

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Let us appear not rash nor diffident;
Immoderate valor swells into a fault;
And rashly blundered into public counsils,
Barbary like tigers. Let us aim 'em both."

You have, very recently, fellow-citizens,
been celebrating your great national festival.
On this interesting occasion, it was with peculiar
satisfaction that pleasure was perceived
to glow in every eye and patriotism to thrill
through every bosom.

The principle nations in Europe, jealous
of our growing commerce, and embracing
the advantages of our defenceless situation,
seem to have conspired to lop off
what, perhaps they consider our maritime
exuberance. So utterly defenceless is our
country that we are not prepared at present
to enforce a single right, nor to resist with
manly spirit, a single outrage.

Not an example can be produced from
the history of civil society, not a probability
can be suggested by the imagination,
which will warrant the belief that a nation
can preserve inviolate her rights, unless she
is prepared to enforce them—or that peace
can for any length of time be maintained
without some preparation for war.

Fellow-Citizens! The present crisis
demands that Americans should feel and act
like Americans. Your country is now in
the "May of life." If you, through inattention,
indifference and lukewarmness, permit
this season of unanimity to escape without
merely talking, without acting, you will
perceive, when too late for any thing but
repentance and remorse, that the period of
the "scar the yellow leaf," is indeed hastening
upon this country with the rapidity of a
whirlwind.

From the New-York American Citizen.

The Proclamation will be read with
uncommon interest: it contains an able
exposition of the repeated wrongs which we
have suffered from the Navy of England,
and of the unusual, if not surprising patience
with which those wrongs have been endured.
In interdiction, the President, feeling with
the nation at large, has properly gone to the
extent of his power; but have we the means
of carrying the Proclamation completely into
effect? I do not mean the abstract means,
for our resources, our power, our zeal, and
our unanimity are all great, but the practical
means—those which may be called into
immediate and efficient action? The interdiction
is two-fold; it extends to the entrance
of our waters and harbors, and to supplies
after the entrance shall have been effected:
the latter can and will be carried into
complete effect. But suppose that, in defiance
of the Proclamation, the interdicted armed
ships of his Britannic Majesty enter our
waters and harbors: where are our means
to punish the aggression? to chastise the
additional insult; where to drive them out?
Let our citizens reflect upon the question,
and adopt, promptly, whatever measures
may be necessary to remedy the evil. We
want & must ultimately have an efficient
armed force of our own kind, and if the government
will not provide one for us, why not, by
voluntary contribution, prepare it ourselves?

This is not a time for temporising
measures. We know enough of and have
suffered sufficiently from the British government.
Negotiation, without the necessary previous
steps, would be followed by fresh outrage.
We have long been amused by the British
government, and abused by its court marshals.
Should not congress be immediately
convened, intercourse suspended, an embargo
laid, and the most prompt and vigorous
measures of defence adopted? We are a young
and vigorous, a wealthy and powerful nation,
and when our rights and honor are at stake
(and they are at present) considerations of
expense should be out of the question. A
government that will not protect its citizens,
is unworthy of their confidence.

FRANKFORT, May 6.

The divisions of general Molitor and
Boudet, which have arrived in the vicinity
of Augsburg, received orders the latter end
of the month of April, to march without
delay for Leipsic and Halle.

According to accounts from Buda, his
majesty the emperor has decreed, that all
the subjects of the house of Austria, as well
as the Hungarians, from 17 to 40 years of
age, shall belong to the army, without
exception of rank. They are to be provided
with arms and uniforms, and taught their
exercise; and in this manner a national
guard is to be formed, which is to be called
out in case of necessity.

The states of Hungary have agreed to
support his majesty with all their power.
A regular guard of 5000 men is to be formed
and supported at the public expense—and
in time of war, they are to serve in common
with other regiments.

COTTENBURG, May 8.

Yesterday a Swedish vessel arrived from
Colberg, after having carried thither a cargo
of herrings. The Captain has brought a
letter from his owners, wherein it is mentioned
that Colberg is bravely defended against
the French, who have not yet been able
to take a single outwork, notwithstanding all
the sacrifices they have already made, especially
in possessing themselves of a fort
that commands the mouth of the harbour.
The inhabitants have not the least fear that
the place will be taken, but on the contrary
think of acting offensively.

