American, Commercial Daily Advertiser.

-MINTED & PUBLISHED BY W. PECHIN, 31, South Gay-Street. [Printer of the Laws of the Union.]

Daily Paper ST and Country Paper S5 per una TEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1807.

-Drifted from my Ship-Yard, on the 31 inst. two WALNUT LUGS, one 30 Fret and the other about 18 feet long, each will girt about 18 or 19 inches. Any person knowing of such logs will confer a particular favor on me by giving information where they may be found, and will be rewarded if required. WILLIAM FLANNICAIN;

Lower end of M'Elderry's wharf. July 13 Frederick C. Graf,

Offers for sale at the head of Smith's dork, Ticklenburgs,

Patterbornes, Flat Checks and Checks No. 2,

Rouans, Ruffia Sheetings,

Tapes afforted, from No. 11 to 35 -Southone and Hylon Teas,

115 boxes to by 12 White. Bohemia Winduiv Glafs. June 25.

CITY BATHS.

Finn's Improvements, &c Seven new TUBS, and shortly unother expensive BOILE Re besides avariety of other enorts to

- please!! WILLIAM FINN, THE TA CHW CITY BATHS, JONES' FILLS FOOT-

BRIDGE, HAS had the honor, for feveral years past to be instrumental in warbing the body corp reasor half the comunity, takes this liberty to talk like a flatesman, viz-not for his own but for the public good ! To inform all his old and new friends; as well thole be knows, as thole he wo'nt thow; that his PATENT SUBMERSION MACHINERY, is now in complete order for their rect - in; or in other words, he has made and is full making, fuch additions to his \* testablithment, that, from day light till midnight no applicant will be indeed to the un necessary lots of a moment's detention, to obtain either a COLD, WARM, SHOWER, or PLUM. GING BATH; when the feafon permits:

Appropriate Rooms,

BATHING TUBS, For all sizes and sexes, DETACHED ROOMS.

Particularly appropriated for I.ADIES. And

Corsial Restoratives as usual viz :-Finn's Antisponnodics; Grand Restoratives; republican strengthene, s for the ner ecs, and the never failing exhiliratives of the lystem vulgarly named MILCH & FRUIT PUNCH, LEMONADE, Oc. Together with the most pundual attention of the public's most obsequi-

ous, &c. &c. WM. FINN. N: B. For the further encouragement of per-· fons inclined to bathe, and coming in flages, one half of the sare will be paid, if required. June 9

Eight or ten Perlous CAN be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging, at No. 56, North Gay-street-Young men, moving in a mechanical pusiness, and of

June 18 New-York State Lottery, AUTHURISED by the Legislatur payment of Prizes guaranteed by them-TIVELY commences drawing in the

steady liabits, would be preferred.

New-York, on the second Tuesday in Dext. The capital Prizes are, 1 of 25,000 Dollars, 2 of 10,000 Dollars,

2 of 5,000 Dollars, 2 of 2,000 Dollars, 6 of 1,000 Dollars,

And several of 500, 200 and 100 dollars, &c. &c. The first drawn ticket every FIFTH day will be entitled to a capifel prize; and the second Ticket EVERY DAY, will be entitled to 200 dollars.—Less than 21 blanks to a prize. TICKETS,

HALVES, QUARTERS & EIGHTHS, For sale at

> WAITE'S Truly Forsunate Lottery Offices,

No: 64 & No. 38, Maiden Lane, New-York. By enclosing Bank Notes of any description, (post paid) distant adventurers can be supplied with Tickets to any amount, or orders left at their office, corner of Market & Charles street, Baltimore, will be forwarded without risk or expence, and a correct check book will be kept there for the examination of Tickets and Shares, which their customers may have Lifree access to.

Elesens price of Tickets, 87 50 but will advance as the drawing approches. Prizetickets in the late New-York Lotteries taken Fin payment.

New-York, March, 1807.

John Sperry, No. 55, Smith's wharf, TAS received an invoice of 12 cases Fancy GUUUS, consisting of Tambered Leno, Ispanied, Sprig, Mull Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4 Tambired, Plain and Spotted Gauze, shaw!s, Princess and Royal Spider Net, and Fancy -Nottingham Lace.

