen conclude they can serve the enemy and themselves too, and that no harm can result to the government from such conduct! What a fearful lack of reflection do such men betray! How stupidly ignorant of their own political existence! A doctrine, this, that supposes it possible for a man to tear himself from himself! When an unprincipled citizen shall, in the prosecution of a trade with the enemy make his thousands, does it prove that the trade is not noxious to the nation? Let him who supposes so for a moment think on the consequences that would result to the community at this time, were the enemy's wants administered to by a large proportion of our countrymen, and they may then determine the extent of the immorality that attaches to a single individual engaged in the same nefarious work. The same censure should be awarded to each man and to the same extent, who shall supply the enemy, either directly or indirectly, as though he had made one of the number, whose abominable wickedness in this particular had destroyed the country. Every act of this sort tends immediately to subvert, agreeable to its extent, every just view of the government in this war. And yet, strange as it will tell to posterity, and indignant as the virtuous feel at such conduct now, there are American citizens base enough to accept of the enemy's most gracious permission to serve him, attempting to shelter themselves, forsooth, behind as disgraceful an act as ever sullied the honor of any Senate! "There is no law, say they that forbids it." But does a barrel of flour do the enemy the less good on that account? Those on whom rests all the responsibility of our national concerns, not only willed, but earnestly recommended a law prohibitory of so debasing a practice. And this to the virtuous man should suffice, and especially as the Representatives of the people, or those concerned to support the honor and interests of the nation in this war, sanctioned the contemplative preventive, which was even-

ually passed in the Senate, by a mere *sluff*. Behold, then, ye virtuous citizens, whose country and its welfare delight you above all earthly things—whose willingness to suffer is commensurate with the requirements of the times in which we happen to live—behold the men! serving the enemy for the sake of present perishing gain; regardless of the consequences! Look upon them as preferring the protracted evils of this unavoidable war, to a temporary privation—as bartering the blood of their countrymen for the enemy's dollars and cents! Look upon them, I say, and esteem them accordingly. The continuation of this address will be an attempt to point out to my countrymen those characters against whom they should be ever guarded; from whom all our present evils have sprung, and to whom, if ever our government is overthrown, we shall be indebted for the dreadful catastrophe. AMERICANUS. GUN BOATS. It is a fact that although these vessels have been ridiculed by self-conceited ignorance as wholly ineffective, yet our most experienced naval commanders, have declared them fully competent for the purpose for which they were originally intended, to wit, the defence of our bays, rivers and harbors. The gallant Decatur who has proved their utility before Tripoli, recommends them as a most efficient means of offence or defence in port, and no one ever contended that they were serviceable to cruise against an enemy at sea. If we had a sufficient number of them, all completely manned, we scruple not to say, that the enemy could not lay at anchor in Hampton Roads as he does at present. The heavy metal they carry, and the favorable situation they would be enabled to take, would give them an opportunity of annoying the enemy's ships, without receiving any injury from them. The British officers know how to appreciate the efficacy of our Gun Boats, as may be seen by the following occurrence: Nine of these vessels, all well manned, and commanded by Capt. Stewart, of the Constellation, in person, got under way on Saturday afternoon and dropped down to the Narrows (about 5 miles below the forts) where they were discovered by one of the British frigates, that had anchored in the mouth of James River. The weather was uncommonly calm, the tide favored the Boats, and was against the frigate if she attempted to rejoin the squadron, nevertheless, such was the activity and exertion of those on board the frigate, and so great their apprehensions from an attack of our little *musquito fleet*, that her boats were manned out in a trice, and she was towed down to the squadron, before the Gun Boats could possibly have come within gun shot of her, even if an attack had been meditated. The fact is, that if the frigate had held Gun Boats in as little estimation as some of our wise-acres, and kept at her anchorage, the latter favored by the calm, and the advantage of distance, would have succeeded in capturing her, without any disparagement to the bravery and good conduct of her officers and crew. BY AUTHORITY. Law of the United States. An Act the better to provide for the supplies of the army of the United States, and for the accountability of persons entrusted with the same. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the third section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the erecting and repairing of arsenals and magazines and for other purposes," passed on the second day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, be and the same is hereby repealed from and after the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a superintendent-general of military supplies, who shall reside at the seat of government, and receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars—and whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Secretary for the War Department, to keep proper accounts of all the military stores and supplies of every description, purchased or distributed for the use of the army of the United States, and of the volunteers and militia in their service; to prescribe the forms of all the returns and accounts

