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From the Albany Register

NEW-YORK CONVENTION

A Convention of Delegates from the
several Counties of the State of New-
York hereinafter designated, held at
the capital in the City of Albany, on
the 17th and 18th days of September,
1812:

The convention then unanimously elected
General JAMES MORRIS, their
President, and WILLIAM HENDERSON,
Esq. their Secretary.

The convention then proceeded to consider
the present alarming situation of the
United States; thereupon,

Resolved, That Samuel Jones, Junr.,
John Duer, Zebulon R. Shepherd, Mor-
ris S. Miller, Jacob R. Van Rensselaer,
Daniel Paris, Myron Holley, Vincent
Matthews, Harmanus Bleecker, Thomas
P. Grosvenor and Abraham Van Vechten
be a committee to prepare and report re-
olutions expressive of the opinion of the
convention, relative to the conduct of our
national rulers and the portentous crisis
which it has produced, and the measures
proper to be adopted by the convention,
and also to prepare and report an address
to the people of this state on the same sub-
jects.

Mr. Jones on behalf of the foregoing
committee, reported resolutions and an ad-
dress, which were severally discussed and
unanimously adopted, and are in the words
following, to wit:

WHEREAS the great and paramount ad-
vantages of a republican government arise
from the controlling influence of public
opinion on the measures of the administra-
tion: And whereas, that this influence
may be felt, it is not merely the right, but
the duty of the people, from time to time,
to assemble and express their sentiments
in relation to the conduct of their rulers, with
a firmness which they cannot misunder-
stand, and an firmness which they must respect.—Therefore,

Resolved, That the doctrine, of late so
frequently and violently inculcated, that
when war is once declared, all enquiry
into its justice and expediency ought
to cease, and all opposition to the men in
power immediately to be abandoned, is es-
sentially hostile to the vital principles of
our republican institutions; and if adopted
would change our present government in-
to one of the worst species of tyranny which
the ingenuity of the foes of freedom has
yet contrived; a government republican
in form, in spirit and practice, arbitrar-
y and despotic; that it must be obvious
to the most ordinary capacity, that were
such a doctrine to prevail, an administra-
tion which, by its corruption or imbecility,
had justly forfeited the confidence of
the people, would be tempted to plunge the
Nation into an unjust or a necessary war,
for the sole purpose of perpetuating their
power, and thus building their own great-
ness on the ruins of their country.

Resolved, That without insisting on the
injustice of the present war, taking solely
into consideration the time and circum-
stances of its declaration, the condition of
the country and state of the public mind,
we are constrained to consider, and feel it
our duty to pronounce it a most rash, un-
wise and inexpedient measure, the adop-
tion of which ought forever to deprive its
authors of the esteem and confidence of an
enlightened people because, as the injuries
we have received from France, are at least
equal in amount to those we have sustained
from England, and have been attended
with circumstances of still greater insult &
aggravation—if war were necessary to vin-
dicate the honor of the country, consist-
ency and impartiality required that both na-
tions should have been included in the de-
claration. Because if it were deemed ex-
pedient to exercise our right of selecting
our adversary, prudence and common
sense dictated the choice of the enemy,
from whose hostility we have nothing to
dread. A war with France would equally
have satisfied our insulted honor, and at
the same time, instead of annihilating,
would have revived and extended our com-
merce; and even the evils of such a con-
flict would have been mitigated by the
same consolation, that by our efforts, we

were contributing to arrest the progress of
despotism in Europe, and essentially ser-
ving the great interests of freedom in hu-
manity throughout the world. Because
republican government, depending solely
for its support on the wishes and affections
of the people, ought never to declare a war
into which the great body of the nation are
not prepared to enter with zeal and alacri-
ty; as where the justice and necessity of
the measure are not so apparent as to unite
all parties in its support, its inevitable ten-
dency is to augment the dissensions that
have before existed, and by exasperating
party violence to its utmost height, pre-
pare the way for the horrors of a civil war.
Because, before war was declared, it was
perfectly well ascertained, that a vast ma-
jority of the people in the middle and north-
western states, by whom the burthen and ex-
pences of the contest must be borne almost
exclusively, were strongly opposed to the
measure.—Because we see no rational
prospect of attaining, by force of arms, the
objects for which our rulers say we are
contending; and because the evils and
distresses, which the war must of necessi-
ty occasion, far overbalance any advan-
tages we can expect to derive from it.—Be-
cause the great power of England on the
ocean, and the amazing resources she de-
rives from commerce & navigation render
it evident, that we cannot compel her to
respect our rights and satisfy our demands
otherwise than by a successful maritime
warfare, the means of conducting which
we not only do not possess, but our rulers
have obstinately refused to provide.—Be-
cause the exhausted state of the treasury,
occasioned by the destruction of the reve-
nue derived from commerce, should the
war continue, will render necessary a re-
sort to loans and taxes to a vast amount—
measures by which the people will be great-
ly burthened and oppressed, and the influ-
ence and patronage of the executive al-
armingly increased.—And finally, because
of a war begun with such means as our
rulers had prepared, and conducted in the
mode they seem resolved to pursue, we
see no grounds to hope the honorable and
successful termination.

Resolved, That while we condemn the
war in the most distinct and unqualified
terms, we are deeply sensible of the new
duties and obligations which the change
of our national relations has imposed upon
us; and are fully determined in our se-
veral capacities of magistrates, soldiers and
citizens, to obey with promptness and al-
acrity all constitutional requisitions of the
proper authorities; seeking no other re-
dress for the evils of which we complain,
than that which we confidently trust will
be obtained from a change of sentiment in
the people, leading to a change of men and
measures.

Resolved, That we view the creation of
new states out of territories not within the
ancient limits of the United States as in-
consistent with the spirit of the federal
compact, and calculated to destroy the
weight, which the old, great and populous
states ought to have in the union, and ut-
terly to disappoint and frustrate the great
purposes for which they entered into the
confederacy.

Resolved, That we consider the employ-
ment of the militia, for the purpose of of-
fensive war, as a palpable violation of the
constitution, as extremely offensive to the
people, as the most expensive and the least
efficient mode of conducting the war; &
as a serious and alarming encroachment on
the rights of the several states, which it
behoves the true friends of our excellent
institutions, by all lawful means, firmly to
resist.

WHEREAS the late revocation of the
British orders in council, has removed the
great and ostensible cause of the present
war, and prepared the way for an imme-
diate accommodation of all existing differ-
ences, inas much as, by the confession of
the present secretary of state, a satisfac-
tory and honorable arrangement might easily
be made, by which the abuses resulting
from the impressment of our seamen, might
in future, be effectually prevented.—There-
fore,

Resolved, That we shall be constrained
to consider the determination on the part
of our rulers, to continue the present war
after official notice of the revocation of the
British orders in council, as affording con-
clusive evidence, that the war has been un-
dertaken from motives entirely distinct
from those which have been hitherto avow-
ed, and for the promotion of objects whol-
ly unconnected with the interest and honor
of the American nation.

Resolved, That we contemplate with ab-
horrence, even the possibility of an alli-
ance with the present emperor of France;
every action of whose life has demon-
strated, that the attainment, by any means,
of universal empire, and the consequent
extinction of every vestige of freedom, are
the sole objects of his incessant, unbounded
and remorseless ambition. His arms,
with the spirit of freedom, we might openly
and fearlessly encounter; but, of his
secret arts, his corrupting influence, we en-
ertain a dread we can neither conquer nor
conceal. It is therefore, with the utmost
distrust and alarm, that we regard his late
professions of attachment and love to the
American people, fully recollecting, that
his invariable course has been, by perfid-
ious offers of protection, by deceitful pro-
fessions of friendship, to lull his intended
victims into the fatal sleep of confidence
and security, during which, the chains of
despotism are silently wound round and
riveted on them.

Resolved, That we are firmly attached
to the union of the states, most consci-
entiously believing that on its preservation,
the future peace, security and independence,
as well as power and grandeur of the A-
merican nation, must mainly depend; and
we are therefore strengthened in our re-
pudiation of the measures of the present
rulers, from a consideration of their evident
tendency, to produce a dissolution of that
union which we so warmly cherish.

WHEREAS in the opinion of this conven-
tion, the danger which seem to threaten
the existence of the union have chiefly ar-
isen from the prevalence of a course of
policy, by which the interests of the com-
mercial states have been wantonly sacrific-
ed to local prejudices and state jealousies:
And whereas our minds are irresistibly
impressed with the conviction that a change
of system is now demanded by the imperi-
ous of self preservation: Therefore resolv-
ed, that to effect a purpose not only so
desirable, but so necessary, as a change of
our present rulers, the barriers of party,
which separate men differing, not in prin-
ciple but in name merely, ought to be
thrown down, and every obstacle removed
which can prevent and impede the full and
cordial co-operation of those who are actu-
ated by the same feelings, and entertain
the same sentiments.

Resolved, That it be recommended to
the friends of peace, liberty and commerce
who are opposed to the present war, with-
out distinction of parties, to assemble in
their respective counties, wherein such
meetings have not been already held, and
appoint committees of correspondence and
conference, who, if deemed necessary here-
after, may meet in a convention, for the
purpose of explaining and comparing their
sentiments, and concerting a common plan
of operation, having for its object, the re-
storation of peace to our degraded and af-
flicted country.

JACOB MORRIS, President.
WILLIAM HENDERSON, Sec'y.

The whole proceedings of the Con-
vention including the Address, will be
published in a Pamphlet as soon as may be
practicable.

NEW YORK, S. 25.

The following important article is in our
latest paper:—

Office of Trade, Whitehall, Aug. 12.
The Licences granted for the protection
of ships belonging to the United States
of America, which required their clearing
out before the 15th of this month, will be
extended to the 1st of September next and
if it shall happen that goods now on hand
shall not then be ready to be shipped, on a
statement of such facts by the merchant or
manufacturer, the said licence will be fur-
ther extended to the 15th September.
The above indulgence is in both cases to
be limited to ships which are now protec-
ted by licences."

From London papers to the 13th August,
received at the office of the Mercantile
Advertiser.

London, August 7.
The Portsmouth letter, in the Globe of
Wednesday, announced the arrival at that
port of the Grampus, from Cadiz, with
Com. Cockburn, and the other Commis-
sioners, for mediating between Spain and
her South American colonies. The reason
of their return is the obstinate refusal
of the Cortes to give them the power
which were necessary to success; for they
would not consent to include Mexico in
the Commission, or permit them to go
thither at all. It has been considered to

be in vain to proceed to the execution of
the trust under these circumstances; and
the measure is abandoned. Such is still
the conduct of the Cortes; and we lament
to say they have come to this decision since
the arrival of the Duke Del Infantado
at Cadiz.

The intelligence of the American De-
claration of War was first communicated
to Admiral Thornborough, on the Cork
station, by a letter from Captain Upton,
of the S. billie frigate, who, on the same
day, sent the American brig Perseverance,
from Lisbon, into that port.

August 10 — The Cartel which left Mor-
laix, was surrounded by guard-boats the
moment she arrived, which continued to
watch her until she put to sea. It is con-
jectured, from the unusual severity of this
treatment, that some very unfavorable
news was afloat in France, which the com-
mandant there had orders to prevent reach-
ing this country.

It is confidently rumoured that a person
has arrived in town, who is said to be the
bearer of dispatches from the Court of Vi-
enna. In his mission be of a confidential
nature, as may naturally be presumed, it
is not to be supposed that its objects will
be permitted to transpire for the present.

August 12 — Yesterday the Board of
Trade signified its readiness to grant Li-
cences, which are to continue in force dur-
ing eight months, to permit American
vessels laden with provisions, to proceed
from the United States either to Cadiz or
Lisbon. One of the two ports must be na-
med in the Licence, which is not to admit
of an option as to the other port.

The Lyra brig is arrived at Plymouth
from the coast of Spain, from whence she
brings letters of the 4th of August. They
furnish no new particulars of the great vic-
tory, but talk of it without any doubt what-
ever; and they mention a report that Mar-
mont had lost his arm.

There are also accounts from Riga, dated
on the 27th ult. They state that an en-
gagement had taken place between two
Russian and French divisions, composed
of cavalry and infantry, in which the lat-
ter were defeated with great loss. Nine
French regiments are said to have been
cut up, and one thousand men made pris-
oners. This probably is the action which
the 8th French Bulletin states to have tak-
en place on the 15th, when the Russians
threw a bridge over the Dwina, sent over
10,000 men, half cavalry, and drove back
Sebastian one league. The French, as
usual, represent their loss as very trifling.

Gottenburg, Aug. 4

Peace between England and Sweden is
to be proclaimed throughout all Sweden
on Sunday next, and the ports will be de-
clared opened on the 15th inst.

A body of Cossacks have completely
cut to pieces a Polish regiment.

The French have lost an immense num-
ber of horses from the badness of the weather
and great scarcity of food; they have
experienced the most incessant rains that
were ever remembered.

A number of English bomb vessels and
other ships of war have passed by for the
Baltic.

Postscript to the St. Petersburg Gazette
News from the Head Quarters of the Ar-
my to the 7th July, p. s. (July 18.)

"Nothing new of moment has taken
place in our army, excepting an attack
made by the enemy to the number of 7 or
800 men, upon a rear-guard under Gen.
Polnitz, of 6000 men. The French were
defeated, and the commander, Gen. Ge-
nieas, taken, and 150 of his men.

"Pursuant to the main design, our
army continues to withdraw by degrees.
On the 6th (July 18) some preparations
were ordered for the further execution of
this plan, but no movement was made.

The affair of the 3d (15th July) is more
decisive than was at first imagined. We
have taken 17 officers of distinction in that
successful surprise.

"The enemy has been assembled in very
great force on the banks of the river, and
the passage will probably be hazarded.

"Preparations have been made at Wit-
tepsk for the Emperor of the Russians, to
which place the head-quarters will next be
transferred.

"On the 5th (July 17) the Duke of
Treviso and 3,000 men, appeared in the
vicinity of Gienookov, but an attack was
made upon their advanced guard, which
fell back about a mile, and this successful
moment stopped the enemy for that day."

Liverpool, Aug. 15 — We understand
that the Admiralty have sent orders to the