graceful writings which have filled the prints of Boston. Every man, who peruses them, is called on to express his abhorrence at them, to convince our enemies how insignificant in point of numbers or political power those are from whom they emanate. While, however, this is the only return proper to be made to these calumnies, it is the duty of the republican prints to meet their antagonists, whoever they may be, fairly and intrepidly in the field of argument and fact, to dissipate that error which might otherwise envelope many an honest mind. In this view, scorning a reply to pitiful personalities, we propose to notice the remarks of a writer in the Centinel, under the signature of Pacificus, which have been highly extolled by their admirers, and which seem to claim particular attention from this print—as they are avowedly written in answer to the *Reflections* which originally appeared in it.— As these performances are said to embrace whatever has been, or perhaps can be, urged on the British side of the question, their examination will comprise a full answer to all the other anonymous effusions on the same topics.

The *first number* under this signature may be viewed in the light of an apology. In this respect it is altogether unimportant to the elucidation of the points at issue. In another respect, however, it is worthy of some notice as presenting a good key to the motives of the writer. We neither know, nor wish to know to what profound statesman, or quibbling attorney, we are indebted for these incubrations. To the public their contents are more important, than the knowledge of their author. But it may be of some use to a full view of the subject to understand whether they are written by an American, animated by American feelings and attached to American principles; or whether they are the offspring of a Briton, or of an American, by interest or error, estranged from American feelings, and wedded to Anglican sentiments. If the former, we might be disposed to respect the motives, however we might condemn the principles of the writer; if the latter, we should have no reason to refran from an equal censure of both motives and principles.

"No man," says Pacificus—"who "loves his country, could fail of being "warmly interested in a case, in which "the *national honor appears* to be in-"volved, its rights PERHAPS violat-"ed, its peace, and of course, its pros-"perity endangered."

Now we appeal to every genuine American, feeling a common interest with his fellow citizens, duly impressed with a sense of the importance of national character, and of the proud eminence on which the *rights* of an American citizen place him, which rights are inseparably connected with national independence, whether such equivocating, hypothetical sentiments can exist in his breast; whether he can say, without a blush, that this is a case in which the national honor merely appears to be involved, and its rights perhaps violated. The voice of America has long since pronounced the national honor deeply implicated and the national rights deeply and awfully interested. This language has issued, with scarcely a solitary exception, from every part of the union from Maine to Georgia. On this point there has been no diversity of opinion. Whatever little difference may have sprung up with regard to the best means to be pursued for obtaining redress, there has been none as to the *wrong* inflicted.

After this miserable attempt to soften, if not entirely to wipe away, British injustice in the case of the Leopard, we are prepared for a train of reasoning intended to shew "that there "is nothing in the general conduct of "G. B. towards us (since we entered "into a treaty of amity with her, which "merged all *former* causes of com-"plaint), which would justify, or would "render it expedient to go to war with "her."

