the best materials of your country will yet guide your determination. The nation have a claim to the services of their most enlightened and experienced statesmen. We hope that private considerations will yield to the public good; and that the best interests of the states may not be hazarded by a conflict of the rival pretentions at this eventful moment.

With warmest wishes for the peace and prosperity of our beloved country, & the promotion of your individual happiness, we bid you adieu.

The above was signed by the speaker of the house of assembly, and the vice president of council—and the governor requested to forward the same to the president.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, OCT. 17.

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION,

For recalling and prohibiting seamen from serving foreign princes and states.

GEORGE R.

Whereas, it hath been represented unto us, that great numbers of mariners and seafaring men, our national born subjects, have been induced to enter into the service of foreign states, and are now actually serving as well on board the ships of war belonging to the said foreign states, as on board the merchant vessels belonging to their subjects, notwithstanding our former proclamation recalling them, contrary to the duty and allegiance which our said subjects owe unto us, and to the great disservice of their native country; we have, therefore, thought it necessary at the present moment, when our kingdom is menaced and endangered, and when the maritime right on which its power and greatness do mainly depend, are disputed and called in question, to publish, by and with the advice of our privy council, this our royal proclamation: We do hereby charge and strictly command all masters of vessels, pilots, mariners, shipwrights, and other seafaring men, being our national born subjects, who may have been inticed into the pay of any foreign state, or do serve in any foreign ship or vessel, that forthwith they and every one of them do (according to their bounden duty and allegiance, and in consideration that their native country hath need of all their services) withdraw themselves, and depart from, and quit such foreign service, and do return home to their native country; or do enter on board such of our ships of war as they may chance to fall in with, either on the high seas, or in any rivers, havens, roads, ports, or places whatsoever or wheresoever.

And for the better purposes of this royal proclamation, we do authorize and command all captains, masters, and others commanding the ships and vessels of war, to stop and make stay of all and every such person or persons (being our natural born subjects) as shall endeavor to transport or enter themselves into the service of any foreign state, contrary to the intent and command of this our royal proclamation, and to seize upon, take, and bring away, all such persons as aforesaid, who shall be found to be employed or serving in any foreign merchant ship or vessel aforesaid; but we do strictly enjoin all such our captains, masters, and others, that they do permit no man to go on board such ships and vessels belonging to states at amity with us, for the purpose of so seizing upon, taking, and bringing away such persons as aforesaid, for whose discreet and orderly demeanor the said captains cannot answer; and that they do take especial care that no unnecessary violence be done or offered to the vessel, or to the remainder of the crew, from out of which such persons shall be taken.

And in case of their receiving information of any such person or persons, being employed, or serving on board any ship of war belonging to such foreign state at amity with us, we do authorise and command our captains, masters, and others, commanding our ships of war, to require of the captain or commander of such foreign ships of war, that he do forthwith release and discharge such person or persons, being our natural born subject or subjects; and if such release and discharge shall be refused, then to transmit information of such refusal to the commander in chief of the squadron under whose orders such captain or commander shall be then serving; which information the said commander in chief is hereby strictly directed and enjoined to transmit, with the least possible delay, to our minister residing at the seat of government of that state to which the said foreign ship of war shall belong, or to our lord high admiral or lords commissioners of the admiralty for the time being, in order that we, being apprized of such proceeding, may forthwith direct the necessary steps to be taken for obtaining redress from the government to which such foreign ship of war shall belong, for the injury done to us by the unwarranted detention of our natural born subjects in the service of a foreign state:

And whereas it has been further represented unto us, that divers mariners and seafaring men, our natural born subjects, have been induced to accept letters of naturalization, or certificates of citizenship from foreign states, and have been taught to believe that, by such letters or certificates, they are discharged from that duty of allegiance which, as our natural born subjects, they owe to us; now we do hereby warn all such mariners, seafaring men, and others, our natural born subjects, that no such letters of naturalization, or certificates of citizenship, do, or can, in any manner, divest our natural born subjects of the allegiance or in any degree alter the duty which they owe to us their lawful sovereign. But, in consideration of the error into which such mariners and seafaring men as aforesaid may have been led, we do hereby publish and declare a free pardon to all such our subjects, who repenting the delusion under which they have acted, shall immediately, upon knowledge of this our royal proclamation, withdraw themselves from foreign service, and return to their allegiance to us: and we do declare that all of our subjects, who shall continue in the service of foreign states, in disregard and contempt of this, our, royal proclamation, will not only incur our just displeasure, but are liable to be proceeded against accordingly, and we do hereby declare, that if any such masters of ships, pilots, mariners, seamen, shipwrights, or any other seafaring men (being our natural born subjects) shall be taken in any foreign service by the Algerines, or other Barbary powers, and carried into slavery, they shall not be reclaimed by us as subjects of Great Britain.

