of concord among ourselves. On one important point, they speak a language altogether unequivocal. They prove that the republicans of the U. States will not permit themselves to be divided at the Presidential election; but that they will unanimously give their suffrages to James Madison; for the man, who has been nominated in the regular way, and who possesses the necessary qualifications either for averting the impending storm, or for carrying us safely through it.

It is with pleasure that we observe that the republican prints throughout the union have, according to custom, generally republished the Declaration of Independence at its late anniversary. While however all the republicans have shewn their veneration for this instrument, and a desire to perpetuate the spirit which produced it, it is worthy of remark, that of the numerous prints of another description scarce a solitary one has commemorated the event by a republication of the instrument itself. It would be uncharitable to suppose that they would rather efface than perpetuate its remembrance, and yet such a supposition would be justified by circumstances; for at the same time that the Declaration of our Independence is denied an annual publication, the details of a pugilistic combat or a court levee are deemed of sufficient importance to supercede it.

Mr. Wm. M'Creery, the Representative in Congress for the city of Baltimore, has declined a re-election.

The following is a new attempt of the British to evade the Embargo:

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the subsequent proclamation, which was received yesterday by the British Packet.

WHEREAS in the present situation of affairs, it appears to me necessary to authorise the admission of neutral vessels and commodities into this Province, under certain regulations, I have therefore by and with the advice of his majesty's council, thought fit to grant permission to the subjects of all neutral nations to import and bring into the ports of Halifax, Shelburne, Liverpool, and Digby, in this province, in neutral ships or vessels, all articles of merchandize, allowed to be imported and brought by British subjects in British vessels from foreign countries, by my proclamation dated 4th May last: Also naval stores of all kinds, pot and pearl ashes. And I do hereby order and direct, that all neutrals and neutral shipping, importing and bringing all such goods, wares and merchandize before mentioned into the harbors of this province, shall be allowed to land and sell the same freely and without interruption, subject to the same rules and regulations and liable to the same duties, which British subjects importing the same articles in British ships are now liable and subject to. And to lade and carry from thence any goods or commodities which may be legally exported by British subjects in British shipping. This Proclamation to be in force for four months from the date hereof.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, etc. this 23d day of June, 1808.

(Signed)

GEORGE PROVOST.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the democratic citizens of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, the following was passed among other resolves:

"That this meeting approve of the electors of President and Vice-President, recommended by the general convention at Lancaster, on the 7th of March last; and that we will, with our votes and interest, promote the election of those persons therein nominated, under a belief that they, when elected, will vote for James Madison as President, and George Clinton for Vice-President."

At a considerable meeting of the citizens of Brunswick County, Virg. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—July 4.

1st. *Resolved*, That it becomes the citizens of the U. States to meet with a becoming intrepidity any crisis that may arise out of the measures of government designed to preserve our property from the hands of our enemies, and strengthen our hands by drawing home our citizens, and of taking to itself that elevated situation and manly attitude which appear most likely to secure the continuation of peace so dear to us, and so desirable to every real American; and such we believe are the measures of the Embargo.

2nd. *Resolved*, That we view with the deepest regret all those measures adopted by the citizens of America, whether by individuals, assemblies or states, tending to weaken the hands of government, either by spreading discontent and suspicion, or by establishing a party to the subversion of our glorious constitution.

3rd. *Resolved*, That this meeting do sincerely applaud those patriotic citizens who show themselves worthy of the American character; who either individually or by assemblies, adopt any measures tending more fully to secure and complete our independence.

4th. *Resolved*, That the establishing of manufactories in the U. States is one of the surest methods to render complete that independence the anniversary of which we have met to celebrate.

5th. *Resolved*, that this meeting do encourage by every means in their power, the establishment adopted by the patriotic citizens of Petersburg, for carrying into effect a domestic manufactory at that place.

6th. *Resolved*, That this meeting do recommend to each other in their individual capacities, that they shew themselves worthy of the foregoing sentiments, by adopting the use of domestic articles both in clothing and all the common enjoyment of life.

PRINCESS-ANNE COUNTY.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Princess Anne country, assembled at the court-house in Kempsville, to deliberate upon the best means of enouraging DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES,

JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. having been called to the chair, and

GEO. VASHON, appointed Secretary.