May 11.

This day the King set out from Malmo for
Ystad, accompanied by the old General Toll,
where they are going directly to embark for
Stralsund. His majesty intends to take the
command of his army, which will in a short
time be joined, according to the best information,
by 100,000 Prussian and 40,000 British
troops, who are daily expected to arrive
in the Baltic.

The Queen, the Duchess of Brunswick,
and the Royal Children, are to set out at the
same time for this place, and preparations
are making here for their reception.

LONDON, May 31.

Lord Howick made a long and excellent
speech at the nomination for the County
of Northumberland, at Morpeth, on Thursday
last, of which the following is an extract:—"Gentlemen," said his Lordship, "the late
Administration have been accused of inattention
to the shipping interest of the country,
(I wish now to be understood as addressing
myself more particularly to the freeholders
from Newcastle and Shields.) I should be
very happy, if any gentleman would come
forward, and state in what manner the
shipping interest has been neglected. I
believe the American Intercourse Bill has
given rise to complaints. Now, it must be
sufficiently known, that our West India
islands, are in a great measure dependent
upon America, for the articles of lumber
and provisions. That previously to the
passing of this bill, the governors of the
Islands, on their own responsibility, constantly
kept up an intercourse with America,
to obtain such supplies as were necessary;
and, in return, permitted the Americans to
purchase and take away articles produced
in the islands. Bills of indemnity to the
governors, on account of this illicit, but
necessary traffic, were every year applied
for and passed in Parliament. I submit, then,
was it not better to legalize at once this
intercourse with America, and vest a general
power in the Privy Council for its regulation,
than trust to the discretion of the West-India
governors individually for procuring such
supplies as the islands might be in want
of? Great complaints have also been excited
against us on account of the treaty we lately
negotiated with America, although it would
surely have been time enough to complain
when the terms of that treaty came before
the public. The Americans have not,
however, thought that the advantages were
entirely in their favor, for it is probable the
treaty will not be ratified by their government."

"Gentlemen, the great and unfortunate
changes which have been effected in the
North of Europe, cannot but have operated
severely upon your interests, and it has
been impossible to afford you any adequate
relief. Restrictions were imposed upon
neutrals, which produced the strongest
remonstrances from the governments of their
respective countries. One of my late acts
while in office was, to write a long letter to
Denmark in vindication of our measures in
respect to neutrals, and I wish to God I
could lay that letter before you to convince
you how utterly unfounded have been your
complaints that his majesty's late ministers
were inimical to the shipping interests of
the empire."

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, July 9.

The ship Gen. Hamilton, Noah Scovell, jr.
134 days from Canton. Left at Canton, 20th
February, ship Zeol, Mather, for New-York,
in 6 days; St. Cutbert, Hooker, do. in 3;
8-masted schr. Asenith, Rossetter, ditto, 12;
ship Helvetius, Bowen, Philadelphia, 6; Cordelia,
Dorr, Boston, 6; Aurora, O'Kein, of
Boston, just arrived from N. W. Coast of
America. Passed in the river bound in, ship
Active, Morris, 180 days from Philadelphia,
all well. The ship Fanny, Smith, sailed 15
days before for Philadelphia; Favorite, Paddeck,
for Nantucket, do.; and ship Perseverance,
Delano, for Boston, ditto. Captain S.
Spoke about two degrees W. of the Cape
of Good Hope, the schr. Nimrod, Peily, 55
days from New-York, for the Isle of France.
To the windward of the West-India Islands,
was boarded by a French privateer and treated
politely; next day, was boarded by a
king's brig, who examined the ship's papers
and threatened to send her to Antigua, but
after detaining her five hours released her.

The brig Calliope, Records, 8 days from
Charleston. Passengers, Mrs. De Leon and
family, Messrs. Gilchrist and son, Mazzyck,
Lamb, Geibard, Maxwell, Waugh, Mitchell,
Morford, and Crofts.

The schr. Manchester, Crosey, 7 days
from Richmond, and 4 from the Roads. The
schr. Clotilda, Goodwin, sailed in co. for
New-York. Left schr. Weymouth, to sail
next day; and Richmond Packet, in 6 days,
both for New-York.

