

From the New York Evening Post.
The case candidly considered.—We are now, agreeably to our promise to make a plain and explicit statement of what we conceive to be the true nature of the present controversy between us and Great Britain.
The English writers in Canada, infest that the sailors who are the immediate cause of dispute, having entered into the British navy, and taken the king's bounty and then deserted, could not be received and protected by us, and that therefore any British cruiser had a right to retake them whenever she found them, on the high seas. This being the only mode of recovering their deserted seamen. And some of the most respectable Boston prints have for some time been engaged in following down the public sentiment and preparing the way for as length maintenance that the attack on the Leopard on the Chesapeake was a necessary, and consequently a lawful act. Lastly letters from Halifax published and circulated in several of our newspapers, charge us with "being in the practice of crimping English seamen."

When we see such grounds openly taken or countenanced among ourselves, it is high time for those who hold a different language to come out and make a stand in behalf of our common country. Although not acquainted with all the facts in the case before us, yet it will be found, if we do not deceive ourselves, that enough have transpired to enable every man of common sense to form and pronounce a correct opinion upon it.

It appears by the letter of Capt. Crafts to the Secretary of the Treasury, the substance of which was published in our last Tuesday's paper, that three or four men whom the controversy has arisen, viz. Ware, Martin and Little, belonged to the brig Neptune, which failed from this port August, 1863; that the brig was captured by the frigate Melampus, and sent into Plymouth for condemnation, the crew, excepting the captain and boys, having been first taken out. The brig and cargo were liberated on a hearing, and after the arrival of the Melampus at the same port, she returned the Neptune her crew, including three men, Ware & Martin, were ordered ashore in the boat, which they immediately deserted and left on the beach. Capt. Crafts went ashore in search of them, and found Ware mixing with the crew of the Melampus, and on his speaking to him, he received a fusty answer and a refusal to obey him any more. The same evening Little deserted openly before the Captain's face, getting into the barge of the Melampus, which came along side and took him in. On the application of Captain Crafts to Capt. Poynits, commander of the frigate, to obtain his men again, informing him that their loss would be detrimental, the latter replied that he did not want the men, for he had his complement and he believed them to be three fountains, but that if they chose to enter with him he should expect Captain Crafts to pay them up their wages; which however was refused. Such is the statement made by Captain Crafts, and it is presumed it is in no part liable to be controverted.

Capt. Poynits' answer is given in a very few words; but let us, without doing any violence to probability, imagine him to have been a little more explicit than he is represented to have been, might he not (supposing him to have been a candid man) have spoken somewhat in the following manner?
"Sir, 'tis true I have got your men on board my ship, but I don't want them. I don't like the fellows themselves, and besides my crew is complete; on my orders are to take sailors whenever I can get them, and if I have too many, to put those I don't want on board some other ship that does want them. We make a practice, as you know, of taking all Swedes, Danes, Spaniards, French, Italians, Russians, Portuguese, &c. of all that are not Americans, out of your vessels, as often as we come across them, (for 'tis clear you have no right to them, and in all such cases John Bull is a sort of residuary legatee to the globe) besides we take of course our own fellows whenever we meet with them, and sometimes by mistake we take yours. Such, being the broad and liberal principles on which we act, I am under the necessity of informing you, that if your men chose to enter with me, my duty compels me to receive them; and indeed so innocent or I may say so praiseworthy is their conduct regarded by us, that we were not to take a millin, by it; you must therefore pay them up their wages to this time."

Such we think might have been the answer of Capt. Poynits, had he inclined to be communicative. Captain Crafts it seems refused to pay the men their wages, and Captain Poynits considering it rather a hard case, upon the whole, that Captain Crafts had in the first place been captured and sent in for condemnation without any reason for it, by which means his wages had probably been entirely broken up and that it was a sufficient vexation to have to fight up other men to supply the place of the deserters before he could get home again; and moreover, regarding the fellows as great cowards whom he did not want, he consequently let Captain Crafts off without inquiring on the back wages. In this respect Captain Crafts was more fortunate than the captain of the ship Fanny, which some time ago sailed from this port to Greenock and returning there left the whole crew by desertion to a British Tender, the captain of which not only refused to deliver them up but obliged the American to fend their chests and baggage, and to pay up every shilling of their back wages; after which he was obliged to go all the way to Leith to procure a crew to man his vessel back to port. Which shews by the way, that the case immediately before us is not an anomalous one. Indeed no one will deny that to receive deserters and encourage desertion to English ships of war is a constant, open, and avowed practice and one countenanced by English laws. But to protect

