

and the Wasp; between the Frolic and the Wasp; between the Guerriere and the Constitution; between the Hornet and the Peacock; between the Java and the Constitution; between the Macedonia and the United States; between the Phoebe and the Essex; between the President and the Belvidere.

Here are nine naval engagements, the only ones selected by the English author for the instruction of his countrymen. All of them were combats between British and American ships. In all but two of them the Americans were victorious. In one of these, two British ships attacked the American in a neutral port, when she was disabled, and at anchor, one of her top-masts having been carried away in a storm.

It is true we made peace without a formal relinquishment by Great Britain of the obnoxious pretension. But it is also true that it was never heard of again.

The nation issued from the war—
said John Quincy Adams—

with all its rights and liberties unimpaired, preserved as well from the artifices of diplomacy as from the force of preponderating power upon their element, the seas.

The Duke of Wellington has given a testimony still more authoritative and decisive. I have not seen it cited by American historians. After the downfall of Napoleon the duke was urged by the Cabinet to take command in America. He replies in a letter to Lord Liverpool of November 9, 1814. He says:

I do not promise to myself much success there. If we can not obtain a naval supremacy on the lakes, I shall go only to sign a peace which might as well be signed now. You have no right, from the state of the war, to demand any concession of territory from America.

In her contributions, sacrifices, and achievements in this war, Massachusetts may well challenge comparison with any other American State. She raised fourteen thousand men in 1814. She paid \$2,000,000 for bounties. One of her fishing towns, Marblehead, had more than eight hundred men in Dartmoor prison when the war ended. She furnished during those three years more men than any other State. The New England States, which opposed the war, sent more men into the field than the Southern States, which brought on the contest.

You recollect how sailors' rights were won,
Yard locked in yard, hot gun lip kissing gun.

No man ever attributed want of patriotism to John Quincy Adams. Hear what he says of the fishermen:

Where were they during the war? They were upon the ocean and upon the lakes, fighting the battles of their country. Turn back to the records of your Revolution; ask Samuel Tucker, himself one of the number, a living example of the character common to them all, what were the fishermen of New England in the tug of war for independence. Appeal to the heroes of all our naval wars; ask the vanquishers of Algiers and Tripoli; ask the redeemers of your citizens from the chains of servitude, and of your nation from the humiliation of annual tribute to the barbarians of Africa; call on the champions of our last struggles with Britain; ask Hull and Bainbridge; ask Stewart, Porter, and MacDonough what proportion of New England fishermen were the companions of their victories and sealed the proudest of our triumphs with their blood.

We all know how much of the supply of American seamen, to whom all this was due, came from the American merchant marine. But these fisheries were the cradle of Navy and merchant service alike. I could call a hundred witnesses. Let me cite but one.

Admiral Luce, in his excellent address before the United States Naval Institute at Annapolis in 1874, says:

I will yield to no one in my high appreciation of a true American seaman. When found, as he still may be in our service, though in a deplorably small minority, he was one to be proud of and to respect; prompt and fearless, fer-