The schr. Augusta, Wasson, 5 days from
Curaçoa. Left at Curaçoa, brig Vigilant,
and Patty, both for New-York schr. Jason,
in 4 days for Philadelphia, and schr. Adventure,
in 4 days for Baltimore. An eastern
schr. had just arrived from Philadelphia;
Spöke, July 4, in the gulph stream, ship
Hampden, Sidney, 4 days from Philadelphia
for Havana. On Tuesday off Great
Egg harbor, ship George Washington, 2
days from New-York for Savannah. In the
Mona passage was boarded by a British
cruiser and treated politely.

The schr. John, Allen, 8 days from
Richmond and 4 from Norfolk. Passed
the British ships of war on Saturday, at
anchor abreast of Hampton—no boats passing
or repassing.

The schr. General Green, Jones, 12 days
from St. Pierre, Martinique. The schr.
Alet, sailed nine days before for New-
York; brig Nash, sailed 2 days before
for Boston. Left, June 22, ship Juno,
Fisher, of Savannah, under adjudication;
brig Exchange, Smith, for Baltimore, in
21 days; Salley and Betsy, Hearsay, for
Boston in 14; Tropic, Archer, Portland,
do.; Lucy, Collins, Middletown, 8;
Sussex, Lee, New-York, 20; Joseph,
Murphy, Baltimore 10; Atalanta, Bachus,
New-London; schr. Doreas, Elliot, Boston,
10; William, Levite, of New-Haven,
from St. Thomas in 5; Victory, Learick,
Salem, 6; Agness, Anthony, Boston,
in eight days; Sea-Flower, Boyle, Baltimore,
5; Sally, Martin, do. 7; Polly,
Woodberry, Marblehead, 16; Lively, Davis,
Boston.—June 25, in the Mona passage
the General Green was chased by an
armed brig and fired upon repeatedly.
Finding they could not come up with her,
they got out their boats and pursued the
General Green for about an hour with a
heavy fire of musquetry, but without success.
June 8, lat. 25, long. 70, spoke a
ship 35 days from Boston for Havana.

The ship Neptune, Osgood, from Port-
land—ordered to Charleston.
The sloop Hiram, D'Angelis, 31 days
from Demerara (before reported). Left,
schr. Ocean, for N. York in 20 days; brig
Mary Jane, for Boston in 14; and a Ports-
mouth brig just arrived.
At Helgate, ship Pennsylvania, Thomas,
from Bordeaux, and 41 days from Cork,
(where she put in leaky).
Below, last night, the ship Liberty,
Young, 60 days from Amsterdam.
Cleared, ships Eliza, Crocker, Liverpool;
Foxwell, Tripp, Cork; Venus, Oliver, Wil-
mington.

The schr. Traveller, from New-York, has
arrived at Martinique.
The ship Native, Young, from N. York to
Amsterdam, is sent into England.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.
At a meeting of the members of the late vo-
lunteer association, denominated Mac-
pherson's Blues, held pursuant to public
notice, at the court house, of the city of
Philadelphia, on Monday, the 6th of July,
1807:

Gen. WM. MACPHERSON, was appointed
Chairman, and
CHARLES W. HARE, Secretary.

The objects of the meeting having been
stated by general Macpherson, the follow-
ing resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That we feel the deepest indignation,
at the unparalleled attack, made
upon the rights and dignity of the United
States, by a British ship of war, by which
the lives of several of our fellow-citizens
have been destroyed, when on board a
national ship under the protection of our
national flag.

Resolved, That we shall at all times be
ready and desirous under the constituted
authorities of our government, and in conjunction
with our fellow citizens, to yield our
utmost aid, in support of the honor and
safety of our country, and to repel any foe
which may attack them.

Resolved, That the chairman of this
meeting be requested to communicate the
following resolutions to the president of the
United States, accompanying them with an
assurance, that whenever, in the opinion of
the national government, our military
services may be useful—we will again orga-
nize ourselves, as a volunteer association.

WM. M. CIPHERSON, Chairman.
CHARLES W. HARE, Secretary.

