77,385. Birmingham, 73,670. Bristol, 60,645. Leeds, 53,252. Plymouth, 44,194. Sheffield, 32,102. Paisly, 31,179. Hull, 29,156. Dundee, 26,084.

DOCUMENTS.

Relative to the attack on the Chesapeake.

British Consul's Office, Norfolk, Virginia, 6th March, 1807.

SIR—The Men named in the margin* deserted some time since from his Majesty's ship Melampus, in Hampton Roads, by running away with her gig, and the three first are stated to have entered at the rendezvous now open here, for the enlistment of seamen in the service of the United States. As the Melampus is at present in Hampton Roads, I submit to you, sir, the propriety of your directing these men (should they have entered for your service) to be returned to their duty on board his majesty's ship before mentioned.

I have the honor to remain, with perfect truth and respect, sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

JNO. HAMILTON.

Captain Decatur.

British Consul's Office, Norfolk Virginia, 7th March, 1807.

SIR—Mr. John Murphy, master of the British merchant ship Herald, in this harbor has represented to me that John Wilson, a seaman under articles to that ship, and John Murphy (his son) an apprentice, both subjects of his majesty, have deserted and enlisted at the rendezvous, for the naval service of the United States, in this Borough, requesting me to use my official interposition with you to obtain for him the recovery of the persons before mentioned. It has therefore become my duty to solicit that the seamen and apprentice in question (if they should have entered for the navy of the United States) may be returned to the master of the Herald, and to the performance of their respective engagements, on board that ship.

I have the honor to remain, with perfect truth and respect, sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

JNO. HAMILTON.

Captain Decatur.

Norfolk, March the 8th, 1807.

SIR—Your communications with captain Decatur have been transmitted to me by that officer.

I must observe in answer, that John Murphy, appearing to be an apprentice to his commander, has been delivered to the civil authority.

I do not feel myself justified in delivering any men who are not apprentices and have voluntarily entered the service of the United States, unless claimed by the magistracy.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, sir, your obedient humble servant.

A. SINCLAIR.

British Consul's Office, Norfolk, Virginia, 9th March, 1807.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter dated yesterday, acquainting me in reply to my communications addressed (through misinformation) to captain Decatur, which he had done me the kindness to transmit to you, that John Murphy, being an apprentice to his commander, had been delivered up to the civil authority; but that you do not feel yourself justified in delivering up any men who are not thus bound, and who have voluntarily entered the service of the United States, unless claimed by the magistracy.

I can only regret that you do not consider yourself authorised to comply with my request; I have the honor to remain, with perfect truth and respect, sir, your most obedient, and humble servant.

JNO. HAMILTON.

Lieutenant Sinclair.

Navy Yard, Washington, April 7th, 1807

SIR—I have the honor to enclose you the result of my inquiries relating to the men mentioned in your letter of yesterday—and have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient serv't.

JAMES BARRON.

The honorable Robert Smith, Secretary of the Navy.

Wm. Ware pressed from on board the brig Neptune, captain Crafts, by the British frigate Melampus, in the Bay of Biscay, and has served on board the said frigate 15 months.

William Ware is a native American, born on Pipe Creek, Frederick county, state of Maryland, at Bruce's mills, and served his time at said mills. He also lived at Ellicott's mills, near Baltimore, and drove a waggon, several years between Hager's Town and Baltimore. He also served 18 months on board the U. States frigat Chesapeake, under the command of commodore Morris and captain James Barron. He is an Indian looking man.

Daniel Martin was pressed at the same time and place. He is a native of West-Port, in Massachusetts, about 30 miles to the eastward of New-Port, Rhode-Island, served his time out of N. York, with captain Marrowby, in the Caledonia—refers to Mr. Benjamin Davis, merchant, and Mr. Benjamin Corce, of West-Port. He is a colored man.

