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-522TORDAY, JULY 4, 1807.

THOMAS JEFFERSOM PARSIDERY OF THE UNITED STATES OF

AMERICA. EXPROGLAMATION.

Duting the wars which, for some time, Have impappily, prevailed among the powists of Burope, the United States of A-merica, or in the principles of peace, have endeavored by justice, by a regular. discharge of all their national and surial Halles, by every friendly office their a situation has admitted, to maintain, with all the belligerents, their accustomed rerelations of friendship, hospitality and commercial intercourse, Taking no part in the guestions which animate these powsers against each other, nor permitting Desires to entertain a wish out for the testpration of general peace, they here observed with good faith the neutrafity they assumed, and they believe that no instance of a departure from its du-... nes can be justly imputed to them by any erwochad night to veur obit A ice use of their harbours and waters, the means of reutting and of refreshment, of succour to their sick and suffering, have, at all times, and on equal principles, been extended to all, and this too amidst a constant recurrence of acts of in ubordination to the laws, and of violence to the persons, and of trespasses on the property of our citizens, committel by officers of one of the beltigerent parties received among us. In truth these autises of the laws of hospitality have, with few exceptions, become habitual to the commanders of the British armed vessels hovering on our coasts, and fireguenting our harbours.

They have been the subject of repeated, representations to their government. Assurances tave been given that proper orders should restrain them within the limit of the rights and of the respect due to a frigudly nation: but those porders and assurances have been without ef-Sett ind inflance of punishment for past wrongs has taken place. At length, a deed, transcendwar all we have hitherto seen or suffered, brings the public sensibility to a serious crisis, and our Sorbentance to a necessary pause. A frigate of The United States trufting to a flate of peace, and A 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 * her disabled from service, with the loss of a number of men killed and wounded. This something was not only without provocation or juffifiable cause, but was committed with the arowed purpose of taking by force, from a thin : 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 ascersalued that the seaseen demanded were native Eliliens birthe United States. Having elected his purpose be returned to anchor with his wanadron within our jurisdiction. Möspitality under such einewnstances errses

To be a daty and a continuance of it, with Lich. uncontrolled abases, would send only by multibiring 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 examinates of the most friendly dispositions on the part of the British government, in the midil of which this outrage has been committed. In this light the subject cannot but present Itself to that government, and Areafthea las motives to an honorable mara-Soh ut the wrong which has been done, and to that effectual control of its naval commanders, which above can julity the government of the United States in the exercise of those hospitali-Figs it is now constrained to discontinua.

In consideration of their circumstances and of the sight of every mulon to regulate its own policy to provide for its peace and for the Talmy of the citizens, and consequently to refuse the admission of armed vellels:into its harbors de Alters, Eicher in luch numbers or of fach delethalous, ar ere inconfillent with thefe, o with the maintenance of the authority of the che laws. I have thought proper in puriuance of the sutborities [pectally given by law to iffue Wighte me PROCKAMATION, hereby requiring allarmed refirs bearing commissions under it the government of Great Britain, now within the barbors or maters of the U. States, immedestely and without any eclay to depart from the lane, and interdhoing the entrance of all the A. I And habbors und waters to the faid armed wefcles and to all others hearing commissions wa-

Mersha authority of the British government. And Mithe said ressels, or any of them, shall to depart at Moresule, or if they or any barbers or welche Moresaid, I do in that case torbil all intercention; mith; tuem, or any of them crocur ameria or exems, and do prohibit of sephines and aid than peaul introduced t

"And I do declare and make known, that if Les person from or within the jurisdictional itmitted the United States shall afford any aid the prohibition Addresined in this Proclamation either in repaging my mich result or in fornishing her, with supplies of any kind. in any apparent whatsoever, for if any. pilet shall emist to parigating any of the said erored water a stude if he for the purpose of carry. Her Utens in the Sirat, tostimos, beyond the limust will be the United States, o souleas it be in the case of a ressel forced by distribished the partie public dispatches a mediation become for, such person or permay will on contiction safer all the pains and mention by the laws provided for such offence. read a series a subject and tedrite of white the rules authority of the U states and all others, citizens or inhabs ents detection be design within the lame, the modern and promptitude to exert mer respective authorities, and to be Major and emisting to the certying Title Proclamation and eyery part thereof, inat Probled Advertheless that if any such

rossel shill be forced into the harbors or waters of the United States by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or by the pursuit of an enemy, of shall cater 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 causes of entering the said harbors or waters, and confurning 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. handred and seven, and of the [SEAL!] soverignty and independence of the United States the thirty-