Method, now our three seamen all safe on board the Melampus frigate, and making part of her crew, having formally entered and received the King's bounty. Very well. She arrived at Norfolk and sends her boat ashore the water; and there three fallers in it with one more. They understand perfectly the trick of leaving boats; they had left the Neptune's boat at Plymouth, in England, and had been received and protected by a British frigate, and it would be hard indeed, as well as unaccountable, if they could not leave the boat of the Melampus at Norfolk, in France. And had as good a reception and as

much protection there, too. This mode of reasoning requires no great ingenuity; it is indeed so natural and obvious, they could not well miss it, so they left the boat and made off.
Præto, pass and beyond! The cups are turned, and every thing turns to us by enchantment. That conduct which at Hymonah was thought so commendable and worthy of reward, when it operated against an American vessel, now, at Norfolk, when it is found to operate against an English vessel, is suddenly transformed into the double crime of mutiny and desertion; both punishable with death. The government is quickly demanded to deliver up fugitives; and because this is not followed by a ready compliance orders are issued by Admiral Berkeley to the English navy to search for these deserters and seize them in whatever ship they may be found; and if judged necessary to employ force and take them. Accordingly the captain of the Leopard, on receiving a refusal from Commodore Barron to deliver the men, poured in his broadside, kills and wounds a number of his crew, obliges him to strike his flag, seizes the men, and carries them off in triumph.
And we are now told by writers among ourselves, that all this was perfectly right and proper, for that "the principle is universally admitted, that a nation may do whatever is essential to self preservation, and of consequence, may not only resist practices unaccompanied with force, but secure itself by force against attempts and designs which evidently threaten its safety and existence;" that "the duty of self preservation, which functions a reliance to actual force, will justify an officer on a distant expedition in defending himself against any artifices or practices, though not attended with force, which if permitted, will deprive him of the means of self defence, and frustrate the end of his appointment;" and that "to this right, it is equally incident that, of retaking by force whatever is unjustly taken from them either by force or fraud." Such are the propositions laid down by a distinguished writer in the Boston Repository, who has volunteered on the British side, under the signature of *Arion*. What a pity it is, that all this formidable *Parè* of artillery which has been so carefully provided, can be turned in an instant, and made to play upon the very cause it is brought to serve!

Will Anon condescend to inform us whether he thinks that the cutting sailors from board an American vessel in a foreign port is not an artifice, or practice as injurious to Americans, as is that of enticing sailors from board an English vessel in a foreign port, is to the English? or whether the manning an English ship of war by deserters, is a yet more essential to the self preservation of the English Navy, than the manning an American ship of war by deserters, is essential to the self preservation of the American Navy? And on which of his principles or on what other law or equity, or common sense, it is that the pretensions of the British commanders at Plymouth (and such as they have always been in the habit of advancing and practicing upon,) can be reconciled with their pretensions, advanced and practiced upon at Norfolk?

It is perceived that we lay out of the case for the present, the citizenship of the sailors; and to give those who take the opposite ground every advantage, we also lay aside the circumstance of the attack's having been made on a national ship, and merely ask for a reconciliation of the two opposite, conflicting claims, advanced by Great Britain and on the support of which her cause depends. We confess we are altogether unable to comprehend how it is that the English Navy can have a right to receive deserters from us, and protect them as their own property because they have received the King's bounty; and at the same time deny us the right, under precisely parallel circumstances, to receive deserters from them, and protect them as our property, after they have received our King's bounty. Nor can we understand what sort of justice that can be which makes the same act, between the same parties, dictated by the same motives, innocent at Plymouth, and a capital crime at Norfolk. The truth is, the case presents an inextinguishable dilemma, which no dexterity can evade, and from which no ingenuity can escape. The two pretensions advanced by the English are totally irreconcilable with each other, and therefore we run no hazard in saying that both cannot be right; in the spirit of amity we will give them their choice; they may have either—but we can never allow them both.