If the injuries received, since the ratification of the treaty are sufficiently great to justify war, if the single act of wrong committed in the outrageous attack of the Chesapeake be of itself one of those deep injuries that cannot be passed over without a loss of national character, all discussion of the anterior conduct of Britain is unnecessary. This is precisely the case in the present instance. The nation are unanimous in the expression of the opinion that this wrong, unatoned by the British government, is a sufficient cause for war. This then is the true ground, and the only ground that there is any necessity for taking. The previous conduct of Great Britain, if at all important, is only so, so far as it tends to shew the motives from which this outrage flowed, and to mark a systematic, settled, deliberate purpose of hostility. And this is the only point of light in which it has been considered. From that conduct it has been inferred by a large portion of our countrymen as but too probable that the order of Berkely was implicitly, if not directly, authorised by his government, and that consequently, there was strong reason to apprehend that no adequate reparation would be made. As bearing upon this view of the subject, we shall offer a few remarks. In the first place, it is not true in point of fact that the treaty merged all former causes of complaint, inasmuch as it expressly left unsettled certain most important principles for examination two years after its expiration, the infraction of which principles, as alleged on our part, had been the source of fruitful injury to our citizens, and for which the treaty did not provide an indemnity. In the second place, the position is equally unfounded, in point of common sense. The instrument was limited to a certain time. During that time the parties to it were reciprocally bound by its stipulations, by which certain principles, previously in dispute, were determined or modified. When this period expired, the state of things, which existed before its formation, returned, and if causes of difference, or warfare, arising out of those principles, then existed, they were brought back again to their original state, supposing no essential change to have arisen from the altered state of the foreign world. This is too obvious to require argument. The treaty, being merely temporary, could establish nothing that was permanent; the very circumstance of its being temporary strongly evinces the repugnance of the contracting parties permanently to alter the subsisting relations of the two countries. The door then is completely open to us, if we chuse to avail ourselves of the circumstance, to pass in review the whole tenor of the measures of Britain to us, and to be governed, according as justice and policy shall dictate, in the measures we shall take towards her. The more plainly to illustrate this point, let us put the following case. Suppose Great Britain, by her whole course of conduct, to have evinced a settled purpose to destroy the sources of our prosperity and our very existence as an independent nation by every unjust mean in her power. Suppose, at the period she formed her treaty with us, pressed by external danger, she relaxed this system of hostility and offered us a treaty which produced a temporary accommodation, which tended to relieve her from that danger and to enable her, at the expiration of the treaty, to strike a more fatal blow at us. Suppose as soon as this treaty expired, she unequivocally betrayed the same hostile intentions that she had manifested previously, without, however, committing any distinct act which by itself constituted a sufficient cause for war, waiting for the expected period when she should be able to strike the mortal blow, not being then in a situation either to inflict it on us, or to hazard the danger of a rupture with us without that essential injury to herself, which would forever deprive her of the power of accomplishing the dark purpose of our destruction. Suppose at this point of time we possessed the means of punishing her arrogance and of disarming her of her future power to injure us. Who is there that will not admit our right to use those means, as an instrument of defence, either by adopting commercial regulations, or, if we saw fit, by going to war? Who is there that has forgotten the memorable (though, considering its source, the undignified) remark of Mr. Pickering, that the tyger crouches before he seizes his prey?—and that, consequently, the only time at which to avert the menaced danger is while he is in this crouching state.

Let us not then, through false suggestions, or treacherous apologies, shut our eyes against the whole conduct of Great Britain. Neither principle or duty or common sense require us to do so. We could not indeed do it, if we would. It does become us as rational beings, as honest men, to restrain our feelings of resentment, to cultivate, as far as we can, good offices with all nations, to shew a readiness to forgive, although we can never forget the wrongs we have endured; but even the best precepts of Christianity do not require us to close our eyes against the perils which have heretofore flowed from an abused confidence, or against applying the means of effectually guarding against their recurrence. The immortal Franklin beheld the strongest edifice destroyed by the lightening. He applied the *rod* which guarded it from future desolation. Let us, after a similar memento in the political world (without meaning a pun) erect a *rod*, which shall protect our future happiness against the more fatal scourge of foreign injustice.

Let us remember whom we have to deal with. Let us remember the scenes of the revolution—the burning fields, the conflagrated towns, the prison ships, the murderous tomahawk, that shed their collective and gloomy horrors over the days of our infancy. Let us remember the violated faith that carried away the slaves of the south, and that retained the northern posts, and thus fed the flame of Indian warfare, which continued as long as Britain retained the posts, and ceased with their delivery. Let us remember the extensive and piratical robbery of millions on the ocean, without notice. Let us remember the case of Jonathan Robins—Let us remember the impressment of thousands of our seamen, as yet neither atoned for or discontinued. Let us remember the case of John Pierce. And finally, let us remember the constant injuries inflicted on our trade, under the color of principles, unknown in the law of nations, and unacknowledged by any nation whatever, even by Britain herself when a neutral. Let us remember these things, not for purposes of revenge, not because we feel any enmity to Britain; but that we may, at a seasonable period, adopt those measures that shall secure us against the repetition of acts disgraceful to our character as an independent nation, and destructive to our best interests.

(To be continued)

BRITISH MURDER & PIRACY.

Pursuant to public notice a few of the most spirited of the inhabitants of the townships of Great Egg Harbor & Galloway, in the county of Gloucester, & state of New Jersey, convened at the house of col. Thomas Doughty, on Friday the 14th of August, 1807, for the purpose of publicly declaring their resentment at the many atrocious acts of hostility that the government of Great Britain and her emissaries hath imposed on the government of the U. States, and the citizens thereof; and appointed col. THOMAS DOUGHTY their Chairman, & JOSEPH WINNER, Esq. their Secretary. When the chairman opened the meeting, by stating the object for which it was convened,

On motion,

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the present momentous crisis, viz. Joseph Winner, Esq. Samuel Read, John Winner, sen. and John Doughty, Esq.