TH: JEFFERSON. By the President,

JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A Declaration, by the Representatives of the Unite ed States of America, in Congress aisembles, JULY FOURTH, 1776.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to distoive the political bands which have connected them with another, and to allume among the powers of the earth, the leparate and equal flation to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinious of mankind, requires that they thould declare the caules which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable -rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happinels. That, to seture thete rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the content of the governed; that, -whenever any form of government becomes deliruitive of thele ends, it is the right of the prople to alter or to abolish it, and to inflitute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles," and organizing its powers in fuch form, as to them that feem mott likely to effect their fafety and happinels. Prudence, indeed, will distate, that governments long ellablished should not be changed for light and trantient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath thewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are fufferable, than to right themselves, by abolithing the forms to which they are accullomed But, when a long train of abuses and ulurpa-. tions, pursaing invariably the same object, evinces a defign to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw-off fuch government, and to provide new guards for their future legurity. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and fuch is how the necessity with confirming them to alter former lydens of government. The billory of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and uterpations, all having in dured object the effattishment of an' absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let fact be submitted to a candid world.

He has refuted his affent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his Governors to pals laws of immediate, and preffing importance, unless suspended in their operation, until his affent thould be obtained; and when so inspended, he has utterly negleded to attend to them.

tie has refused to pais other laws, for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless thele people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature-a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only. .He has called together legillative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public records, for the Tole purpole of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

.He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for oppoling with manly firmnels, titl invations on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected. whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, expoled to all the danger of invalierr from without, and convultions within.

He has entervoured to prevent the population on of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; retuting to pass others, to encourage their migration hither, and railing the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obliruded the administration of justice, by refusing his affent to laws for effablishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made ludges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their falaries. He has erected a multitude of new offices, &

sent hither swarms of officers, to harrais our people, and ear one their lubitance, -He has kept among, us in time of peace. standing armies, without the confent of our Legillatures.

He has affected to render the military, independent of, and superior to the civil now-He bas combined with others, to subjest us to

juridialop, foreign to our Constitution, and man knowledged by our laws r giving his affiliac 40 their acts of pretended legislation: For quartering large bodies of armed troops

amongit us :-For profesting them, by a mock trial, from penilhment for any murders which they should commit on the intubitants of thefe States :--For futting on our trade with all parts of the

world 1- ""E City For imposing taxes on as without our con-

For depriving us, in many cales, of the beneats of trial by jury 1— For transporting us beyond leas, to be trice.

for pretented attendes For abouthing the free Syllem of English laws in a neighbouring province, eliablishing therein an etalitary government, & enlarging its boundaties, to as to repose it as once an example and fit fallroment for introducing the fame absolute tile laid thefe colonies :-

For taking away our charters, abolifican out

mod rileable laws, and altering Tendemental. ly, the forms of our governments !--For Inspending our own Legislatures, and teclaring themserves in clied with powerto legitate for us in all eales whatfoever.

" He his abilitating poversiment here, by declabing us bed of his septection; and waging war

againft us well and an against He has pluttletellem leak, ranagedourchafts, burnt our towns, and deliroyed the lives of our

He is, at this time, transporting large armice of foreign mercenicies, to complete the works of death, desolation and tytanny, atready begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfi dy fearce. ly paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized na-

Hé has confiraiséd im fellow citizens, taken captive on the High leas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brettires, or to fall themselves

by their hands. He has excited domestic infurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabi. tants of our frontiers, the mercuels . Indian lavages, whole known tale of warfare is an undiftinguilled deitroction of all ages, texes and condition.

In every flage of thele oppressions, we have petitioned for redfell in the most humble termo: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unit to be a ruler of a free

Nor. have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their Legislature, to extend an unwarrantable juritdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumitances of our emigration and fettlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to diezvow tuese usurpations, which would inevitably juter upt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of jultice and of consangulaity. We must, theretore, equiesce in the necesity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, -chemies in war; -in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United Stat s of America, in General Congress affembled; appealing to the SUPREME JUDGE of the world, for the rectitude of our autentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these Colonies, sclemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonica are, and of right, ought to be Fuze Ann In-DEPENDENT STATES; -that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, & that all political commexion between them & the llate. of Great Britain, is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and, that as free Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conciede peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, & to do all other acts and thinks which independent States may of right do. - And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, ourlives, our fortunes, & our lacked honor.