We have the utmost confidence in this argument; we think it unanswerable; if however, there is still any one disposed to enter the lists on the other side, let him come forward; no matter under what title he appears, this paper shall be open to him. We make no apology for the part which we have taken. This is a question in which the honor and safety of the nation is involved, nor will we, in compliance to any man or any set of men, nor from any apprehensions of giving offence, permit ourselves to considerations to separate us from what we consider our duty.
To conclude—We entertain a respect for Great Britain; it is land that gave birth to our ancestors, and we feel an attachment to the soil that covers their bones; we venerate her in situations; we look with anxiety on the struggle in which she is now engaged for self preservation; we hope she will maintain her independence unimpaired and that it will yet be long, very long before the sun of her glory shall begin his descent to the west with diminished lustre; but we can never behold with a criminal indifference the ill-judged, the unwarrantable attempts of an unwise ministry to trench upon the perfect rights of other nations; especially of one which both inclination and interest strongly unite to render friendly to her—Against such attempts we shall always stand ready to raise our feeble voice and to call on the patriotism of our countrymen to rouse and resist them.

Vide Quebec Mercury and Montreal Courant.
Vide Stat. Geo. 3. c. 21, s. 11 and 13. Geo. 2. c. 3. sec. 1 and 2.
BOSTON, August 31.
The Benheim British 74, Capt. Trowbridge, for whose safety fears have been entertained, has safely arrived at the island of Madagascar.
A new line of stages will commence running to-morrow from this place to Newport;—it will pass through Taunton, Dighton, Troy, and over the new stone bridge at Tiverton, which connects Rhode Island with the Main Land, and perform the route in one day. By this convenience we may frequently be supplied with New York papers of not more than 30 hours date.

NEW YORK, September 3.
Nine United States gun-boats arrived at this port yesterday, from Portland, two of which passed by the city last evening to the navy yard.
A British brig of war anchored within Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon, and we understand an officer is coming up in a pilot boat with dispatches. We did not learn the name of the brig, where from or the nature of the dispatches.
A bridge is contemplated to be erected over the Connecticut River opposite Hartford.

September 4.
The English brig of war, mentioned in the last number of the Mercantile Advertiser as being below, is the Columbine, from the British blockading fleet of Chesapeake. On Wednesday afternoon a pilot brought her to an anchor within the Hook, seduced by the assurance that she had dispatches on board for the Government. These dispatches have not been yet sent up. Mr. Schenck, the surveyor of the port, went down yesterday in a pilot boat, to ascertain the object of her visit.
Capt. Meekins, from North Carolina, passed a ship of war at anchor outside of the Hook yesterday, and soon after saw her boat go ashore at the Light House; about 5 p. m. she got under weigh and came to anchor within the Hook, in the Bay. Captain M. supposed her to carry about 32 guns and under French colors.

Yesterday afternoon a pettauger belonging to Capt. Conklin, with 3000 staves on board, ran foul of a ship's hawser, carried away one of her masts, and filled—the people were picked up.
PHILADELPHIA, September 5.
LOOK OUT ONCE MORE!
From the Express of the 7th bulletin of the northern army of Europe, in Great Britain, we may estimate the danger apprehended in Britain from its proximity; and the certainty that measures congenial to apprehensions and dangers of that government, would immediately follow the news of the total overthrow of the Russian Prussian armies, and the suddenness with which was granted by the victor to the supplicants of the vanquished.

