

claim, in language suited to the occasion, the sentiments of horror, detestation and just resentment, with which they view the late unprovoked, savage, and assassin-like attack upon the Chesapeake, pledging their lives and fortunes to co-operate with the government of the United States in any measures of vengeance or retaliation which may be adopted; renouncing all intercourse with the British ships of war stationed, or hereafter to be stationed, on the American coast; declaring that they will hold as enemies to their country, and as infamous, all such persons as shall, directly or indirectly, hold such intercourse, or render any kind of aid or assistance to the British ships of war, by supplying them with provisions, or necessities of any kind whatever, until the decision of our government be known; with other declarations on the same subject, and with arrangements for carrying the design of those resolutions into effect.

Resolved, That we do highly applaud the spirit, and do concur in the fullest manner in the sentiments and tenor of the resolutions entered into as aforesaid, by our brethren of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and do entirely approve of the conduct of the Citizens of Hampton, on occasion of an outrage upon the rights of neutrality, of hospitality, and of humanity, the most shameful, cruel, and perfidious, that has hitherto stained the annals of the civilized world.

Resolved, That in union with our fellow-citizens thereof, and in confidence that the government of the United States will, in due time, take suitable measures for marking out the American people the conduct to be observed towards the nation responsible for this unparalleled outrage, we will, until such measures are taken, in any possible cessation of aid or intercourse being sought by any British armed ship or vessel from or within this city and port, or the neighboring shores, withhold, refuse, and to the utmost of our power, prevent such aid and intercourse; and that we do and will consider as our enemies to their country, those who shall practise or advise a different conduct.

Resolved, That we also do pledge our lives and property in support of such measures as may be adopted by the government, for avenging the present indignity, and for meeting the further hostilities which it gives room to expect.

Resolved, That the commanding officer of the disciplined militia of this city, be requested to be in readiness to repel (as he may be authorized by law) all attempts to force an intercourse, or obtain supplies, contrary to the tenor of the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That for the purpose of such communication as may be necessary with other ports or places, and for any other purposes arising out of the resolutions, and not requiring the deliberation or the aid of the citizens at large, a committee be appointed, whose duty and trust shall consist in advising the government of the United States, and in presenting the conduct and the measures which it may deem expedient in the present crisis, and no longer.

Resolved, That the aforesaid committee be composed of

- His Excellency ROBERT WRIGHT,
- Jeremiah T. Chase,
- William Kelly,
- John Kelly,
- Nicholas Carroll,
- John Blair,
- Burton Whetstone,
- John T. Shuff,
- Reverdy Ghieslin,
- John Gasaway,
- Richard H. Harwood,
- Lewis Dunsell,
- Nicholas Brewer.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the chairman for his able discharge of the duties of the chair.

Ordered, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Maryland Gazette, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the President of the United States, signed by the chairman, and attested by the secretary.

ROBERT WRIGHT,

JOHN JOHNSON, Sec'y.

There is no doubt that, whatever hope may be entertained of preserving peace, we ought to be prepared for war, as it is most probable we shall have it. It therefore becomes the duty of all the means in their power to prepare for an event which will require their greatest exertions. For we venture to predict that the war, once begun by our country, will be waged on our part with a determination to make our enemy feel the full weight of that vengeance that a free and powerful nation possesses the power of inflicting.—Just in proportion to the value we set on peace will be the greatness of our efforts to shorten the period of war, and crown that effort with victory. Let not Britain imagine that we shall again exhibit the same languid and inactive scene of hostilities that characterized our revolutionary struggle. Since that era we have more than doubled our numbers, and our wealth, and resources, and consequently our means of resistance, have more than quadrupled.

We have ten times as much circulating specie.

We have an established credit, on which the government may draw to an almost unlimited amount.

Our navigation is ten times as great, which may be, and probably would be, nearly the whole of it, converted into letters of marque and reprisal, which by the extent of their captures, would probably yield us a more liberal supply of foreign productions, than is at present received through the ordinary channels of trade.

And as to the sale of our surplus produce, the very war would increase the demand for it, while it diminished its amount. For, in the first place, as a considerable number of the hands usually employed in agriculture, would be engaged in defending the country either as regulars or militia, it would follow necessarily that a less aggregate amount of produce would be raised, leaving consequently a smaller surplus than in times of peace. And, in the second place, the European demand would remain the same; and notwithstanding all the obstructions given by the British fleet to free passage over the ocean, such is

the nature of most of the articles, and the absolute necessity of obtaining them, that Britain, from an indispensable regard to her own interests, would continue to supply herself with them through neutral channels. Neither her subjects can live, or her manufactures go on without them.

