

Midshipmen Claxton and Swartwout of the *Lawrence* were severely wounded. On board the *Niagara*, Lieutenants Smith and Edwards and Midshipman Webster (doing duty as sailing-master) behaved in a very handsome manner."

The wound received in the arm by Midshipman Swartwout ever after disabled it. The sword of the brave cadet, worn by him on the bloody deck of the *Lawrence*, is now a most precious family souvenir.¹

"The effect of this victory upon the whole country was electric and amazingly inspiriting. * * * * Illuminations, bonfires, salvos of artillery, public dinners, orations, and songs were the visible indications of the popular satisfaction in almost every city, village and hamlet within the bounds of the republic.

"The newspapers teemed with eulogies of the victor and his companions, and the pulpit and rostrum were resonant with words of thanksgiving and praise. The lyre and the pencil made many contributions to the popular demonstrations of joy, and public bodies testified their gratitude by appropriate acts."

Congress expressed its high sense of the honor conferred upon the United States by the gallant conduct of the officers and men composing the American squadron, when it

"Resolved, That the thanks of congress be, and the same are hereby, presented to Captain Oliver Hazard Perry, and through him to the officers, petty officers, seamen, marines, and infantry serving as such, attached to the squadron under his command, for the decisive and glorious victory gained on Lake Eric, on the tenth of September, in the year 1813, over a British squadron of superior force."

"Three months' extra pay was also voted for each of the commissioned officers of the navy and army who served in the battle, and a sword to each of the midshipmen and sailing-masters 'who so nobly distinguished themselves on that memorable occasion.'"²

In accordance with the orders of the war department of March 19, 1813, the United States "were divided into nine military districts, to each of which a general officer of the United States army was assigned, whose duty it was to superintend and direct all the means of defence within his military district. Detachments of troops were stationed at the most exposed places on the sea-

¹ It is twenty-one inches in length, having an ivory hilt surmounted with a gilt eagle's head, and on one side a gilt, inlaid medallion, and on the opposite, an engraved anchor. The blade is of fine steel, and the scabbard of leather, with burnished brass bands and rings.

² The captured squadron was appraised at \$225,000. Commodore Chauncey received \$12,750; Perry and Elliott each drew \$7,140; each commander of a gun-boat, sailing-master, lieutenant, and captain of marines, \$2,295; each midshipman, \$811; each petty officer, \$447; and each marine and sailor, \$209.

The pictorial field-book of the war of 1812. By Benson J. Lossing. 1869. pp. 509, 512, 513, 515, 519, 521, 522, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536. Naval actions of the war of 1812. By James Barnes. 1896, pp. 146, 147, 150, 151. The history of our navy. By John R. Spears. 1897, vol. ii., pp. 309-323. History of Eric. By Laura G. Sanford, p. 273. *New York Gazette and General Advertiser*, Monday, September 27, 1813.