Mr. Tully Robinson then addressed the chair upon the business of the meeting, and moved the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the many grievous and repeated wrongs and outrages which have been perpetrated for a series of years, upon the commerce and neutral rights of the U. S. by the chief belligerents of Europe, must have convinced all good and reflecting citizens who gain wisdom by experience, and who with fervid patriotism cherish and adore the honor of their country, that it is folly to hope from a renewed intercourse with the powers of Europe for a fair and beneficial commerce, unclogged and unalloyed with repetitions of insult and injury; but, on the contrary, that it is reasonable to expect, from what our country has already felt of the injustice and barbarous policy of the unprincipled governments of England, France and Spain, a wicked emulation to surpass in turpitude and atrocity even those lawless and savage acts in the commission of which they have been, heretofore, familiar: Wherefore it appears to this meeting, that it is unworthy of the independence of character of the free people of the American Republic, to desire a commerce and connection with nations thus corrupt and degenerate, who are restrained neither by the law of nations, nor by treaties which they themselves have deliberately and solemnly concluded.

Resolved therefore unanimously, That the citizens of the county of Princess Anne, who are now present, will always act in conformity to the sentiment which is expressed above, by weaning themselves from the use of foreign goods, and a dependence upon foreign commerce, by cultivating among themselves the immediate arts of life, by promoting in their families a spirit of enterprize in domestic manufactures, and by wearing, as far as may be practicable, homespun cloths.

Resolved also, That with a view to these objects, the citizens who have assembled here, will form themselves into a society for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, and of rearing the best race of sheep.

Every instance of the violation of the Embargo on our frontiers and every hope of such a violation is reported by the enemies of our administration with the same pleasure as we might expect from a triumph over the worst enemy. In this way, every enormity is excused, every excitement to violate the laws is given, and offenders prepare to trample on the laws with public patronage. What good cause can such conduct support.

Salem Reg.

The French agents in Morocco are making great exertions to bring on a war between Morocco and the English; while the latter are courting Moorish friendship by liberal presents.

Mercantile Ad.

The British ministry seem to make themselves happy under the belief, that six months embargo will produce a *revolution* in the U. States—and so it has, and a *resolution* also; to support the government of our country in the prosecution of all defensive measures its wisdom may see proper to adopt.

Baltimore Evening Post.

Berkeley, the murdering admiral lately on the American station, has been *punished* for his attack upon the *Chesapeake* by being promoted to the command of a 'highly important' secret expedition which sailed from England about the 14th of May—destined, perhaps, to aid *Burr* in *cultivating* his Washita *lands*.

B. E. Post.

Some travellers from the Eastward who lately passed through this town, and as is customary with such gentlemen, condescended to instruct the stupidity of Kentuckians in the science of politics, expressed a wish that the Embargo might continue a twelvemonth longer—purposely that *Tom Jefferson* might lose his popularity!—We have no objection at all to stake the popularity of Mr. Jefferson, *a twelvemonth hence*, on the mere credit of that act;—and notwithstanding it was a *tory* wish, we cordially join issue with it; may it continue.

Some excuse, indeed, might be offered for the zeal of these travellers:—their heads were intoxicated with doses from Massachusetts, from New York and Rhode-Island; but as there has been time for the fumes to evaporate, we expect ere this "the Embargo is a damn'd bad measure" with them.

Kentucky Reporter.

It is at length ascertained that MUNGO PARKE, the celebrated traveller in the interior of Africa, is no more. The British Parliament have granted to his widow 3236l. 10s. sterling, and to Mr. Anderson, father of Mr. Anderson who accompanied Mr. Parke, 1085l.

FROM THE AURORA.

"CHOICE SPIRITS—AGAIN!"

We have been favored with the "*Royal Gazette of Nova Scotia*" to June 21st—and the *Halifax Weekly Chronicle*, to the 17th—On hasty perusal of which we find *military preparations* to be the order of the day, in the British colonies.

Among other information of particular moment, is that concerning COLONEL BURR; he was at Halifax on the 21st ult. and assumed the name of *Edwards*, which, if we do not mistake, was the name of his mother; judge Edwards of Connecticut, however, is his relative.