Among the first measures of British despotism would be a GENERAL EMBARGO in all the ports of Great Britain and Ireland—and the seizure and liquidation of every article of property, and imprisonment of every man that could be used for the purposes of war.
This measure would be the natural effect of the situation of that country, as to the police, and depopulation of its affairs.
It would be requisite to preserve what had not failed of the expedition for the north.
It would be necessary to preserve the mercantile British, who adventured to the Baltic on their own bottoms, from falling into the hands of the conqueror, or those of the enemies which the ages of injury done by Britain made, and the recent discomfiture of the late coalition had gained as allies for France.
It would necessarily follow, from an anticipation of the policy which the conqueror will pursue upon deciding on the destiny of the Russian monarchy:—

On that point being determined, it must be expected that the victor will follow up the declaration of blockade of the 21st November, 1806, with new mandates, and by measures excluding perpetually and under military penalties, British productions from the whole of maritime Europe.
To avert the confiscations, therefore, an embargo will have been among the first measures that follow the intelligence of the overthrow of Russia.
As the war will, therefore, be concentrated, the whole of the energies of the British nation will be also concentrated, and France will, by a war of *paraison* on her own coasts—and by her proclamations on the whole margin of Europe, prepare the means for her internal aggrandizement in arts—by monopolizing the internal commerce of all Europe, thro' the medium of internal navigation—by the Rhone and the Rhine, by the Danube and the Vistula, by the Baltic and the Bosphorus—by the Adriatic and the Caspian seas—over Arabia and Persia, and to the frontiers of British dominion in Asia.

And what will Joan Bull be doing the while?
John Bull will carry on a war of maritime expeditions, against remote and defenceless towns, in obscure and inconsequential positions. New invasions of the Cevennes, of Vendee, of Calabria or Quiberon—new revolts like those will be attempted in Romagna—in Dalmatia; Turkish Romelia may be stirred up; a solitary port may be blockaded or a town inefficiently bombarded; and perhaps Copenhagen or Cadix, Venice or Constantinople, may be annoyed by the same efforts of bombardments or stone expeditions, which proved so futile and ridiculous at Boulogne, and which have been derided at Toulon and Brest. "What will follow?" There will follow that extravagant buccaneering piratical despair, which plunders, degrades, and massacres indiscriminately—the drunkenness of debauched power will then come on—and amidst that drunkenness, death.
Woe to the infatuated who hang to the skirts of this political whorl of Babylon—who are deluded by her wiles and her inticements, or defiled by her embraces—they will be shunned like lepers without commiseration, and sadness and anguish will be their midnight companions.

NORFOLK, August 31.
The frigate Chesapeake is ordered up the Bay, in pursuit of a pirate, (the one we presume noticed in the preceding article) and will sail this day. We regret to perceive so important a portion of the defence of our place, taken from us at this critical period.

The following IMPORTANT articles were published in an Extra sheet, issued from the office of the *Boston Palladium*, and received by yesterday's mail.
Palladium Office, Sep. 7.
11 o'clock, A. M.
The ship Sally, Captain Lewis, has arrived from Liverpool. London dates to July 17.
London, July 17.
An armistice was signed at *Tilist*, June 22. *Konigsberg, Cassel and Colog* are said to have surrendered before the armistice. The Emperors of France and Russia and King of Prussia had had several interviews, and dined together.

Rotterdam, July 21,—Night.
Continental Peace.
We have just time to inform you, that an express from the French headquarters brought the intelligence, that on the 20th of June the preliminaries of Peace were signed between France, Russia and Prussia. The particulars are not yet known.
As soon as the Preliminaries were signed the intelligence was announced to the army and celebrated by discharges of cannon and by illuminations.
It is said Poland is to remain as before the present war—Prussian territory to be restored, except Silesia and Westphalia. All the places to the westward of the Elbe to be under the control of the French.

The British were apprehensive that the Danes would be induced to exclude them from the passage of the Sound, and were fitting out a large fleet to use force if necessary.
Revolution in Turkey.
The particulars of the revolution in Constantinople are published: the Sultan died by poison; the Grand Vizier was strangled; Mustapha, son of Achmet, ascended the throne.
Liverpool, July 1.
The commercial and mercantile world is likely to suffer materially by some heavy failures in Yorkshire,—reports say to the amount of two millions!

