

have property embarked upon the ocean, on which her power is unequalled, who have dwellings within the reach of her cannon; or friends, to bleed beneath her sword. But the most deadly hostility of G. Britain, we regard as a refuge from the storm when compared with an alliance with France. The former must necessarily lead to the latter. To the discerning mind this is a proposition self-evident; but even intuition is shut out as unnecessary, so abundant is the evidence of the intention of the general government to unite our destinies in those of France. And who envies her her miserable destiny? None!—then, who can envy the still more miserable fate of her allies? The ghosts of Switzerland's liberty, of Geneva's, of Genoa's, of Holland's liberty, rise from their graves and point to the monster under whose sword, or whose more destructive arts they bled. The shades of the Bourbons, of the Charles's of the Frederick's swim before our eyes, and tell us that the King of France is to nations the King of Terrors. If so miserable is the condition of her most honourable, powerful and spirited allies: if all their honour, all their spirit has been trodden in the dust beneath the feet of the Imperial Despot, what must be the inexorable degradation of a nation without honour, without energy, without spirit? Will the cringing policy of our nation save them from the contempt of him whose will is their law? No; we shall be his "hewers of wood and drawers of water," but, for honorable consideration, he will not think us worthy to be "set with the dogs of his flock."

We are bold to say that in this war, we are a nation sold to France: and in this affliction, could the volumes of French police be opened, we hesitate not to say that these polluted volumes would prove us correct. Are our modern self-styled republicans made of stiffer stuff than a Wilkes or a Sidney? Yet in those volumes have been found recorded the names of both Sidney and Wilkes, as pensioners of France. And one of their public functionaries has lately and publicly declared, that by French spies, they are intimately acquainted with the most profound secrets of even the British cabinet. The emulations of the tyrant are present wherever power is to be gained, or freedom to be asserted. Like the frogs of Egypt, they come up into the closets of our ministers, and croak in the levees of Pharaoh. Let the measure of general policy as it relates to England, in which the views and wishes of the French Emperor have not been consulted or his commands obeyed, be pointed out; and we will confess that the hand of Napoleon does not guide our councils. Let one influence be shown in which our compliance has not been as mean as it was implicit and we will believe that we are an independent people. Let the nations be named who have been made more happy, more powerful, and more independent by an alliance with France, and we will consent to become her ally. If none of these things can be done, are we not justified in saying, that we are already the subjects of that "Scourge of God" in every thing but in name?

But enough of France:—enough of England—Let us revert a moment to ourselves.

We profess, because we feel an attachment to the general government of our country.—Our national constitution is the proudest monument of Legislative wisdom:—if administered in the spirit of it as it was by Washington and his associates, it would continue to confer upon the people, the happiness which, under his administration they enjoyed. We are attached to it as the cement of our national fabric. But we have a more intimate connection with the government of our own commonwealth: and we are bound to that if possible, by ties still stronger.—By the Constitution of this state, our militia are under the command of the Governor and Commander in Chief; and whether in war or peace, our governor is the only commander we will recognize. We wish, therefore, firmly and decidedly to express to your Excellency and Council, that under your command we are ready to march for the purposes expressed in the constitution of the U. States; to suppress insurrection, to repel invasion, and to enforce the laws. We will march under no other.—The soil that is sanctified by the bones of our fathers, the soil that has fed our veins with the blood, and strung our nerves with the strength of freemen, we will defend. If force is offered to drive us from it, we will resist unto blood. We were most of us born, we have all lived, and we will all die Freemen.

Let those who will, bend the knee to the terrible King, and show their meanness by their submission; let those who will, exclaim "who is like unto the Beast, or who is able to make war with him"—but we will never "receive his mark on our forehead," nor shall scorn ever point her finger at a Son of our's and say—that man's Father was a Frenchman's Slave.

Our fields which we now possess were fattened by the blood of our brothers and our fires, our own shall render them still more fertile for our children, but without the immediate command of our lawful captain, conscripts or

not conscripts, we will never stir an Inch.—Should a tide from the south and west overwhelm us, that tide to sweep us away, must rise higher than our mountains: should the tempest of civil commotion destroy us, that tempest must tear us from the bottom of our valleys; for rather than let our blood mingle with the waters of the St. Lawrence, or cement the walls of Quebec, every valley shall be the pass of Thermopylae, every height—Bunker's Hill.

Your honorable body is now acquainted with our sentiments. We speak, as we said before not for counsel; but we are disposed to strengthen the hands of him whom we have raised to his present stormy seat. We look to our Governor, as to our political Moses, conducting us through the wilderness of intrigue and terror. Like Aaron and Hur, we would stay his hands and hope, that 'er the Sun, which in him has risen upon us, be set forever, every, every foe to our freedom and independence will be numbered with the host of Amalek.

