money required for this acknowledgedly great object be drawn? Other necessary objects absorb the whole revenues, and the people would not patiently endure the imposition of additional burthens.

I answer, that those who start this difficulty are unacquainted with the feelings of the people. There can be no doubt that the people would cheerfully submit to any taxes which should be laid for the attachment of such an object.

But no new tax need be laid. Let the exclusive right of LOTTERIES be applied for a number of year to these institutions. It will furnish an ample fund. Consequences in no light decree beneficial to the public will result from confining lotteries to one great object.—Their excessive use will be diminished, and, by being placed under the care of respectable characters, for the promotion of objects of real utility, they will cease to be engines of fraud and instruments of folly.

NORFOLK, June 27.

Extract of a letter from Hampton, dated June 26.

"We have late news from the British men of war by the pilots that were discharged yesterday. They declare that if their water and provisions do not come to them as usual, *they will lay three ships of war along side Hampton, send their barges ashore and take them by force!*—The Hamptonians are casting balls and making cartridges to bid them welcome."

A meeting of the citizens of this borough and Portsmouth, are earnestly requested at the Episcopal church this morning, at ten o'clock, as business of importance is to be discussed.

The following letters have passed between the committee and the British consul, which are published for the information of the public.

THEO. ARMISTEAD, Sec'ry of the committee.

British Consul's Office, Norfolk, Virg. June 25, 1807.

To brigadier-general Mathews, chairman of the committee to carry into effect the resolutions, &c.

SIR,

"As I do not perfectly understand how far the construction of the resolutions adopted at the meeting held yesterday, as they respect the communication between myself and his majesty's ships in the Chesapeake, may be supposed to extend, I beg leave to inquire of you, sir, as the chairman of the committee appointed to carry those resolutions into effect, whether any or what restraint is thereby intended to be laid on my communication with the king's ships—whether the schooners which have hitherto been used as advice boats, will be permitted to pass as heretofore, uninterruptedly, and whether there will be any objection to myself or any of my family, going backwards or forwards to the ships of war below, in such boats as may be allowed to carry my correspondence, or to our going by land to the Bay-side, and embarking from thence and returning to the shore in the ship's boats.

I have the honor to remain,
With perfect respect, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN HAMILTON.

To Colonel John Hamilton, Consul for the state of Virginia.

"SIR,

"In answer to your letter of this date, I am directed by the committee to say, that the schooners hitherto employed as advice boats in the service of H. B. majesty's ships, cannot be permitted to pass and repass as heretofore. The committee view the object of the resolutions as intended to prevent supplies of every kind being afforded to these ships until the pleasure of our government be known. The committee can see no obstacle to you or your family communicating with the officers of H. B. majesty's ships in either of the modes you mention, confident no attempt will be made to contravene the resolution restricting supplies. The boats you may engage in this service will be permitted to pass without examination.

I have the honor to be,
With perfect respect,
Your most obedient servant,
TH: MATHEWS,
Chairman of the Committee.

Norfolk, June 26, 1807.

The following letter to the committee Correspondence, has been received from George Hope, Esq. of Hampton, dated 26th inst.

"SIRS,

"I just now received yours, with the inclosed resolutions of the citizens of Norfolk, and immediately communicated them to col. Wray, and posted, to make them as public as possible. The inhabitants of this place unanimously feel indignant at the outrage committed on the Chesapeake, and are concerting measures to prevent the landing of any boats from the ships, which it is probable they may attempt.

I am, with respect,
GEO: HOPE."

At a meeting of the Committee at the Eagle Tavern, on Friday June 26, 1807. Present—Thomas Mathews, Daniel Bedinger, J. W. Murdaugh, Luke Wheeler, William Newsum, Thomas Newton, Thomas Blanchard, Theo. Armistead.

Resolved unanimously, as the opinion of this Committee, that the British Officer who this day brought dispatches to Col. Hamilton, not having hoisted a flag before his approach to our harbour, was not afterwards entitled to be considered as coming under the protection of a flag of truce; and as such, he should not have been discharged, but should have been held in custody until the pleasure of the government was known.