On band, iWhite Platillas, Brown Hollands, Britanias. Book Checks, Dowles and Creas, Cotton Hose, Bolting Cloths, Beerboohm Gurrabs,

Cossas, Jalla poore Sannahs, Juga'ea, Luckipoore, & Baftas, Chittabally, Gilla Romalis, Cotton Checks.

.12 pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy, (old,) 40 Joxes first quality Segars. N. B. The above goods entitled to debenture which will be received in part payment.

To Let, A small two story Frame DWBLLING. HOUSE, on Pratt-street, adjoining the house formarly nighed by Ms. Yalk. For terms apply to the subscriber, No. 6, Calvert-street. WILLIAM SMITH

Coleman & Taylor,

CABINET-MAKERS, . DETURN thanks to their customers for the It liberal patronage they have received while carrying on business in South and Waterstreets, inform them and the public in general that they have removed to their

New Shop and Ware-Room, ·No. 32, North Gay-street,

Where they have ready made elegant and plain Furniture, new patterns of Sideboards, Chairs, Sophas, Bedsteads, Tables, &c. Being in a situation to carry on business with dispatch, they invite their customers and others to call with or send their orders, which will be attended to with punctuality.

They bove also for Sale, Bay St. Domingo MAHOGANY, Satin and Fancy WOOD, suitable for ornamenting fur-

June 10 d12en6t Benjamin & George Williams,

No. 3, Bowly's wbarf, HAVE just received per brig Federal George, schooner William, and Sulan & William, from Boilton,

40 pipes white Barcelona Brandy,

70 pieces Russia Sheetings, 50 bales India Cottons, of various deferip.

[The whole of the above are entitled to de-

benture. 50 pieces.Rulla Duck, 100 pieces Ravens do.

500 reams Wrapping Paper, 10 tons lluffia clean Hemp. June 29

d3tco7t\* William & Jeremiah Hottinan, No. 3, South Charles-street, OFFER FOR SALE, 147 bales India Goods;

Consisting of Oude Sahane, Ditto Cosahs, Ditto Mamoslies, Tandah Sahans, and Allesetzunge ditto. June 26

Mansion-House Hotel, SCUTH 3d STREET, PLHLADELLAHA W. RENSHAW,

TNDER the impressions of the most lively gratitude, makes his acknowledgments to the public for the patronage he has received in his establishment at the MANSIAN. HOUSE HOTEL -and respectfully informs them, that he has recently fitted up a house in additions directly opposite the Hotel, in Third-street, which enables him to make up FIFTY BEDS, in a comfortable manner; and that his house is provided with every thing necessary for the entertainment of LADIES & GENTLEMEN TRAVELLING, and others who may please to honor him with their commands.

He firther begs to assure his friends that his WINES and LIQUURS are of the first quality, and the accommodations such as will (he trusts) veig general satisfaction.

The above Hotel is commodious and geneably situated for business, being near the Public Banks and the Custom-House, and from its being unconnected with any other building, and having large grounds neatly laid out with gravel walks and well shaded with trees am shrubs, is allowed by every one to be a r more pleasant aud healthy during the automer months, than any other in the city; the proprietor begs farther to assure the public, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to render the above in all respects agreeable to his customers, and hopes by his diligence and attention to merit a continuance of public

N. B. The price for Gentlemen Boarding is fixed at Si per day.

Good Stabling and Carriage Houses, with careful Grooms to attend.

may 16

To be Sold or Let, A HOUSE and LOT, lying near Booth's Garden, Market-street. The house is well finished, built with brick: the garden is adorned with fine young chosen truit trees and shrubs. The lot is 155 feet deep, and 40 feet froat. Enquire of

JOSEPH PAHLLOTTET, French School Master.