John Strachan, born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Queen-Ann's county, between Centreville and Queen's Town—refers to Mr. John Price and —— Pratt, Esq. on Kent Island who knows his relations. Strachan sailed in the brig Martha Bland, captain Wivill, from New York to Dublin, and from thence to Liverpool. He there left the brig and shipped on board an English Guineaman. He was pressed on board the Melampus off Cape Finestere; to better his situation he consented to enter, determined to make his escape when opportunity offered. He is a white man, about five feet seven inches high.

William Ware and John Strachan have protections. Daniel Martin says he lost his after leaving the frigate.

John Little, alias Francis, and Ambrose Watts, escaped from the Melampus at the same time, known to the above persons to be Americans, but has not been entered by my recruiting officer.

William Ware, Daniel Martin, and John Strachan state, that some time in February last, there was an entertainment on board the Melampus, laying then in Hampton Roads, that while the officers, &c. were engaged, and all the ship's boats except the captain's gig hoisted in—themselves and the two other mentioned, availed themselves of a moment to seize the gig and row off. That as soon as they had got into the boat they were hailed to know what they were going to do. They replied, they were going ashore. A brisk fire of musquetry instantly commenced from the ship—That in defiance of balls and the hazard of their lives, they continued to pull, and finally effected their escape to land, namely, Sewell's point—That they then carefully hauled up the boat on the beach, rolled up the coat, and placed that and the oars in the boat, gave three cheers, and moved up the country.

*William Ware, Daniel Martin, Joseph Strachan, John Little.

United States Frigate Chesapeake, Chesapeake Bay, June 23d, 1807.

Sir—Yesterday at 6, A. M. the wind become favorable, and knowing your anxiety that the ship should sail with all possible dispatch, we weighed from our station in Hampton Roads and stood to sea, in Lin Haven Bay we passed two British men of war, one of them the Bellona, the other the Melampus, their colors flying and their appearance friendly.—Some time afterwards, we observed one of the two line of battle ships that lay off Cape Henry to get under way and stand to sea, at this time the wind became light, and it was not until near four in the afternoon, that the ship under way came within hail, Cape Henry then bearing N. W. by W. distance three leagues. The communication which appeared to be her commander's object for speaking the Chesapeake, he said he would send on board, on which I ordered the Chesapeake to be hove to for his convenience. On the arrival of the officer he presented me with the enclosed paper No. 1 from the captain of the Leopard, and a copy of an order from Admiral Berkley, which another officer afterwards, took back, to which I gave the enclosed answer No. 2, and was waiting for his reply: about this time I observed some appearance of an hostile nature and said to captain Gordon that it was possible they were serious, and requested him to have his men sent to their quarters with as little noise as possible, not using those ceremonies which we should have done with an avowed enemy, as I fully supposed their arrangements were more menace than any thing serious. Captain Gordon immediately gave the orders to the officers and men to go to quarters and have all things in readiness, but before a match could be lighted, or the quarter bill of any division examined, or the lumber on the gun deck, such as sails, cables, &c. could be cleared, the commander of the Leopard hailed, I could not hear what he said, and was talking to him as I supposed, when she commenced a heavy fire, which did great execution. It is distressing to me to acknowledge, that I found from the advantage they had gained over our unprepared and unsuspicious state did not warrant a longer opposition, nor should I have exposed this ship and crew to so galling a fire, had it not been with a hope of getting the gun deck clear so as to have made a more formidable defence: Consequently our resistance was but feeble. In about 20 minutes after, I ordered the colors to be struck, and sent Lieut. Smith on board the Leopard to inform her commander that I considered the Chesapeake her prize. To this message I received no answer. The Leopard's boat soon after came on board, and the officer who came in her demanded the muster book. I replied the ship and books were theirs, and if he expected to see them he must find them. They called on the purser who delivered his book, and the men were examined, and the three men demanded at Washington, and one man more, were taken away. On their departure from the ship, I wrote the commander of the Leopard, the enclosed No. 3, to which I received the answer No. 4. On finding that the men were his only object, and that he refused to consider the ship his prize, and the officers and crew his prisoners, I called a council of our officers, and requested their opinion relative to the conduct it was now our duty to pursue. The result was, that the ship should return to Hampton Roads, and there wait your further orders.