of such stores and supplies purchased, on hand, distributed, used, or sold, to be rendered by the commissary of ordnance and officers in his department, by the commissary-general of purchases and his deputies, by the several officers in the quarter-master-general's department, by the regimental quarter-masters, by the hospital surgeons and other officers belonging to the hospital and medical department, and by all other officers, agents, or persons who shall have received, distributed, or been entrusted with such stores and supplies as aforesaid—to call to account all such persons—to audit and settle all such accounts, and, in case of delinquency, to transmit the account, and to state the value of the articles unaccounted for by such delinquency, to the accounting-officers of the Treasury for final settlement and recovery of such value; to transmit all such orders, and generally to perform all such other duties respecting the general superintendence of the purchase, transportation, safe keeping, and accountability of military supplies and stores as aforesaid, as may be prescribed by the Secretary for the War Department. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the commissary general of purchases and his deputies, the several officers in the quarter-master's department, the regimental quarter masters, the commissary of ordnance, his assistant and deputies, the principal hospital surgeons and officers belonging to the hospital and medical departments, and all other officers, agents, or persons who shall have received, or may be entrusted with any stores or supplies of any description whatever for the use of the army of the United States, and of the volunteers or militia in their service, shall render quarterly accounts of the disposition and state of all such stores and supplies to the superintendent aforesaid, and shall also make such other returns respecting the same, and at such other times as the Secretary for the War Department may prescribe: Provided however, That the accounts and returns thus rendered shall relate to the articles of supply only, which may have been received and disposed of, as may remain on hand, and shall not embrace the specie accounts for monies disbursed by such officers, agents or other persons; which specie accounts shall be rendered as heretofore to the Accountant for the War Department. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all the officers, agents, or other persons who may receive monies in advance from the War Department, shall render quarterly accounts to the Accountant of the said Department, of their specie receipts and disbursements and shall moreover make such other monthly summary statements thereof to the Secretary for the said Department, as he may prescribe. And the quarterly accounts of supplies, or of monies, rendered as aforesaid, shall be respectively settled by the superintendent-general of military supplies, and by the accountant of the War Department, according to their respective authorities, within three months after the time when such accounts shall have respectively been rendered to them. Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary for the War Department shall be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to define and prescribe the species as well as the amount of supplies to be respectively purchased by the commissary general's and quarter-master general's departments, and the respective duties and powers of the said departments respecting such purchases—and also to adopt and prescribe general regulations for the transportation of the articles of supply from the places of purchase to the several armies, garrisons, posts, and recruiting places, for the safe keeping of such articles, and for the distribution of an adequate and timely supply of the same to the regimental quarter-masters, and to such other officers as may by virtue of such regulations be entrusted with the same. And the Secretary aforesaid is also authorized to fix and make reasonable allowances for the store rent, storage, and salary of store keepers necessary for the safe keeping of all military stores and supplies. Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent-general of military supplies shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; but the President is hereby authorized to make the appointment during the recess of the Senate, which appointment shall be submitted to the Senate at their next meeting for their advice and consent. Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent-general of military supplies shall be authorized to employ a sufficient number of clerks: Provided, That their annual compensation shall not exceed in the whole seven thousand dollars; and the sum of eight thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for paying the said compensation and that of the superintendent aforesaid during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, to be paid out of any monies