From the Connecticut Herald.
Messrs. Walter & Steel,

The following is the advice of the council of this state, conveyed by his excellency the governor, at Hartford on the 29th ult. on the subject of calling out part of the militia of this state into actual service.

It is known that his excellency the governor expressed himself to be perfectly satisfied with the advice of the council, and declared that he should conform thereto, so far as he might have any agency respecting the subject matter thereof.

At a meeting of the governor and council of the state of Connecticut, at Hartford on the 29th of June, A. D. 1812.

His excellency the governor has requested of this board advice respecting the course which it is proper to take on a requisition of the national government, communicated through the medium of general Dearborn, for detaching five companies of the militia, drafted under the act of Congress of the 10th of April last, for the defence of New-London and N. Haven. The order for this draft of 3,000 men was received and immediately executed. On the 12th of June, inst. the secretary of war requested of the governor, that as many of the militia thus drafted, as gen. Dearborn should require for the defence of the sea-coast, should be ordered into the service of the U. States.

Preferring that nothing would be required which was not warranted by the constitution and the law, assurance was given of a compliance with this request. The council entirely approve of the promptitude with which the governor has thus manifested his readiness to comply with all legal and constitutional requisitions, a promptitude always shewn by the government of Connecticut.

Gen. Dearborn now requests that four companies of the militia drafted as stated, be detached for the fort at New-London, and one company for the fort at New-Haven, to be put under the command of the officers of the army of the U. S. stationed at those posts. His excellency the governor has requested the "serious and deliberate attention" of this board, to the following questions arising out of the requisition of Gen. Dearborn. "Can the militia be legally and constitutionally demanded, until one of the contingencies enumerated in the constitution shall have arisen? And can a requisition to place any portion of the militia under the command of a continental officer be executed?" The council impressed with the great importance of these questions, have seriously and deliberately examined them, and in compliance with the request of the governor, now present to him the result of their deliberations.

The constitution of the U. S. has wisely ordained that Congress may provide for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

The acts of Congress of February, 1795, and of April, 1812, in strict pursuance of the constitution, provide for calling forth the militia into actual service in the exigencies above named.

This board is not informed that the requisition of gen. Dearborn, said to be in pursuance of that of the secretary of war, of the 12th of June, inst. is grounded on any declaration made by the president of the U. S. or notice by him given, that the militia are required to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections or repel invasions, or that the U. S. are in imminent danger of invasions. As none of the exigencies recognized by the constitution and laws of the U. States are shewn to exist, this board deem his excellency the governor, to be of right the commander in chief of the militia of this state, and that they cannot thus be withdrawn from his authority.

The council, to the second inquiry, observe, that the constitution of the U. States provides, that the appointment of the officers of the militia shall be referred to the states respectively. In the event of their being called forth into the actual service of the U. States, in any of the exigencies specified, the

laws of the U. S. provide, that they are to be called forth as a militia, furnished with officers by the state. The militia organized under the act of the 10th of April, from which the detachment in question is required, have been regularly and in conformity to law, formed into a division, consisting of brigades, regiments, battalions and companies.

The requisition of Gen. Dearborn is, that five companies, which constitute a battalion, be detached, four of which are required for the fort at New-London, and one for the fort at New-Haven, to be put under the command of the officers there stationed. The council do not perceive in the constitution or laws of the U. States, any warrant for thus taking from the officers duly appointed by the state, the men under their control, and thus impairing, and as the case may be, eventually destroying the military force of the state. Nor do they perceive any law, authorizing the officers of the army of the U. States, to detach from a body of drafted militia, now organized with constitutional officers, a portion of its men, and thus weaken, and as the case may be, annihilate the detachment. They do perceive however, that a compliance with such a requisition, might transfer the militia of the respective states into the army of the U. S. and that thus the officers of the militia might be left without any command except in name, and that the respective states might thus be deprived of the militia, which the constitution has guaranteed to them. In this view of this interesting subject, the council advise his excellency the governor, not to comply with the requisition of general Dearborn.

In view of this result, made from a conviction that it is just and conformable to the constitution, the council feel entirely disposed to give ample assurance, that this state will ever support the national government in all constitutional measures, and presume that in case of invasion, or imminent danger of invasion, the governor will deem it expedient to make such provision for the protection of the sea coast, by the militia, of the state, in co-operation with the military force of the U. S. as the public exigency may require, and as is warranted by law.