Signed by order, and in behalf of Congress, 7 TOTH HANGOCK, Fredelent. CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary. New Hampsbire.

Joliah Barelett, Mathew Thornton. William Whipple, Messachusetts. Samuel Adams, Robert Treat Paine. John Allams, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhade Island. Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.Connellieut. Roger Sherman William Williams.

Samuel Huntington, Chiver 14 olcotta New-101. ---William Floyd, Francie Lewis, Philip Living Non, Lewis Morris.

New-Jereey. Richard Stockton, John Hart, John Witheripoon, Abrabam Clark. Francis Hopkinlon,

Fransyicama. Robert Morris, James Smith Benjamin Ruth, George Taylor. Bejamin Eranklin. James Witton, George Rols. John Morior,

George Climer. Delaware. Czsar Rodney, George Readi Maryland. Samuel Chafe. Charles Carroll, of AVilliam Paca, Carrollton.

Thomas Stone Virginia. George Wythe, Thomas Relfon, jon. Francis Lighttoot Lee, Richard Henry Les, --Thomas Jefferton, Carter Braxton.

Benjamin Harrison, Norsb-Carolina. William Hooper John Peen, Joseph Hewes,

Edward Rutlodge, Thomas Lynch, jun. Thomas Heyward, jun. Arthur Middleton. Barton Gwiasett

Thuish Han'

BOSTON, June 22. An English paper of May 16, observes .- The policy of America, appears very extraordinary, fetile to ann republicant institutions. It is from Its government has returned a treaty, which contained concessions by Great Britain, which every Englishman, except the ministers who granted them, considered as degratting and un--emil Jedi, ellient is new said, it meille, that American, thitle thall in all sairs protect their grews even if they are known to be British Subjects be deserters from Britis ships of war. If this be fact. America will certainly find herself in mistake. The period of concession is gone by But some of the mad papers talk of coatacating Butilb debit, Bit. As if two eculd not play that gente. It's well known, there is much more American property in Lugland, than there

MORPOLE, June 29. 'Yesterday evening the Committee received. information from Hampion, that an attempt to land at that place would be made from the British ships below. Mearly 300 citizens im-1 mediately robinteered their pervices to man the Gus-Bosts, and proceed instantly to Hampton, and they will go off this afternoon, four in number. No place, can be better delended by gun-bosts than Hampton, on account the Bur, which prevents the access of large vessits. There may be no real foundation in this thelief, but the unprepared state in which the Chesapeake was attacked inspires

an uncommon virilance and suspicion. On Priday atternoon, one of the sensoners which have Scretofore attended the British ships of wars wast anchor near the firt; and immediately an other felt her in a bust and proceeded up the fiver to the British "Consul'a This information was spood spread through the Litimm and the effect produced may be easily conjectural. A number of boats par of strue

The pharmes, after two of them had reached! Hion, the United States bure flouri-had had the boat another inflicer who had remained on board the schooner, koisted a white flag, the signal feets flag of trace, for the first time, for certainly fand we can say so from our own Anomietice) she did not come up as a flag of

Before the officer reached the British Consul's be was mut with by a number of citizens. who offered no personal violence i but apprehending it, or that the officer might be detained, the Consul claimed the protection of the civil authority and the sanctity of the character in which the afficer had come. The latter ground was not timable, as war does not exist and again the vessel had not come up to a flag of truce ought. Hespier however for the civil power, and sentiments of generosity, prevailed. and in about an nour after his strival the officer was put on board his ressel, without receiving the smallest violence or injury, and immediately departed.

May this spirit of moderation, produce effect where it ought, if it does not, it will command respect even from those who will not be inflyenced by the example.

Anterican,

Commercial Daily Advertisers-

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1807.

THESE are times that try men's patience. The long train of insults and aggrebaions: exparienced from Britain, has tended to pournot less amiable and meritorious than that in which it was exhibited in '16. That was they were abused and oppressed by the tyranny of an unprincipled government, yet dared to rebel and be tree: Now, they are independent and live and flourish under their own laws; yet they condescend to be moderate, and have firmness enough to be just in defiance of the corrupted and corrupting polities of the wicked and irrriguing governments of the Old World. In the year 1776, the Americans were like a brave man struggling against misfortunes; at the present mocriul, and high-spirited man exercising the virtue of forbearance under accumulated injuries, for the sake of peace and good or-

When the vengeance of such a people is excited, their efforts must be formidable to their foes: When they have an opportunity of acting against their enemy, they must act with energy and with effect.

