

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Washington County, Pennsylvania, on Saturday the eighteenth day of July, 1807, for the purpose of expressing their indignation at the flagrant outrage committed on the Chesapeake frigate by a British ship of war, on the coast of Virginia—
COL. WILLIAM M'KENNAN was chosen chairman, and
GEO. JOHN MORGAN, Secretary.

The proceedings of the citizens of Norfolk, Hampton, Philadelphia, &c. being read, the following persons, viz. Parker Campbell, Esq. Gen. John Morgan, Col. Thomas Acheson, Col. Edward Todd, and John Simonson, Esq. were appointed a committee to draft such resolutions as were applicable to the occasion. After a short interval the Committee returned and reported the following resolutions, as having been unanimously approved by them; and which were adopted by the meeting:

Resolved unanimously, That although distant from the Atlantic and separated from our fellow citizens of Norfolk, Hampton, Portsmouth, &c. many hundred miles, yet with them we sensibly feel the outrageous conduct of the tyrants of the ocean, and pledge ourselves, by all the ties most sacred among men, to support by every exertion, and all the means, in our power, all measures of defence or retaliation best adapted to prevent a repetition of such outrages, and enforce proper concessions for the past.

Resolved unanimously, That although we duly appreciate the advantages of peace to the United States, and more particularly to our western country, yet we are ready, rather than acquiesce in such flagrant violations of our rights, to submit to any privations, and meet all that can occur—We therefore tender ourselves to our government, and hereby promise, (should we be called upon) to repair to the polls assigned us at the first call.

Resolved unanimously, That we approve and applaud the Executive prohibition of the entrance of British ships of war into the ports and harbours of the United States, and of all intercourse with them.

Resolved unanimously, That in the opinion of this meeting, "hospitality under such circumstances ceases to be a duty"—and the honor and independence of our country forbid a continuation of it.

Resolved unanimously, That a copy of these resolutions be immediately forwarded to every commissioned Officer, of the Militia, in the County, & that he be requested to make them known to all within his bounds, and urge the necessity of a prompt attention to the arms, accoutrements, &c. so that at the next general review, not only the incitation, but ability to defend an injured Country may be clearly evinced.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Mayor of the City of Norfolk, for his patriotic and spirited reply, dated July the fourth to the menacing letter of Commodore Douglas.

Resolved unanimously, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to the Governor of this State, and to the committees of Norfolk, Philadelphia, &c.

Resolved unanimously, That Parker Campbell, Esq. Gen. John Morgan, Col. Thomas Acheson, Col. Edward Todd, John Simonson, Esq. Joseph Pentecost, Esq. and James Stevenfon, Esq. be appointed a committee of correspondence for the purpose of forming a communication with our fellow citizens of the United States.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Col. William M'Kenna, for his correct discharge of the duties of Chairman, and that he be added to the Committee of Correspondence.

Resolved unanimously, That the proceedings and resolutions of this meeting be published in the Newspaper of this town.
Attest, WM. M'KENNAN, Chairman.
JNO. MORGAN, Secy

At a meeting of the citizens of the second election district in Saint Mary's county, Maryland, held at Chaptico on the 25th July, 1807, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the outrage committed by the orders of a British Admiral, on the United States' Frigate Chesapeake—
The Hon. William Thomas, was unanimously called to the chair, and
James Egerton, Esqr. appointed secretary.

On motion, **Resolved,** That Col. Thomas Barber Philip Key, Esqr. Captain John Chappellair, Doctor Henry Ashton, and Doctor James Thomas, be appointed a committee to report to this meeting resolutions expressive of the indignation we feel at the late outrage committed by the British—the confidence we repose in the wisdom and patriotism of the President of the United States, and the exalted opinion we entertain of our fellow citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Hampton, who so promptly resented the murder of our citizens, and the indignity offered to our country. The committee, having retired a short time, returned and reported the following resolutions.

When a people, by the wisdom of their patriots, and valour of their citizens, have taken their rank amongst the nations of the earth, they should be the last to submit to national insult, or to relinquish rights and privileges acquired by their patriotic struggles. The blessings of the citizens of the United States enjoy, being so inestimable an inheritance, they would justly deserve the scorn of the world, if they did not with promptness express their indignation, and repel, by all efforts in their power, every act repugnant to the honor of their country, its independence or freedom.