The committee having retired, in a short time returned, and, by Joseph Winner, Esq. they reported to the meeting the following resolutions:

Whereas we, as individuals, most seriously deprecate the ravages and horrors of war, and consider it as the greatest of evils that can befall our country, but when we see such glaring outrages committed on our national character, as those which hath for many years past occurred from lawless emissaries under the tyrannical government of G. Britain, it excites our indignation, they have with wanton and the most enthusiastic depravity violated our sacred rights and privileges as a neutral nation, and imbrued their murderous hands in our countrymen's blood, committed the heinous acts of robbery on our shipping whilst sailing on the high seas, made piratical seizures and impressment of our seamen, all in direct violation and repugnant to the law of nations. The commanders of the British armed vessels on our coast, to the very mouths of our harbors, and within our waters, have frequently insulted us—For all of those atrocities no acts of retaliation have been resorted to. The recent outrage, cowardly and murderous attack of the British ship Leopard, on the American frigate Chesapeake, is of such a criminal dye, that it cannot be passed by with impunity. We must seek for redress—negociation ought now to be at an end, until the government of G. Britain shall make ample and satisfactory concessions for the late outrage she has committed on our national flag—it is therefore

1st. *Resolved unanimously*, That the inhuman outrage committed by the British ship of war Leopard, under the command of capt. Humphreys, on the United States frigate Chesapeake, when it was presumed that peace existed between the two nations, is an open act of avowed hostility, and will be an everlasting stigma on our character as a nation, unless our government compels a rigid retribution or an honorable reparation.

2. *Resolved unanimously*, That we are fully determined, at the risk of our lives and property, to promptly adhere to and support the proclamation of the President of the U. S. and any other measures the constituted authorities may adopt, to obtain redress from the British government, for the injuries we already have, and may yet further sustain.

3d. *Resolved unanimously*, That as we lay open and exposed to the sea coast, and in a most dangerous situation to an invading foe, that we request the several officers of the militia of this place to frequently instruct and exercise their seval companies in military tactics, & to be in readiness, if any extraordinary emergency shall require.

4th. *Resolved unanimously*, That we place full faith and implicit confidence in the government of the U. S. to take effective means to dispel the British vagrants, in human shape, from our waters.

5th. *Resolved unanimously*, That we sincerely sympathise with our fellow citizens of Trenton and Woodbridge for the wrongs and injuries which these U. S. have received from British insolence and stupidity.

6th. *Resolved unanimously*, That we highly approve of the spirited, praiseworthy and manly exertions of the citizens of Norfolk and Hampton, in resisting the late British outrage that has been offered them.

7th. *Resolved unanimously*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and a copy transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor of this state, and to the President of the U. S. and that the same be published in the Trenton True American, and National Intelligencer, at the seat of government.

8th. *Resolved unanimously*, That the Chairman and Secretary receive the thanks of this meeting, for their patriotic exertions, and meritorious discharge of their respective duties.

THOMAS DOUGHTY,
Chairman.

Attest,
JOSEPH WINNER, *Sec'ry.*

Cincinnati, August 24.

A correspondent informs, he received the following information from one of Burr's followers who has lately returned to this neighborhood from the abortive golden expedition, viz: that most of their boats had false bottoms, in which were concealed arms and other warlike preparations—that to the bottom of other boats were attached boxes painted and made water tight, and so ingeniously contrived, that by a touch they could be disengaged and precipitated to the bottom of the river, for their better concealment in case of danger of discovery, that such boxes were also filled with arms, &c. that the number of muskets, exclusive of field ordinance, transported down the Mississippi, amounted to many thousands of stands. Being asked, if they did not amount to 13,000, he answered, they far exceeded that number. The man observed, that the followers of Burr, were left in the great est distress, for want of the means to return to their respective homes; that he overtook thirty of them on the road, sick, without money and unable to proceed; that Morgan Neville, one of Burr's aids, had gone up the Arkansas river. He observed, further, that Burr's paymaster, Uriah de Lacy, a lawyer from Kentucky, had given him 10 dollars, on account of pay, which was all he ever received as such.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, to his friend in this town, dated Aug. 16, 1807.

