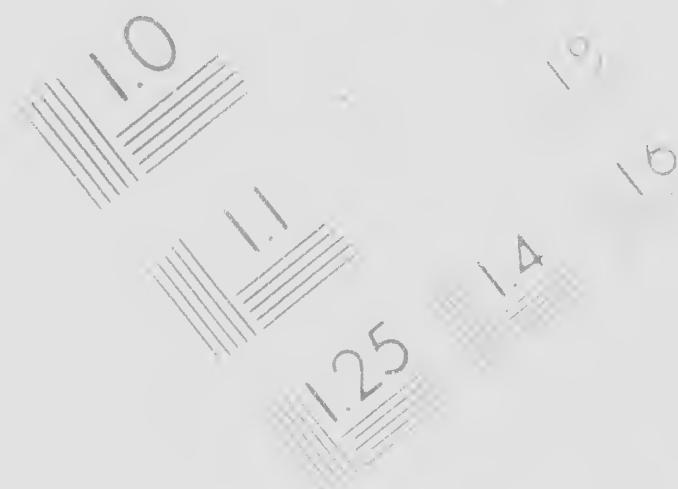


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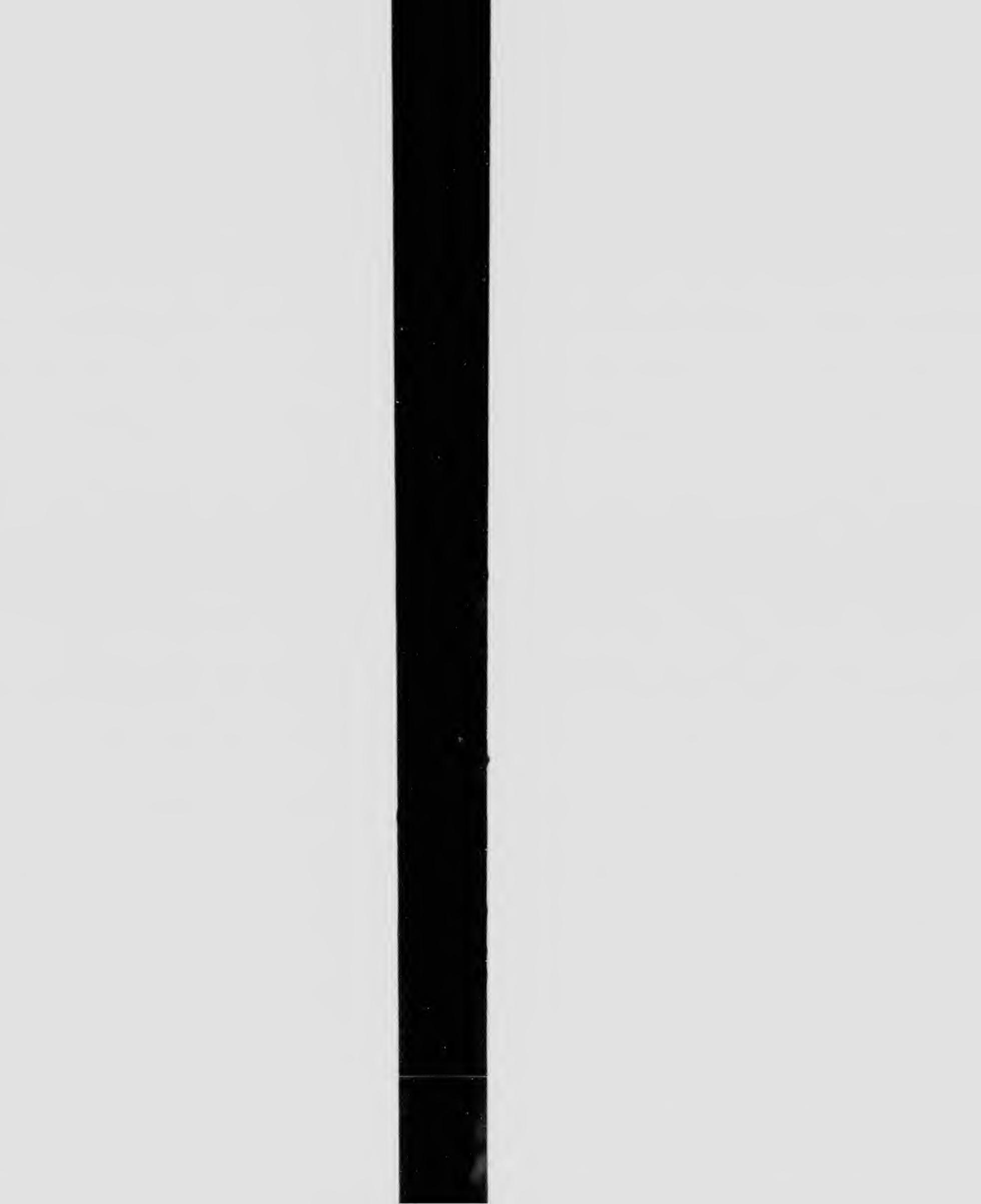
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FROM THE OFFICE OF  
*The Mercantile Advertiser*  
SUNDAY, Ju<sup>n</sup>