July 9 law4t

John Lewis, No. 16, Charles-street,

TO ESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that IL he has fitted up a Cellar for Blacking and Varnishing Boots and Boot Tops. He has now on hand a quantity and will continue to keep constant supply of the best Liquid Blacking and Varnish for Bosts. Persons wishing to purchase may be supplied on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to be equal, if not superior to any in use in Baltimore. co41†

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the state of Jobn Wilson, senior, late of Beitimore county, decrased, are requested to render

their accounts; and those indebted to the ellate to make payment to JOHN KIDD WILSON, Executor. June 15 W&F6t

George Hoffman Has just received from London, via New-York,

15 cases Nuns' Threads, 6 ditto Shirting Cottons, 8 trunks Calicoes and Chintzes, 5 ditto Muslins, 3 bales Superfine Cloths, &c. d3teo3t\*

Indigo, Cocoa, and Coffee. 67 seroons first quality Flotant Indigo, 83 bags Carracas Cocoa,

538 bags } first quality Coffee, Just reseived by the schooner Hope, from Laguira, and for sale by

LUKE TIERNAN & CO. GEO. F. & LEM. WARFIELD. July 10

To Rent, THE WARE-HOUSE on Bowly's wharf, il present in the occupation of Tagart & Calwest Possession may be had immediately. Apply

JOHN & SAMUEL STUMP. 50 CASKS EXCELLENT QUALITY

Bordeaux Claret, Entitled to Debenture, for fale by LUKE. TIERNAN & CO. BOCUMENT ON IMPRESSMENTS,

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State ito James Monroe, Elq. dated gih January, 1844.-

The evil takes o deeper die, when viewed in its practice as well as its principles. Were it allowable that British subjects should be taken out of American vessels on the high seas, it might at least be required that the proof of their allegiance should lie on the British side. This obvieus and just rule is, however, reversed, and every feaman on board, though going from an American port, and failing under the American flag, and sometimes even speaking an idim proving him not to be a British subject, is presumed to be such, un!efs shown to be an Ametican citizen. It may sasely be assirmed that this is an outrage and an indignity which has no precedent, and which Great Britain would be among the last nations in the world to suffer, if offered to ner own subjects, and her own flag. Nor is it always against the right presumption alone which is in favor of the citizenship corresponding with the flag, that the violence is committed. Not unfrequently it takes place in defiance of the moll positive proof, certified in due form by an American othser. Let it not be fail, that in granting to American scamen this protection for their rights as fuch, the point is yielded, that the proof lies on the American side, and that the want of it in the prescribed form justices the inserence that the leaman is not of American allegiance. It is distinctly to be understood, that the certificate ufually called a protection to American feamen, is not meant to proteet them under their own, or even any other neutral flag on the high feas. We can never admit, that in such a fituation, any other protection is required for them, than the neutrat flag it'llf on the high feas. The document is given to prove their real character, in tituations to which neither the lew of nations nor the aw of their own country, are applicable : in other words, to protect them within the jurisdiction of the British laws, and to secure to them, within every other jurisdiction, the ughts and immunities due to them. -- If, in the courie o their navigation even on the high feas, the document thould have the effect of repelling wrongs of any nort, it is an incidental advantage only, of which they avail themfelves, and is by no means to be misconstrued into a right to exali such a proof, or to make any disadvantageeus interence from the want of it.

Were it even admitted, that certificates for protection might be juilly required in time of war, from American ! amen, they could only be required in cases where the lapte of time from its commencement, had given an opportunity for the American seamen to provide themselves with fuch a document. Yet it is certain, that in a variety of inffances, feamen have been impressed from Am rican veisels, on the plea that they had not this proof of chazemhip, wi en the dates and places of the impreminents demonthratted the impedibility of their knowing in time to provide the proof, that a flate of war lad rendered it necessary.

Whether, thereiers, we consult the law of nations, the tener of treaties, or the dictates of reason and judice, no warrant, no pretext can be found for the Lritish practice of making inpresiments from American veilles on the high

Great Britain has the less to say in excuse for this practice, as it is in direct contradiction to the pett apies, on which the proceeds in other cates. If hills the claims and fiezes on the high leas, her own libjects, voluntarily serving in American vehicls, the has conflantly given, when the could give, as reason for not discharging from her service American citizens, that they had volumarily engaged in it. Nay, more, whill the impress her own subjects from the American fervice, although they may have been settled and married, and even naturalized in the U.S. she constantly resules to release from here, Americans impressed into it, whenever the can give for a region that they were wither fettied or married within her dominions. Thus, when the voluntary confent of the individual favors her presentions, the pleads the validity of that consent. When the voluntary content of the individual stands in the way of her pretensions, it goes for nothing! When marriage or residence can be pleaded in her favor, she avails herseit of the pa. When ma riage and remence and even naturalization are against her, no respect whatever is paid to either! She takes by force her own subjects, voluntarily serving in our vessels. She keeps by force American citi-