Resolved unanimously, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that any British Officer coming to this place, shall be considered as prisoner, until the decision of the government be known.

Resolved unanimously, that the proceedings of this meeting be regularly published.

The Committee of Correspondence laid before the Committee, a letter from Mr. Hope, of Hampton, which was ordered to be published.

Resolved, that Theodore Armistead and Thomas Newton, jun. be a Committee to ascertain the best means of establishing a Telegraphic Communication between the sea shore and this place.

Mr. James W. Murdaugh having informed the Committee that a number of young gentlemen had instructed him to offer their services for the erection of batteries for the defence of the Towns of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Resolved, that Mr. Murdaugh be requested to return them the thanks of this Committee for their patriotic offer, and trusts that the time is not distant when an opportunity will be offered for the display of their zeal.

THOS. MATTHEWS, Chairman.
THEO. ARMISTEAD, Sec'ry.

PROCEEDINGS.

At a meeting of the Committee convened at the Town-Hall, on Saturday, the 27th of June, 1807.

Present—Thomas Matthews, Thomas Newton, jun. Thomas Blanchard, Seth Foster, Luke Wheeler, William Newsum, Moses Myers, Daniel Bedinger, Theo. Armistead.

The chairman laid before the committee a communication from the superintendant of the marine hospital, notifying the death of ROBERT M'DONALD, one of the mariners, wounded on board the United States frigate Chesapeake.

Resolved, That the funeral take place to morrow, at 11 o'clock and the body be interred in the old church yard.

Resolved, that the rev. Mr. Davis be invited to prepare and deliver an appropriate discourse at Christ church, on the occasion.

Resolved, That the lieutenant col. commandant of the 54th regiment, be requested to invite the volunteer companies to attend the procession, in military order, and that he direct the same.

Resolved, That the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council, and the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and their vicinities, be, and they are hereby invited to attend.

Resolved, That the respective captains now in the port of Norfolk and Portsmouth, be, and they are hereby requested to put their ships in mourning, and to furnish their boats, to morrow, at 10 o'block, in order to convey the corps from the hospital to the ferry stairs, in such manner and order as they may arrange among themselves.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the civil and military authorities, and the citizens at large, attend at the Ferry Stairs, to-morrow at eleven o'clock, when the procession will commence.

The chairman laid before the committee a letter from lieutenant William Yeaten, commandant at Fort Nelson, making a tender of his band of music, on this melancholy occasion. *Resolved*, That the chairman return lieutenant Y. the thanks of this committee, and request the attendance of the music, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, at the marine hospital.

THOS. MATTHEWS, Chairman.
Theo. Armistead, Secretary.

The citizens of Norfolk and Princess-Anne counties, who are willing to transmit intelligence from the sea coast, until the establishment of a Telegraph, are requested to transmit their names to the subscribers, together with the line of communication it is most convenient to them to maintain.

THEO. ARMISTEAD,
THOS. NEWTON, Jr.
Committee for erecting Telegraphs.

**** The following letter the original of which is lodged in the Collector's Office, was handed us for publication-*

"*To the Commander on board the United States Frigate Chesapeake, in Hampton Roads.*

On board his B. M. ship Bellona, Captain Doughless, June 18.

"*SIR,*

"*We request that you will have the kindness to take us out of this ship, for we are very much against serving the British. It is a nation we do not belong to, being all Americans—We have no hopes of getting clear unless you befriend us. We have all American protections, but they will not look at them; and moreover, we were all born and brought up in the United States of America; and as we are now in the waters of our own country, hope its laws will protect us.*

"*We were first taken on board the Melampus and then sent on board this ship.*

"*We are your humble servants,*

John Heldridge,	*John Hayton,*
William Ralerts,	*James Tarell,*
John Barnes,	*Peter White,*
Jeremiah Holmes,	*James Craig,*
John Herstman,	*George Beams,*
Stephen Findle,	*Emery Griffin,*
Conrad Smith,	*Chas. Washington,*
John Henry,	*William Mers,*
Henry Lemani,	

Yesterday morning there arrived here the crew of schr. Margaret, K. Bailey, Captain Furguson, captured on the 19th instant by the Leopard, British frigate, about 10 miles to the eastward of Chinkoteague, in 14 fathoms water, and after having a Delaware pilot on board upwards of 8 hours. She was from Havana, with a valuable cargo of coffee and sugar the property of Lewis Clapiere, of Philadelphia. The frigate took out the crew except the captain, and sent her for Halifax, not allowing them time to take their cloths or any other article from on board the schooner.