NORFOLK, July 7.
On Saturday morning, two young men
(one an apprentice to Mr. Vanhelt, hatter,
and the other a journeyman taylor) who were
on guard the preceding night, on being dis-
missed and on their way home, vivid with
each other which should go through the
manual exercise with the greatest precision,
when coming to the word fire, and forget-
ting their guns were loaded with ball car-
tridge, they both discharged at the same
moment. The latter instantly fell the ball
having perforated his body. He lived only
a few minutes.

BRITISH AMITY!
The following is copied verbatim from a pa-
per lodged in the collector's office last
evening.

"JULY 6.
The schooner Cynthia Ann, from Folly-
Landing, captain Harrison, was fired at in
Hampton Roads by a boat belonging to the
British squadron; but not thinking proper
to stop, continued his way up to Norfolk;
they continued firing from the boat to the
number of 14 or 16 guns. But of a sudden,
found he was fired at from the tender just
ahead of him, he immediately rounded to,
was boarded and asked why; a—d—d rascal,
he did not heave to for the boat?—to which
he answered, that he did not know why he
was to be stopped in his own harbor; the
boat then came up, and the crew on board
of her also boarded him, and said they wished
they had sunk him, and that they aimed to
hit him, which he thinks they did, as their
shot seemed very well aimed; they ordered
him to tow them back, which he did, and
was dismissed."

HORSE STEALERS.
About one o'clock on Saturday morning,
two well dressed men and mounted on good
horses, were taken up by the patrol in

Portsmouth, on suspicion of being British
spies. After a long examination before one
of the county magistrates, and not giving
satisfactory answers, they were committed
to jail. Instead of being spies, we learn,
they turn out to be horse-stealers, for on
Sundays, a gentleman arrived from Peters-
burg, who identified the horses as belonging
to Mrs. — of said town. The gentle-
men are now in safe-keeping. We are sorry
that we do not know their names; but pos-
sibly may before our next, when they shall
be given.

Arrived, schr. Diana, Talbot, Maxwell, 9
days from Havannah. On the 5th inst. in
lat. 33, 20, long. 75, 50, spoke the ship Lou-
isa Anna, from New-York, for Savannah.

British schr. Ann, North, 22 days from
Antigua.
British brig Queen, Willis, 24 days from
Trinidad.

Brig Ruby, Chapman, 17 days from Bas-
saterre, (Guadaloupe). Left at Bassaterre,
18th June 1807—Schr. Betsy, Stone, of
Gloucester, (Mass.) to sail in 3 or 4 days;
Emily, Davis, of Philadelphia, discharging;
Lively, Davis, of Boston, sailed for Marti-
nique the day before; Alliance, Taylor, just
arrived.

Barque Petersburg, Davis, 34 days from
Madeira. Left there ship Benjamin Frank-
lin, —, for the East-Indies in 2 days—
Brigs Commerce, Devins, for the West-Indies,
2 days; Syren, Sulger, for Philadel-
phia, 1 or 2 days. Spoke on the 20th ult.
in lat. 23, 10, N. long. 64, 40, W. the brig
Amazon, of and from New-York, bound to
St. Jago de Cuba, out 16 days—21st in lat.
26, 4, long. 66, 13, W. the pilot boat schr.
Surprise, Powell, of and from Baltimore,
bound to St. Bartholomews, out 13 days.

Entered, barque Petersburg, Davis, Madei-
ra; brig Ruby, Chapman, Guadaloupe;
William Penn, Small, Tonningen; Nancy,
Muren, Cork; schr. Washington, Eldridge,
St. Croix.

Extract from Brigade Orders.

"The brigadier cannot on the present oc-
casion, avoid noticing to his fellow citizens,
who are not subject to the laws for regulat-
ing the militia, that many of them may
render essential service at the present jun-
cture, by embodying themselves to act as
occasional militia. For this purpose he
intreats them to assemble and elect from
their body such officers, as shall in their
opinion, be best qualified for the command.
If the recommendation of the brigadier shall
meet the approbation of this class of his
fellow-citizens, he will cheerfully aid the
establishment, and on being notified of the
same, will take the necessary steps for their
disposition. SAMUEL MARSH,
Brigade Inspector.

