St, beg leave to represent to the court, that in pursuance of our duty to him, we have visited him in his confinement in the city jail; that we could not avoid remarking the danger, which will most probably result to his health, from the situation, inconveniences and circumstances attending the place of his confinement; but we cannot forbear to declare our conviction, that we ourselves, cannot freely and fully perform what we have undertaken for his defence, if he remains in the jail aforesaid deprived, as he is, of a room to himself; it being scarcely possible for us to consult with him upon the various necessary occasions which must occur; from all which we believe, that he will be deprived of that assistance from counsel, which is given to him by the constitution of the U. S. unless he be removed.

EDM: RANDOLPH,
JNO: WICKHAM,
BENJ: BOTTS.

Sworn to in open court, by Edmund Randolph, jun. J Wickham & Benjamin Botts, esqs. June 26th, 1807.

WM. MARSHALL, Ck.

The counsel for the prosecution were perfectly silent on the motion.

After a long and desultory argument by Mr. Burr's counsel, the court determined, that the prisoner should be removed to his former lodgings near the Capitol provided they could be made sufficiently strong for his safe keeping.

Mr. Latrobe, surveyor of the public buildings of the U. S. was requested to inspect them; and upon his report, the court passed the following order:

Whereupon, it is ordered, that the marshal of this district, do cause the front room of the house now occupied by Luther Martin, esq. which room has been and is used as a dining room, to be prepared for the reception and safe keeping of col. Aaron Burr, by securing the shutters to the windows of the said room by bars, the door by a strong bar or padlock. And that he employ a guard of seven men to be placed on the floor of the adjoining unfinished house, and on the same story with the before described front room, and also at the door opening into the said front room; and upon the marshal's reporting to the court that the said room has been so fitted up and the guard employed, that then the said marshal be directed, and he is hereby directed, to remove to the said room the body of the said Aaron Burr from the public jail, there to be by him safely kept.

Proceedings introductory to the Trial.

Mr. Hay. My only wish is, that this prosecution should be regularly conducted. Is it not the usual practice to read the *indictment* first, and then move for the Venire.

Mr. Burr. I will say that I have been furnished with a copy of the indictment; that I have perused it; & that I plead *not guilty* to it.

Mr. Wirt. The usual form requires the actual arraignment of the prisoner: however the court may dispense with it, if they think proper.

Mr. Hay was indifferent about the form; if the law could be substantially executed. He supposed that a simple acknowledgement of the prisoner was sufficient without the customary form of holding up his hand, &c.

Chief Justice. It is enough, if he appear to the indictment, and plead *not guilty.*

The clerk read the indictment against Aaron Burr, for treason against the U. S.—which specifies the place of the Overt Act, to be at Blannerhasset's Island; & the time the 10th day of December, 1806.

When he had concluded, Mr. Burr, addressed the court: "I acknowledge myself to be the person named in the indictment: I plead *not guilty*; and put myself upon my country for trial."

VOLUNTEERS!!

THOSE CITIZENS who are inclined to *PARADE VOLUNTARILY* on the FOURTH of JULY, are requested to meet at Mr. Morin's this evening at sun set, for the purpose of choosing Officers for the day and making other arrangements. It is hoped that a spirit of Patriotism will prompt the citizens generally to attend, and display that warmth and energy which ought to characterise every True American, and which the crisis of affairs demand.

A NUMBER.

July 3.

To be sold at Auction.

ON Thursday the 9th of July at 2 o'clock P. M. all the personal property of Samuel Baker, deceased, on square 976 and adjoining said square, near the Navy Yard, consisting of a Lot of ground, a quantity of burnt and unburnt bricks, brick sheds, scantling, plank, oyster shells, brick barrows, brick moulds, &c. &c. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

HENRY BURFORD, Attorney for Jane Baker, executrix.

Washington, July 3 3t

Will be Sold

On Monday the 6th inst at the house of Ralph Charlton near the Navy Yard, a quantity of CLOTHES and other articles.

S. SPEAKE, Auct.

July 3—

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

To give an opportunity to the Compositors and Pressmen employed in the office of the National Intelligencer to join in the festivities of the 4th of July, our next paper will be deferred till Tuesday.

[We published the following Proclamation last night in an Extra Paper. It is republished for more general perusal.]