We, the citizens of the second election district in Saint Mary's county, Maryland, having long seen with great regret, the unwarrantable conduct of the British government towards our country, did hope, until very lately, that, although they are jealous of our prosperity, and never can forgive our successful contest with them; yet, that the recollection of its issue, and their undeniable interest, would make them respect our national

rights; and that they would not have added to the catalogue of injuries we have so patiently sustained—in outrage, that even the savages of our wilderness would have revolted at. Yet, such is the cupidity of that government, it would seem as if peace was not to be the lot of any country, so long as they have the power to interrupt the repose of mankind. Awed by no power on earth—resting with confidence on the legitimate authorities of our country—on the valour of our citizens, and on an unerring Providence, that conducted our country through a long, bloody and doubtful contest, and finally crowned our triumphs with peace, independence, and a free government:

Resolved, That insulted and outraged as our country has been, by the attack made by the orders of a British admiral, on the frigate Chesapeake—we are ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes, to obtain satisfaction for the wilful murder of our citizens and for the violence and indignity offered to our country.

Resolved, That we consider the proclamation of the president of the United States as a wise, temperate and essential act; and that we have entire confidence in his virtue, wisdom and patriotism; and that, to the utmost of our power, we will aid in bringing to justice or to punishment every person, who shall dare to contravene the same.

Resolved, That our fellow citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Hampton, deserve the thanks of every American citizen, for the promptness with which they resented the detestable act of the British; and we sincerely applaud the energy, wisdom and temper displayed by them on the awful occasion.

Resolved, That the present undisciplined state of our militia is viewed by this meeting as a subject of regret; and we pledge ourselves not to support the election of any candidate to the General Assembly, who will not declare before the election, his determination to use his exertions for effecting an energetic militia law.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and attested by the secretary, and by the chairman transmitted to the president of the United States and the governor of this state; and that the same be published in the National Intelligencer, the Universal Gazette, and the American and Commercial Daily Advertiser.

Which were read and unanimously assented to.
WM. THOMAS, Chairman.
JAS. EGERTON, Secretary.

To the Editor of the American.

It appears to me that the spirit of the people of this city, ought to be more seconded and kept alive by the wealthy inhabitants, than it now is. Whenever the danger comes to our doors, it is this class who will suffer most materially, and who are therefore most interested in measures of preparation and defence—and yet, notwithstanding this great stake, and superior inducement to activity, we find the poor and middling classes of inhabitants bearing the chief burden of defence, whilst the rich in many instances do nothing, and in others do only common duty. Whether we may be threatened by the arrogance and great naval strength of Great Britain, or as some pretend to fear the boundless ambition and pride of Bonaparte, whose views may even extend across the Atlantic—Surely it must, at this moment, be obvious to every person, that active preparation is absolutely necessary. For this reason, the renewed spirit of military organization throughout this town, cannot be too highly applauded or too diligently fostered; but as this spirit is to protect property, property should not be unwilling to cherish it—and surely, never was there an occasion which more loudly called upon both to be active in the general cause.

The city of Baltimore is preparing to arm and discipline four regiments; and several detached corps, will, with their assistance, soon place the town in a respectable state of defence. With due encouragement the number of effectual men might soon be increased in complete discipline and order to 4,000. But how many are there, who with every disposition to act with energy and spirit, are so pinched in their means, as to experience a serious inconvenience from the expense of equipment, and the various expenses which fall so heavily on volunteer associations? If we take a moment's view of those who are arming for the protection of property in which they have no interest, we will find the great majority to be of such a nature as to make both ends of the year meet, and upon whose daily labor large families depend for daily support; and yet, these are the men who are not only to defend the country, but to be at the expense of its protection.

Let this be taken home to the serious consideration of the wealthy—you who will even avoid a militia draught, by the unbought spirit of volunteer associations, encourage, at least, that spirit which saves your persons from a draught, and your prospects from danger, by throwing in a mile of that property into a common fund, to purchase accoutrements, ammunition, &c. for those who offer their persons, and can offer no more. Surely you cannot expect that from the straitened resources of those who have not a dollar in bank shall come the funds necessary to the organization and equipment of a respectable defence, while you repose

the officers, to use every means in your power, to have the militia under your command promptly armed and equipped, and prepared to obey the call of the federal government, should they require the services of any part of them;—and I earnestly intreat our fellow citizens who are the private to second your efforts by every means in their power.

It is to be hoped his atrocious act of violence has not been authorized by the British government, and will be promptly and honorably disavowed by the ministry on the demand being made, ample and satisfactory reparation will be ordered and the intercourse and friendship of the two nations restored on honorable and equal grounds. Should, however, proper satisfaction be refused, you will then doubtless recollect that no common occasion has aroused you—that not only your rights but your national honor has been attacked, and in a way to make accommodation extremely difficult. The least reparation that even the most moderate government must conceive indispensable, may be refused by a nation long accustomed to control the ocean and little used to concession.

