

MISCELLANY.

From the Philadelphia Souvenir.

PASTES DIFFER.

The Poet, Gourmand, and Fop.

What gives to life its most peculiar zest?

A Bard said, oft repeating:

What? said Sir Glutton, I protest,

Tis eating! eating! eating!

Brute Gourmand, said the loathing Bard,

His hundredth lay inditing,

You only jiv's your brains to hard,

Tis writing! writing! writing!

Good luck! quoth Foppington, you jest,

Both gentlemen addressing—

Life's greatest zest, must be confess,

Is dressing! dressing! dressing!

Each present did the point contest,

His taste peculiar tangling,—

And proved sans doubt, life's greatest zest,

Is wrangling! wrangling! wrangling!

QUEVEDO.

EVENTS OF THE WAR OF

1812.

Between the U. States and G. Britain.

This war was undertaken in defence of the commerce of the United States with France and Spain, their colonies, and other nations at war with Great Britain, whose cruisers, contrary to the law of nations, had plundered American vessels on the high seas, under, pretended blockade of the ports of those nations and colonies, and had impressed American seamen from on board of them. It was undertaken in defence likewise of our newly settled frontiers, whose inhabitants were daily massacred by the Indians, incited by British traders and garrisons in Canada, who furnished them with arms, &c., to carry on their murderous warfare. *Boston Patriot.*

1812.

June 18.—The congress of the U. States declared war with G. Britain.

July 12.—Canada invaded by Gen. Hull.

July 17.—The garrison of Mackinaw, who were ignorant of the declaration of hostilities, captured by a party of British and Indians.

July 18.—The frigate Constitution, capt. Hull, on her passage from Chesapeake Bay to New York, escaped from an English ship of the line and five frigates who had chased her for 60 hours.

August 8.—Gen. Hull relinquished the plan of investing Fort Malden, and returned to Detroit with his army.

August 9.—A detachment under Lieut. Col. Miller attacked near Brownstown, Michigan, by a superior body of British and Indians, the latter commanded by Tecumseh, and repulsed after a sanguinary conflict, in which the Americans lost 55 men, and the enemy upwards of 100.

August 16.—Gen. Hull surrendered the army under his command to the British General Brock as prisoners of war. For this he was tried by a court martial, and sentenced to be shot; which sentence was remitted by president Madison, in consideration of his revolutionary services, and of his advanced age.

August 17.—British sloop of war Alert, captured by the frigate Essex, Capt. Porter.

August 19.—The Constitution captured the Guerriere, in lat. 41° 42' N. lon. 55° 48' W. after an action of 45 minutes. The Guerriere's loss was 73 killed, wounded and missing; the Constitution had 7 killed and 7 wounded.

Sept. 12.—Fort Wayne relieved by Gen. Harrison, after a defence of 9 days against a numerous Indian force.

Sept. 14.—Two detachments from Fort Wayne destroyed the Pottawatomie Indian towns at Elk Hart, and the Miami tow's at forks of the Wabash.

Sept. 16.—Fort Harrison which had been invested on the 3d Sept. by a large body of Indians under the Prophet, relieved by Col. Russel.

October 13.—Battle of Queenstown Heights, in which the British gen. Brock was killed. The Americans remained masters of the field after three attacks, but the British were strongly reinforced and made a fourth attack, which would have been repulsed, had not 1200 American volunteers refused to embark to assist the regulars, and remained inactive spectators of their defeat and capture.

Oct. 18.—The British sloop of war Frolic, of 22 guns, captured in lat. 37° N. lon. 65° W. by the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, of 18 guns, captain Jacob Jones, after an action of 43 minutes. The Frolic had 30 killed and 50 wounded; the Wasp 5 killed and 5 wounded. Both vessels were much disabled and were captured a few hours after by the British 74 Poictiers.

Oct. 25.—The British frigate Macedonian, of 49 guns, captured in lat. 29° N. lon. 29° 30' W. by the frigate United States, capt. Decatur, of 44 guns. The enemy lost 104; the U. States 12.

Dec. 29.—The British frigate Java captured and destroyed by the Constitution, capt. Bainbridge on the coast of Brazil. The Constitution had 9 killed and 25 wounded; the Java 60 killed and 120 wounded.

1813.

January 22.—General Winchester attacked at Frenchtown, on the river Rai-

sin, Michigan, by a British army of 2100 men, under col. Proctor and Tecumseh, and after a hard fought battle surrendered his force consisting of 522 men; 312 having been killed, wounded or dispersed. The British lost 24 killed and 158 wounded.

A great number of the prisoners taken in this battle, and especially the wounded were left by col. Proctor to the mercy of his Indian allies, notwithstanding the promises of protection, and the remonstrances of gen. Winchester. The savages burnt the houses in which some of them were placed, and finding that others were unable to join their march, they set them up for targets, shooting and scalping them. Among these unfortunate men were col. Allen, captains Woodfolk, M'Cracken, Hickman, and Hart.

Feb. 24.—The British brig Peacock sunk by the Hornet, after an action of 15 minutes, off Demarara.