The arrival of the thirty-first anniversay of American Independence ispaccompanied by circumstances which give to it an aspect peace, when war is not invited by foreign outrage, the Fourth of July is commemorated as a good old edstorn; but at a crisis so important as the present, its appropriate celebration is rendered holy and precious to the heart. The American who does not experience an elevation of santiment on this day at the recollection of formertimes, must be deplorably destitute of sensibility: And the citizen who does not feel a ourning spirit of indignation at the recent lawless conduct of the British, must be the incurable victim of a despicable anathy; the contemptible disand atrocious apologist of ruttien murder and bloody assassination.

The situation of the United States with regard to foreign powers for futcen years past, may be compared to the of no bounces. man environce by knaves, with whom, in some degree, he is compelled to transact businces: He perceives he is not a match for them unless be resorts to their own vile practices and violates the golden rule by doing to other men what other men do unto him. A combat then arises between principle and interest; and he hesitates whether to continue his entercourse with rogues for the nake of a little worldly edvantage,; whether to break off all communication with them at the risk of a lew present conveniences; or whether to turn rogue too, and connect himself closely with the knaves who first imposed upen him. Happy is the man who avoids the last alternative! May the United States of America never abandon their virtuous principles of policy to gain the profligate. friendship of the government of Britain ! May they rather forego all the benefits to be derived from her amity, break off all association and traffic with her, and encounter the most corroding privations, than relinquish their character for humanity and justice and trackle to villainy for the take of pecuniary gratifications.

The moment the Declaration of Independence was sanctioned, it became obvious to reflecting men, that one great duty of American rulers was to guard with circumspection against improper partialities for Britain. Allied to the people of that nation by blood; speaking the same language, and embracing the same customs; there is a continual danger of our imbibing, likewise, those ideas of government which, although they are in some degree analogues, are nevertheless hossuch considerations, that the great body of the people of he United States cherish watchful solicitude with respect to the policy of the British towards this country, and feel justiy suspecious of intrigue and secret cetruption; for it is known to the world that English gold is an agent which works more political miracles than the British navy.

But whilstihese jealousies are kept awake, the Americans bave never failed to dourt's friendly ictorchange of good offices between the two countries of if that should be sus. pended, the whole world can witness that it has not been their fault? If will be attitibute. ble to that fatal arrogance with which nower never fails to inspice the wain and the wicked: and which although weaker hitions may feel it for a season; commot fail to resider edious and eventually destroy that govern ment which wantions injustice and outrage by its authority.

'It is 's controletion for an American . know, and he must feel proud at the reflection, that during the descripting were of ! some, the United States have preserred their relations with loreign powers with ittegrity and fatte informs. 'And it is difficult to exceive one other cause for the insults, and infuries which their flag and combarts have met with except we secribe it to jectousy h our growing greatetay, sente carry of, that transcendant happiness and personal freedom which the citizens of the United States

your example. But those who extends out too much forbearance; those who believe that the citizens of this country are prepared to submit to any indignity for the sake of in... ney, will find thomsolves mistaken. Recent events may teach them, a salutary lesson on that boad, and camble them to esthante with more precision the spirit and the patriolism of the nation. Although the blood and treasure of the country, are not to be sported with and lavished away & yet it will be found, when a real occasion oglish pon them both, they will be cheerful y yelded for the benefit of the republica-

claration of principles, framed smidst the confusion of war, should be found so stable and correct as to live through a series of years and be exemplified/ou a large scale. without some of them being condemned or undergoing alterations. Yet the Declaration. of Independence, penned by a man the qualities of whose head and heart render him a parallel for the most admired statesmen of antient times and tonstitute him an example for posterity, had etristed in all its purity. unaltered and unguestioned for ital umbs. through a course of thirty-one react ; and the government that has anisen out of it has defied the open and secret attacks of foreign foes, the assaults of internal commotion, and the artful and cuttining contrivances of lurking, prowling, wide-spread treason... Seeing, then, that such is the happy con-

It seldom occurs, we believe, that n-de-

stitution of government which we only, and the manifold blessings flowing from it being felt and acknowledged by all, the American people would be traiture to themselves and tray the American-character in a new light, | deserve to experience every evil which can afflict the human race, were they not on all pecasions to support the character which the time that tried men's souls; for then I they have acquired, and to defend at the hazard of their lives and to the ruin of their fortimes, those principles laid down by the patriots of '70, stud which experience has demonstrated are calculated to perpetuate freedom and insure the happiness of man.