zens involuntarily serving in hers. More flagrant inconsistencies cannot be imagined. Notwithstanding the powerful motives which ought to be felt by the British government to relinquish a practice which exposes it to so many repreaches, it is foresten, that objections of different sorts will be pressed on you. You will be told fall, of the great number of British reamen in the American trade, and of the necessi. ty for their service e in time of war and canger. Secondly of the right and the prejudice of the British nation with respect to what are called the British or narrow seas, where its domain would be abandoned by the general itipulation required. Thirdly, of the use which. would be made of such a sanctuary as that of American veliels for desertions and traitorous communication to her enemies, especially a cross

the channel to France. 1st. With respect to the British seamen serving in our trade, it may be remarked, first, that the number, though considerable, is probably lets than may be supposed, adiy, That what is wrong in itself cannot be made right by considerations of expediency or advantage. 3dly, That it is proved by the fact that the number of real British subjects gained by the practice in quettion, is of inconsiderable importance even in the scale of advantage. - The annexed report to congress on the subject of impressments, with the addition of such cases as may be in the hands of Mr. Erving, then our conful is London, will verify the remark in its application to the present war. The statement made by his predecessor during the falt war, and which is also annexed, is in the same view full more conclusive. The flatement comprehends not only all the applications made by him in the first instance, for the liberation of impressed seamen, between the month of June, 1797, and September 1801, but njany also which kad been made previous to his agency, by Mr. Pinckney and Mr. King, and which it was necestary for him to renew. These applications therefore may fairly be considered as 'embracing the greater part of the period of the war; and as applications are known to be pretty indiscriminately made, they may further be considered as embracing if not the wholer the far greater part of the impressments, those of British subjects as well as others?' Yet the result exhibits 2 059 cases only, and of this number 102 seamen buly, detained as being British subjects which is less than 2 119 of the number impressed, and 1,142 discharged or ordered to be so, as not being British subjects, which is more than half the whole number, leaving 805 for further proof, with the Arongest piclimption, that the greater part, if not the whole, were Americans or other alien whose proof of

cinzenship, had been lost ordestroyeds or whose

figuacion would account for the difficulties and

delays in producing it. So that it is certain, that for all the British reamen gained by this violent proceeding, more than an equal number who were not so, were the victims; it is highly probable that for every British seaman to gained, a number of others, not lets than 10 for 1, must have been the victims, and it is even posfible that this number may have exceeded the proportion of twenty to one.

It cannot therefore be doubted, that the acquisition of British seamen by thele impressments, whatever may be its advantage, is lost in the wrong done to Americans ignorantly or wilfully miltaken for British subjects, in the jealouty and ill will excited among all maritime nations by an adherence to fuch a practice, and in the particular provocation to measures of redress on the part of the U.S. not less disagree. able to them, than embarrassing to Great Britain, and which may threaten the good understanding which ought to be faithfully cultivated by both. The copy of a bill brought into congress under the influence of violations committed on our flag, gives force to this latter consideration. Whether it will pass into a law, and at the present session, is more than can yet be faid. As there is every reason to believe that it has been proposed with reluctance, it will probabl not be purfued into effect, if any hope can be improrted of a remedy, by an amicable arrangement between the two nations.

(To be Gentimed.)

NEW-YORK, July 11.

The brig Comet, Captain Center, lest Mantes on the 24th of May, and brings Paris papers to the 16th of that month. They contain no intelligence worth transcribing. No engagement had taken place between the French and the Russians.

An article, added ten days after its conclusion to the armistice between General Mortier and the Swedish general Essen, extends to a month the term before wich the two powers of Franco and Sweden are to give each other notice of the re-commencement of hostificies; and is mentioned in the Paris papers as a moof that the conduct of General Essen has been approved by his master