Colonel Burr, (who has now his *alias*) appeared to be constantly engaged with general Prevost, and it was confidently spoken of, that he meant very soon after the arrival of a fleet expected from England, to sail from Halifax with a considerable military regular force, the ostensible object of which is *Pensacola*—but which, it is not unreasonable to suspect, is N. Orleans.

Whether our government possesses any information as to the actual position of Burr or his design, we are not informed; but it has been understood that General *Wilkinson*, instead of taking command of a military encampment, in which the new discipline was to be introduced, in the augmented military establishment; is destined to proceed to the southward, once more to baffle and confound treason and traitors. The general is said to be expected in town on Monday.

From the Halifax papers, we find, that all officers on *British half pay in America*, are required to furnish the British deputy paymaster general at Nova Scotia "*precisely* with their christain names and surnames, and present place of abode—the date of their reduction to half pay—their rank at the time—and present place of residence," &c. &c.

As there are several of this description in the United States, we are more particular in giving this communication, as they cannot *mistake the duty they owe themselves* in such a crisis as is approaching; so that those who prefer the government of G. Britain, may not be *taken in an aukward position*, and those who prefer America and liberty, may take such public measures as may assure the citizens in the neighborhood of their fidelity to the U. S.

In the Nova Scotia papers we find the address of the house of assembly to the dismissed governor Wentworth, in which they state that—"political circumstances have induced his majesty to place the government in the *hands of a distinguished military officer*."

The papers also contain very *significant* addresses to general *Prevost*, the successor of Wentworth, from the assembly and council—in the address of the council we find the following paragraph:

"Among the many instances of his Majesty's parental solicitude which we have experienced, we shall remember with gratitude the readiness with which in the present critical situation of affairs his majesty dispatched *so distinguished an officer as your excellency*, to govern this province, *placing at the same time under your command a chosen body of troops, accompanied with warlike stores of every kind*, to enable your excellency to defend the country in these perilous times. It is also with real pleasure we express our grateful acknowledgements to his majesty for *the extraordinary mark of his attention in ordering so large a supply of arms, accoutrements, clothing, and camp equipage*, to be sent out to the *militia of this province!*"

They also say—that under general Prevost's command "the people of Nova Scotia will display in *their own defence or on* ANY OTHER OCCASION, *which his majesty's service may require*, courage, &c.

The address of the assembly is equally *significant*—they say—"the selection of an officer of your excellency's distinguished character, and *great military talents*, to preside over us, at this *critical period*; and the sending a *respectable force under your* command, for our protection; and in the *supply of arms, clothing & camp equipage*, so graciously *granted*,' &c.

They add—"If *personal exertions* shall be required, it will be found, that in the people of Nova Scotia the spirit of their ancestors has not degenerated."

In the same papers we find copious extracts from major *Jackson's* paper of Philadelphia, which are treated with *marked* distinction!

We also find two proclamations—one of which, is for *fasting and praying* on the 10th day of June.

And another inviting the people of the United States, in their neighborhood, to violate their *oaths* and *obligations* to the laws—and to bring into his royal majesty's ports of Nova Scotia—"*staves, plank and square timber, boards and scantling, bread, biscuit, flour, pease, beans, wheat, barley, oats, Indian corn, grain, seeds, and meal of all kinds; cattle and live stock of all kinds*; also *tobacco*, pitch, tar, turpentine, salted *beef and pork, bacon, hog's lard, butter, onions, fruit*, &c. from the *United States* of America, and from the Azores, or western islands."

The fasting was however to take place within the period of this invitation, for it was to continue four months from the 4th of May.

It is to be presumed that the friends of BURR will now comprehend whence he derived the *resourses for his expedition*—who were his abettors abroad, and the *views* and *purposes* of his *friends* and *abettors* in the United States.

The *quantum of bail* taken from *Burr and Co.* by the chief justice Marshall—and his flight from that bail, indeed the whole machinery of the trial, and the manner in which that trial was managed by the chief justice, and by the *counsel* for Burr—are objects which ought not to be lost sight of.

Suspicions have prevailed that the ramifications of that conspiracy, did embrace greater numbers, and spread over a larger *surface* than appeared on the face of the proceedings at Richmond; the zeal with which *Burr* was defended by those who had previously execrated and abhorred him for shooting a former rival and adherent of England, are facts that speak with tongues of intelligence, and call for the feelings of unutterable execration.