in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated. Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That he is hereby empowered, as he may deem it expedient, either to appoint for commissaries for the purpose of supplying by purchase or contract, and of officers in the quarter-master general's department, to supply and issue as aforesaid the whole or any part of the subsistence of the army, in all cases where, any deficiency on their part, or from any other contingency, such measure may be proper and necessary in order to insure the subsistence of the army or of any part thereof; and such special commissaries shall each, whilst employed, be entitled to the pay and emoluments of a deputy quarter-master general. Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That he is hereby authorized to appoint not exceeding six assistant commissaries, to be attached to such army, or to reside at such places respectively as the Secretary for the War Department may direct, for the purpose of receiving from the commissary general of purchases, or from his deputies, and of distributing to the regimental quarter-masters, and to such officers as may be designated, the clothing and other supplies purchased by the commissary general aforesaid, or his deputies, and destined for the use of the troops belonging to the army, or in the vicinity of the place to which such assistant commissaries may respectively be attached. And said assistant commissaries shall, whilst employed, be entitled to the pay and emoluments of a deputy quarter-master general. HENRY CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate pro tempore. March 3, 1813—APPROVED. JAMES MADISON. GENERAL ORDERS. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. BY an Act passed at the last session of our General Assembly, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is authorized to prescribe the Uniform of the General and Field Officers of the Militia of this State. In pursuance of which, he directs that the same shall be as follows: The Uniform of the Generals and their Aids de Camp, shall be dark blue coats, buff linings, cuffs, yellow buttons, standing collar, full to the breast, with two buttons on each side, about five inches from the end, plain breasted, three rows of buttons ten in each, and the rows about three inches apart to button; the pocket flaps scalloped; the edge of the lining to show four buttons under each flap partly covered by it, and the skirts hooked over. For Summer, white vest and pantaloons. For Winter, white vest and blue pantaloons, with buff belt in the seams from the hips down; Suawarrow boots, black leather stocks, chapeau de bras, with a loop of gold lace, two gold tassels, black cockades with a golden eagle in the centre, black plumes with red tops, red sashes, yellow lined swords suspended from a belt buckled round the waist. The Adjutant General, a red plume, two golden epaulettes; Major Generals, with two stars on the strap of each epaulette; Brigadier Generals with one, and the Adjutant General with one star. Aids to have the same uniform as the Generals, except they are to have white plumes with red tops, and epaulettes without stars. The Adjutant General will wear a gold laced coat, and in every other respect will be dressed as a Brigadier General. Field Officers of Infantry. The Uniform of the Field Officers of Infantry, shall be dark blue coats with scarlet linings and collar, white buttons, and to be made in every respect as those prescribed above for the General Officers; the cuffs to be plain with four buttons on each. The under cloths for both Summer and Winter, to be like those to be worn by the Generals, except their blue pantaloons, which have scarlet linings in the seams instead of buff; Suawarrow boots, chapeau de bras with a black cockade and silver eagle in the centre, black feathers' tips with red to be worn by the Colonels, and white tips with red by the Majors; epaulettes of silver; Each Field Officer to wear one on each shoulder; Swords silver mounted to be worn with a white cross belt about three inches wide; Red sashes and black leather stocks. Cavalry. The Colonels and Majors of Cavalry to wear coats made of dark blue cloth, with scarlet linings and collars; the skirts of the coats to fall six inches below the hip bone, yellow buttons, standing collar with two buttons about four inches from each end, plain breasted with three rows of buttons, the rows about three inches apart and to contain ten buttons each; the cuffs not faced but to have on each four buttons; the skirts to fall back so as to show the hips, and on each skirt a row of four buttons. Under cloths for the Summer and Winter, and boots like those directed to be worn by Field Officers of Infantry; two golden epaulettes, black stocks, caps to be of black leather with bear skin over the crown, and a red sash tied around the same in a small bow behind with short ends; black in a small bow behind with short ends; black cockades with a golden eagle, and white feathers' tips with red; red sashes, swords to be yellow and slung over the right shoulder, in a buff coloured belt about three inches wide. Artillery. The Colonels and Majors of Artillery will wear Uniform like that prescribed for Infantry Officers of the same grade, except epaulettes, eagles, buttons and swords, all of which will be yellow. If any of the Generals or Field Officers have had their uniform coats ornamented with lace or cord, it is to be understood that they are not hereby required to cause it to be taken off. By order of the Commander in Chief, ROBERT WILLIAMS, Adjutant General of the Militia. Raleigh, March 22, A. D. 1813.