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

# A PROCLAMATION

WASHINGTON CITY, Ju<sup>n</sup>

In the wars which for some time, have unhappily raged among the powers of Europe, the United States, from their other principles of peace, have endeavoured to abide, by a regular discharge of all their national 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 agitate 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 it, can be justly imputed to them by any nation. A free use of their harbours and waters, the means of sheltering and of refreshment, of succour to their sick and infirm, have, at all times, and on equal principles, been allowed, and this too amidst a constant recurrence of acts of infidelity, of violence to the persons, and of trespasses on the property of our citizens, committed by officers of one, or the other party, received among us. In truth these abuses of the laws of hospitality have, with few exceptions, been habitual to the commanders of the British armed vessels hovering on our coast, and frequenting our ports. They have been the subject of repeated representations to our government. Affidances 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, although established, have not, to this moment, had 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 indecision to a necessary point.

vide for its peace and for the safety of its citizens, and consequently to refuse descriptions, as are inconsistent with these, or with the maintenance of the authority of the law, 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, interdicting the entrance of all the said harbors and waters to the said armed vessels, and to all others bearing commission 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 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 hereinbefore provided for, such person or persons shall, on conviction suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for such offences.

*Advertiser,*

SUNDAY, July 5<sup>th</sup>, 1807.

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AMERICA.

# PROCLAMATION.

ON CITY, July 2, 1807.

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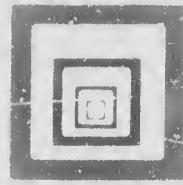
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7. *On the basis of the above  
the following conclusions can  
be drawn:*

“*1. The main task of the  
state is to ensure the  
protection of the environment  
and the rational use of  
natural resources.*

“*2. The state must  
protect the environment  
from damage caused by  
industrial production,  
agriculture, construction,  
forestry, mining, tourism  
and other economic activities.*

“*3. The state must  
protect the environment  
from damage caused by  
military activities, urban  
development, transportation,  
communications, energy  
production, waste disposal  
and other factors.*

“*4. The state must  
protect the environment  
from damage caused by  
natural disasters, such as  
floods, earthquakes, landslides,  
volcanoes, etc.*

“*5. The state must  
protect the environment  
from damage caused by  
climate change, global  
warming, acid rain, etc.*

“*6. The state must  
protect the environment  
from damage caused by  
pollution, noise, light  
and other factors.*

“*7. The state must  
protect the environment  
from damage caused by  
biological invasions, such  
as weeds, pests, diseases,  
etc.*

“*8. The state must  
protect the environment  
from damage caused by  
chemical pollution, such  
as oil spills, chemical  
waste, etc.*

“*9. The state must  
protect the environment  
from damage caused by  
radioactive pollution, such  
as nuclear accidents, etc.*

“*10. The state must  
protect the environment  
from damage caused by  
deforestation, soil  
erosion, desertification,  
etc.*