The *crisis is at hand* when *the people* must as in 1775 and 1776, look to themselves—traitors caused more bloodshed in the early stages of the revolution, than the 50,000 myrmidons sent to butcher us—the people see their government daily calumniated and friends of the *law and government* held forth as *objects to be marked*.

Are these *myrmidons* not at *Nova Scotia*, the persons for whose guidance these *marks* are *put upon* the friends of American rights?

Look to it—citizens of America—the crisis approaches.

Lexington, June 18.

By a gentleman immediately from St. Louis, we are informed that several of the Indian tribes up the Missouri had manifested a very decided spirit of hostility towards the U. S. that some murders had been committed, and a general alarm excited among the inhabitants on the frontiers.

By a traveller who passed through this town this week from N. Orleans, we are informed that the Indians are continuing their murders. A gentleman from Georgia for Natchez was lately shot through the body and robbed. A company coming up from the latter place, was attacked and plundered just ahead of the person who gave us the information, but whose party were fortunately sufficiently numerous to deter the Indians from hostilities.

New-York, July 11.

NOTICE.

Permission will be granted for vessels (until the 1st of August next) to bring property from the West-Indies, and America, north of the line. Application to be made to the Collector of the port.

Custom-House, New-York, July 9, 1808.

When the stores of the Osage, which had been seized at Falmouth, were ordered to be restored, *after Mr. Pinkney had interposed*, it was discovered that the following articles had been purloined—viz.

3 qr. casks of Madeira,
3 do. coffee,
1 bbl. rum,
1. do. brandy.

The theft was attributed to one of the Custom-house officers, but there was no disposition to indemnify for the loss.

Public Advertiser.

The captain of an American ship (the General Clarkson of New-York) which has been just brought by one of our cruizers into Plymouth, communicates that he was on his passage from China stopped by one of our men of war, and had 25 of his crew taken out, and the man of war in return put 15 of her hands on board his ship, all of whom were by age and infirmity rendered incapable of fulfilling a seaman's duty. The 25 men taken out of the General Clarkson, the captain alleges to have been all native Americans, with the certificates of whose birth he is furnished, and that he stated this to the officers of our man of war, upon whom it had no effect. We hope this affair will be inquired into.

The General Clarkson was bound from Canton to Amsterdam, with a very valuable cargo, estimated at above 100,000l.

London Print.

LONDON, MAY 6.

MR. BARING, whose name is sufficient to stamp any opinion almost on commercial affairs with a considerable degree of credit, observed last night in the House of Commons, that it was his opinion that the rise in the price of Stocks was chiefly, if not entirely, to be attributed to the want of means to employ great capitals in commerce as heretofore. That, therefore, they invested their property in the funds; there was consequently a great influx of buyers in the market, and the funds rose.

DOCTOR CONINGHAM

IS induced, from repeated applications, to resume the practice of

PHYSIC, SURGERY, &c.

LUMBER

OF GOOD QUALITY,

To be sold Cheap, near Deblois's wharf, above the Navy-Yard.

July 15—3t.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, an apprentice boy by the name of

ROBERT GRAVES,

plaisterer by trade—all persons are forwarned against harboring or employing said apprentice. The above reward will be given to any person who will secure him in any jail.

JOHN KEDGLE.

July 15——3t

A LETTER CARRIER WANTED.

AS I shall quit the carriage of the Letters, in the City of Washington, the 10th of October next, I give this Public Notice, that the Citizens may be provided with some person to succeed me (in whom they can confide). Any person undertaking it, I will give them any information I am capable of if they should require it.

☞ Those persons with whom I have been in the habit of keeping accounts, will please to take notice, that I shall expect a full and punctual settlement of all their accounts, prior to the 10th of October next, as it will not be in my power, to give them any longer indulgence after that date.

Z. FARRELL.

July 11—

FOR SALE.

FOUR HUNDRED acres of land adjoining land of Samuel Aurant, lying in Beaver Township, Northumberland county, state of Pennsylvania—or exchanged for merchandise or good property well situated in this city.

For terms apply to

JOSEPH WHEATON.

Washington City, May 23—wif