April 27.—Capture of York Upper Canada by the Americans, under gen. Pike, who was mortally wounded, and 260 of his men either killed or wounded, by the explosion of a magazine of powder, fired by order of the British general Sheaffe. Fifty of the British were also killed by the explosion.

May 3.—Havre de Grace, in Maryland, pillaged and burnt by admiral Cockburn.

May 9.—Gen. Proctor, with about 1400 troops and an immense body of Indians, withdrew from before Fort Meigs, where he had besieged the American garrison, under gen. Harrison, for 13 days. A detachment of Kentuckians, under col. Dudley, sent to relieve the garrison, after capturing four batteries, fell into an ambuscade, and only 150 men out of 800 escaped.

May 27.—Fort George captured by the Americans, under gen. Dearborn and com. Chauncey.

May 29.—Attack upon Sackets' Harbor, by sir Geo. Provost, who was repulsed by gen. Brown at the head of a small body of regulars and the neighboring militia. In this attack the British lost about 150; the Americans 156.

June 1.—The U. S. frigate Chesapeake captured by the British frigate Shannon. The Chesapeake had 47 killed and 99 wounded; the Shannon 27 killed, 58 wounded. Capt. Broke of the Shannon, and Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Ludlow, of the Chesapeake, were wounded, the two latter mortally.

June 6.—Generals Chandler and Winder surprised by the British gen. Vincent, at Stoney Creek. The two generals were captured, but the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter, and about 100 taken prisoners. The Americans lost 154 killed, wounded and missing.

June 18.—The town of Sodus, N. Y. destroyed by the British.

June 22.—The British made an attack with 3000 men on Craney Island, preparatory to one on Norfolk, Va. but were repulsed by 480 Virginia militia and 150 sailors and marines. The invaders lost about 200 killed and wounded, and 40 deserters. The Americans did not lose a man.

June 25.—The village of Hampton, Va. sacked and destroyed after an obstinate defence.

August 1.—Fort Stephenson, Lower Sandusky, Ohio, invested by gen. Proctor, with 500 regulars and 700 Indians. The garrison of 160 men, under the brave major Croghan, succeeded in repulsing them with a loss on the part of the British of 150 men.

August 14.—The U. S. sloop of war Argus, capt. Allen, captured by the British sloop of war Pelican, in St. George's Channel. The Argus lost 6 killed and 17 wounded, 5 mortally; among the latter was capt. Allen.

Sept. 4.—British brig Boxer captured by the U. S. brig Enterprise, off Manganese Island, Me. captain Burrows, of the Enterprise, was mortally wounded. Capt. Blithe, of the Boxer, was also slain.

Sept. 10.—Battle on Lake Erie. The British squadron of 2 ships, 1 brig, 2 schooners, and 1 sloop, under Com. Barclay, carrying 63 guns, was captured by the American squadron, under Com. Perry, consisting of 3 brigs, 5 schooners and 1 sloop, carrying 51 guns.

Oct. 5.—Battle of the Thames, in which 600 British regulars were captured and 1200 American put to flight, by a part of the American army, under gen. Harrison. In this action the famous Indian warrior Tecumseh was killed.

Dec. 10.—Fort George evacuated and the village of Newark burnt by gen. M'Clure, of the New York militia, which was retaliated by the British in the destruction of Buffalo, Lewiston, Manchester, and Youngstown.

1814.

Jan. 22.—Gen. Jackson defeated the Creek at Tallapoosa.

March 28.—The frigate Essex, capt. Porter, captured near Valparaiso by the British frigate Phebe and sloop of war Cherub, after an action of two hours and twenty minutes. The Essex lost 153 men.

April 29.—The British brig Epervier captured by the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, capt. Warrington, off Cape Careveral, Florida.

June 28.—The British sloop of war Rein Deer, captured by the U. S. sloop of war Wasp—The Scilly Isles bearing W. distant about 40 leagues.

July 3.—Fort Erie, occupied by a gar-

ison of 170 men, captured from the British, under col. Proctor and Tecumseh, and after a hard fought battle surrendered his force consisting of 522 men; 312 having been killed, wounded or dispersed. The British lost 24 killed and 158 wounded.

July 5.—Battle of Chippewa, between the British, under gen. Riel, and the Americans, under gen. Brown, in which the British were driven back to their fort whence they had made a sortie.

July 25.—Battle of Niagara, or Bridgewater, which commenced on an eminence near Lyndy's Lane where the British planted nine pieces of artillery.

The cannon were taken after much hard fighting, and three desperate attempts made by the British to recover them were gallantly repulsed. The action lasted from half past 5 P. M. till 12. When the battle commenced the British forces amounted to about 1800 men, & the American to 750; but by continual reinforcement on both sides, the whole British forces engaged amounted to 5130 and the American to 2417. The British lost 878 men; the Americans 851. It was in this battle that the brave col. Miller answered to the proposition of gen. R. Lee, to carry the enemy's battery with the 21st regiment, "I'll try sir."

August 9.—The British attacked and bombarded Stonington, but were repulsed on the 11th.

August 24.—Battle of Bladensburg, and capture of Washington city. The public buildings at Washington and several private houses burnt, by order of admiral Cockburn; and the navy yard, a new frigate, and a sloop of war destroyed by order of the U. S. government.