And we do hereby notify, that all such our subjects aforesaid, who have voluntarily entered, or shall enter, or voluntarily continue to serve on board of any ships of war belonging to any foreign state at enmity with us, are, and will be guilty, of high treason: and we do, by this our proclamation, declare, that they shall be punished with the utmost severity of the law.

GIVEN at our court at the Queen's Palace, the sixteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seven, and in the forty seventy year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Political view—From the Aurora.

LOOK YOUR ENEMY FULL IN THE FACE.

Excepting the proclamation at Copenhagen, nothing that has appeared since the *Brunswick* manifesto, has gone so openly to the *point* as the proclamation of his Britannic majesty, of the 16th October last.

Efforts have been making by the British agents for some years in this country the principles of the revolution of 1776, and the great principles of *neutrality* of 1780, which were in fact set up by the nations of Europe on two accounts.

To rescue pacific nations from the evils of war.

And to put a check on the power of Britain, which under the barbarian idea of superiority of force, compelled at different times every nation of Europe to pay that kind of homage to her flag which the tyrant of Swisserland wished to cause the Swiss to pay to *that*.

What with the corruption of courtiers at different courts—and the actual operation of naval enterprizes, though Britain has been reduced to the necessity of *crouching*, she has, by never actually abandoning as a permanent obligation, contrived to revive and to re-assert all the various pretensions upon which her abuses and the grievances of other nations have been erected.

She crouched in 1780 to Russia.

She crouched to the Danes in the case of the frigate Freya, only a few years ago.

And even to Sweden, she in some measure crouched about the same period.

In all those cases she however did not abandon the pretension, but agreed to *forbear the operation* of the power which she asserted the right to exercise.

The northern powers attempted in 1800, to renew the principles of 1780; because notwithstanding the professions and concessions the promises and even the treaties—Great Britain always found some *shuffling pretext* under which she violated *treaties*, revoked *concessions*, broke her engagements, and belied all her professions.

This was the real cause of the renewed *coalition* of neutral powers; and that coalition the British cabinet very soon saw, would if carried into execution, produce the same consequences as she experienced in 1779 and 1780—she must *crouch*, and to avert this; a scheme of policy and corruption and assassination, unexampled in the annals of the world, was devised.

The Danes and Swedes had formed between themselves a contrast in March 1794, the principles of which were neutral, and in relation to each other defensive against any power that should violate their neutrality.—In this honest and liberal compact, they declare that treaties existing with any power, should be faithfully fulfilled; that no right shall be claimed or asserted adverse to the law of nations, or the rights of war and peace; and they agreed to furnish each a squadron of 8 sail of the line, for the protection of their commerce and flag.

The Baltic was declared to be closed against armed ships of every nation, because no belligerent nation on the Baltic was then at war; and edicts were published on the 23d December, 1800, conformable to these principles, by Sweden and Denmark.

But in order that a subject which bears on the present state of our own affairs, should be more fully understood; we shall go beyond the limited sketch we proposed on setting down; and take the matter more detail.

This union of Sweden and Denmark was produced by repeated efforts made to involve them in the war. Austria and Prussia had in April, 1792, sought to involve them both in the coalition, but the wisdom of the celebrated Bernstoff defeated this design.

In 1793 the court of Russia was induced to invite to Sweden and Denmark, a desire to support the measure which Great Britain has undertaken, that of placing the whole coast of France and its dependenes under a blockade by proclamation.

The American reader will recollect events in our own history, which though extolled by many at that time, are destined to meet more severe censure in history.

The Danish minister Bernstorff, who saw not only the ruin of the pacific people of Denmark, but the temporary suspension of all neutral trade, resisted with tempered digity: and Russia being bound by various treaties with Denmark, yielded to the arguments of the Danish sage.

When Great Britain entered into the war, the neutral powers were assured, that the course which she meant to pursue, was conformable to the rights of neutrals; and an explicit confidence was reposed in assurances that were unsolicited and unexpected. But the momentary advantages gained by the co-alesced powers, in the beginning, soon changed the tone and conduct of Great Britain; and in July, 1793, the British court caused to be presented to that of Copenhagen, a memorial, the object of which, was to persuade Denmark, that the war then existing, was not like any other war; in a word, the rights of kings, the throne, and the altar, were to be maintained, and jacobinism, and atheism were to put out of the pale of civilization; and among other things, Denmark was informed that she carried in her ships, a great quantity of grain from the Vistula, and elsewhere, which it was necessary to regulate, so that France by the want of food ceased to revolt against their rulers. This memorial was sustained by another, presented by that very Prussian baron Goltz, who, two years afterwards signed the treaty of Basle.