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

DURING the wars which, for some time, have unhappily prevailed among the powers of Europe, the United States of America, firm in their principles of peace, have endeavored by justice, by a regular discharge of all their national and social duties, and by every friendly office their situation has admitted, to maintain, with all the belligerents, their accustomed relations of friendship, hospitality, and commercial intercourse. Taking no part in the questions which animate these powers against each other, nor permitting themselves to entertain a wish but for the restoration of general peace, they have observed with good faith the neutrality they assumed, and they believe that no instance of a departure from its duties can be justly imputed to them by any nation. A free use of their harbours and waters, the means of refitting and of refreshment, of succour to their sick and suffering, have, at all times, and on equal principles, been extended to all, and this too amidst a constant recurrence of acts of insubordination to the laws, of violence to the persons, and of trespasses on the property of our citizens, committed by officers of one of the belligerent parties received among us. In truth these abuses of the laws of hospitality have, with few exceptions, become habitual to the commanders of the British armed vessels hovering on our coasts, and frequenting our harbours. They have been the subject of repeated representations to their government. Assurances have been given that proper orders should restrain them within the limit of the rights and of the respect due to a friendly nation: but those orders and assurances have been without effect; no instance of punishment for past wrongs has taken place. At length, a deed, transcending all we have hitherto seen or suffered, brings the public sensibility to a serious crisis, and our forbearance to a necessary pause. A frigate of the United States trusting to a state of peace, and leaving her harbor on a distant service, has been surprised and attacked by a British vessel of superior force, one of a squadron then lying in our waters and covering the transaction, and has been disabled from service, with the loss of a number of men killed and wounded. This enormity was not only without provocation or justifiable cause, but was committed with the avowed purpose of taking by force, from a ship of war of the United States, a part of her crew, and that no circumstance might be wanting to mark its character, it had been previously ascertained that the seamen demanded were native citizens of the United States. Having effected his purpose, he returned to anchor with his squadron within our jurisdiction. Hospitality under such circumstances ceases to be a duty: and a continuance of it, with such uncontrolled abuses, would tend only by multiplying injuries and irritations, to bring on a rupture between the two nations.—This extreme resort is equally opposed to the interests of both, as it is to assurances of the most friendly dispositions on the part of the British government, in the midst of which this outrage has been committed. In this light the subject cannot but present itself to that government, and strengthen the motives to an honorable reparation of the wrong which has been done, and to that effectual control of its naval commanders, which alone can justify the government of the United States in the exercise of those hospitalities it is now constrained to discontinue.

In consideration of these circumstances and of the right of every nation to regulate its own police, to provide for its peace and for the safety of its citizens, and consequently to refuse the admission of armed vessels into its harbors or waters, either in such numbers or of such descriptions, as are inconsistent with these, or with the maintenance of the authority of the laws, I have thought proper in pursuance of the authorities specially given by law to issue this my PROCLAMATION, hereby requiring all armed vessels bearing commissions under the government of Great Britain, now within the harbors or waters of the United States, immediately and without any delay to depart from the same, and interdicting the entrance of all the said harbors and waters to the said armed vessels, and to all others bearing commissions under the authority of the British government.

And if the said vessels, or any of them, shall fail to depart as aforesaid, or if they or any others, so interdicted, shall hereafter enter the harbors or waters aforesaid, I do in that case forbid all intercourse with them or any of them, their officers or crews, and do prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished to them or any of them.

And I do declare and make known, that if any person from, or within the jurisdictional limits of the United States shall afford any aid to any such vessel, contrary to the prohibition contained in this Proclamation, either in repairing any such vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatsover, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating any of the said armed vessels, unless it be for the purpose of carrying them in the first instance, beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, or unless it be in the case of a vessel forced by distress, or charged with public dispatches as hereinafter provided for, such person or persons shall, on conviction, suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for such offences.

And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office civil or military within or under the authority of the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, with vigilance and promptitude to exert their respective authorities, and to be aiding and assisting to the carrying this Proclamation and every part thereof, into full effect.

Provided nevertheless that if any such vessel shall be forced into the harbors or waters of the United States by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or by the pursuit of an enemy, or shall enter them charged with dispatches or business from their government, or shall be a public packet for the conveyance of letters and dispatches, the commanding officer immediately reporting his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of entering the said harbors or waters, and conforming himself to the regulations in that case prescribed under the authority of the laws, shall be allowed the benefit of such regulations respecting repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse and departure as shall be permitted under the same authority.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents and signed the same.

Given at the city of Washington the second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight (Seal.) hundred and seven, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty-first.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,
JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the City of Washington, convened at the Theatre on Wednesday the 1st inst. in consequence of a notification of the Mayor,

ROBERT BRENT, Mayor of the city, was unanimously called to the chair, and LEWIS FORD, appointed secretary.

The chairman opened the meeting by declaring the object for which it was called.

He then laid before them a letter from the meeting at Norfolk, containing a statement of their proceedings, which were read.

Col. Van Ness then rose, and delivered an address of considerable length, painting in strong colors the atrocity of the conduct experienced by the ship Chesapeake, and inviting the citizens to such an expression of their sentiments, as should evince firmness, dignity and decision: and concluded by moving the appointment of a committee to draft such resolutions as the occasion required.

Whereupon, *Resolved, unanimously,* that a committee of five citizens be appointed to draft such resolutions as in their judgment the occasion requires.