In regard to other matters in the governor's communication, the council forbear to remark particularly, relying with perfect confidence on the wisdom of his excellency, to pursue such a course in any emergencies which may arise, as becomes the chief magistrate of a free and enlightened people, and imploring the blessing of the God of our fathers, for protection in the midst of the calamities of war.

Passed in the Council.
Attest, THOMAS DAY, Secretary.
June 29th, 1812.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR
The private armed vessels of the U. States.
To Captain _____, commander of the private armed _____, called the _____.

1. The tenor of your commission under the act of Congress entitled "An act concerning letters of marque, prizes, and prize goods," a copy of which is herewith annexed, will be kept constantly in view. The high seas referred to in your commission, you will understand generally, to extend to low water mark; but with the exception of the space within one league or three miles from the shore of countries at peace both with Great Britain and the United States.—You may nevertheless execute your commission within that distance of the shore of a nation at war with G. Britain, and even on the waters within the jurisdiction of such nation if permitted so to do.

2. You are to pay the strictest regard to the rights of neutral powers and the usages of civilized nations; and in all your proceedings towards neutral vessels, you are to give them as little molestation or interruption as will consist with the right of ascertaining their neutral character, and of detaining and bringing them in for regular adjudication in the proper cases. You are particularly to avoid even the appearance of using force or seduction with a view to deprive such vessels of their crews, or of their passengers, other than persons in the military service of the enemy.

4. Towards enemy vessels and their crews, you are to proceed in exercising the rights of war, with all the justice and humanity which characterize the nation of which you are members.

5. The master and one or more of the principal persons belonging to captured vessels are to be sent as soon after the capture as may be to the judge or judges of the proper courts of the U. States, to be examined upon oath touching the interests or property of the captured vessel and her lading; and at the same time are to be delivered to the judge or judges all papers, charter parties, bills of lading, invoices, letters and other documents and writings found on board; the said papers to be proved by the affidavit of the commander of the capturing vessel, or some other person present at the capture, to be produced as they were received, without fraud, addition, seduction or embezzlement.

By command of the President of the U. States. JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

From the Boston Palladium, July 21.
Capt Cushing, a passenger in a Portuguese brig, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. from Fayal, informs that on the 29th June, long 52, he was brought too by the sloop of war Hornet, and Commodore Rodger's Squadron, and after a particular examination and informing of the War, IMPRESSED fourteen Americans (two mates and twelve seamen) belonging to vessels condemned at Fayal, and coming home in said brig as passengers.—They were told they would not be able to find employment if they came home, in consequence of the War!! The Squadron steered East.

A gentleman who left Montreal, Canada, on the 14th inst. informs, that Governor Prevost had caused the persons who lately took and burned two vessels near Ogdensburg to be arrested and their property seized to indemnify the owners; that the inhabitants of two ranges of towns on each side of the line had agreed to abstain from voluntary hostilities and to arrest individual aggressors; that the militia of Canada are embodied and disciplining, and appear very loyal; and that they calculate on 15,000 regulars in Upper and Lower Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The following official acts for lessening the horrors of War, will be gratefully received by the friends of humanity,

PROCLAMATION.
By His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Coack Sherbrooke, Kt. Bath. Lt. General Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, &c. &c.

WHEREAS every species of predatory warfare carried on against defenceless inhabitants living on the shores of the United States contiguous to this Province and New Brunswick, can answer no good purpose, and will greatly distress individuals; I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council, to order and direct all his Majesty's subjects under my Government to abstain from molesting the inhabitants living on the shores of the United States, contiguous to this Province and New Brunswick, and on no account to molest the goods or unarm'd coasting vessels belonging to defenceless inhabitants on the frontiers so long as they shall abstain on their part from any act of hostility and molestation towards the inhabitants of this Province and New Brunswick, who are in similar situations:—It is therefore my wish and desire that the subjects of the United States living on the frontiers may pursue in peace their usual and accustomed trade and occupations without molestation, so long as they shall act in similar way towards the frontier inhabitants of this Province and New Brunswick. And I do hereby order and command all his Majesty's subjects within my jurisdiction to govern themselves accordingly until further orders.

Given under my hand & seal at arms, at Halifax, this 3d day of July, 1812, in the 52d year of his Majesty's reign.
J. C. SHERBROOKE,
By his Excellency's command,
B. H. COGSWELL.

HAVING understood that the inhabitants of EASTPORT have manifested a disposition to avoid hostilities with the subjects of G. Britain, it is hereby made known to them and to all concerned, that from a wish to discourage as far as possible every species of predatory warfare which can only have a tendency to distress private individuals, we have respectively issued orders to the naval and Land Forces to respect the persons and property of the inhabitants of EASTPORT so long as they shall carry on their usual and accustomed trade and intercourse with any parts of these Provinces, and abstain from acts of hostility and molestation towards the inhabitants thereof and their property; nor shall this system of perfect neutrality toward Eastport be departed from without due and timely notice being previously given to the inhabitants thereof.

