

**ANNAPOLIS.**

**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**

**ARRIVED** at Baltimore, on Friday last, the snow George, captain Spafford, in 38 days from Amsterdam—Left the Texel the 26th of May—There was no certainty of any engagement having taken place between the two armies.

The worm, we are informed, has been very destructive to the tobacco plants in different parts of this county this season—A great deficiency of the usual crops is apprehended.

A letter from a respectable character in Washington, dated July 7, says—"We have nothing new here since my last—Mr. Erskine is expected."

The British minister, Mr. Erskine, passed through Baltimore on Tuesday last on his way to Washington.

**CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE.**

THE anniversary of the declaration of Independence was celebrated in this city with more than usual demonstrations of satisfaction, and it seemed as if the late insult offered by a foreign nation, though not a subject for rejoicing, had the effect of giving increased animation to our citizens, and of inspiring them with the resolution of protecting the rights which under the declaration of the 4th of July '76, had been obtained.

The day was ushered in by the discharge of cannon, and at 12 o'clock a salute of 17 guns was fired from the parade, which was returned by the French ship L'Esle under the command of captain AYREAU, lying in the harbour.

The volunteer company of militia, commanded by captain Duvall, paraded on their usual ground, and went through their various evolutions in a handsome and soldier like-manner.

A number of citizens dined at the Union Tavern, and after dinner the following toasts were drank—being announced by the governor, who presided on the occasion, and repeated by J. Johnson, Esq, who acted as vice-president.

1. The day we celebrate—may the spirit which led to the attainment of our independence be ever ready to preserve it.
2. The president of the United States, who penned the declaration of independence.
3. The patriots of '76, who declared us independent.
4. The memory of George Washington—the warrior under whose generalship our independence was established.
5. The soldiers of the revolution of either hemisphere.
6. The memory of those who fell in defence of American liberty.
7. The constitution of the United States—may the traitors perish who would conspire against it.
8. The American eagle—the flag of the United States, and that nailed to the flag staff.
9. The American seamen—let their rights be protected by the flag under which they sail, and the flag be supported by their conduct and courage.
10. The memory of our unfortunate citizens who fell in the late wanton and dastardly attack on the Chesapeake—may their brothers be ready to avenge it.
11. The militia of the United States—every citizen a soldier—liberty can never be endangered where every man is the sentinel of his own.
12. The constituted authorities—wisdom and firmness to their councils.
13. The American people united—may the late pledges of their lives and fortunes inspire the just confidence of their government.
14. Peace with all nations—but no surrender of our rights.
15. The freedom of the seas.
16. Agriculture and manufactures.
17. The fair daughters of America—as ready to spin as her sons to fight.

The toasts were accompanied by discharges of cannon, and such of them as had allusion to the Chesapeake were received with repeated huzzas, as were also several volunteer sentiments suited to the occasion.

Several patriotic songs were sung, and the day was spent with the greatest harmony and festivity.

The volunteer company, and other citizens, at two o'clock, sat down to an elegant dinner, prepared for the occasion, at Captain Thomas's. After dinner the following toasts were drank.

1. The day we celebrate—the bravery of our forefathers rekindling in their sons will compel us to take the same bull by the horns, to redress our injuries and avenge our insults.
2. The government of our beloved country—energetic measures to restrain tyrants and pirates.
3. The United States of America—may the head or heads that plot a disunion speedily meet their just sentence.
4. The president of the United States.
5. The militia of the United States—prepare to arms—a band of brothers.
6. Our native state.
7. The executive of Maryland.
8. The remembrance of gen. George Washington, may we soon see his like again.
9. The departed heroes of America, who fought, bled and died, in the cause of independence—they made a proud foe bite the dust—we feel as they have felt.
10. Commerce—its drooping head will again arise at the expence of its oppressors.
11. Manufacturers and manufactories—may we soon see many as citizens and neighbours.

12. Unanimity—when our rights are invaded and independence endangered, there is but one standard round which we all rally.

13. Republicanism—the world may take an American lesson, that a republican form of government is the best security for the rights of man.

14. Our infant navy—may Prebble, Decatur, and others, with their brave crews, soon teach a haughty cowardly foe, that the American flag is not to be insulted with impunity—to strike is worse than death.

15. Our brethren at Norfolk, Portsmouth, and their vicinities—they deserve well of their country—may their cartridges and ball have their desired effect.

16. The volunteer militia of this city—may they ever manifest the same union of sentiment, national zeal, and soldier-like discipline, displayed by them on this day.