During the time they were on board the Leopard they were treated with much rudeness; their pretections taken from them and torn; and on the morning of the 23d, when preparing to get under way to attack the Chesapeake, were put on board the Triumph, where they met with very different treatment—and they were next day put on board the schr. Maria, Clarke, from Antigua bound to York River.

Baltimore, June 29.

At a general meeting of the citizens of Baltimore, held this day, agreeably to public notice, at the Court House, Gen. S. SMITH was called to the chair, and JOHN STEPHEN, Esq. appointed secretary; when the following resolutions were UNANIMOUSLY adopted:

Resolved, That we view with indignation and horror the wanton attack lately made upon the Chesapeake, by the British ship of war Leopard, by which many of our citizens have been killed & wounded, and the government of our country have been grossly insulted.

Resolved, That we have every confidence in the wisdom and firmness of the administration to enforce satisfaction for an outrage so daring and injurious to the honor & dignity of our country, and that we will with our lives and fortunes support the government in all such measures as they may adopt on the momentous occasion, to obtain redress and satisfaction for the outrage aforesaid.

Resolved, That until the decision of our government shall have been made known, we will regard with abhorrence and detestation, all persons who shall countenance this unprovoked and outrageous conduct, by holding any intercourse with or affording aid to any of his B. Majesty's ships of war now on our coast.

Resolved, That we highly approve the patriotic and spirited conduct of our fellow citizens at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Resolved, That Alexander M'Kim, Thos. M'Eldery, James H. M,Culloch, James Calhoun, Samuel Sterret, Robert Gilmore, Mark Pringle, and John Stephen, be a committee whose duty it shall be to forward a copy of these resolutions to the president of the United States, the governor of Maryland, and to correspond with such committees as may be appointed by the other cities and towns of the Union, on this subject.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of this city, for the information of our fellow citizens.

"WASHINGTON CITY, June 29.

"The wound inflicted on the feelings of our citizens by the recent infamous outrage of Humphreys will not be easily healed; it will rankle; it will strike deep into the minds of our countrymen; it has done more than the deadliest enemies of Britain could have done, to unite every discordant feeling into the conviction that the British government, whatever they may promise, will give us nothing but hostility. It will operate as a solemn admonition to us to adopt a course of conduct, not the offspring of circumstance or of a spirit of impracticable accommodation; but such a course of conduct as shall enable us to maintain our own interests independently of the good or of the bad offices of Britain.—Not, in fine, to look to treaty stipulations for mere palliatives, but to take commanding ground, and teach an unjust government that for one vulnerable point she can reach in our system, we can touch to the quick ten in her's.

"The barbarous exploit of captain Humphreys has raised a monument to his name, whose infamy will give it eternal duration. He has *heroically* triumphed over a ship, whose superiority not only screened him from danger, but over the unsuspicious confidence of friendship, and, what is still more *honorable*, over the women and children whom he beheld upon her deck!

"Is this outrage sanctioned by the British administration; is it solely the act of an inferior officer?

We cannot consider it the act of the administration. So far, indeed, it may be ascribed to them, as being indirectly countenanced by the marked indignities they have offered us in the impunity and promotion extended to those who shamefully violated our neutral rights. Of the honors recently conferred on Whitby is a memorable instance. But hostile as they may be in the abstract to neutral rights, their recent deportment indicates something like a disposition to be, at least for the present, on friendly terms with us. To ascribe then this act directly to them would be to stigmatise them with a complication of injustice, hypocrisy, and folly, which ought not to be imputed to any men without the clearest proofs.

But if it is not their act, it is unquestionably an act of an officer of the British government for whose conduct that government is accountable. Will they disavow it? Will they make ample honorable reparation? Is it an act for which any reparation can atone?

