

inst. The army are all in high spirits, and we feel confident of success. We shall commence the attack by cannonading their works, and the moment we effect a breach rush on and carry it with the bayonet alone.

UPPER-CANADA.  
PROCLAMATION.

The unprovoked declaration of War, by the United States of America, against the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland and its dependencies, has been followed by the actual invasion of this Province, in a remote frontier of the Western District, by a detachment of the armed force of the United States. The officer commanding that detachment, has thought proper to invite His Majesty's Subjects not merely to a quiet and unresisting submission but insults them with a call to seek voluntarily the protection of his Government.—Without condescending to repeat the illiberal epithets bestowed in this appeal of the American Commander to the people of Upper Canada, on the administration of his Majesty, every inhabitant of the Province is desired to seek the confutation of such indecent slander, in the review of his own particular circumstances: where is the Canadian subject who can truly affirm to himself that he has been injured by the Government in his person, his liberty or his property? Where is to be found, in any part of the world, a growth so rapid in wealth and prosperity, as this Colony exhibits?—Settled not thirty years, by a band of Veterans, exiled from their former possessions on account of their loyalty, not a descendant of these brave people is to be found, who under the fostering liberality of their Sovereign, has not acquired a property and means of enjoyment superior to what were possessed by their ancestors. This unequalled prosperity could not have been attained by the utmost liberality of the Government, or the persevering industry of the people, had not the maritime power of the mother country secured to its colonists a safe access to every market where the produce of their labor was in demand.

The unavoidable and immediate consequence of a separation from Great-Britain, must be the loss of this inestimable advantage; and what is offered you in exchange? to become a territory of the United States, and share with them that exclusion from the ocean which the policy of their present government enforces—you are not even flattered with a participation of their boasted independence, and it is but too obvious, that once exchanged from the powerful protection of the United Kingdom, you must be re-annexed to the dominion of France, from which the Provinces of Canada were wrested by the arms of Great-Britain, at a vast expence of blood and treasure, from no other motive but to relieve her ungrateful children from the oppression of a cruel neighbor: this restitution of Canada to the Empire of France, was the stipulated reward for the aid afforded to the revolted Colonies, now the United States; the debt is still due, and there can be no doubt but the pledge has been renewed as a consideration for commercial advantages, or rather for an expected relaxation in the tyranny of France over the commercial world.—Are you prepared, inhabitants of Upper Canada, to become willing subjects, or rather slaves, to the Despot who rules the nations of Europe with a rod of iron?—if not, arise in a body, exert your energies, co-operate cordially with the King's regular forces, to repel the invader, and do not give cause to your children, when groaning under the oppression of a foreign master, to reproach you with having too easily parted with the richest inheritance of this Earth,—a participation in the name, character and freedom of Britons.

The same spirit of justice, which will make every reasonable allowance for the unsuccessful efforts of zeal and loyalty, will not fail to punish the defalcation of principle; every Canadian freeholder, is by deliberate choice bound by the most solemn oaths to defend the Monarchy as well as his own property; to shrink from that engagement is a treason not to be forgiven: let no man suppose that if in this unexpected struggle, His Majesty's arms should be compelled to yield to an overwhelming force, that the Province will be eventually abandoned; the endeared relation of its first settlers, the intrinsic value of its commerce, and the pretensions of its powerful rival to repossess the Canadas, are pledges that no peace will be established between the United States and Great-Britain and Ireland, of which the restoration of these Provinces does not make the most prominent condition.

Be not dismayed at the unjustifiable threat of the commander of the enemies forces, to refuse quarter should an Indian appear in the ranks.—The brave bands of natives which inhabit this Colony, were, like his Majesty's subjects, punished for their zeal and fidelity by the loss of their possessions in the late colonies, and rewarded by his Majesty with lands of superior value in this Province: the faith of the British government has never yet been violated, they feel that the soil they inherit is to them and their posterity protected from the base arts so frequently devised to over reach their simplicity. By what new principle are they to be prevented from defending their property? If their warfare from being different from that of the white people is more terrific to the enemy, let him retrace his steps—they seek him not—and cannot expect to find women and children in an invading army; but they are men, and have equal rights with all other men to defend themselves and their property when invaded, more especially when they find in the enemies camp a ferocious and mortal foe using the same warfare which the American Commander affects to reprobate.