It may be safely inferred from these considerations that there is not the least room for apprehension that our products will sustain any such depression in price as they experienced during the revolutionary war. There is one other circumstance that will, in no inconsiderable degree, prevent this effect. Many of our citizens, now engaged in agriculture, will turn their attention to manufactures, the necessary effect of which will be a diminution in the quantity of our surplus production by lessening the number of growers and increasing the number of consumers among ourselves. We do not pretend to say that war will not depress the prices of produce; we only mean to contend that this depression will be by no means so great or ruinous as it was during the late war.

National Intelligence.

The zeal and promptitude displayed by the militia of Virginia reflects upon them the greatest honor, and adds to the numerous contemporaneous proofs that this invaluable organ of defence may be implicitly relied upon. We question much whether the operations of regulars would have manifested greater celerity and order. Such too, it will be perceived, is the enthusiasm with which our fellow citizens are prepared to take up arms, that the number offered greatly exceeds that required by the Executive.

Among the most illustrious displays of unanimity and American spirit is that evinced in the state of Connecticut. This state, hitherto so distracted by political feuds, holds an undivided sentiment on the outrages of the British. The following is taken from a federal print, published at New Haven, the seat of government.

The anniversary of our independence was commemorated in this city with a spirit truly national. Until after intelligence of the outrage committed off the Capes of Virginia had arrived, no measures had been taken for a general celebration of the day; but roused by this event, a meeting of the citizens was convened at the state house on Thursday evening, and inspired by a spirit of conciliation worthy of this awful crisis in our history, a vote was taken without a dissenting voice, that a committee of arrangements should be appointed and selected from both political parties.

The gentlemen thus chosen were assiduous in the task assigned them; and although the intervening time was extremely short, every necessary preparation was completed. Injustice would be done to our own feelings, and we trust to those which universally prevailed, did we pass in silence the harmony and unanimity of sentiment which pervaded the guests. The number who partook at the festive and was many two hundred; composed of citizens who have long been arranged under the banners of opposite politics. Yet the dagger of party found no worshippers here. On this day every national principle was made a wish, a science at the shrine of patriotism. We met cordially reciprocal.—"May every succeeding fourth of July find us inspired by the same spirit."

SELECTED TOASTS.

Our infant Navy—May Preble, Decatur and others, with their brave crews, soon teach a haughty, cowardly foe, that the American flag is not to be insulted with impunity—to strike is worse than death.

Unanimity—When our rights are invaded, & independence endangered, there is but one stand ard, round which we all rally.

The day we celebrate. The bravery of our forefathers, rekindling in their sons, will compel us to take the same toll by the horns to redress our injuries and avenge our insults.

The government of our beloved country. Energetic measures to restrain tyrants and patriots.

The departed heroes of America, who fought, bled and died in the cause of Independence. They made a proud foe bite the dust; we feed as they fell.

At Philadelphia. The author of the declaration of independence, Thomas Jefferson—he has identified example with precept, may every public agent like him practise the virtues he professes.

Separation and non-intercourse—British agents and British property as hostages, and devastation is the bell cure for British outrage, rapine and murder.

Agriculture and manufacture—the plough & the loom for ourselves and our friends, and not a barley corn for G. Britain, nor a thread from her war-house, unless she is governed by other rules, than those of an Algerine dey.

Our roads and our rivers—millions for their improvement, not a cent for naval nations.

The internal improvements of our country, the sinews of its union and power; may a liberal spirit never be wanting to promote them. Decisive and unanimous resistance to foreign aggression, and a patriotic sacrifice of party opinion, on the altar of our country.

squadron on our flag? A recurrence to the Act of Congress will furnish the best answer to the question.

Extract from the Laws of the U. States, Ch. 100, Sec. 4, 5 and 6.