Enclosed you have a list of the unfortunate killed and wounded, as also a statement of the damage sustained in the hull, spars and rigging of the ship.

I have sent this letter to you by captain Gordon, in order that you may have an opportunity of getting such information as you may wish.

With great respect I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient serv't.

JAMES BARRON.

Hon. Robert Smith,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington.

[*The correspondence referred to in this letter, has appeared in the Star.*]

NORFOLK, November 16.

Yesterday capt. Tomkins, of the ship Pocahuntas, of this port, came up to town, having left his ship in the bay bound up to Baltimore, from Liverpool. Capt. T. left Liverpool on the 4th of October, brought London papers to the 1st of that month, and has favored us with a complete file from the 10th September upwards.

With respect to American affairs, we regret to say, that they are by no means in that state for immediate adjustment, that accounts by way of Boston had induced us to imagine. The false rumor of Mr. Munro's departure excited much speculation with some agitation. Upon comparing the papers with letters by this ship, and with private information, we think there is no reason to apprehend an unfavorable issue to the negociation; of which the detention of the Revenge, and Mr. Munro's stay are evidences.

Mr. Munro at one time fully expected to return in the Pocahuntas, but was delayed on public affairs. We have the most satisfactory information, that nothing is less desired in England than a war with the U. S.

We understand from good authority that on the 14th of September, Mr. Munro delivered a memorial to the British government, demanding a final answer previous to his departure for the United States, for which he was already prepared, and did expect to depart immediately.

At this juncture the intelligence of the surrender of Copenhagen and other important affairs, so pressed upon the British ministers, as to induce them to solicit Mr. Munro's indulgence Mr. Munroe accordingly agreed to remain, and we have good reason to believe that the *ultimatum* of the British government was delivered on the 5th of October, and moreover, we understand "that no act of hostility will be committed by Great Britain until this ultimatum has been submitted to, and acted upon by this government." Of the contents of this ultimatum it would be ridiculous in us to attempt a conjecture, but it is easy to infer that *all* the demands of our governmant have not been acceded to, but we venture to assert, that the British government have most *unequivocally* denied any pretention on its part to search a national ship of the United States.

FROM THE BALTIMORE EVENING POST

We earnestly recommend to the attention of our readers the address of the Society of Friends to the president of the United States, with his answer, inserted in this day's paper, as specimens of the most *pleasing* kind of composition; breathing the language "of peace upon earth and good will to mankind."

It should be recollected that the Society of Friends are not accustomed to offer food to the ambitious mind, or render the tribute of their approbation to any man or body of men, but upon the most interesting occasions, and under the clearest conviction of the propriety of so doing. This consideration should have its weight in the present instance, and may afford us strong evidence (did we require it) of the pure intentions and correct conduct of that administration whose measures this very respectable society have seen proper to applaud.

It is also worthy of remark that when Mr. Jefferson was a candidate the first time for the presidency that he had no warmer opponents than those members of this society, who, to use the words of an eminent and venerable *public friend*, "dabbled in politics." As a duty they opposed the election of a man, who, they were taught to believe, would prostrate religion, trample on morality, endeavor to bring into contempt the principles and practice of *truth*, and throw the whole system of our government into anarchy, confusion and distress—but the strong bands of prejudice and mis-information have been broken assunder, and of the friends of Mr. Jefferson perhaps the society of Friends are, as a body, the most considerate, firm and determined. They have *seen* his works, and *felt* their happy effects, and many have candidly declared "they wronged him much in judging him with an unjust judgment." "Such fruit does the tree" of virtue "bear!"

FOR THE STAR.

MR. SMITH,

At an era so pregnant with important events as the present, every American in whose bosom glows the smallest spark of patriotism, ought to make his utmost endeavours to dissolve the fetters that may yet embarrass his countrymen, that they may emerge into the enjoyment of all the glorious concomitants of universal emancipation. Being convinced of the propriety of this proposition, I shall make no apology for laying before the public, the following remarks.