The presdent's proclamation is at once an act of firmness and humanity for witilst it interdicts the entrance of British vessels of war to our ports and prohibits all supplies of aid or comfort to them, it makes a reserment they display the picture of a rich, pow- I vation in lavor of those which may be driven to our harbors through inevitable calabity. The interdiction will, on reflection, appear to he more spirited than it would seem " the first blush; because, it is denying to the British a privilege enjoyed by other hatious generally, and particularly by France, her invoterate enemy: So far, then, it is placing this country in a position more hostile to Groat-Britain than any other nation; which, although an incipient sup towards retalistion. is far from manifesting a disposition ripe for war morely for the purpose of revenge; yet unusually interesting. In times of profound is, nevertheless, such a developement of the resolution of the government in the gase, as to convince the English ministry that the United States are not to be intimidated into pussive obedience and non-resistance; and that " indemnity for the past and scennity ier the future " must be speedily given on their part, or all intercourse between the two nations is at an end. A messenger will doubtless be sent to London; not to selieis peace, but to demand satisfaction. The British may affect as much as they please to wander at Mr. Jesserson's rejecting the late proffered treaty; but every day's events ciple of a miserly avarioe, or the samueless | prove more and more the propriety of that rejection; as nothing will ever put an end to impressments of American citizens but a saered observance of the rule that the American flag shall protect all who sail mader it;

> Bart, Luther Martin's "hoporable Iriend" is, it seems, to be put, where he nught to have been long ago, in a Penitentiary,

One correspondent suggests the propriety of the merchant's shutting their stores today; and another invites the masters of vessels to hoist their flags :- Both the sugges. tion and the im istion will no doubt be the tended to.

The reader will find under thou Marine head in this morning's paper, that manufital at this port from Amsterdam completely exposes the prematurity of the report from that place relative to the defoat of the French. Rumors provailed at Amsterdam as late as May 25th, of quite a different nature, but as these in all probability areas bascless as the one by the Hazard, via Providence, we de cline giving publicity to them.

COLONEL BURR!

We have received an account of the proceeds ings in this case, had on Saturlay Manday and Tuesday. On Saturday, Chief Juffice des livered an opinion on the molique for an attachment against gen Wilkinson, which is too long for this day's poper. It concludes with this paragraph:

"The attachment was not to be awarded be-Exuse general Wilkinson cannot be considered of having controlled or influenced the conduct of the civil magillrate, and because in this transaction his intention appears to have been not to violate the laws. ... It such a case where au-attachment does not seem to be absolutely requelled by the justice due to the particular individual against whom the prosecution is depending, the court is more inclined to leave the parties to the ordinary moorse of law, than to employ the extraordinary powers, which are -Minch 2015 the bribond or district and the romite istration of indice, in that purity-which oughtte beso universally desired.

On Tuesday the Court treceived a commun estion from the governor of Virginia, offering the use of a part chart Penitentiary, or Sixe Prison je the U. States On which an argument of some length tooks place : Pier which the Court made the following brder:

In consequence of the offer raids by the Executive of approments with the class stor of the Penitentiary and State Britis for perons who may be confined therein under the autority of the United States, and, of the foreling letter from the governoe of this Commonwith. It is ordered on the pibtion of the Attornesor the United States that so soon as the Arts ments is the second story, of the Publicail and Penitentalry shall be fit for the recept Land sale keeping of Aama Burr, he be remed there, and saidy kept therein by, the biggil. morell the recommendary of American, whenhe sebalt be brought back to the prison where lis-L'anna de la contrata del contrata de la contrata de la contrata del contrata de la contrata del la contrata del la contrata de la contrata del la contrata de la contrata del la contrata de la contrata del la contra TAREAS AS PRESENT CENTE TO THE SECRET PROSE PROSE PROSE

The balk and party uslames of Rell, h Impering editor of the Philisdelphia Gazene has been imitated by Collegent, the Editor of the It is true, that in the face of the multiff. I W. L. Lorning Pott, and Brond n, the cordea. rious attempts which have been made to it. I of the Philadelphia U. 3, Cazette. , Thele dasduce du la depat from that pacific policy, as I tundly fribblers, infleed of descenting, the and admirably stated to our interests and strike by the British states falling at the states