Given under our hands at Halifax this third day of July, 1812.

J. C. SHERBROOKE,
Lt. Gen. Comm'r.
H. SAWYER,
Vice Admiral.

Restoration of the Chesapeake's Seamen.

The American Tars who were forcibly wrested from the Chesapeake by the British frigate Leopard, were restored to that vessel on Saturday last in the harbour of Boston. They were conducted on board the Chesapeake by Lt. Simpson, the British officer, and received at the gangway by Lt. Wilkinson of the Chesapeake, with the following pertinent address:

"Sir—I am commanded by Com. Bainbridge to receive these two American seamen on the very deck from which they were wrongfully taken in time of peace, by a vessel of your nation of superior force."

Midshipman Saunders conducted the men to Com. Bainbridge, upon the quarter deck. The commodore received them with the appropriate and truly American observations:

"My Lad—I am glad to see you. From this deck you were taken by British outrage, for your return to it you owe gratitude to the government of your country. Your country now offers to you an opportunity to atone your wrongs; and I cannot doubt but that you will be desirous of doing so on board of this very ship. I trust the flag that flies on board of her, shall gloriously defend you in future."

Three cheers were given by a numerous company of citizens and seamen, assembled to witness the interesting transaction.

From the American.
TO FARMERS.

The following method is recommended to preserve wheat for years from the fly that prevails more or less every year in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Jersey, and more particularly on the bays, rivers, and adjacent country.

Get your wheat out of your straw as early as you possibly can; clean the straw well from the chaff and wheat; if you have a barn, put your wheat away in bulk, leaving the chaff with it. I knew wheat kept several years during the revolutionary war in this way free from all insects. Rats and mice cannot burrow in this bulk; it will continually fall on them. Those that have no barns may make pens with logs, or fence rails; first laying logs or rails on the earth sufficient to keep the damp from rising to injure the wheat, then cover the floor 12 or 18 inches thick with straw well tread down—put your wheat on this floor mixed with all its chaff, and as you fill the pen, line the inside well with straw; when you have filled your pen in this way, stack your straw on the top of it, so that the straw extends well over the top of the pen to carry off the rain water.

E. K.
The different printers through the U. States will render a service to the farmers by giving the above a few insertions.

SALEM, JULY 18.

Arrived, British sloop Endeavour, Newmarket of Bermuda with Newfoundland, bound to St. Andrews, with sugar, prize to the privateer sloop Polly, of this port. The prize master of the Endeavour informs, that Cape Sable, the Polly and Dolphin discovered a ship and brig in company both of which they took to be merchantmen; as their determination was in the first place to board the ship—but having proceeded near within gun shot of the ship, discovered her to be an English sloop of war of 22 guns (probably the Indian) when the immediate crowded all sail and stood for the Polly, firing several shots at her, which however did not reach her. It afterwards coming on calm the sloop of war manned out her launch with about 40 men, and coming within musket shot gave three cheers, and commenced a brisk fire of musketry and one four pounder, which the Polly immediately returned with such tremendous fire of musketry and langrage that in a few minutes the launch was silenced and struck her colours. The sloop of war being nearly within gun shot the privateer took to her sweeps, and succeeded in making her escape. The loss of the English could not be ascertained, but it must have been immense. The launch came up to Polly with 16 sweeps—only five could be seen when she returned to the ship. The privateer sustained no injury! The brig was in company with the sloop of war, the transport that has been carried into Celler, having been captured by the Polly while the sloop of war was in chase of the Polly.

ANOTHER PRIZE.
A fine British brig of 200 tons, from verpool bound to St. John's loaded with iron arrived at Marblehead yesterday, a prize to the Lion and Snowbird privateers. The vessel was armed with 6 guns, but made no capture.

FRONTIER NEWS.

BUFFALO, JULY

Posture of affairs on the Lines.
Gen. Brock, president of the parliament of Upper Canada, acting governor of the province, and commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in Upper Canada, is at present at Newark, superintending the various duties on the river. He is stated to be an experienced officer, with undoubted courage. He came from Little York, soon after the signing of the declaration of war, and it is believed, with a serious intention of attacking Fort Niagara—but, contrary to what was reported, he made no demand of the fort.

Expecting a descent from the Army, the Canadians have, for ten days, been removing their families and effects to the river, into the interior. At Queens-town, and other villages on the river there are no inhabitants, except a few officers and soldiers. It is even said that an immense quantity of specie, plate, and various parts of the province, has been boxed up and destined to Quebec.