Conscious of the invaluable blessings we enjoy under the present form of government, I bow with veneration before the August Ruler of the world, and offer him my religious homage and thanksgiving. But while I gratefully acknowledge the many blessings we enjoy, I solemnly deplore the many evils that *prevail*. I do not particularly refer to those of a *political*, but those of a *moral nature*. *They* are the evils that awaken the wrath of heaven, envoke the thunders of omnipotence and involve Empires in ruin. *They* are the evils that I would wish to level my feeble energies against, and implore my countrymen to avoid.

Pride, *Dissipation*, and *Oppression*, are daily gaining ground in our favoured land, which rivets the chains of oppression and wretchedness upon our countrymen, and opens the flood-gates of evil, through which torrent of national calamities will pour in upon us. Gentlemen who are called by the voice of their country to act upon the honourable theatre of public service, instead of devoting their time like a Cato or an Adrian in acquiring abilities to discharge the duties encumbent upon them, too frequently rush with avidity into all manner of pride and dissipation!—Why is not our country adorned with illustrious characters like ancient Greece or Rome?—Why have we not men that can make listening multitudes tremble with their eloquence, Empires yield to their arms, and dominions happy with their wisdom and benevolence?—The answer is at hand; *Pride* and *dissipation* prevail. Men who are placed upon elevated ground by the suffrage of their fellow citizens, too frequently get proud, pass them with an air of importance, or turn from them with scorn and contempt. Influenced by pride and avarice, they seek after personal aggrandizements with greater assiduity than the public good. They bask in their radiant chariots, and grasp the shining gold, while many of their neighbours toil under the burning rays of the sun, and without pity, moulder under the unsupportable burthen of age and poverty. Instead of attending to the plaintive cries of the disconsolate widow, and commisserating the wants of the wretched orphan, they engage in accumulating wealth with avaricious ardour, or in dissipating it with precipitate rashness. Our own observations, as well as national Gazettes, announce the truth of this proposition. While we see the misers shielding their hearts against the operations of pity and humanity, we hear of the dissipated praying in humble language for the benefit of the act of insolvence. Good God! how unfeeling must their hearts be, who, in the midst of the wrethedness of their fellow creatures—not to say fellow citizens, can thus spend their time! It was the saying of a humane king, "that he could not be happy while any of his subjects were in chains." I would to God that we were all influenced by such a noble and Philanthropic sentement! How can we, who, bask in the sun-shine of fortune, be happy while the groans of the expiring, extorted by pungent agonies, and coroding oppression assail our ears! Can we look around and behold our fellow creatures in abject poverty, loadened with chains of wretchedness, breathing out their lives in that which is worse than death, without feeling our hearts to palpitate with pity, and yield to the emotions of sympathy! If we can, they must be adamant indeed, void of those virtues which adorn humanity.

But when I seriously look around me, and behold the situation of the rich and the poor, I scarcely know which is in the most pitiable state. Too many of the rich are ingulphing themselves in present and future ruin, by living a dissipated life. Young gentlemen of brilliant talents, and good education, who might rival a demosthenes, an Adrian, or a Washington, too often are flushed with an idea of their independent fortune, and instead of devoting their time in acquiring those accomplishments that would emblazen their character, handle the intoxicating glass, or infatuating impliments of game, until they grow grey with age, and sink into eternal oblivion without ever doing a solitary virtuous act to immortalize their name. Instead of seeing professional characters assidious in cultivating their minds, and seeking after those illustrious quallities that would render them popular; they too frequently abandon themselves to sloth and dissipation; and we behold them, the butts of ridicule, or the objects of contempt. Foppish——, Lawyers, drunken Doctor,s and dissipated unskilful Statesmen, are not quite so scarce as virtue in demons, or as the welfare of the country demands. O thou God of virtue, when wilt thou arise and reverse these spreading evils? when wilt thou arise and maintain the honour of thy bleeding cause, and place religion once more upon the throne?