And in order to prevent insults to the authority of the laws of the United States, whereby the peace of the United States with foreign nations may be endangered, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, either to permit or interdict at pleasure the entrance of the harbors and waters under the jurisdiction of the United States, to all armed vessels belonging to any foreign nation, and by force to repel and move them from the same. That whenever any officer of an armed vessel, commissioned by any foreign power, shall on the high seas commit any trespass or hurt, or any violation on any vessel of the United States, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, as he shall deem necessary to compel the said armed vessel to depart; or if he shall think it proper, it shall be lawful for him to forbid by proclamation all intercourse with such vessel, and with every armed vessel of the same nation, and the officers and crews thereof; to prohibit all supplies and aid being furnished them, and also to interdict the Collector of the District, where such armed vessel shall be, and of any and every other District of the U. States, to refuse permission to any vessel belonging to the same nation or its citizens or subjects to make entry or unladen, so long as the said armed vessels shall remain in the harbors or waters of the United States, in defiance of the public authority.

Port of Baltimore.

From the Merchants' Coffee House Book. July 14.

Arrived, schooner—Alvina Atkinson, 16 day from Curacao—Coffee, Cocoa, Hides and Wool—James Taylor. Left sloop Erus, Lake, for Philadelphia, in 10 days, sloop Minerva, for Philadelphia, captured, to be sent to Jamaica or to a brig Valiant, Corstine, of New York, captured, another brig belonging to the same place. Sloop Jason, for Philadelphia, sailed 3 days before. Gale, for New York sailed 6 days before. 10th inst. lat. 32, long. 73, spoke sloop Mercury, Dye, from Alexandria for Martinique, out 2 days. One of the tenders of the British ships in the bay gave chase and appeared as if they intended to board the Adventure, but in the attempt blew away her steering sail boom, and tore their mainmast, by which they escaped being boarded. Passed a barque off Tangier, for Norfolk, bound up.

ARRIVED.

The ship Draper, from London. Left, brig Comet, Almy, of and for New Bedford, in 10 days; Mount Vernon, Coggeshall of New Bedford for New York in 10; ship Schem, Earl, of Newport, R. I. for Goldenbury, in 10; ship Centaur, Dale, uncertain; Ship edess, Diane, for New York in 8; Thomas, Bush, for Norfolk, uncertain; I abella, arrived from the River Plate, destination unknown; Hugh Johnson, Sewal, ditto; Planter, Moore, for Norfolk 10th July; Junetta, Murphy, for Baltimore in three weeks; Amelia, Mathews, ready to sail for Philadelphia; brig Statira, Green, of New York; schr. Eliza and Kitty, Clabry, of Philadelphia for Cadiz; brig Albatros, Arnold, of Weymouth, for Cadiz in 2 days; Indian, of New York; ship Sampson, Lombard, of Boston for Philadelphia in 10; brig Helen, Foster, for Philadelphia in 10; schr. William, Stanwood, of Boston, for the Mediterranean; Perseverance, Swain, of New York, for Wilmington, N. C. ready to sail; brig Brothers, Kehrer, at New Castle; brig Kolla, Coffin, of New York, under adjudication; schooner Ann and Margaret, Waterman, detained at Plymouth; brig Eckert, Kimman, for Boston in 2; brig Coffin, of New York, from Leghorn bound to Copenhagen, detained at Portsmouth; Recovery, Webb, from Salem, bound to Rotterdam, ditto; ship Medford, Barnard, ready to sail for the Straits; ship Atlantic, Governor, of Boston, for Cadiz, first wind, spoke, May 31, ship Elizabeth, of and for New Bedford, from London. June 14, a ship from St. Croix for Denmark. June 18, saw a fleet standing to the Eastward. June 28, ship Laconia, of Portsmouth, N. H., from Liverpool, bound to Portsmouth, out 37 days. July 3, fell in with the brig Amity, out 2 days from Kennebeck, for Liverpool.

The ship Richard, from St. Croix. Left, brig James, Wells, to sail for New York, in a few days; Henry, Denison, for do.; and brig Alfred, just arrived. Passengers, Mr. Samuel Betts and family, Wm. McDougall, and David McFarlane, exqrs. Miss Benners and Miss Mitchell.

The schr. Caroline, from Georgetown, July 9, spoke the British sloop of war Squirel and treated politely. Last Wednesday, spoke a ship from Leith bound to Baltimore, same day spoke a sloop from Bermuda, bound to Norfolk, dismantled.

The schr. Thomas, from St. Johns, N. B. Left, schr. Argonaut, and schooner Pandora, both for New York, to sail next day.

Philadelphia, July 13.

CLEAR'D.

Brig Fox Dagger, Boston; Sloop Three Sisters, Weeks, Baltimore.

The ship Cyrus, Smith, from Bermuda, is below.

The brig Smilax, Byrne, hence at Havana.

The brig Unanimity, Harrod, of this port, has arrived at St. Marks, from Jamaica.