This inconsistent and unjustifiable threat of refusing quarter for such a cause as being found in arms with a brother sufferer in defence of invaded rights, must be exercised with the certain assurance of retaliation, not only in the limited operations of war in this part of the

King's Dominions but in every quarter of the Globe, for the national character of Britain is not less distinguished for humanity than strict retributive justice, which will consider the execution of this inhuman threat as deliberate murder, for which every subject of the offending power must make expiation.

ISAAC BROCK, Maj. General and President,  
Head Quarters, Fort-George, 22d July, 1812.  
By Order of His Honor the President,  
I. B. GLEGG, Capt. A. D. C.  
GOD SAVE THE KING.

COPY, Sandwich, 18th July, 1812.

My Brethern of the Six Nations,  
The powerful army under my Command is now in possession of Canada.—To you who are friendly it will afford safety and protection—all your lands, and all your rights of every kind will be guaranteed to you if you take no part against us.—I salute you in friendship, and hope you will now act such a part as will promote your interest, your safety and happiness.—May the Great Spirit guide you to peace.

(Signed) WILLIAM HULL, Governor of the Territory of Michigan and Commander of the North Western Army of the United States.

MONTREAL, Tuesday Morning, August 4.  
The following are copies of Letters received from Upper Canada, containing the account of the Capture of Fort Michilimackinac; and the unsuccessful attempts of the American Governor Hull at the River Canard.  
MAKINAC, JULY 18, 1812.

DEAR SIR,  
I am happy to have it in my power to announce to you, that Fort Mackinac capitulated to us on the 17th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.—Capt. Roberts at our head, with part of the 10th R. V. Battalion—Mr. Crawford had the command of the Canadians, which consisted of about 200 men; Mr. Dickson 113, Scoux, Forlavoins and Winebegoes, myself about 280 men Attawas and Chippwas, part of Attawas of L'arbre Croche, had not arrived. It was a fortunate circumstance that the Fort capitulated without firing a single gun, for had they done so, I firmly believe not a soul of them would have been saved. My son, Charles Longlade, Augustine Nolin and Michelle Cadotte, junr. have rendered me great service in keeping the Indians in order, and executing from time to time such commands as were delivered to me by the Commanding Officer. I never saw so determined a set of people as the Chippwas and Attawas were. Since the capitulation, they have not drank a single drop of liquor, nor even killed a fowl belonging to any person, (a thing never known before) for they generally destroy every thing they meet with.

I am, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) JOHN ASKIN, junr.  
Storekeeper Department.

The Hon. Col. W. Claus, &c. &c. &c.  
Fort George.

Extract of a Letter from York, July 29.  
"At Sandwich Governor Hull landed on the 12th inst. without opposition, with about 800 or 1000 men. He has made three unsuccessful attempts at the River Canard, where his parties have been repulsed. I trust before long, Mr. Hull will have reason to repent his crossing the Detroit."

—O—  
QUEBEC, AUGUST 6.  
The WAR, both by sea and land begins to assume its proper character. On the 12th ult. the American General Hull crossed over from Detroit into Upper Canada, where some of his parties have been repulsed. On the 17th, the American Post at Michilimackinac surrendered to a party of Canadians and Indians, without firing a gun. This will set six or seven hundred men at liberty to act against the Americans at Detroit. That place is at too great a distance from the American settlements, to procure supplies with facility, otherwise than by the lakes, and of these we are the masters.—Accounts speak favorably of the disposition of the inhabitants of Upper Canada; and Gen. Hull may find himself in a disagreeable situation.

The Royals landed from the Transports this morning. They are a Regiment of the first reputation, and consist of about 1200 men.

—O—  
Tuesday 1 o'Clock, P. M.—We have had the good fortune to obtain a copy of the General Order of this morning, and we lose no time in enabling the public to participate in the pleasure we have derived from reading it.  
QUEBEC, August 6th, 1812.

GENERAL ORDER.  
His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, announces with great satisfaction to the Troops under his command, the capture of Fort Michilimackinac on the 17th July last, by a detachment of the 10th Veteran Battalion, aided by a party of Canadian Voyageurs, led on by some gentlemen of the North West Company, the whole under the command of Captain Roberts. This service has been effected in a manner highly creditable to Capt. Roberts and the officers and men employed upon the occasion, and without the loss of a man.