"We have, in addition to the British an Indian war. Report says they, the Indians, intend making an attack on Detroit; what confidence ought to be attached to it, I know not. Several families have moved in from the frontier settlements. The people generally in Champaign and Miami counties are much alarmed, owing to the hostile disposition they evinced towards them by their actions & dress. The prophet at Grenville, is using his influence to withdraw their confidence from our government.

We have been informed since receiving the above extract that the inhabitants of the most frontier settlements, are erecting block houses for their security—that it is generally believed they are preparing for war and that they are urged on by the British.

New-York, Sept. 1.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

August 31, 1807.

Resolved That eight Piers be sunk in the Channel opposite Oyster-Reef, without delay; that the first Piers be sunk 600 feet from said Reef and the other Peirs alternately at 300 feet distance from each other. That immediate notice be given in the public papers, that contracts will be received at the Comptroller's Office until the 3d day of September. The contracts to specify the number of Piers each contractor will engage to sink, and the price per cubic foot.

DIMENSIONS.

1st Pier to be 50 feet by 50, 31 feet in height.
2d do. 50 by 50, 36 do.
3d do. 60 feet at bottom and brought in to 50 feet at top in its position across the channel, & 70 feet at bottom and 50 feet at top in its position up & down the channel.
4th, 5th, and 6th Piers similar to the 3d.
7th and 8th Piers, 60 at bottom brought in to 50 at top, each 50 feet wide.

Extract from the Minutes.

JOHN PINTARD.
CLERK.

The following advertisement is extracted from a New-York print.

As the hearts of all true British seamen, are like their native Oak honest, tough, and unchangeable, never can be induced to countenance hostilities against Old England: the Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's squadron on this coast, proclaims a free and unqualified PARDON to all those deluded men (mutineers excepted) who have been induced to quit his Majesty's ships of War, on condition they return immediately to their duty—And every other BRITISH SEAMEN, who shall voluntarily enter for his Majesty's service shall receive the full additional bounties, upon joining any of his Majesty ships. Applying for conveyance to his Britannic Majesty's Consul, so that he may be sent to Halifax.

Given under my Hand this 14th July, 1807, at Halifax, Nova-Scotia.

G. C BERKELEY.

August 26.

New-York, Sept. 1.

By letters to the 12th June from Leghorn, we learn, that all the small French Privateers which for some months have been molesting the American Commerce in that quarter are dismantled and laid up, both there & at Elbe, by order of the government.

Mr. Roget, supercargo of the Aspasia, from Laguira informs us that he saw a letter from the Spanish minister at Porto Cavello, stating that no commissions or licences would be granted to the Spanish privateers which swarmed around the place.

Norfolk, September 2.

The Chesapeake was prevented from leaving Crany Island, on Monday by contrary winds; she went down to Hampton Roads this morning, with three of the gun boats.

The Ville de Milan, commanded by sir Robert Laurie, having arrived in our bay from Halifax, the command of the British naval force devolves on captain Laurie, as senior officer. The Bellona was at Halifax by late accounts. It was reported a few days since, that one of the British ships of war had gone up the bay, we believe this to be a mistake. The ships now on this station are, the Triumph, Leopard, Melampus, Cleopatra, and Ville de Milan;—the two former were in Lynhaven Bay on Saturday, and the two latter at sea, the last came in on Sunday.

No papers or letters were received by the mail of last evening from Richmond. We are, consequently, not enabled to give any further statement relative to Burr's trial.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man named Cornelius who says he belongs to William Barry of Georgia said fellow appears to be about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, rather of a slender make; has a scar on his left hand between the first and second fingers, and is very much marked on the back with the whip, his clothing an osnaburg shirt and trowsers, black silk under jacket and old hat—his owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his expences agreeable to law.

JOSEPH McCENEY,
Sheriff of Anne Arundel cty.
September 7—3tw

The Subscriber offers for sale at his shop opposite the office of the Daily Advertiser, Royal street, about 10,000 feet of MAHOGANY either by the Board or Log—also, 2000 feet of inch WALNUT. The above will be disposed of low for cash or on a short credit to punctual customers.