The Pilot of the Hcb., arrived at the Lazaretto, from Sardinia, says, that on Wednesday last, he saw two British ships of war off the Capes of Delaware bring two two upward bound ships and several inward bound vessels.

The brig Three Brothers, Lathrop, failed for Philadelphia 3 days before the Hcb. None of the vessels that arrived at the Lazaretto Friday or Saturday, saw any of the cruizers on the coast.

The ship Farmer, Campbell, arrived from Baltimore, was boarded on Wednesday last, 18 leagues N. E. of Delaware Capes by a loop of war, failed to be the Driver.

The ship Reaper, Boren, and ship Delaware, Millerlin, from Philadelphia, arrived at Canton previous to the sailing of the Helvetius.

The ship Active, Morris, of and for Philadelphia, was to fail six weeks after the Helvetius.

Capt. Bowen, was boarded off the Capes by the Driver loop of war.

Captain Baker left at Barcelona brig Meridian, Oellers, of Philadelphia riding Quarantine.

Brig —, Cook, of Salem, do.

Capt Bowen left at Saloo, ship Ebula, Diltingham, of N. Y.

Brig Washington, Tory, failed in company for Salem.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, July 7, 1807.

ON application, by petition, of Priscilla Faris, administratrix de bonis non of Charles Faris, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, and the American, of Baltimore.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Register of Wills for Anne Arundel County.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans' court, of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Charles Faris, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 7th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this seventh day of July, 1807.

PRISCILLA FARIS, Administratrix, D. S. N. law 67

The citizens who are willing

to equip themselves in Military Uniform, residing in the district comprising Calvert-street west from the Basin to the precincts, including all the cross streets, lanes and alleys, to Light-street and St. Paul's Lane, and who have been enrolled, are particularly requested to meet THIS EVENING, at half past 7 o'clock, at Kaminisky's Tavern, Bank street, to form a Volunteer Company, to be attached to the 27th Regiment, commanded by Col. Lowry. Also, all citizens residing out of the said district, who have not attached themselves to any company, and are desirous of uniting with this, are particularly invited to attend as above: July 15

Baltimore, July 14th, 1807.

At a meeting of the Field Officers of the 4th Brigade of Maryland Militia, it was resolved, That the Regiments, forming said Brigade, shall each be composed of Ten Companies; that each Company shall consist of not less than Sixty-four, nor more than Eighty Privates; and that they may be completed by voluntary enrolments, without regard to the limits of the district, allotted to each Regiment.

Resolved, That an immediate enrolment be made of the Citizens in each district between the ages of eighteen and forty five years; that the citizens thus enrolled, and who shall not at the time be attached to a Volunteer Company, shall be allowed to days from this date to be attached to do duty in their respective districts, in default of doing which they shall be liable to be drafted.

Resolved, That in the event of a requisition from the Executive, all the citizens liable to enrolment, shall be subjected to a draft; but that the recognized members of Volunteer Companies shall only stand a draft in the district to which their Regiment belongs.

Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby earnestly recommended to the commanding officers of Companies, not yet attached to any Regiment to make their election, and to attach themselves without delay, ten days only being allowed for that purpose.

- JOHN STRICKER, Lt. Col. Com. 5th Reg.
- JOHN MACKENHEIMER, 1st Major 5th Reg.
- J. A. LUCHANAN, 2d Major 5th Reg.
- JOSEPH BIAYS, Lt. Col. 6th Reg.
- WILLIAM M'DONALD, 1st Major 6th Reg.
- WILLIAM LOWRY, Lt. Col. Com. 7th Reg.
- JOHN KENNEDY, 1st Major 7th Reg.
- WILLIAM BELTON, 2d Major 7th Reg.
- JAMES MOSHER, Lt. Col. 39th Reg.
- CORNELIUS H. GIST, 1st Major 39th Reg.
- JACOB SMAITH, 2d Major 39th Reg. d10t

Baltimore Volunteer Guards.

A meeting of this Company will be held at Myer's Hotel, in Market-street, at 8 o'clock THIS EVENING. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance will be transacted on that evening.

B. FOWLER, Lieut.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Wilson, late of Baltimore aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & seven.

SAMUEL M'KEAN, Adm'r. law 67

Ordered, That the Baltimore

Independent Blues meet in Howard's Park, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 16th instant, at 8 o'clock precisely.

JOHN HUTCHINS, Sec'y.