Under this aspect, I fear the equality which we must respect and never lose sight of, may not only be forgotten by her, but even former resentments and situations be recollected.

Should this unfortunately be the case, should the only satisfaction which can be received, be denied and things be driven to extremities, you must in your turn remember your own and the conduct of your ancestors, under circumstances much more trying than can again occur. In the former struggle with Great Britain your population was not one half so numerous as it is at present. You had neither government laws or revenues; a great proportion of your inhabitants was opposed to your revolution. You had neither ammunition, or the means to obtain it; or friends, or allies to support you.

You were destitute of manufactures, and literally without the comforts or even the necessaries of life; you had at that time, Europe to contend with. You were a handful of colonists scattered over an immense continent, the names of which were scarcely known to other nations.

But, under all these discouraging, nay hopeless circumstances, when her rights were attacked, what was the language of America? From the moment she saw honourable reconciliation at an end, she spurned at every thing that was otherwise.

She met the struggle with the firmness and moderation always essential to true dignity. She soon convinced the world, that men who could forego their profits, their pleasures, and the peaceable enjoyment of their dearest connections, and all for liberty, could never be reduced to vassalage. The prevalent and steady language of America then was, to risk their towns, to give up the luxuries and even the conveniences of life, to be prepared to resist the power of their enemy, and not to lament their losses, while their woods, their honour and their liberty were left to them; thus determined, they resisted not in vain. The almighty disposer of events crowned their efforts with success, and stamp our country the freest, and until this moment, the happiest residence of the human race.

Amidst, however, the vicissitudes that attend every state, I fear that removed as we supposed we were from almost every possibility of interference with the general confusion and war that every where prevails, even our distance and unexampled moderation will not much longer protect us from participating in these evils.

If the crisis does arrive; if you are obliged to defend your rights by arms, you will have the solid comfort of reflecting that your government is right, and that the pretence by which it is attempted to justify this act, is totally unfounded; that the laws of nations give no right to demand the frames who were said to be mutineers, and that our constitution and laws forbid their surrender.

Having thus, justice on your side; an honorable and patriotic government, around which the people rally unanimously; vast national resources and means of defence, within yourselves; numerous and powerful friends in Europe; domestic manufactures which, in time of war, will soon be abundantly sufficient for your own supplies—thus situated I am sure you will meet any event, as freemen ought; that you will recollect the manner in which your ancestors achieved your independence and supported its rights—that having, through their firmness and love of liberty, received them uncontaminated, you, too, will consider yourselves bound in honor, to transmit them, unimpaired, to your posterity.

CHARLES PINCKNEY.
Charleston July 11, 1807.

To the Friends of Humanity.

A meeting of the citizens of Baltimore who view with abhorrence the infamous traffic carried on in this city by unprincipled and wicked men, and are desirous of securing to the unfortunate negro those rights which the laws entitle him to receive, as well as to unite endeavors to ameliorate his condition, is requested at Fulton's Inn, on Thursday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a society to carry their wishes into effect.
August 5.

Treasury Department.

Washington, April 28, 1807.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at a meeting held on the 23d day of March 1807, James Davidson, Esq. Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, has been appointed Agent under the superintendance of the Secretary of the Treasury to make purchases at private sale of the eight per cent stock on public account. Such persons, therefore, who are proprietors of eight per cent stock, standing on the books of the Commissioner of Loans for Maryland, and who may be desirous of selling the same within the price limited by law, are requested to make application to the Commissioner of Loans at Annapolis, who will inform them of the course to be pursued.
It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned, that agreeably to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the principal of the eight per cent stock will be reimbursed to the respective proprietors thereof, on the first day of January, 1809.
ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

create, and rapidly by migration and the course of nature, it is certain that we cannot procure wool from our internal resources in sufficient quantities. The owners of cotton plantations may therefore expect a constant and great demand for this article as a substitute for wool, besides its ordinary uses for great goods. View of the U. S. page 86 and 87. A. D. 1790.

In the year 1791 and 1792, the subject was again noticed by original or republished papers in "The View of the U. States," pages 44, 87, 261 and 274.

Though cotton had made many small advances in 1793; it does not appear to have attracted attention as a matter of importance, and there was little or none of our production exported. But our capacity existed, though dormant.