NORFOLK, July 6, 1807.

REMARKS,
Of the Herald, on the letters published yester-
day.

Mr. Tazewell, a very able negotiator, was
deputed by the court to carry the foregoing
answer to capt. Douglas. On his arrival at
the Bellona, it is stated that he was received
with uncommon attention, treated in the
most hospitable and polite manner; partook
of a repast; drank with the officers, among
whom was Humphries! the humane Hum-
phries! who declared he did not know
there was a woman or child on board the
Chesapeake when he fired, although they
were on the deck at hailing distance at the
time. But this truth is nothing, compared
with the truths uttered by Douglas himself:
he declared that this letter was not meant as
a menacing letter; that he utterly misun-
derstood him; and that he had no hostile in-
tention whatever. How or by what means
our negotiator transformed the man and his
sentiments, is a secret enveloped in the mys-
teries of diplomacy, never to be unrolled for
the eyes of the people to gaze at. We can
suppose, we can imagine only, that perhaps
after sounding the bottom, he found his
ships could not come up; perhaps after
sounding the men, he found with the line
of his understanding, that the bottom of
his friendships here was not sufficiently pre-
pared for his reception, and that the hull of
the political machine would be injured by a
premature attempt; he might hurt his friends
more than he could injure his enemies. The
attempt, the menace, the further sounding,
are therefore, for the present, given up, and
Douglas, with no hostile intention whatever,
lies with his ships stretched across the chan-
nel, commanding the entrance of the port,
the mouths of the rivers, and with their
boats and two cutters, firing at and bringing
to every vessel, every boat, that passes, ex-
amining every mail, and stuffing the pockets
of the passengers with his dispatches, let-
ters, orders and commands. Col. King, of
this place, rather than be compelled, resolu-
tely went on board, and brought off a num-
ber of letters, such as, against his will, to be
sure. As this was the ordinary practice of
some gentlemen last war, it is not to be won-
dered at that the precedent should be now
plead as an apology for the act. But let us
turn from this gentleman and his visit, and
ask with becoming seriousness what is the
situation we are placed in? If it is not war,
will any of our numerous tribe of Vattels
rise and tell us what it is? Fired on in our
own harbors, blockaded, besieged by an en-
emy, searched, captured, imprisoned, and
prevented from entire destruction only by
the inadequacy of his force for the attempt,
shall we still continue to cry Peace? And
when he remits the scourge for a moment,
to enjoy the malignant pleasure of laughing
at our credulity, shall his partizans walk
abroad, look at our wounds, and assemble in
festive crowds to mock our misery, drink
the health of the assassin, revel in the land
they have degraded and debased, and breathe
the blast of cowardice on the American name
for ever?

Our national honor is gone, the red Ameri-
cans are prostrated in the dust of infamy
and contempt, the spirit of our forefathers
has fled disgusted away, and the clear stream
of our lives is changed to a dirty stagnant
pool of slavery and fear, over which Britan-
nic wealth strides laughing and dreads to soil
its foot-step with the polluting touch. Our
aim, Mr. Printer, is to warn to rouse, not
to exasperate or inflame. Had it been our
wish, had not humanity allayed the fervor
of our feelings, this town would long ere

now have been deluged in the blood of its ci-
tizens, and mutual deaths would have been
given and received.—We wish for no indi-
vidual revenge, let the whole of our energies
be pointed to the proper mark, but let our
enemies of all kinds, know that this end
must not be defeated by foreign attachments,
affected moderation, and real fear.

THE PEOPLE.

From the Ledger, of the 6th.

The letter of commodore Douglas is men-
acing in a high degree, and as such calculated
to excite a correspondent indignation; nor
is the letter less inconsistent, unless the out-
rage committed on the Chesapeake was by
order of his government. He now recom-
mends a course which a week since he or
his commander did not choose to pursue.
We would ask, who was it that first depar-
ted from the usual course? If the Chesapeake
had deserters from the British navy, why
not leave that affair to be settled between
the two governments? The fact, as it ap-
pears to us, is, that commodore Douglas
is disposed to leave the respective governments
to act, only when the force he commands
cannot operate. Upon this subject we have
expressed ourselves already. We think that
our fellow-citizens cannot be too well pre-
pared for defence; it is the best way to
avoid insult or injury. At the same time we
should consider it the duty of every one to
conform to the wishes and views of our
government, who has now had sufficient time
to deliberate and act upon the subject.