For Sale,

T. Schomers, NANCY, Lying in Smith's dock, burthen about 600 barrels, newly sheathed, remarkably well found and in excellent order. For terms apply to CHARLES WIRGMAN, Esq.

July 15

300 qr. casks Sherry Wine, 5,000 bushels Cadiz Salt,

Just received per ship Minerva, James Barnes, master, from Cadiz and for sale by HOLLINS & M'BLAIR, Who offer for sale, freight or charter, the said SHIP, Burthen 2,400 barrels.

July 15

At a meeting on Monday at William Kerr's Tavern, on the Frederick-town road, of a number of the inhabitants belonging to the 10th Regiment, expressed a desire with to recognize the regiments—appointed a committee to notify and request all persons living within the district of that regiment, to meet there on Saturday next at 2 o'clock P. M. to nominate and recommend fit and proper persons to take the different offices attached thereto, and the persons so nominated will be recommended to the governor and council of Maryland for their commissions. It is also earnestly wished that at the next sitting of the legislature, we shall send no member from this county, but who will endeavour to establish an energetic militia law.

CHARLES GRIFFIN, Esq. } Committee,
WILLIAM KERR,
WILLIAM BOOTH,
WILLIAM MYER, }
July 15

Literary Invitation.

The public are respectfully invited to attend the Annual Examination of Mrs. Lacombe's Pupils. It will commence at the City Assembly Room, on Tuesday the 21st inst. and be continued from day to day successively, until all the classes shall have undergone a complete examination.

July 15 w-f-26m4t

Notice.

The members composing this company are particularly requested to attend a meeting of said company, to be held near Smith's Hope Walk, on business of importance relative to the company, at 5 o'clock this evening.

By order of the captain, WM. HANNA, Sec'y.

July 15

Sale by Auction.

TOMORROW MORNING, [Thursday] The sixteenth instant, at ten o'clock, at the Vendue Warehouse at the corner of Second and Frederick streets, will commence the sale of

A Variety of Dry Goods;

- Amongst which are,
- 5 bales Gurrats,
- 5 do. Costaces,
- 4 do. Baltas,
- 1 trunk fine Calicoes,
- 1 do. Cotton Hosiery,
- 1 bale blue and white striped Linen,
- 1 box fine Shirting Cotton, &c.
- After which at 12 o'clock,
- 43 barrels } best quality Coffee,
- 160 bags }
20 pipes old Cognac Brandy,
30 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
15 hhds. Trinidad do.
30 tierces Rice, of very good quality,
40 boxes of Hyson and Young Hyson Tea,
Claret, Castile and other Soap,
A few cases London bottled Porter, &c.

WINDSOR MILLS and the 160 acres of LAND, &c. as advertised.

THOMAS CHASE, Auc'y.

July 15

THE BALTIMORE

United Volunteers

Are requested to attend at the Columbian Inn on Wednesday Evening next, the 13th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, on business of importance to the company.

By order, DAVID WARFIELD, Sec'y.

July 13

ATTENTION!

Baltimore Republican Greens.

YOU are requested to attend a meeting of the Republican Greens, To-Morrow Evening, at the captain's quarters, at 7 o'clock—punctual attendance is requested, as there will be an election for non-commissioned officers, on that evening.

By order of the Captain, THOMAS MURPHY, Sec'y.

July 14

Twenty-Seventh Regiment.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE Officers of this Regiment will please to meet me, without arms, This Afternoon, and every alternate (Sunday excepted) during this and the next week, precisely at 5 o'clock at the space opposite the Second Presbyterian Church, in order to pass through the various motions of Drill Exercise. Officers belonging to other regiments, or new raised companies, may have an opportunity of improving themselves, in this most important part of military discipline.

WM. LOWRY, Lt. Col. Com. 27th Reg. d10t

July 8

TURTLE SOUP

Will be served up at the Shakespeare Tavern, THIS DAY, and every Wednesday and Saturday during the season.

J. BROWN, wks

July 15

Attention!

THE Members composing the Independent Globe Inn, are requested to attend at Fulton's Globe Inn, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 15th instant, at half past 7 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing officers.

By order, SAMUEL STUMP, Sec'y.

July 14

First Baltimore Troop.

The Members of this Troop are requested to meet at Mr. Fulton's, on Wednesday Evening Next, at seven o'clock, to reorganize the company, and receive the proposals of such gentlemen as are qualified to join it.

By order, WM. M. MARYLAND, Sec'y.

July 15