

colonel. He, however, meets his death in a collision of his military calamities the following evening in the Harbor, July 3.

To Mr. Ray:

Sir—That you should endeavor to calamitate the executive, would never be the occasion of surprise to any person, who has been in the habit of reading your scurrilous paper; but that you should presume to produce falsehoods to divert the public indignation from the cowardly & wanton disorder, who has trampled on the national dignity, and embraced his bands in the blood of our fellow-citizens, must draw upon you the indignation of all honest men and true Americans.

In both the instances which your Boston genius has produced to enrage the energy and judgment of the executive your listeners have held Lord Dartmouth and yourself—the John Adams (which you have improperly called the Adams), without out by the government, as a transport, with provisions, military stores and men, for the accommodation of the squadron, which was then on the Mediterranean Station, under the command of commodore Preble, with the intention that those vessels should not be under the necessity of leaving their station, when their services might be required to co-operate with the squadron under the command of commodore S. Barron, which was almost ready for sea at the time the John Adams left America, & expected to arrive in the Mediterranean as soon, if not sooner, than that ship.—It will not therefore be supposed by any candid man, that in her situation as a transport, the world would have been compelled by commodore Preble to derive any assistance from her, as a frigate; if even her gun carriages had been on board, the zeal and fervid disposition of that great and excellent commander, induced him to lament that it was impossible for him to employ the services of that ship; but I never heard, nor do I believe, that he ever imputed the smallest censure to the administration for an act, which must have excited the admiration of his cool and impudent judgment.

Your assertion in regard to the Chesapeake is equally ungrounded and false—That ship, was in every respect equipped as a frigate, and of course, no censure can rest on the administration for any disorder which might have prevailed at the time of failing—order must necessarily exist, on board of all ships of war, on leaving port with a raw and undisciplined crew, nor can any stigma be attached to a commander or officer for it.—Much time and industry are necessary to give men a correct idea of their respective duties; and until this is effected, it is impossible that order or regularity can be observed, in working or fighting a ship.

I have now, sir, given you a correct statement of facts, to correct the misrepresentations made to you to detract from the merit of an executive, whose policy has always been stamped by wisdom, forbearance and equity, and I trust if you are more acquainted by patriotic zeal, that you will no longer endeavor to throw a mantle over the atrocities of a cowardly English assassin, by distorting the character of him, to whom counsels we are, in a great measure, indebted for the liberty we enjoy, and from whose wisdom and firmness we have a right to expect the most decided energy in redressing the iniquity which has been committed by the British.

M. R. S.

Of the U.S. Navy.

Philadelphia, 20th June, 1807.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Richmond, Manchester and their Vicinities, and of many other persons from distant places, held at the Capitol, on the 27th of June 1807, for the purpose of taking under their consideration the outrage committed on the Frigate Chesapeake, by a British Squadron: The Hon. Spencer House, Judge of the Court of Appeals was unanimously chosen Chairman and Thos. Ritchie, esq. unanimously elected Secretary. A committee was then appointed, consisting of the following members: The Hon. Alexander McRae, Lieutenant Governor; The Hon. Creed Taylor, Chancellor; John Page, George Hay, William Foushee, William Wirt and Peyton Randolph, Esqrs. to lay before the meeting such resolutions, as they might deem proper to propose in the present crisis. The committee having retired, returned and reported to the meeting the following resolutions and address: The preamble to the resolution was adopted without any dissenting voices; the resolutions and the address were unanimously adopted. The Chairman of the meeting was unanimously requested to sign the resolution and address on behalf of the meeting, and to transmit the address to the President of the United States. The members of the committee formerly appointed were then elected a corresponding committee, by virtue of the fourth resolution, for the purposes therein specified.

"We, the citizens convened, have read with horror and indignation the narrative of the attack made by the British ship Leopard on the U. S. States Frigate Chesapeake. The demand which preceded the attack was lawless in its nature

and most insolent in its manner. The attack itself was not only lawless and insolent, but base and cowardly; because it was made by a ship of fifty guns, prepared for action, and supported by a British Squadron. In a time of profound peace, on an unsuspecting and therefore unprepared friend, a single American Frigate of six and thirty guns; such are the glorious triumphs of the British navy!