The foreign relations of the nation neces-
sarily, from the theory and practice of our
government, are best understood by the ex-
ecutive department. The expediency of re-
sorting to hostile measures, and the time
when, must be better understood by that
department, though the ultimate decision
belongs to another department.

From the gentleman who bore the answer
of the mayor to commodore Douglas, we
understand, that the impressions made by
his letter were not such as he intended, and
that a letter explanatory will be received from
him this day. The first letter is now before
the public, and surely it is impossible to se-
parate from it the idea of menace. The
British commander, we understand, explicit-
ly denies any further hostile intentions, un-
less provoked thereto by hostilities on our
part. Let his intentions be what they will,
it is the duty of our fellow-citizens to con-
tinue their zealous and active exertions, to
be ready for the worst. We have nothing
now to fear from measures of hostility from
the force that is in the Roads. Our naval
force is under the direction of a brave and
judicious officer; this seconded by the force
we trust will defy a naval attack. The
volunteer and military corps, being now com-
pletely armed, are fully competent to repel
any force that might be landed, we therefore
can trust for security in our own strength.

Whatever may be the result of this busi-
ness finally, we are confident that the impres-
sions which it has made will never be effaced.
The necessity of being always prepared, has
been so clearly demonstrated, that we persuade
ourselves that hereafter we shall not find
many advocates for the system, which would
prefer economy to safety.

We do not know how to reconcile this
friendly declaration of commodore Dou-
glas, with a fact of which we are well as-
sured. A boat from the commodore's ship
was employed a considerable time on Sat-
urday in sounding the channel of Elizabeth
River almost up to Craney Island, about four
miles below this place.

CAPTAIN DAVIS, of the barque Petersburg,
arrived yesterday from Madeira, was board-
ed by commodore Douglas's squadron from
Hampton Roads, and treated very politely.
The brig Ruby, captain Chapman, from
Guadaloupe, was also boarded, treated rudi-
ly, but permitted to pass. If the British
commander is disposed for peace, he should
cease to stop vessels in the waters of the
United States.

A letter from Richmond, was received by
the last mail which says, that the govern-
ment had received advices from the President
of the United States.—The tenor of those ad-
vices were it is said more pacific than had
been expected, when measured with the ex-
tent of the outrage. The next mail will prob-
ably inform us of the contents of these dis-
patches, as far as can with propriety be com-
municated.

THE RETURN OF JULY.—The return of that
auspicious day, did not fail to inspire the ci-
tizens of this place with those sentiments
which it always excites in the breast of every
real American, though it was observed in
a very different manner from what it had
been for some time past. Military parades
and martial exercises took the place of mirth
and convivial parties of pleasure.

RICHMOND, July 8.

The executive of Virginia have been in
almost constant session since Monday morn-
ing nine o'clock, occasioned by the arrival
of an express from Norfolk, who brought
the letter from Richard Evers Lee, mayor
of that Borough, inclosing copies of the
insolent letter of the British commodore,
J. E. Douglas, and of his firm and magni-
mious answer.

Many important and interesting measures
have been adopted by the council to repel
the invasion which they have unanimously
declared to be actually existing, and to
enforce the president's proclamation; but
we are not permitted in the present crisis, to
publish a full account of their proceedings.
We are authorised to say, however, that a
detachment of militia, well armed and e-
quipped, is ordered to march to Norfolk im-
mediately; and another to be stationed at
Hampton and its vicinity; and that the
commandants of all the regiments on the
sea coast, on the bay and on the shores
below the falls of the rivers, James, York,
Rappahannock and Potomac, are ordered to
hold the troops under their command in readi-
ness to oppose any attempt by the crew
of any British armed vessel to obtain sup-
plies of water or provisions; and to call
them out to resist and repel any such at-
tempt. Capt William Richardson's and
captain Peyton Randolph's companies of in-
fantry, and captain Benjamin Sheppard's
troop of cavalry are to march to Norfolk
immediately, from the city of Richmond;