Sept. 1.—British sloop of war Avon disabled by the Wasp, in a night battle. Three other vessels coming up, the Wasp did not take possession of her prize, which sank soon after her crew were taken out by her companions.

Castine taken by the British, who claimed, as their territory, that part of Maine between Penobscot river and Passamaquoddy Bay.

Sept. 3.—The U. S. frigate Adams burnt by capt. Morris, in Penobscot river, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

Sept. 11.—Battle on Lake Champlain. One frigate, one brig, and two sloops, captured from the British squadron, under com. McDonough. Commodore Downie, the British commander, was killed in this action. The American lost 52 killed and 58 wounded, the British 84 killed, 110 wounded, and had 856 taken prisoners, which latter amounted to more than the number of Americans engaged in the battle.

Battle of the Saratoga.—The British had been 5 days in possession of the right bank of the river, waiting for their squadron to engage com. McDonough's. The Americans, under gen. McComb, succeeded in preventing their crossing the river, and gen. Provost made a precipitate retreat on hearing the fate of the British squadron, leaving his sick and wounded, besides a large quantity of provision and munitions of war.

Sept. 12.—Attack on Baltimore in which the British were repulsed with the loss of their leader gen. Ross.

Sept. 17.—Brilliant sortie from Fort Erie in which the besiegers under gen. Drummond were so much weakened, that they raised the siege three days after.

Dec. 15.—A convention of delegates from the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the counties of Cheshire and Grafton, New Hampshire, met at Hartford, Conn.

Dec. 24.—The treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain signed at Ghent, on the part of the United States by John Q. Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin; and on the part of Great Britain by Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, and Wm. Adams.

1815.

January 8.—Battle of New Orleans. The British force of upwards of 14000 men were repulsed by 3000 Americans under gen. Jackson, with the loss of about 400 men in killed, wounded, and missing. Among the former were generals Packenham and Gibbs. The Americans did not lose in all 500 men.

Jan. 15.—The frigate President, captain Decatur, was captured by a British squadron. She had sailed on that day from N. York, in leaving which port she grounded on a bar, by a mistake of the pilot, and was considerably injured. The Endymion, one of the British squadron was engaged by the President and silenced before her final capture. The President lost 24 killed, 55 wounded.

Feb. 17.—Treaty of peace ratified.

Feb. 20.—The Cyane and the Levant captured off Madeira, by the Constitution, capt. Stewart, in 40 minutes. The Levant was recaptured by a British squadron. The Constitution had 4 killed and 10 wounded. The Levant lost 89 men, and the Cyane 28.

March 23.—British brig Penguin captured by the Hornet, capt. Biddle, off Trista D'Acunha, S. Atlantic ocean. The Penguin lost 42 men; the Hornet 12.

From the Alabama Gallinipper.
MERRY-MAKING.

On sundry occasions, our countrymen are the most merry-making people upon earth. In towns and villages the opportunities for jollity and festive mirth are of a diff'rent character from those in the country. In the former, a formal ball, a starched up tea-party, or a carousal at a tavern or grocery, constitute the principal scenes where the semblance of mirth and good will prevail. Not so among the rural throng. It is in the country, among the 'sun-burnt men of toil,' and their happy wives and blooming sons and daughters, that you see true pleasure, pure, rational, and unaffected, at frequent but appropriate periods. No laquies to carry cards of invitation, no stiffness of formality or mockery of quality, prevail there. All is free and easy and frank and sincere. The cheerful welcome and the hearty shake of the hand denote the candid mind and the generous soul. Nor are the occasions few, on which friends and neighbors are brought together to eat, drink and make merry, and give their mutual assistance in the noblest and most useful pursuits of human life, AGRICULTURE and DOMESTIC ECONOMY. The Log-rolling, the House and Barn-Raisings, the huskings, the Harvestings, and many other occasions where much physical force is nec-

essary, the farmer and his guests enjoy the sweet fruits of temperate exercise, free conversation, and social feeling. Many, too, are the happy meetings and pleasant hours enjoyed by the prudent, industrious, and virtuous wives and daughters of farmers, at their Quiltings, their Frightgatherings, their Wool-Pickings, and various others assemblies, where business and pleasure are mingled—where more real good sense and good feelings are exhibited, than at all the routs and balls and parties of the giddy, the gay, the fashionable, and the dissipated, who live a life of comparative ease and worthlessness, and who bear with a disdainful smile.

July 25.—Battle of Niagara, or Bridgewater, which commenced on an eminence near Lyndy's Lane where the British planted nine pieces of artillery. The cannon were taken after much hard fighting, and three desperate attempts made by the British to recover them were gallantly repulsed. The action lasted from half past 5 P. M. till 12. When the battle commenced the British forces amounted to about 1800 men, & the American to 750; but by continual reinforcement on both sides, the whole British forces engaged amounted to 5130 and the American to 2417. The British lost 878 men; the Americans 851. It was in this battle that the brave col. Miller answered to the proposition of gen. R. Lee, to carry the enemy's battery with the 21st regiment, "I'll try sir."

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