The following persons were unanimously appointed.

John P. Van Ness,
Samuel H. Smith,
Daniel C. Brent,
Thomas Munroe,
Joseph Forrest.

The committee having retired, in a short time returned, and presented to the meeting the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved unanimously, That we have heard with a surprise, only surpassed by our abhorrence, of the late atrocious outrage offered by the commander of the British ship Leopard, to the rights of Americans and the honor of their country.

Resolved unanimously, That we are ready at a moment's warning to obey the call of our country, by any resistance it may require, or sacrifice it may enjoin, to obtain redress for wrongs, which can no longer be endured without a total prostration of national character.

Resolved unanimously, That having full confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of our government, we pledge our lives and fortunes for the support of such measures as shall be adopted, calculated to convince our enemies that we are, and will forever remain, a free and independent people.

Resolved unanimously, That we warmly applaud the patriotic spirit of our countrymen, as already expressed in various parts of the United States, and will cheerfully and zealously cooperate with them in such further measures as the crisis shall require.

Resolved unanimously, That at such a crisis it becomes the whole people of the United States, decisively to express their sentiments and promptly to offer their services to their government, that the world may see that on such occasions as the present we are an undivided people.

Resolved unanimously, That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the President of the U. S. and be likewise inserted in the public prints.

Resolved unanimously, That a committee of five citizens be appointed to correspond with such other committees as may be appointed in different parts of the United States.

John P. Van Ness, Samuel H. Smith, Daniel C. Brent, Thomas Munroe, and Joseph Forrest, were appointed said committee.

Resolved, unanimously, That a subscription be opened by the corresponding committee for the relief of the widows and orphans of those persons inhumanly murdered, and generally for the relief of those wounded in said outrage.

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the chairman for his able discharge of duty.

ROBERT BRENT, Chairman.
LEWIS FORD, Secretary.

Time has added another year to the political existence of the United States, and has again brought us round to the anniversary of its commemoration.—With what emotions of gratitude and joy, of indignation and resentment, are we called upon to hail the return of this great day. Contemplating the wide extent of the interior, all is peace and happiness. We behold a nation of more than six millions of freemen enjoying all the felicity that good government, correct habits, industry, enterprise and intelligence can bestow. We beheld the rare spectacle of a people and government acting in perfect harmony, wishing and doing well to all mankind, and alone intent on promoting their own happiness by honorable means.—But if we cast our eyes on our foreign affairs, how gloomy the contrast! We behold a nation, whose interest, perhaps whose very existence is interwoven with our prosperity, heaping upon us the most accumulated wrongs, and capping the climax by an outrage whose atrocity we may feel, but cannot adequately express. Cold must that heart be, and altogether unworthy of the breast of an American, that does not rise in resentment against the indescribable turpitude of an act that unites the ferocity of savage with the refined cruelty of civilized despotism.—But while we deplore the madness that dictated this inhuman and treacherous outrage, let us rejoice in its effects.—It has produced one burst of indignation through the vast extent of America. No voice but that of execration is to be heard. Ordinary disaffection to the government is as still as death; an universal shout of vengeance resounds through the land. Such is the spirit of the people, that did the physical means exist, the blow would instantaneously be struck that would hurl destruction on every British armed vessel on the ocean. The act of war on the part of Britain would be returned without a moment's hesitation. What Americans have once done, they would do again—humble tyrants! Let us rejoice then that we are a united people!—Let us realise our strength, and confide in its exertion in whatever way those who command our confidence may call it into action. Let us stand prepared to sacrifice our lives and our fortunes to maintain that, without which both these are curses, our liberty and honor. Let us assume the attitude of defence and decision, and in defending our rights submit with alacrity to every privation & hazard. Let the whole nation, in one unbroken column, present themselves to the government, ready, as the good of their country requires, to meet our enemies in the field of open combat, to break off all intercourse with them, to refuse admission to their products, or, in any other mode, that shall be deemed adviseable, make them sensible that their injustice shall not be suffered to go by with impunity. Gracious God! how awful the spectacle of a great nation composed of virtuous freemen, united on this day, in heaping curses on the heads of those who are by nature and reason our friends, and who but for their crimes would still remain such.

Read, Americans, the following noble declaration of your rights, and solemn memorial of your wrongs! Kindle at the thought, that the day may be at hand, when all the virtuous and patriotic feelings, it so successfully roused, may be enlisted against the same power that first excited them. Cherish these feelings, and maintain them at the highest tone until we shall have received redress for past injuries, and a solemn and satisfactory assurance that they shall not be repeated.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A DECLARATION, by the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, July 4, 1776.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies—and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbid his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained: and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws, for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

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

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others, to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws, for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of the Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction, foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument, for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power, to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked, by every act, which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction