foreign stock holders thus subscribing with either of the said agents, shall be entitled to receive the dividend in the old six per per cent. deferred, or three per cent. stock subscribed by them, respectively, which shall be payable on that day, from which the interest on the new certificates shall commence. And it shall be the duty of the said agents, respectively, to transmit, before the end of each quarter, to the register of the treasury, and to the several commissioners of loans, respectively, triplicate abstracts of the certificates of stock subscribed, and of the new certificates issued by them, during such quarter, in order that the proper credits may be entered on the books of the treasury, and of the commissioners of loans, as the case may be, to the holders of such new certificates. And the said agents, before they enter upon the execution of their several offices, shall, respectively, take an oath or affirmation for the diligent and faithful execution of their trust, and shall also become bound with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the commissioners of the sinking fund, or of the secretary of the treasury, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, with condition for their good behaviour in their said offices.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the holders of old six per cent. deferred, or three per cent. stock, who may become subscribers, as aforesaid, either in the United States, or in Europe, and who, on the first day of July next, and also on the day of the subscription, shall be resident in Europe, may, at their option, which must be made at the time of subscribing, receive the interest accruing on the stock created by virtue of the preceding sections of this act, either in the U States, as other creditors, or at London or Amsterdam; that is to say, the stockholders residing, at the times abovementioned, in the dominions of Great-Britain in Europe, at London, and at the rate of four shillings and six pence sterling, for each dollar; and the stock-holders residing, at the times abovementioned, in any other part of Europe, at Amsterdam, and at the rate of two guilders and a half guilder, current money of Holland, for each dollar; in which last mentioned option the condition shall be expressed in the new certificates to be issued, and the credit or credits, to be given to the proprietors thereof, shall be entered, and shall thereafter be transferable only on the books of the treasury; *Provided however*, That the interest thus payable in London and Amsterdam, shall not be payable until the expiration of six calender months from the day on which the same would be payable in the United States, and shall be subject to a deduction of one half of one per cent. on the amount payable, for commission to the bankers paying the same; *And provided also*, That every proprietor of such stock may, on surrendering his certificate, receive another to the same amount, the interest whereof shall be payable quarter-yearly in the United States, in the same manner as that accruing on the stock held by persons residing in the United States.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted* That the same funds which heretofore have been, and now are, pledged, by law for the payment of the interest, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the stock which may be subscribed by virtue of the provissons of this act, shall remain pledged for the payment of interest accruing on the stock created by reason of such subscription, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal of the same It shall be the duty of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund to cause to be applied, and paid out of the said fund, yearly and every year, such sum and sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the annual interest and charges accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said commissioners are hereby authorised to apply, from time to time such sum and sums out of the said fund, as they may think proper, towards redeeming, by purchase, or by reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of the said stock. And the annual sum of eight millions of dollars, vested by law in the said commissioners, shall be, and continue appropriated to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt, until the whole of the stock which may be created by the preceding sections of this act, shall have been redeemed or reimbursed.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed to each of the agents to be appointed by virtue of this act, in addition to the necessary expences incurred by them, for printing, stationary and postage, a sum of three thousand dollars, as a full compensation for their services The said agents, and the commissioners of loans, shall also be allowed such additional sum as may be actually and necessarily expended for the clerk-hire requisite for carrying this act into effect. And for defraying the said compensations and allowances, and such other contingent charges as may be incurred for carrying this act into effect, a sum not exceeding sixteen thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whensoever notice of reimbursement shall be given, as prescribed by the second and third sections of this act, the certificates intended to be reimbursed, shall be designated therein. In every reimbursement, the preference shall be given to such holders of certificates as, previously to the said notice, shall have notified in writing to the treasury department their wish to be reimbursed. If there should not be applications to the treasury sufficient to require the payment of the whole sum to be applied to that purpose, the secretary of the treasury, after paying off all sums for the payment of which applications shall have been made, shall determine by lot what other certificates shall be reimbursed, so as to make up the whole amount to be discharged; and in case the applications shall exceed the amount to be discharged, the secretary of the treasury shall proceed to determine by lot what applications shall be entitled to priority of payment.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*. That the agents appointed by virtue of this act, and the several commissioners of loans, shall observe and perform such directions and regulations, as shall be prescribed to them by the secretary of the treasury, touching the execution of this act.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*. That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed, in any wise, to alter, abridge, or impair, the rights of those creditors of the United States, who shall not subscribe to the loan created by virtue of this act.

NAT. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEORGE CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved Feb. 11, 1807.
TH. JEFFERSON.

State of North-Carolina.

Bertie County Court, May Term, 1807.

Kenneth Clark vs. Cader Barnes and Wm Carney. } *Original Attachment.*

ORDERED, that sixty days public Notice be given to the Defendants in this suit, by Advertisement in the State Gazette, that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court, replevy their property, and plead to issue, final judgment will be entered up against them.

Teste,
May 18. JOS. BLOUNT, D. Clk.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Raleigh, at the quarter ending the 30th June, 1807.

Andrew Adie, Agia Andrews 2, David Andrews, Absalom Alston, William Atkins, Andrew Nash, Wallis Alexander, John Alston, sen. Hezekiah Bledsoe, Mrs. Patsey Brickell, Henry Bush, Jas Bush, Miss Betsey Barker, James Battle, John Burt, Richard Bennehan, Wm. Brown, Esq Elias Bowden, Wm. Cain, John Curtis, Blount Cooper, Robert Campbell, Miss Sylvia Cooke, John Craven, Drury Dunn, James Daniel, Turner Doterry, Miss Ann Ford, Joshua Fletcher, Henry Freeman, Henry Francis, Joseph Galleher, Dennis Grady, David S. Goodloe 2, Lewis Holloman, Mrs. Henry Hunter, Wm Horton, Sampson Holland, Micajah Hill, William Hudson, Daniel Horton, John Harrison 3. Samuel Holmes, James Hendon, Lewis Jones, Darling Jones, Nicholas Jordan, Nathaniel Jones, C T. Mark Joplin, Law Jackson. David Justice, Peter Kennedy, John Lowry, Miss Peggy Lane, John Ligon, Jacob Liles Joseph Lumbly, Jachum Lassiter, Azariah Long, Wm. Lashley 2, Isaac Lane, Wm. Mann, Drury Medling, C X Mantlaw, Edward Morris 2, John Molley, Archibald M'Elroy, Miss Sally Matthews, Rachel Moore, Arch. M'Donnaugh, Wm. Marriot, James P. Miller, Miss Ann Massinburg. Turner M'Invail, Mrs Milley Morris, James Moultrie or Mark Barker, Members of James Moore's Meeting-house, Osborn Nicholson, Noah Nichols, John Owen, James O'Kelly, Col. William Polk 6, Mrs. Catharine Pattilo, Mrs, W. Peck, Irby Phillips, Hinton Pugh, Messrs Purney & Bell 2, David Royster, Frederic Rigsby, James Rigsby, George Roberts, John Roberts, John Roan, Geo Reding, Willis Rogers, John Rex, John Stuart, John Spain, Job Self, Mrs Sarah Sugg, John B Shaw, Elisha Sims, Benj. Thompson, Burrel Utley, W. W. Williams, James Wright, Esq. Pleasant Woodward, Jordan Worsham 2, Charles Winfree, Thomas Wooc, Catron Wilder, W White 7.

WM SHAW, P.M.

THE Subscriber having, at the last term of Wake County Court, qualified as Administrator on the estate of Jonathan Brickell, dec. those having claims against said estate are hereby notified, that unless they bring forward their accounts or other claims properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, they will be barred of recovery. Notice is also given to those indebted to said estate, that unless they make immediate payment, such measures will be taken as to ensure a speedy collection of said debts, the situation of the estate not admitting of delay.

MARK COOKE, *Adm'r.*
Raleigh, July 8.

Raleigh,

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1807.

The Supreme Court of this State commenced its session in this city on the 1st instant, is still sitting, and will probably continue for some days, as the docket was a pretty large one, and the discussions on every important cause are protracted to a considerable length. The Court consists of Judges Hall, Locke, Stone and Lowrie.

The anniversary of American Independence was observed in this city, with that spirit and unanimity which characterize the citizens of this place on all public occasions. The day was ushered in by a gun at the break of day. Capt. Jones's Troop of Cavalry and Capt. Peace's Company of Infantry were on parade, and with the rest of the citizens, at 11 o'clock, attended at the State-House, where an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. W. L. Turner. After which the Declaration of Independence was read, and seventeen guns fired in honour of the Union. At two, a numerous company, consisting of his Excellency the Governor, the Judges, Gentlemen of the Bar, other strangers and the citizens, partook of an elegant and plentiful dinner provided by Mrs. Casso — The following toasts, prepared by a committee appointed for the purpose, were alternately announced by the President (Governor Alexander) and the Vice-President (Judge Potter): Several patriotic and humorous Songs were given, and a great degree of social harmony prevailed:

TOASTS.

1. The day we celebrate—immutability to the principles of '76.
2. The President of the U. States.
3. The memory of Washington: May the services which he rendered to his Country be forever engraven on the hearts of Americans.
4. The Revolutionary Army of the U. States, who fought and bled in defence of the Rights of Man.
5. The Patriots and Sages of the Revolution: May their successors, through all ages, continue to venerate and emulate their Talents and Virtues.
6. The Government of the Union: May it always prove our sheet-anchor against Domestic Treason and Foreign Aggression.
7. The State Governments, free, sovereign and independent.
8. National Honour: May we never want Patriotism to cherish, or Courage to defend it.
9. The memory of the Seamen who lately fell a sacrifice to British Outrage: May the atrocity of this act produce the adoption of such measures as shall secure us from future violence, and establish our Maritime Rights on a firm foundation.
10. The Militia of the U. States: May they soon become an armed and well-trained body of men.
11. The Judiciaries of the Union: May our laws ever be administered in the true spirit and principles of our Government.
12. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—the sure sources of wealth and comfort to every Country which attends to their improvement
13. The Arts and Science —they will enlighten our Citizens and embellish our National Character.
14. The American Press: May the propagation of useful and important Truths be its leading object
15. The State of North-Carolina.
16. The University of North-Carolina.
17. Good Neighbourhood: May no religious or political difference of opinion interrupt the Harmony of Society; however men may vary in sentiment, may they all agree to be kindly disposed to each other, as Brethren of the same Great Family.

In the evening, a Ball was given to the Ladies, which was kept up, with equal spirit and decorum, till near twelve, when *Propriety*, the best guardian of public amusements, moved an adjournment, which was immediately adopted.

At a meeting of the Wake Troop of Cavalry, at Raleigh, on the 4th inst. the recent insult offered to the Flag of the U. States, and the wanton sacrifice of the lives of three American Seamen, by the British ship of war Leopard, and the circumstances in relation thereto, were taken into consideration by the Troop, and the following resolutions were thereupon adopted:

Resolved, that the attack made by the British ship of war Leopard, upon the Chesapeake, a public armed vessel of the U. States, was a flagrant violation of the rights of nations, of our neutrality, justified by no alledged cause, abhorrent to every sentiment of honour and humanity, and receives our indignant reprobation.

Resolved, that the conduct of our fellow citizens of several of the seaport towns in Virginia, in resolving to withhold from British armed vessels all aid and comfort, until satisfaction has been rendered to our Country for the injuries and insults it has received from the ship Leopard, is consonant to the true spirit of the American People, and is entitled to our entire approbation.

Resolved, that it is due to the honour of the U. States, that the proper authorities make known the particulars relative to the alledged cause of this outrage.

Resolved, that it is due to the brilliant character our Navy has hitherto sustained, that an explanation should be given of the cause why no resistance was made on the part of the Chesapeake when attacked; and also, if the frigate was unfitted for action, the reason of its being sent to Sea in that condition.

Resolved, that the conduct of the Executive, in its relations with Great-Britain (so far as known to us) and the solicitude it has manifested to preserve peace with that power, meets with our approbation and applause.

Resolved, that the Spirit of the *Patriots* who eternized the day we are now assembled to celebrate, our principles, our feelings, and the convictions of duty, require that we offer to the President of the United States, our Services, to protect the rights and avenge the wrongs of the Nation; and that we pledge, for the attainment of those objects, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

Resolved, that a respectful Address be presented to the President of the U. States, expressive of the sense of the foregoing Resolutions, and that it be signed by the Captain on behalf of the Troop.

Resolved, that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, and that they be also published in the newspapers of this city

By the Troop unanimously,
CALVIN JONES, Capt.
Test, LOUIS WINSTON, Sec.

We learn that the squadron off Virginia dispatched a messenger to Norfolk, demanding permission to obtain a supply of water (in lieu of the 200 hogsheads destroyed) and in case of refusal, threatened to *bombard the town*. The citizens of that borough, it is said, returned for answer, "that they were prepared for the latter, in preference to aiding the *enemies of their country*."

In consequence of this threat, Capt. Decatur has equipt his Gun Boats, to co-operate with the people in their defence.

The Norfolk committee on the subject of the late Outrage, have resolved that the permission granted to the British Consul and his family, of holding correspondence with the commander of the British squadron, be rescinded—that it is highly expedient to repair fort Norfolk, and place guns there for the defence of the place—that a committee be appointed to examine the state of the magazine, and to obtain a correct account of the powder in the borough; that the public exigencies require the preservation in our own hands, of every means of defence, and that persons who hold any quantities of powder be admonished thereof, and desired to hold it for the public service.

By an article in a Baltimore paper, it appears that the British ship Melampus has sent 12 American vessels to Halifax in the last 8 days.

The Officers of the Chesapeake have complained to the Secretary of the Navy, of the premature surrender of that frigate; and Commodore Decatur has been ordered to succeed Barron in the command of the vessel.

On Saturday last, ROBERT MACDONALD, one of the seamen wounded on board the Chesapeake frigate, died at Norfolk. His funeral was attended by nearly four thousand citizens. Minute guns were fired from the artillery, and all the American shipping hoisted their colours half mast. A grand procession was formed and a discourse was delivered on the occasion.

The following Proclamation was received by the last Mail.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON,
President of the U States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

DURING the wars which, for some time, have unhappily prevailed among the powers of Europe, the U. States of America, firm in their principles of peace, have endeavoured 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, the 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 harbors 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 tresspasses on the property of our citizens, committed by officers of one of the belligerent parties received amongst 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 punisment for past wrongs has taken place. At length, a deed, transcending all we have hitherto seen or suffered, brinks 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, & leaving her harbour 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 Uunited 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 assurance 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 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 and 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 authority specially given by law, to issue this my PROCLAMATION hereby requiring all armed vessels bearing commissions under the government of Great-Britain, now either within the harbors or waters of the United States, immediately and without 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 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 waters or harbors aforesaid, I do in that case forbid all intercourse with them or any of them, their officers and crews, and I 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 whatsoever, 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 harbours 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 & signed the same.

Given at the City of Washington the 2d day of July, in the year
SEAL.] of our Lord 1807, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the 31st.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,
JAS. MADISON, *Sec. of State.*

The Virginia Federal Court has *adjourned* 'till the first Monday in August. Most of the witnesses on behalf of the United States have left Richmond. General Wilkinson and suite had gone on to Washington.

Robt. Houston, Esq. has been appointed Sec. of State, Tennessee, in place of Wm. Maclin, resigned.