There is of late, in some of the British papers an unappreciated form of attack and accusation that injures no person, however elevated in rank.—The following as a specimen, is extracted from the London "Independent Whig" of July 5.
"There are however a variety of abuses, which both parties are presently silent about because both parties are an equal in the business, and are afraid to let the whole cat out of the bag; neither of them say a syllable about the enormous treasure of the King's land amounting to the enormous sum of five million sterling! All we know of this accumulated wealth is, that while the poor curate, with a wife and half a dozen children is compelled by law to pay his income tax, six pounds a year out of his little salary of sixty pounds, his Majesty, our Most Gracious Sovereign, and Father of his People, is exonerated by law from paying ten per cent upon the annual produce of his hoarded treasure; and that the bankers who hold it in trust and receive the dividends, are exempted from paying what the amount of the royal treasure is. Their gentlemen have it in their power to escape (under cover of the royal warranty) no small share of their own income tax. This in the way of trade may be called fair play in our representatives, as they call themselves, to have taken ten per cent, from our little incomes, besides an addition of ten per cent upon all former assessments, which they exempted his Majesty, who has an income of One Million two hundred thousand Pounds not only from paying all direct taxes, but even from the property tax! Whence his Majesty derived all this wealth, and how he contrived to acquire it, we know not, nor cannot well devise, since he was never in India, nor a loan contractor, nor an army-agent, (like Greenwood) nor secretary to the ordinance, nor commissary, (like Brooke Watson,) nor barrack master.—By what means then this accumulation was made we know not, and it may not be very prudent, at present, to enquire, but it seems strange, that the person for whose support the war was said to be first undertaken, should even desire to be screened from paying his share in common with the people who maintain his throne."

It is with all sober minded men a question well worth considering, whether the Sovereign of a free country ought to be allowed to amass wealth for his own private use; I am decidedly of opinion that he ought not. If it be true that his majesty possesses in the funds Five Millions, that sum in the three per cent, gives to the Sovereign 150,000. per ann. which no King of England, in common policy ought to be allowed to possess, and which no King of England independent of Parliament can constitutionally hold: no Sovereign in a free country ought ever to be independent of his subjects.
His Majesty is provided with an ample income for all wholesome and legitimate purposes by the State. He can have no proper occasion for money that the legislature will not accord him.

From the Mohawk Advertiser, of Aug. 28.
We have this morning seen an extract of a letter from a gentleman resident in Canada, to his friend in this city, stating that he had received letters directed from Detroit which mentioned that a numerous body of Indians had encamped near that place, and had inhumanly and wantonly massacred a number of families, the cause of which outrage was attributed to the British influence.

Reward of money making! In July last, Philander Nobles, Abiathan Boyce, Levi Roberts and John Niles were arrested at their hut in the woods between Woodstock and Rutland where they had been carrying on the business of counterfeiting bank bills. On Thursday last they had their trial before the Supreme court, at Woodstock. By a person from the vicinity of that town we are informed, that the two first were sentenced to receive fifty lashes, to stand in the pillory a short time, to be imprisoned five years, to pay a fine of seven hundred dollars, and the cost of prosecution. The other two received the same sentence, excepting the number of lashes, which was thirty-nine each. The corporal punishment was inflicted on Friday.

COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY.
NARRAU, N. B. August 10.
Before the Hon and Worshipful Henry Moreton Dyer, Esq. Judge and Commissary, of the said court.
Rapid, Felt, Mather.—Upon further proof by plea and proof—Mr. Ansborg, Solicitor General, prayed that the proofs adduced be pronounced sufficient to sustain the allegation by him given—pleading the property in the said ship and cargo to be solely and truly in Messrs. John Craig of Philadelphia, and Robert and John Oliver of Baltimore, and that the same be restored as claimed.
Mr. Kerr submitted that the facts pleaded in the counter allegation, alleging enemy's int ret were fully sustained by the proof adduced, and prayed the ship and cargo to be condemned.