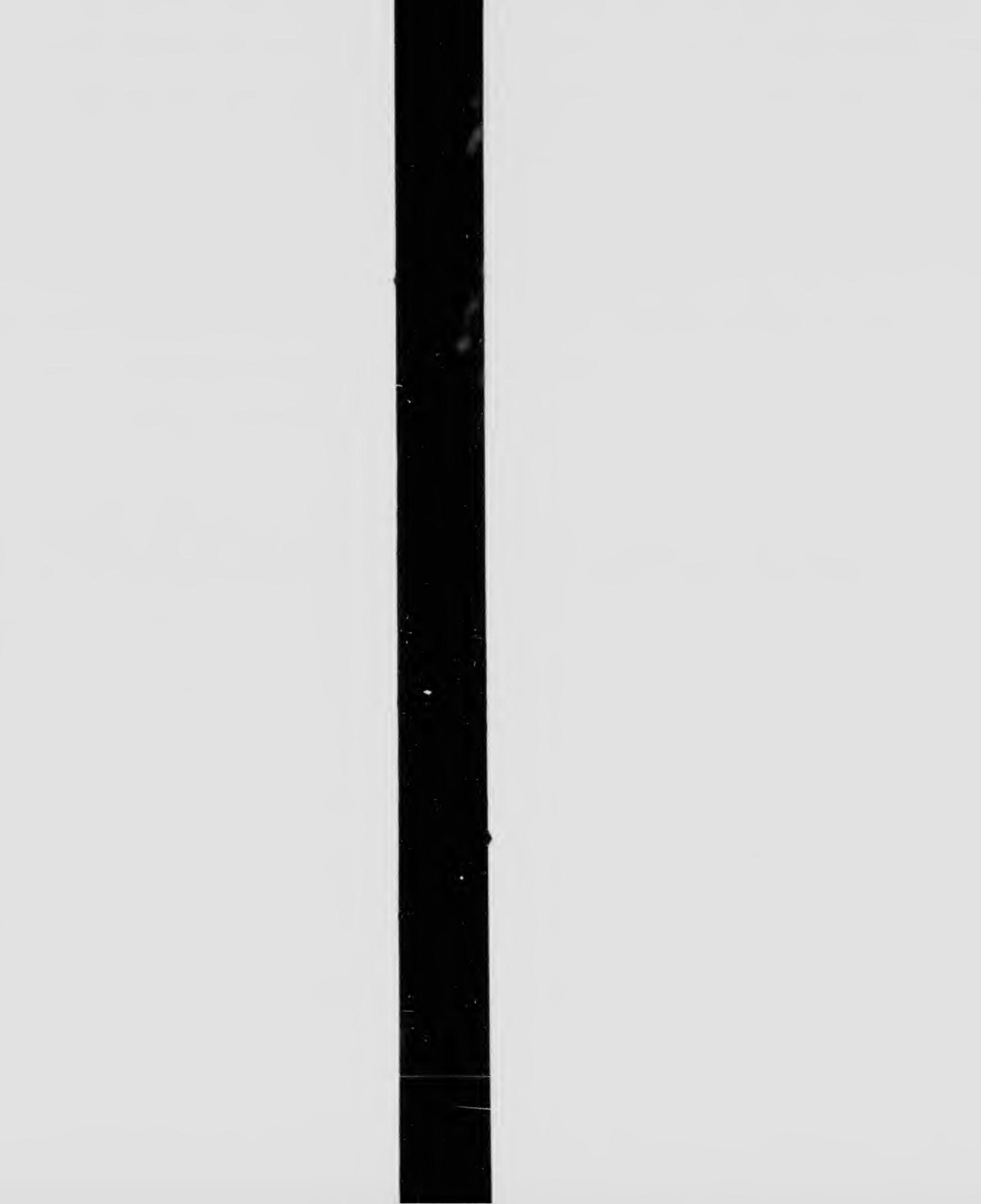
“*11. The state must  
protect the environment  
from damage caused by  
overfishing, overhunting,  
overgrazing, etc.*

“*12. The state must  
protect the environment  
from damage caused by  
urban sprawl, sprawl,  
etc.*











the laws of humanity have, with few exceptions, been observed by the other nations of the British Empire, in capturing our craft, and in treating our sailors. They have been the subject of repeated representations to our government. All remonstrances have been given in proper orders in due season, then without the aid of their influence, and the respect due to a friendly nation, such orders did not, I eschew even though it cost me infinite trouble. Patient for past wrongs no redress has been given.

At length a day of transcending all we have hitherto suffered to save the public sensibility to a cause of crisis, and in clearance to a necessary purpose. A frigate of the United States, trusting to force, had left her harbour on a distant service, having with her a British vessel of superior force, one of a squadron then lying in our waters, and covering the transaction, and has been disabled by us, with the loss of a number of men killed and wounded. This enterprise was not only without provocation or justification, but was committed in a bare-faced purpose of taking by force, from a ship of war of the United States, a prize of her crew, and that no circumstance might be wanting to make it clear. It has been previously ascertained that the men demanded were native citizens of the United States. Having effected his purpose, he returned to his ship with his squadron within our jurisdiction, but, partly under the circumstances seems to be a day's distance off, with his uncontrolled crew, according to his own levelling, and erratic course, in a race between the two nations. The demand for the prize openly made, the intercepting of which, is to the credit of the U.S. Consular Agent, or the part of the British government, so far as to whom his courage has been communicated. He has since learned but little of their services, and is still gallantly pursuing his course to any harbor, where his crew may be given him, and his own. He has had no commanders worth naming, excepting the first, who was a man of no name, and of no rank.

United States shall afford any aid to any such vessel, contrary to the prohibition contained in his Proclamation, either in repairing any such vessel, or in furnishing her officers or crew with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatever, or if any pilot shall find himself getting 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 herein after provided for, such pilot or persons shall, on conviction before all the facts and penalties by the laws provided for such offence.

And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons holding office, civil or military, within or under the authority of the United States, and all other citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, to obey, observe and promptly 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 it shall be lawful to be forwarded to the harbors or waters of the United States by letter, by the masters of ships, or by the agents of owners, or by any public officer for the communication of letters and messages, the contents of which, may be freely reported, or referred to the agents or the master, during the time of their stay. He had better, or at least as soon as convenient, to do the propagation of this law, preferred to the carrying it into execution, that however, he may be compelled to do it, in case of any emergency, or difficulty, or any other hindrance to its being done otherwise.

Given at Washington, the 2d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five, and of the independence of the United States, the sixtieth.

John C. Calhoun

Secretary of State