We sometimes complain of the disorders of the natural world, but when we recognize those of the moral, our complaints ought to be forever silenced. Inauspicious phenomena are prepetually occuring in the intelectual horizon: Black tempests, unhollowed irruptions, and fatal explosions, too often threaten us with ruin. May God grant to annihilate their cause.

More copious remarks upon, Pride, Dissipation and Oppression, and their awful effects, I will reserve for subsequent numbers.

PHILANTHROPIST.

Mr. Hawker, a merchant of London, writes to captain Stevens under date of 18th Sept. "although Mr. Monroe's departure for America may look like hostility, yet this is not the case: Mr. Pinkney will act in his stead. I learn that this government have determined to search *all neutral ships for British seamen*; and it is said a proclamation will be issued in a day or two to that effect."

It has been recommended to those who have doubts as to the policy or justice of the attack on Copenhagen, to put themselves for a moment in the situation of the Danes, and to substitute London for Copenhagen. But this advice has been so little attended to by some of the ministerial writers, that they cannot yet perceive what the Danes are angry about! and begin to think they must be a very unreasonable sort of people.

The doctrine of *retaliation* is now the favorite study of all politicians, and they will be very fortunate if they can contrive any species of retaliation, which shall affect those who are perfectly innocent.

Boston Chron

FROM THE SALEM REGISTER.

Since our last, the news from Russia appears to take a more known character. The emperor has discovered, if not a partiality to the French, a determination to associate his interests with the French against the English. By serious preparations against invasion, and an actual detention of British property, he discovers on what side are his apprehensions, and from what nation he expects his enemies. The eventual measures of Russia will be of the lightest consequence in regard to European affairs, not only in regard to the English commerce in the Baltic, but in regard to all the measures which may be taken with Turkey in the Black Sea, and even in the operations against the Indies, and in Asia itself. In July the emperor of Russia visted Cronstadt, and, being pleased with the state of the fleet, he promoted the assistant minister of marine, admiral Tachitichegow, to be prime minister of marine and admiral. Cronstadt has continued to receive strength, and is preparing for invasion. We shall now see whether the Russian will have the fate of the Danish fleet, in the Baltic, or the Black Sea.—Should the French command the Black Sea, said an English writer in 1803—"orders will be given to build squadrons on the Euphrates, at Barsaro, Gombaroon, on the Indus, and on the lakes in Siba, to take possession and fortify the islands of Salsetta, Ormus and Kismish; the posts of Aden, Zella, the islands and ports of Caramana, Esquiko, and Monbaza, will be ceded to France, and the French will make settlements in Sinda, Guzzerat, Aracan, and Pegu. A treaty with the emperor Alexander to reinstate the Mogul and hereditary princes of Indostan in their former rank and possessions, will be approved of by the Sophi of Persia. A decree, prohibiting the importation of British manufactures, and the consumption of British cured fish, in Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey, and forbidding the transit of British produce through Holland, and up the Rhine, would be talked of, perhaps really issued; and a convention to recover and maintain the liberty of the sea, under the auspicies of France and Russia, will be acceded to by all the maritime states of Europe." Such was the language of an Englishman several years ago, and it was then pronounced in England empty declamation, unworthy of notice. But some parts of the scene have been displayed, and no events have yet appeared to prevent the completion of it.

Philadelphia, November 21.

A letter from Halifax contains the following postcript—"You will excuse my brevity, when you learn, that I am twice a week on duty as a militia man, and that, the past week I have besides, been one day at work on the fortifications."

Another letter from Halifax observes—"Whatever may be the event of the present misunderstanding between England and America, it appears very plain, that preparations are making by the British in every quarter for the worst. The organizing of the militia in these Provinces, repairing the fortifications, &c. &c. are all in consequence of express orders from Great-Britain; and large reinforcements of troops and shipping are expected hither.