His honour the Judge having heard both allegations read, with the proofs adduced in support thereof, and the arguments of Advocates and Proctors on both sides thereon pronounced the said ship, her cargo, tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all and every goods, wares and merchandize on board of her laden, to have belonged, at the capture thereof, to enemies of the crown of Great Britain and Ireland, and as such or otherwise, subject and liable to confiscation, and by retrocutory decree condemned the same as good and lawful prize to the private title of war Fancy, Henry Wood, Esq. Commander.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
We have had occasion lately, to announce the introduction of several important branches of manufactures in our country, in addition to the great number which have been gradually and almost imperceptibly progressing since the revolution—but we know of none which as a collateral branch, affords us more real satisfaction than the recent successful effort of Mr. Jno. Harrison, of this City in the manufacture of oil of vitriol; after many unsuccessful attempts in other parts of the union, and indeed knowing as we do that many parts of the continent of Europe, are still tributary to Great Britain for this important aid to their general manufactures—we think it no common cause of congratulation; the progress of science and the arts, is eminently promoted by it; mota dyes, clothier, bleacher, calico printer, hatter, brass founder or paper maker with many other artists that do not require its aid in a greater or lesser degree—the science of medicine, the pursuits of the mineral arts, and chemistry, are all assisted by this important article; we therefore repeat, we think it no common cause of congratulation, that a native American, by a series of laborious exertions, has succeeded in rendering us independent of Britain, in one of the most useful aids to our infant manufactures. Connected with this branch, are others but little inferior in usefulness to the manufacturer, the muriatic acid, aqua fortis, the vitriol or sulphate of copper, are all necessary to the dyer and calico printer, to the paper stainer, and colour maker—the preparation of some important chemical mediastals, for a supply of which we have heretofore been dependent upon foreign countries, renders the establishment far more interesting—upon the whole we know of no undertaking which embraces so many useful objects, or deserves the applause and support of the American people more than this. *Phil. pap.*

FARMERS SAVE YOUR LAMBS.
I the present uncertainty respecting peace or war with Great Britain, it is the duty of every American to ascertain the best mode of securing the country against every possible injury, should a war happen in, as is probable from the wicked and overbearing disposition of the British ministry. We must become independent of Great Britain in the supply of woolen goods. American manufactures must be encouraged, a prohibition of all British articles must be resorted to, especially of all woolen and flaxen goods. Bounties should be given for raising the greatest number of sheep, and improving the great quantity of land.—Farmers should immediately take warning, and save their lambs to raise a stock for next year. At this season large numbers of lambs are brought into the market, and sold for a low price. This is a great loss to the farmer and to the country. The fleece will be worth double or treble the sum obtained for the animal besides paying for the expense of keeping over winter. I would advise our patriotic farmers to keep at least double the usual number of lambs this winter as breeders.—If the plan is generally resorted to, many thousand sheep will be saved, and the advantage will be incalculable, and the best lambs should be selected, and thus the breed may be much improved. In a few years we may by this means make ourselves entirely independent of Great Britain, for the wool will be manufactured into cloth for the consumption of the country, and there will be no necessity of importing it from Europe. The exportation of specie will be saved to a great amount—manufactures will be employed—the price of our lands will be kept up, and what is of primary consequence, we shall lay the foundation of extensive manufactures in the U. States, and thereby show Great Britain that we possess the means and the disposition to rival her in a branch of business in which she has hitherto considered herself unequalled.
A great statesman in England once declared, that America ought not to be permitted to manufacture even a hob-nail for her herself—he lived long enough to see that his commands were not obeyed. That the present men in power in England have calculated on our inability to carry on any extensive manufactures, there is abundant evidence. The idea is erroneous. If there is a necessity to go extensively into manufactures, even for a complete supply of every article now procured from England, it is within our power to meet the whole demand in a short time; and let her drive us into war, it will be soon proved to her cost that such is the fact. It is perhaps not generally known, that Philadelphia, at this time, is a greater manufacturing town than Birmingham, in England was 40 years ago. This cannot be disputed, and goes to prove what can be done under good management and a proper attention to the subject.

A FRIEND TO MANUFACTURES.
Salem Register, Aug. 10, 1867.
MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
PORT OF BALTIMORE.
ENTERED,
Ship Fame, Long, Liverpool
Fanny, Hayward, Annapolis
CLEARED,
Ship Appollo, Latimer, Isle of France
Sch'r Shepherdess, Can, Jamaica
From the Merchant's Coffee House Book.
September 5.
Arrived, sch'r. Republican, Wells, 19 days from Havana—sugar and coffee.
Charles F. Kalkman, Sch'r. Liberty Brothers, Livingston, (formerly Hubbs)