Late! from Europe. -- Captain Lanfair, wao ærrived this morning in 42 days from Lendon. has furnithed us with papers to the agth of May inclusive, one day later than before recoired. Fran these papers it appears that no event of importance had occurred. The following are the only articles worth extracting. London, May 25. - For these two days inporte liave prevailed, that a bloody battle took place on the 7th, between the two armies, which according to some accounts, was indecierce, both parties losing 30,000 men; and according to others, was unfavorable to the French. We do not give much credit to the intelligence. The Altona Mercury of the 1814, contains no fuch intelligence, nor any alimion to a battle. Veil li from Holland, however, are faid to have brought the report, but we do not remember a single inftance, among hundreds, 14 muich these report; have been confirmed. It is not very in probable that a battle may have been fought; but there is no authority for the fact. The firing on the coak of France, meationed in confirmation of the report of a battle, is ascertained to have been owing to the Clyde frigate having got near the

Dantzie has not yet surrendered, and the most recent accounts state, that it has suilered little from the bombardment. The French suffered immerse lols in the attempt to florm

it, in which they were repulsed. We have received Dutch Jurnals to the 21ft, and Paris papers to the 19th. The former mention no events of importance, and the latter do not contain any new bulletin of military cherations in l'eland. Our private letters, however' notice the arrival of an extraordinary Messenger at the Hague, on the 20th, with dispatches from the Grand Army. They were immediately sent off to King Louis, who had a siicet time before set out for Brussels. was reported that the dispatches communicated the details of a general Lattle, but the lubitance of them was not allowed to transpire. A report of a general battle was also in circulation in town on Saturday. It was faid to have commenced on the 6th, and to have lasted three days, when it enzed without any decifive refult. - The scene of action has not been flated, nor do we believe that there was any foundation for the report, but the probability of such

an event. MADRID, May 1. The troops will pass the frontiers about the -end of this month, to the number of 27,000 men, part by Catalonia, and part by Biscay. The seco men for Etruria have commenced their march for Strasburgh where they will join the forces coming from Spain. The united army will go to Mentz, and theore, it is said, to occupy Hanover, in order that the Spaniards may have a compensation to offer to the English.

The capture of Monte Viedo has not caused much featistion, owing to the hope generally entertained that that important place will be retaken like Buenos Ayres. The public funds have not been effected by the news. It appears that there is some dissatisfaction

with Portugal who has affished the English too much. Our Gazette complains of the conduct of the Governor of the Brazils. Nevertheless it is thought, that a marriage between the Prince of the Aultrias and an infanta of Portugal, is in agitation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 13. The Russians have succeeded in taking the Island of Tenedos by storm; we received this intelligence on the 4th. The Captain Pacha has sailed to the Dardanelles, with 16 sail of the line, and a great number of trapps to re-take it. The enemy's force confifts of 4 Russian & 4 English ships of war.

GERMAN EYLAU, April 23. This day we heard the firing on Dantzic very distinally. It is impossible the place can hold out long. The Emperor has removed his relldence nearer to that city to expedite the fiege, but the head quarters still remain at Fincken. flein. The army fill retains the same polition on that side. Marshals Bernadotte and Soult are on each lide of the Lower Passarge. Marshals Ney and Davoust are upon the Ase, and the Polith troops ferve as the connecting medium between Marshals Davoust and Massena .--

The latter remains upon the Narew. The Russians have long talked of giving us battle, which is highly necessary for them to relieve Graudentz and Dantzic. Still, however, they content themselves with feints and preparations. In a few days, probably, they will have ti e mortification of finding they have lost their time, as the fall of Dantzic will add the force now before that to the Grand Army. Thus the situation of the French is highly advantageous for them ton the other hand, we kinnot account sorthe irresolution of the Russians. Gen. Benningsen has been at his head quarters at Barrentian for this month paid. His troops form

senheimi and Orielburg: Upon the while, the Russians seem as if they wished to act upon the defensive, which is ascribed to the Emperor's arrival, previous to which they did not thick proper to undertake any thing of importance.

It is reported that the Emperor Alexander was expected from Memel, at General Benningsen's head quarters, accompanied by the King of Prussia. However, it is certain he had not azzived there on the 26th.

SALEM, July 7.

We have before mentioned a corps called the Salem Juvenile Artillery, composed of hoys. This Lilliputian body also appeared on Saturday in honour of the day, in a neat uniform, and handsome side arms adapted to their age and use. Their number is about 40. They have been very attentive to the military exercises, march with uncommon correctness, an i perform all their evolutions with great case and propriety. This little body marched into Beverly, where their beautiful appearance caught the attention of the inhabitahits; and it happening to be at the moment when the procession was about moving to the meeting house, they were requested to form part of the escort, which they did, & performed their part persectly well and without any embarrassment. They allo accepted an invitation to the public dinner; but it thould be mentioned, to the lisnour of their commander (Malter E. Clarke) that he flricily prohibited their taking any wine, or spirituous liquor. The attention bestowed upon them by the gentlemen of Beverly was highly gratifing to their friends.