The court of Denmark replied, and protested against the new law attempted to be set up; and with a dignity and a frankness, that put sophistry to the blush, maintained the rights of neutrals, nothing was conceded thro' fear, nor evaded by subtlety; and it must be confessed that the stand made by Denmark at that time, cast a shame upon the mean and servile concessions of the American treaty of the next year, which abandoned not only the ground of 1789, but suffered the principle of contraband to be extended to articles unknown before that time; and subjected even provisions to the same law, by a contrivance which aggravated the dishonor by being indirect. To those concessions must be attributed all the evils that America has since experienced. Had the stand been then made upon the ground of the revolution of 1776 and the neutrality of 1780, we should not be molested afterwards, nor obliged to prepare for war at this day. The sacrifices made then by a temporising policy, accelerated by the corruption of members of the legislature, and by the artificial clamor and terror raised by British agency, taught the British government to believe that America was to be managed as the Swedes were by bribbing a faction, and hoisting a signal; the black cockade was hoisted, and Hammond and Liston in succession, corrupted an *agent* of *France* to write and deliver to them a paper calculated for the clamor: while persons connected with the administration of the government (through *invisible causes*!) co-operated in effecting the abandonment of public right and the tarnishing of American honor.

It may be unpleasant to repeat these things, but no man will object to it who is not willing to sacrifice truth to prejudice; the use of referring to it, is to caution those who may have erred then, either through ignorance or innocence, to be guarded against similar baneful follies.

The conduct of Great Britain in this memorial, produced in March 1793, that neutral union of Sweden and Denmark to which we alluded above.

But even after this convention had been notified to all the powers of Europe, Russia in disregard of the principles which she patronised in 1780, came into the views of Great Britain, and actually seized a number of neutral vessels bound with grain to France resorting to the arguments employed by Great Britain in the war of our revolution—"no neutrality could take place in favor of a "government consisting of rebels." The same system of bullying and insolence, says and English writer, was practised towards the Ottoman Porte, whose conduct by its dignity and spirit, exhibited a very interesting but melancholy contrast to the conduct of states which boasted more civilization and freedom.

On the proceedings and stipulations of our treaty of 1794, we prefer saying nothing more; nor of the contradictory character of the treaties with Spain of October 1795, and with Prussia in 1799.

But Sweden and Denmark, kept at bay by the influence which Great Britain, had purchased by enormous profusion of gold at St. Petersburg, were obliged from policy to confine their measures to proper missives & displomatic thunderbolts; and until the emperor *Paul* discovered the intrigues carried on in his court, and the means and purposes of the counsels imposed upon him, their efforts were ineffectual. Prussia *seceded* and Spain followed, from the coalition; and the British, eager to shew that the defection of their allies did not abate their pretensions, took the opportunity to issue orders of a secret and a special kind to the commanders of their naval squadrons.

In December 1799, the *Hanfersen*, or Hanfernean, a Danish frigate, with a convoy, was intercepted in the Straits of Gibraltar by the British squadron under admiral Keith. The Danish commander *Von Dockum*, refused to submit to any search of his convoy, or to exhibit his instructions; and when he was attempted to be boarded by the boats of the British ships he fired on them—the Danish frigate was carried into Gibraltar.

Mr. *Merry*, better known by his *secret intrigues* with *Trujo*, than by his public department or talents, while he resided here, was in 1799 the British resident at Copenhagen; on the 10th of April, 1800, he addressed a very laborious, and a very insolent note to the court of Denmark. It is remarkable for its resemblance of the proclamtion of October, 1807, both in principle, in subtlety and style; and very probably proceeded from the same pen, and equally probable, may be followed by a similar *logic*—the logic of great guns.

Bernstorff vindicated *Von Dockum* in in firing on the British boats, and in refusing the search of his ships or the exhibition of his instrustions, and concluded by demanding reparation for the seizure of Von Dockum's ship.

In the same year, the affair of the Freya occurred. She was a Danish frigate, and had under convoy six sail of ships laden with deals, staves, bale goods and sugar, and was met off Ostend by the Nemesis British frigate, who demanded to search the fleet. The Danish officer resisted, and an action took place, in which the Dane exhibited courage and skill; but finding resistance unavailing, struck, and was carried with his convoy into the Downs.

The conduct pursued is worthy of the most marked attention of every American. The Danish ambassador, *Jarlsberg*, presented a strong remonstrance on the outrage; on the murder of so many Danes and the insult to the Danish flag; within sight of his own coasts.

Lord *Greenville* presented an answer full of all the froth that is usual on such occasions and among other things he declared:

1. *That the Nemisis acted without orders.*
2. *That the British court wished to be at peace with Denmark.*
3. *That they were willing to make reparation.*
4. *That a special minister (lord Whitworth) was charged to repair to Copenhagen to give such an explanation as might prevent the necessity of resorting to extremities*

Let the American reader compare this history and these facts, with the conduct towards the United States—the affair of the Chesapeake—the professions of pacific dispositions—the promise of reparation—and the employment of a *missionary*.