The return of exports for the year ending in September 1799, first brought to the writer's knowledge, the increased cultivation of this invaluable plant. It appeared from that authentic document that we had exported of domestic and foreign cotton (over and above our great & known consumption) 17,789,803 pounds weight, and the treasury return for the following year, published by the house of representatives, informs, that the American cotton of the crop of 1800 (with the foreign re-ship) was 20,911,311 pounds weight. It is believed on mature consideration, that the foreign cotton re-ship, is inferior in quantity to the domestic and foreign consumed at home—Wherefore it was confidently presumed that our production of cotton was then at least 21 million of pounds.

It might be found, on examination, that our cotton had risen to a great proportion of the whole quantity in the European markets. England is supposed to have received above forty millions of pounds from all colonial and foreign sources in a single year. Her own colonies are believed to have produced about four millions and one half of pounds weight. French St Domingo used to ship above seven millions. Guadalupe about 600,000 pounds. It is probable that all the rest of Europe did not manufacture more than a fourth of the quantity of cotton imported into Great Britain.

The United States, though already making the wonderful exportation of 38 millions of pounds weight, as it proved by recent returns, are capable of a much greater cultivation. In this state of things it is one favorable consequence of the deplorable misfortunes of St. Domingo, and of our loss of property and advantages from thence, that the cotton cultivation of seven millions of pounds is suspended in Domingo probably for many seasons. Yet the quantity, which may be yearly added to the production of the United States can be so great and sudden as to require all the consideration of the planter, and to be worthy of the care and protection of the government. The difference between our crops, not more than two or three years apart, is more than the whole production of the West India colonies of the European states.

It has been a favored object therefore, of the writer of this note, to increase the consumption of cotton throughout Europe and America. He has endeavored to excite a spirit for both the household and regular cotton manufacturer in the United States. We should endeavor to excite a competition with England, in the people from France, Holland, Russia, and Germany, now among us. We should endeavor to excite every where particularly to force among the English, the competition of the manufacturer of cotton wool with the manufacturer of sheep wool, and first as to such bulky goods as blankets, carpets, rugs, counterpanes, coverlets, hats, &c. the success of such endeavors has been considerable; for some capital manufacturer now here are engaged in rivaling the woollen manufactures of Great Britain in our markets, by shipping to us cotton blankets &c. instead of wool.

The use of machines and mills to card, spin, &c. gives them immense advantages. Cotton being a vegetable production, exempted from the ravages of the moth (which injures woolsens and even silks) is well adapted to our climate. The moth annually levies a vast tax upon the merchandise, apparel and furniture of the people of America from Maine to New Orleans. This is a very important consideration in favor of cotton substitutes for goods heretofore made of wool.

It is believed that the constant and innumerable exertions of southern cotton—the numerous erections of ginning mills—the notoriety, increase and extent of the cultivation—the repeated and great returns of our exports—the directions for the cultivation—the freights which cotton has afforded; and the numerous publications upon the subject have given such an impetus to the business, that the only proper and necessary care now is to procure sales for our cotton-wool at home and abroad.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The general meeting of the citizens of Charleston, held on the 8th inst. having requested the governor, as commander in chief, to direct the militia, promptly to arm and equip themselves, and to be prepared to obey the call of the general government—in pursuance of their request, his excellency has sent the following circular letter to the major-generals and brigadiers of the militia, with a request to have the same communicated to the officers and privates of their respective divisions and brigades.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I have the honor to inclose you the proceedings of the citizens of Charleston, held on the 8th inst. and to refer you to the same, for the causes which gave rise to it, and the consequence which may be expected.

You will see by this statement, that, in a time of profound peace, while our harbours were filled with their vessels of commerce, and some of them of war; and our shores with their manufactures; and our towns with their merchants and subjects; while every act not only of just and honorable neutrality, but of hospitality and friendship, was exercised towards them; while special missions of ministers plenipotentiary were resident at their court, for the express purpose of removing every dissension, and drawing still more closely the bonds of amity—the supposed, step of war belonging to the government of Great Britain, and of very inferior force, has attacked the Chesapeake, a frigate of the U. S. in a wanton and unprovoked manner, killed and wounded a number of her crew, & grossly violated every principle of neutrality. That the indignation of every class of our citizens is excited by this event—that they consider it paramount to every consideration—and that they have pledged, most solemnly, their lives and fortunes, to support the government of their country in every measure which its wisdom may adopt, to obtain complete and honorable reparation.

The great respect and attachment always due to a government so remarkable for its justice & moderation, for its desire of honorable peace, and its maintenance of our public rights as our own, will no doubt induce us all to abide implicitly in its decisions; but, as it is always safest, and particularly when events like these occur, to be prepared for every extremity, I have in pursuance of the recommendation of the general meeting, to which you are referred, you will see