These are questions of the utmost importance, which we shall not attempt to answer. Reposing with absolute confidence in the government, we have no doubt of those steps being taken which the case demands.

July 1.

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the City of Washinston, convened at the Theatre on Wednesday the 1st instant, in consequence of a notification of the Mayor.

ROBERT BRENT, Mayor of the city, was unanimously called to the chair, and LEWIS FORD, appointed secretary.

The chairman opened the meeting by declaring the object for which it was called.

He then laid before them a letter from the meeting at Norfolk, containing a statement of their proceedings, which were read.

Col. Van Ness then rose, and delivered an address of considerable length, painting in strong colors the atrocity of the conduct experienced by the ship Chesapeake, and inviting the citizens to such an expression of their sentiments, as should evince firmness, dignity and decision: and concluded by moving the appointment of a committee to draft such resolutions as the occasion required.

Whereupon, *Resolved, unanimously*, that a committee of five citizens be appointed to draft such resolutions as in their judgment the occasion requires.

The following persons were unanimously appointed.

John P. Van Ness,
Samuel H. Smith,
Daniel C. Brent,
Thomas Munroe,
Joseph Forrest.

The committee having retired, in a short time returned, and presented to the meeting the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved unanimously, That we have heard with a surprise, only surpassed by our abhorrence, of the late atrocious outrage offered by the commander of the British ship Leopard, to the rights of Americans and the honor of their country.

Resolved unanimously, That we are ready at a moment's warning to obey the call of our country, by any resistance it may require; or sacrafice it may enjoin, to obtain redress for wrongs, which can no longer be endured without a total prostration of national character.

Resolved unanimously, That having full confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of government, we pledge our lives and fortunes for the support of such measures as shall be adopted, calculated to convince our enemies that we are, and will forever remain, a free and independent people.

Resolved unanimously, That we warmly applaud the patrotic spirit of our countrymen, as already expressed in various parts of the United States, and will chearfully and zealously co-operate with them in such further measures as the crisis shall require.

Resolved unanimously, That at such a crisis it becomes the whole people of the United States, decisively to express their sentiments and promptly to offer their services to their government, that the world may see that on such occations as the present we are an undivided people.

Resolved unanimously, That the fore going resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, and be likewise inserted in the public prints.

Resolved unanimously, That a committee of five citizens be appointed to correspond with such other committees as may be appointed in different parts of the United States.

John P. Van Ness, Samuel H. Smith, Daniel C. Brent, Thomas Munroe, and Joseph Forrest, were appointed said committee.

Resolved unanimously, That a subscription be opened by the corresponding committee for the relief of the widows and orphans of those persons inhumanly murdered, and generally for the relief of those wounded in said outrage.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the meeting be preseuted to the chairman for his able discharge of duty.

ROBERT BRENT, Chairman.
LEWIS FORD, Secretary.

ANNAPOLIS, July 2.

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 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, Esquire, 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 proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of the citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in Virginia, declaring, 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 cooperate 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 coasts; 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 necessaries of any kind whatever, until the decision of our government be known; with other declarations on the same subject, and with arrangement for carrying the design of those resolutions into effect.

Whereupon the followng resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted.

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 unison with our fellow-citizens aforesaid, and in confidence that the government of the United States will, in due time, take suitable measures for marking out to the American people the conduct to be observed towards the nation responsible for this unparrallelled outrage, we will, until such measures are taken, in any possible occasion of aid or intercourse being sought by any British armed ship or vessel from or with this city and port, or the neighbouring shores, withhold, refuse, and to the utmost of our power prevent, such aid and intercourse; and that we do and will consider as 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 sanguinary insult, or 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 authorised 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 deputation and trust shall continue until the government of the United States shall have prescribed 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, Reverdy Ghiselin, William Kilty, John Gassaway, Nicholas Carroll, Richard H. Harwood, John Muir, Lewis Duvall, Burton Whetcroft, 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 U. States, signed by the chairman, and attested by the secretary.

ROBERT WRIGHT.
JOHN JOHNSON, Secretary.

CASH given for rags at this Office.