We observe that this attack flowed from a deliberate order given to the British Admiral Berkely, at Halifax. We believe that he would not have dared to compromise his nation, by so bold and flagrant a breach of national law, without the previous sanction and order of his government! We consider it therefore an act of the British government. We compare this inhuman

outrage (committed in the moment of treaty) with other acts of usurpation and oppression practised upon us by the same nation—their impositions of our taxes, so long continued, and their gross and perpetual violations of our commerce, which they have the effrontery to accuse even from their tribunal of law: the

review confirms us in the belief, that the attack on the Chesapeake is, not the act either of Commodore Decatur or Admiral Berkely, any more than the act of the oriental Slave who kicks the dust from the foot of despotism, is the act of the slave and not of the despot: but that this attack is the act of the British government; and simply another instance of the same spirit which produced their impositions and commercial spoliations. This act is of the same stamp and colour with the rest. We behold in it all a consistent picture; a nation insolent in the consciousness of her naval strength—equally regardless of the rights of others; totally regardless of all law, reason and humanity; destitute of every motive, feeling and principle which binds civilized nations together—and having no rule of action whatever, but self-aggrandizement and the gratification of her own caprices by brutal force. We compare this bloody violence with the carcasses and attentions which they are even now shewing to our ministers at their feast in London; and we behold a nation, which, to the picture of black and savage piracy, adds the features of smiling treachery and mean hypocrisy; and a nation which by her actions proclaims the opinion, that we are not only so feeble as to be insulted and outraged with impunity, but as weak and foolish as to be quenched forever with the pernicious semblance of negotiation for the redress of our wrongs, while she takes the shorter cut of blood and battle for the attainment of her purposes. With a nation of such principles and such practices, we wish no friendships, no intercourse; to such complicated and incessant wrongs, continually aggravated in proportion to our patience, we are disposed to submit no longer: Wherefore:

"Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the citizens of Richmond, be communicated to our fellow-citizens of Norfolk for the exemplary promptitude and energy which they have displayed on this occasion; and that they be assured that we unite with them, heart and hand, in all their feelings and resolutions.

"Resolved unanimously, That while we deplore the horrors of war and approve all honorable means of averting them, we possess the firm hope that the government of the U. S. will avenge this unpardonable outrage with the spirit which becomes the nation, and which the nation feels—believing as we do, that, however unequal our naval strength, our enemies have, nevertheless, vulnerable points within our reach, through which we may be able to strike them vitally.

"Resolved unanimously, That in the support of all measures directed to that end, "we pledge our lives our fortunes and our sacred honor," uniting with firm and joyous hearts, the auspicious omen connected with this well remembered holy pledge: What we did in the weakness of infancy, it will be strange if we cannot repeat in the vigor of manhood!

"Resolved unanimously, That a committee be appointed to correspond with such other committees as may be appointed in the several towns and counties in this Commonwealth, for the purpose of collecting the national sentiments on this important occasion.

"Resolved unanimously, That the Chairman of this Committee be requested to communicate a copy of these Resolutions to the president of the U. S., one to the Executive of each State, one to the Chairman of the Committee at Norfolk, and one connected with a printed copy of the narrative of the outrage, to every General Officer and Commandant of a Regiment in this State, to be communicated by him in such manner as may approve to those under his command.

"Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to the Chairman, for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,

THOMAS RITCHIE, Secretary.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"On Wednesday afternoon, July 1st, the citizens of the first congressional district of Pennsylvania, composed of the city and county of Philadelphia and county of Delaware, met, pursuant to notice, in the state house yard in the city of Philadelphia—No time or occasion has ever been witnessed such a concourse of people.

MATTHEW LAWLER, Esq. was called to the chair, and JOSEPH HOPKINSON, esq. appointed secretary.

Dr. Michael Leib opened the business of the meeting, and after some appropriate observations offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

"We, the citizens convened, have read with horror and indignation the narrative of the attack made by the British ship Leopard on the U. S. States Frigate Chesapeake. The demand which preceded the attack was lawless in its nature

and most insolent in its manner. The attack itself was not only lawless and insolent, but base and cowardly; because it was made by a ship of fifty guns, prepared for action, and supported by a British Squadron.

"Resolved, That we will support the administration of the general government in all and every measure which may be adopted by them, to avenge the wrongs our country has suffered from Great Britain, and to compel the most rigid retribution; and that to attain a full measure of justice from her, we pledge our selves to make any sacrifices and to encounter any hazard.

"Resolved, That the genuineness of this meeting be made known to the president of the U. S., as the spontaneous effusion of freemen, on an intercept, when silence and indifference would betray a want of patriotism; if not a treasonable indisposition towards the best interests of our country, and the sacred rights of this nation.

The following resolution was then passed and adopted unanimously.

"Resolved, That until the general government shall have adopted such a measure as may be suggested by their spirit and wisdom, we will disown and repudiate all intercourse with any of the vessels of war belonging to Great Britain; and that we will withhold from them all supplies or assistance which may be necessary to their aid and subsistence."

Charles Smith, Esq. then proposed the follow-

ing resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, unanimously, that in giving thanks to God and Hamptons, and in visiting the tombs and monuments of heroes, and applause of their valor, courage and patriotic conduct at the various scenes of strife."

The meeting then agreed to appoint a Committee of correspondence, to the purpose of holding a communication with our fellow citizens in other parts of the United States, relative to the objects of this meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed.