Let it be also remembered that along with *Whitworth* they sent a *fleet*, and with that fleet negociated.

In our next we shall give the process of this *negociation*, and the progress of the history

People of America—you must look the enemy in the face—for you have no alternative between that resolution and one of the two others—

You must look your enemy in the face: or

Abandon commerce like the Chinese, or

Burn your flag, and say no more about independence.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15.

The brig Peace, arrived at this port, last evening, in 31 days from the Downs. She left there the 12th of November.

In addition to the articles which we have selected for this day's Mercantile Advertiser, we learn from the papers of the 12th, that the Statira frigate, with Mr. George Henry Rose on board, after beating about three days in the Channel, was obliged to put into Portsmouth.

The English government had not issued their Proclamation declaring France and her dependencies in a state of siege, and prohibiting all intercourse with them except directly from a British port; it not having received the signature of the king. A private letter from a member of Parliament mentions that it would be published in the London Gazette of the 14th. It is calculated, the opposition writers assert, inevitably to produce a temporary suspension of British commerce, and probably its ruin; and it is argued on the other side, that England is not all dependent on commerce, that her manufactures are no source of national wealth, and that the annihilation of her foreign trade, would not necessarily diminish her strength. The propriety of this vigorous measure depends solely on the accuracy of these maxims.

The Declaration of the king of England relative to the Copenhagen expedition has been treated of in the Official paper of the French Government, with unusual virulence. It disavows Bonaparte's intention of violating the independence of Denmark, reprobating such a measure, as "a signal injustice, that would have been a stain on the Emperor Napoleon, in the eye of posterity, whose opinion is said to be not indifferent to that great sovereign."

London, Nov. 12.

We stated in our yesterday's paper, that all friendly communication between this country and Portugal had now finally terminated, and to-day we are sorry to confirm this account by inserting the following Proclamation of the Prince Regent, brought over by the Auckland Packet, just arrived at Falmouth, in eleven days from Lisbon:

EDICT BY THE PRINCE REGENT OF PORTUGAL.

It having always been my greatest solicitude to preserve within my dominions, during the present war, the most perfect neutrality, on account of the acknowledged benefits resulting therefrom. It being, however, impossible to preserve that neutrality any longer, and considering besides how desirable a general pacification is to humanity; I have been pleased to accede to the cause of the Continent, uniting myself to his majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his Catholic Majesty, with the view of contributing as much as in my power to the acceleration of the maratime Peace; wherefore I am pleased to order, that the ports of this kingdom shall be immediately shut against the entry of the ships as well of war as merchantmen, belonging to G. Britain, &c. &c.

Given at the palace of Mafta, the 20th October, 1807, by order of the Prince Regent our Sovereign.—That all persons may have due notice, it is ordered that the Edict be publicly affixed.

J. F. LUDOVICE.

Lisbon, Oct. 22, 1807.

By our Plymouth Correspondent's letter, we find that two vessels of the Boadicea's Convoy had put into that port, in ballast, from Oporto, not having been suffered to load. They state, that the Newfoundland fleet was not permitted to enter the Tagus; an exception, however, was made in favour of seven vessels in distress.

We have received additional Madrid Gazettes—They chiefly relate to some actions that have taken place between the Spanish gun-boats and our sloops of war, in which the enemy claim the advantage.

A proclamation has been issued at Gibraltar, in pursuance of the one recently made by the Court of Madrid. It commands all subjects of Spain instantly to quit the garrison. And prohibits the stay of any foreigner whatever but under certain restrictions.

A private letter from Helsingburg, mentions, that Russia had threatened to march an army through Finland, if the King of Sweden persisted in carrying on the war.

The treaty of Tilsit is again said to be very unpopular in Petersburg.

Dispatches have been received from his excellency Lord Grenville Levison Gower, our Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburgh. It is supposed that they are of the most interesting nature, at a Cabinet Council assembled at a late hour at the foreign office, to deliberate their contents.

2 o'clock P. M. We have just seen letters from Bilboa, which state no French troops had entered Spain, and that none were expected. These letters are totally silent on the reported death of the king of Spain.

Letters from Badajoz furnish the important intelligence that in consequence: of an arrangement concluded between the Prince Regent and Bonaparte, the seaports of Portugal are immediately to be garrisoned by Spaniards. They enter under the name of the Auxiliary Army of Portugal.

Cassel, Oct. 19.—It is reported at Saxony, that a great expedition is forming, whose destination is the East Indies—and that France, Russia, Turkey and Persia are concerned in it.