American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1807.

We have been favored with a few ldoss papers of the " Paris Argus," one of which is of a date as late as May 10th. They contain nothing new; ; and we do not find in them even the rumor of any recent great battle in

We have been informed by a gentleman of credibility, that the Enquiry into the conduct of Capt. Barron, has been suspended for the present, on account of the indisposition of Commodore Preble. Capt. Chauncey, who was to have been amember of the court for the purpose, arrived yesterday in this cite, on his way to Newyork, whither he has heen ordered, in conjunction with Commodore Rodgers, for the purpose of taking efficient measures for protecting the port of that place. Eight or nine gun-boats, we understand, will be employed for the defence

Expact of a letter from Washington, dated 13th

The enclosed deposition of a Pilot I sen! yours a commentary on commodere 1) miglass's insidious professions to Mr. Tazewell. Captain Decatur states, that in his opinion, we ought not to rely on the pacific professions of Douglass. That gallant officer writes on the 8th that he is prepared to receive the attack of the British squadron; that lis officers and men will do themselves honor, and that he is confident their conduct will merit the confidence reposed in them by their country. All the movements of the British squadron ind. Lite a hostile disposition. No attempt will probably be made until they hear from Berkely, when we shall be better prepared for their reception.

Personally appeared before me, Stephen Decatur, jun. Commander of the naval force of the United States, at Norfolk, I. C. a pilot (for James River and Norfolk) and sweareth by Almighey God, that whilst he was on board the Privish merchant trig Young Susan, lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, the first leutenant and master of his Britannic Majesty's ship Bellons, of 74 guns, carge on board the aforesaid brig, and that the Lieutenant stated in the presence of the deponent that the Bellona, Leopard, and Melampus, were getting in order for coming up to. Norfolk ; that the Bellona had been lightened by putting forty tons of bread on board the Triumph, and shifted her hallast from aft forward, for the purpose of lessening her draft as much as possible.

Signed, I. C. a Pilot. STEPHEN DECATUR, Jr. Signed, Witnesses. Signed & Charles Gordon,

William Petry.

The above affidavit was taken on board the United States frigate Chesapeake July 8, 1807. Extract of another letter from Washington, 13th

The Bellona and Leopard remais at their station blockading Norfolk. The Triumph and Melampus have taken their old station at the Capes where they were joined by a frigate and a sloop of war. In this state they will probably continue until they shall receive orders from Berkeley. This position at the Capes was taken on the evening of the 8th. Another letter it is said, was sent by Douglass to the Mayor of Norfolz, and it was returned not

The governor and council held a fession at Annapolis on Sunday evening, for the purposs of adoupting measures to carry into offect the requisition of the President of the U.S. who, through the secretary of war, has demanded that 5863 men should be held in readiness, to march at a moment's notice, as our quota of the 100,000 militie to be called out. Post.

An extract of a letter from Honduras, dated 25th

May, 1807. says, "The governor of Jamaica, from an applica tion by the magistrates, to his majesty's 'superintendent, supported and recommended by hime has granted permission for the importation of salted beer and pork into the settlement in A. merican Bottoms, for eight months from this

ANNAPOLIS.

At a meeting of the citizens of Annapolis, in the state of Maryland, on Monday; the 29th of June, 1807, for the purpose of considering what steps or what declarations might be expedient and becoming on the part of the said city, relative to the flagrant and bloody outrage lately committed by the British naval force stationed on our coast, upon the United States frigate Chesapeake. ...

His Excellency ROBERT WRIGHT, Esq. by unanimous request took the chair. JOHN JOHNSON was appointed. Secretary

to the meeting. After the cause of the meeting had been stated, in an appropriate address from the chair, the secretary read, from a Baltimore paper, a circumstantial account of the above mentioned outrage, and also certain proceedlogs and resolutions of a meating of the citizens Har- Mortolk and Portsmouth, in Vizique, ile-