JOHN MUIR.
Alexandria, Sep 4 3t

NEW INVENTED OVEN.

I HAVE obtained from the general government an exclusive priviledge in an Oven I have invented on entire new principles, for baking all kinds of bread, the advantages of my plan over those hitherto used in the usual mode. The oven is first heated the fire scraped out and the dough put in to bake, when the oven is hottest and as the bread bakes the oven gradually cools, it will surely be conceded when bread is first put into an oven it is most tender and least capable of bearing heat—on my plan the bread is put into the oven at the extreme end, or where the heat is least, and as it bakes it regularly progresses into a keener heat until baked. Again, it is acknowledged the thinner bread is baked the better it is and the longer it will keep; in the usual mode of baking the thinner the bread the less quantity the oven will bake per day; on my plan as the oven is constantly in blast, the thinner the bread the more the oven will bake; add to this the labor of splitting wood is saved—the heating, cleaning and setting an oven also. An oven on my plan if well built, is much more durable, takes up less room to do the same business, costs much less money to build it, requires less fuel to bake the same quantity of bread, fewer hands can do the same business, in fact, a mind (superior to prejudices often attendant on customs long established) will be satisfied on a view of my oven in operation. I have narrated facts only for those who have not an opportunity of seeing the oven in operation.

I subjoin the certificates of gentlemen whose respectability will not be questioned. For an oven of 20 feet length and 3 feet 6 inches width, or the privilege of using it, my price is 500 dollars, and in proportion for a larger or smaller one. I will dispose of my privilege for states, counties, or towns, on liberal terms, letters addressed to me post paid, Dumfries, Virginia, will be duly attended to.

JAMES DENEALE.
Dumfries, July 20.

We, Richard and Stephen Winchester, residing in the town of Fredericksburg and commonwealth of Virginia, do certify, we have built an oven under the immediate direction of James Deneale of Dumfries and commonwealth of Virginia aforesaid on a plan entirely different from the ovens in common use and we believe invented by the said Deneale. It requires much less fuel than the common oven and may be used without splitting the wood, of course there is great saving of labor; we have baked every kind of biscuit and can say truly that it bakes well. We consider it as a invaluable improvement and well worthy the attention of bakers.

R. & S. WINCHESTER.
Fredericksburg, Jan. 23, 1806.

These are to certify to all whom it may concern, that I, Andrew Jamieson, biscuit baker, in the town of Alexandria, and district of Columbia, was in the town of Fredericksburg, in the state of Virginia, some time since the middle of last January, and there did attend great part of one day to see the operation of biscuit baking in the new invented oven in the possession of Messrs Richard & Stephen Winchester, of Fredericksburgh, which oven I have every reason to believe is the sole invention of Mr. James Deneale, of Dumfries, in the state of Virginia, and hereby declare and aver, that I saw said New invented or Perpetual Oven bake large and small biscuits in as short a time and as regular a manner as any oven I have seen these forty years I have been at the baking business. Given under my hand this 6th day of February, (in Alexandria and district of Columbia) in the year one thousand eight hundred and six.

Andrew Jamieson.

N. B. Not having sufficient experience of said oven abovementioned, I cannot ascertain what may be saved in wood or labor, only that cord wood will do without the labor of chopping and splitting, as is necessary with old fashioned ovens. A. J.

New-York, December 1, 1806.

This is to certify that I have been using the patent oven, invented by James Deneale, esq. of Dumfries, Virginia, since April last, to considerable advantage in this city. I have no doubt of its possessing considerable advantages over the old method, such as a saving of fuel and labor, in consequence of which the proprietor is enabled to make the bread much thinner and consequently more proper for long voyages on a hot climate.

Again, as a part of the operation requiring most skill and practice is abridged by this method; more of the work may be done by boys or men little experienced in the business.

Not being acquainted myself with the old method, I will not attempt to state the differences between them, but that it is generally in favor of Deneale's method must be evident to the most superficial observer.

ROBERT HARTSHORNE

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday the 9th inst at 11 o'clock at Mr. Semm's sign of the Indian King near the Treasury Office—Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Beds Bedding, Furniture, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs Bureau, &c. All sums under 20 dollars cash, and all above, sixty days credit with notes and approved endorsers.

S. SPEAKE, Auct.
September 2—3t