MATTHEW LAWLER,

CHARLES RIDDLE,

PAUL COX,

DAVID LEIB,

THOMAS FORBES,

RICHARD DALL,

WALTER SHANLIN,

GEORGE CLYMER,

MI. LEIB,

THOS. LEISER,

FRANCIS GURNEY,

JAMES ENGLE,

JOSEPH HOPKINSON,

GEORGE HARTMAN,

EDWARD TILGMAN,

WILLIAM LYNN MD,

MICHAEL BRIGIT.

A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and secretary—and the meeting adjourned in perfect order.

Ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of this city.

MATTHEW LAWLER, Chairman.

JOSEPH HOPKINSON, Secretary.

Spoke, June 10, scht's brother, 6 days from Baltimore for Guadaloupe.

Left at Point-Petre, Guadaloupe, Fair American, of Baltimore, loaded to sail immediately. A brig from Baltimore, Back, just arrived, consigned to Hollingsworth and Co.

Arrived at the Vineyard, near Bolton, June 2d, from Racer, 6 days from Baltimore.

The 14th Ann and Mary, was left at Lisbon discharging, by a vessel arrived at Boston.

The big Ann and Francis, Diford, from Cadiz, and 10 days from Bermuda, has arrived at New-York. Left, Augusta, of Baltimore; Itasca, of ditto.

Of Cape-Hatteras was shk'd scht's Betty, 3 days from Baltimore for St. Jago-de-Cuba.

Left at Curacao, Adversary, Atkinson, for Baltimore, uncertain.

Spoke, in lat. 33° 6' long. 73° scht's Betty, Bolton, 5 days from Baltimore for St. Jago-de-Cuba.

The Roja, from Baltimore, has arrived at N. York.

62. The American will be published as usual on Monday, unless the mails should prove barren and there should be no arrival bringing news of importance at this port.

Our coemporaries having announced their intention to do honor to the day by suspending the publication of their papers, equal devotion will be manifested by this office, under the preceding contingencies.

From the Merchants' Coffee House Books

July 8.

Arrived, schooner Susan-Burton, 16 days from St. Thomas—coffee—Sami. Owings. Left, scht's Mary-Anne, of Baltimore, for Savannah, and a number of others, names not recollect. In Still Rock Passage was bro't by an English privateer, under Spanish colours, who searched us strictly.

Also, scht's Gottenburgh, Baker, 18 days from St. Bartholomew—To order—Brings nothing new.

Also, Philanthropist, Munro, 25 days from St. Lucia—coffee—Sam'l. Warren. Left, scht's Richard, Afford, for N. York, and 1000, Rotherhithe, 10 days from London, and 2 Baltimore vessels, and others.

Also, snow George, Spafford, 38 days from Amsterdam—gin and canuts—Wm. Patterson & Sons. Left, from do, just arrived; and a number of others, of which captain S. brought no list, and does not recollect their names. June 8, at 48, long. 19, spoke brig Abigail, of Wisconsin, from Savannah, for Dublin. June 10, lat. 40° long. 44°, ship Boston, of Nanuket, on a whaling voyage. There was no certainty of any engagement having taken place between the two armes,

Also, sloop Nancy, Bush, 10 days from Bermuda. Left there, ship Destiny, of N. York—Columbian Packet, of Philadelphia; Ursula, M'Quillou; Eliza, Batch, Charles-ton; brig Augustus, Mesick, Baltimore; and Jane, Price, New-London, all waiting trial; ship Citero, Smith, for Philadelphia, in 2 or 3 days; ship Elias, Horton, Newburyport, in 10 days; scht's Rosanna, Mull, tried 3 or 4 weeks before, waiting the decree; ship Ballick, Donaldson, condemned; scht's Felicity, Fales, for Antigua in 5 days; brig Charlotte, Jones, (arrived 2 days before) for Baltimore.

The ship Genl. Mercer, hence, to Rotterdam, has been lost at the entrance of the port. The Bremen Bark Europa, hence, to Bremen, is carried into Plymouth. The ship Hope, Dashell, hence, has arrived in the Wearer.

Resolved, that the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States, has been too often marked by hostility, injustice and oppression; and that the outrage committed by the Leopard, one of her ships of war, under the express orders of one of her admirals, upon the Chesapeake, a frigate belonging to the United

States, is an act of such consummate violence and wrong, and of so barbarous and inhuman a character, that it would debase and degrade any nation, and much more so a nation of freemen, to submit to it.

Resolved, That we will support the administration of the general government in all and every measure which may be adopted by them, to avenge the wrongs our country has suffered from Great Britain, and to compel the most rigid retribution; and that to attain a full measure of justice from her, we pledge our selves to make any sacrifices and to encounter any hazard.

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July 1.

Sale by Auction.

ON TUESDAY,

The 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Frederick-street dock, will be sold.

11 hds. Jamaica Rum,

2 ditto Molasses,

750 wt. Pineapple,

1700 feet Mashogany,

400 Coco Nut,

6000 lb. old Iron,

240 lb. old Copper,

190 lb. old Lead.

Imported in the schooner Experiment, Loring, master, from Jamaica.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers.

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