17. Our western brethren—we feel their worth—they are sensible of ours.

18. The American fair—may their virtues aid the brave and reward the true patriot only.

**BY THOMAS JEFFERSON,  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.  
A PROCLAMATION.**

DURING the wars which for sometime have unhappily prevailed among the powers of Europe, the United States of America, firm in their principles of peace, have endeavoured by justice, by a regular discharge of all their national and social duties, and by every friendly office their situation has admitted, to maintain, with all the belligerents, their accustomed relations of friendship, hospitality and commercial intercourse. Taking no part in the questions which animate these powers against each other, nor permitting themselves to entertain a wish but for the restoration of general peace, they have observed with good faith the neutrality they assumed, and they believe that no instance of a departure from its duties can be justly imputed to them by any nation. A free use of their harbours and waters, the means of resting and of refreshment, of succour to the sick and injured, have, at all times, and on equal principles, been extended to all, and this too amidst a constant recurrence of acts of insubordination to the laws, of violence to the persons, and of trespasses on the property of our citizens, committed by officers of one of the belligerent parties received among us. In truth, these abuses of the laws of hospitality, have, with few exceptions, become habitual to the commanders of the British armed vessels hovering on our coasts and frequenting our harbours. They have been the subject of repeated representations to their government. Assurances have been given, that proper orders should restrain them within the limit of the rights and of the respect belonging to a friendly nation: but those orders and assurances have been without effect; no instance of punishment for past wrongs has taken place. At length, a deed, transcending all we have hitherto seen or suffered, brings the public sensibility to a serious crisis, and our forbearance to a necessary pause. A frigate of the United States, trusting to a state of peace, and leaving her harbour on a distant service, has been surprised and attacked by a British vessel of superior force, one of a squadron then lying in our waters, and covering the transaction, and has been disabled from service, by the loss of a number of men killed and wounded. This enormity was not only without provocation or justifiable cause, but was committed with the avowed purpose of taking by force, from a ship of war of the United States a part of her crew; and that no circumstance might be wanting to mark its character, it had been previously ascertained that the seamen demanded were native citizens of the United States. Having effected her purpose, the vessel returned to anchor with her squadron within our jurisdiction. Hospitality under such circumstances ceases to be a duty; and a continuance of it, with such uncontrolled abuses, would tend only by multiplying injuries and irritations, to bring on a rupture between the two nations. This extreme resort is equally opposed to the interests of both, as it is to assurances of the most friendly dispositions on the part of the British government, in the midst of which this outrage has been committed. In this light the subject cannot but present itself to that government, and strengthen the motives to an honourable reparation of the wrong which has been done, and to that effectual control of its naval commanders, which alone can justify the government of the United States in the exercise of those hospitalities it is now constrained to discontinue.

In consideration of these circumstances, and of the right of every nation to regulate its own police, to provide for its peace and for the safety of its citizens, and consequently to refuse the admission of armed vessels into its harbours or waters, either in such numbers or of such descriptions, as are inconsistent with these, or with the maintenance of the authority of the laws, I do in that case forbid all intercourse with them or any of them, their officers or crews, and do prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished to them or any of them.

And I do declare and make known, that if any person from, or within the jurisdictional limits of the United States shall afford any aid to any such vessel, contrary to the prohibition contained in this proclamation, either in repairing any such vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatsoever, or if any person shall assist in navigating any of the said armed vessels, unless it be for the purpose of carrying them in the first instance, beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, or unless it be in the case of a vessel forced by distress, or charged with public dispatches as herein after provided for, such person or persons shall, on conviction, suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for such offences.

And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office civil or military within or under the authority of the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, with vigilance and promptitude to exert their respective authorities, and to be aiding and assisting to the carrying this Proclamation and every part thereof, to full effect.

Provided nevertheless, that if any such vessel shall be forced into the harbours or waters of the United States by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or by the pursuit of an enemy, or shall enter them charged with dispatches or business from their government, or shall be a public packet for the conveyance of letters and dispatches, the commanding officer, immediately reporting his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or cause of entering the said harbours or waters, and conforming himself to the regulations in that case prescribed under the authority of the laws, shall be allowed the benefit of such regulations respecting repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse, and departure, as shall be permitted under the same authority.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents and signed the same.

Given at the city of Washington the second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty-first.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,  
By the President,  
JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State.

We learn from Washington, that the U. S. S. Revenge is ordered to be immediately fitted for sea, and it is supposed will proceed to London, with patches, or an extraordinary envoy.

[Fed. Gaz.]

**PHILADELPHIA.**  
Meeting of the citizens of the first Congressional district of Pennsylvania.

On Wednesday afternoon, July 1st, the citizens of the first congressional district of Pennsylvania, composed of the city and county of Philadelphia and county of Delaware, met pursuant to notice, in the state-house yard, in the city of Philadelphia—no trial or occasion has ever here witnessed such a concourse of people.

Matthew Lawler, Esq. was called to the chair, and Joseph Hopkinson, Esq. appointed secretary.

Dr. Michael Leib opened the business of the meeting, and after some appropriate observations offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

**Resolved,** That the conduct of Great-Britain towards the United States, has been too often marked by hostility, injustice and oppression; and that the outrage committed by the Leopard, one of her ships of war under the express orders of one of her admirals upon the Chesapeake, a frigate belonging to the United States, is an act of such consummate violence and wrong, and of so barbarous and murderous a character, that it would debase and degrade any nation and much more so a nation of freemen, to submit to it.

**Resolved,** That we will support the administration of the general government in all and every measure which may be adopted by them to avenge the wrong our country has suffered from Great-Britain, and to compel the most rigid retribution; and that to attain a full measure of justice from her, we pledge ourselves to make any sacrifices and to encounter any hazards.

**Resolved,** That the sentiments of this meeting be made known to the president of the United States as the spontaneous effusions of freemen on an occasion, when silence and indifference would betray want of patriotism, if not a treasonable indifference towards the best interests of our country, and the sacred rights of this nation.

The following resolution was then offered and adopted unanimously.

**Resolved,** That until the general government shall have adopted such measures as may be suggested by their spirit and wisdom, we will discountenance all intercourse with any of the vessels of war belonging to Great-Britain; and that we will withhold from them all supplies or assistance which may be necessary to their aid and subsistence.

Charles Biddle, Esq. then proposed the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

**Resolved unanimously,** That the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, and its vicinity, deserve the thanks and applause of their fellow-citizens, throughout the Union, for their gallant, manly and patriotic conduct at the present momentous crisis.

The meeting then agreed to appoint a committee of correspondence, for the purpose of holding a communication with our fellow-citizens in other parts of the United States, relative to the objects of this meeting.