The Commander of the Forces takes great pleasure in also announcing to the troops, that the enemy under Brigadier General Hull have been repulsed in three attacks made on the 18th, 19th and 20th of last month, upon part of the garrison of Amherstburg, on the River Canard, in the neighbourhood of that place; in which attacks His Majesty's 41st Regiment have particularly distinguished themselves. In justice to that corps, His Excellency wishes particularly to call the attention of the Troops to the heroism, and self-devotion, displayed by two privates, who being left as sentinels when the party to which they belonged had retired, contrived to maintain their station against the

whole of the enemy's force, until they both fell, when one of them, whose arm had been broken, again raising himself, opposed with his bayonet those advancing against him, until he was overwhelmed by numbers.—An instance of such firmness and intrepidity deserves to be thus publicly recorded, and His Excellency thinks that it will not fail to animate the troops under his command with an ardent desire to follow so noble an example, whenever an opportunity shall hereafter be offered them.

SAINT JOHN, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1812.

His Honor the President arrived in this City from head-quarters on Monday last.

Wednesday last being the Anniversary of the Birth of His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, the same, as usual, was ushered in by the display of Colours, and the firing of Salutes from the different fortifications, and shipping in the harbour: The troops in Garrison under the command of Major DRUMMOND, and four Companies of the St. John County Militia, under the command of Lt. Col. WETMORE, were drawn up in a line at Fort Howe, and fired a feu de joye, after which the whole advanced upon this City, when a sham-fight commenced by Street-firing, &c.—We are happy to add the Militia, as well as the Regulars, evinced their utmost steadiness, and shewed as an example what might be expected, should the enemy dare venture to intrude upon the loyal inhabitants of this Province.

MILITIA DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Saint John, 11th August, 1812.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.  
His Honor the PRESIDENT and Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments in the Militia of this Province.

Saint John County Regiment.  
JAMES POTTER, Esq. to be second Captain of the Sea Fencibles.

JAMES HOLLY, and DANIEL LEAVITT, gentlemen, to be Lieutenants of ditto.

Westmorland Regiment—2d Battalion.  
JAMES SAYRE, gentleman to be Quarter Master, vice GEORGE BULMER, who resigns.

By His Honor's Command,  
JOHN ROBINSON,  
Deputy Adj. Gen. of Militia.  
AUGUST 13.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Honor the PRESIDENT approves of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry assembled to investigate the conduct of Lieut. WHEELER of the Sea Fencibles, and which was composed of the following Officers;—  
The Honorable Lieutenant Colonel LEONARD,  
Lieutenant Colonel MILES, and Major BOTSFOED.

The above Court was held at the request of Lieut. WHEELER, in order to give that Gentleman an opportunity of clearing himself from a charge of being accessory to the escape of an American prisoner by the name of Rich.

The PRESIDENT has much satisfaction in announcing to the Militia, that Lieut. WHEELER, appears to stand perfectly exonerated from the charge.

By the President's Command,  
JOHN ROBINSON,  
Deputy Adj. Gen. of Militia.

NOTICE.  
ANY Person or Persons desirous of contracting to supply the Government armed Sloop Brunswick with provisions and other necessaries, will apply to the Subscriber for particulars respecting the articles required.

Payment to be made by warrant on the Treasury of this Province every three months.

The lowest offer will be accepted.

GEORGE LEONARD,  
Qr. M. Gen. of Militia Forces.  
St. JOHN, 17th August, 1812.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,  
SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, August 13, 1812.

WANTED,

FOR the Use of the Troops in this Province during the ensuing Winter,  
400 pairs of SNOW-SHOES,  
400 pairs of MAUCASSANS;

To be made of the best materials, in a substantial manner, and delivered into the Commissariat Stores at Fredericton previous to the 1st November next.

Proposals will be received at this Office.  
WILLIAM HANDFIELD SNELLING,  
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,  
Saint John, New-Brunswick, August 15, 1812.

WOOD.

WANTED for the Use of His Majesty's Troops at FREDERICTON, Two Thousand Cords of Merchantable Hard Wood, to be properly inspected, measured, and delivered into the Fuel Yard at that Post in such quantities as may be required by the Commissariat Clerk in charge of Stores—the whole to be completed by the 1st of April, 1813.

Sealed Proposals for supplying the above will be received at this Office previous to the 1st September next.

Upon delivery of 1000 Cords, payment to be made at Saint John either in Cash or Bills of Exchange, at the current rate, at my option; and for the remainder, as soon as supplied.

Unexceptionable security will be required for the strict performance of such Contract as may be entered into.

WILLIAM HANDFIELD SNELLING,  
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.