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Vansville, August 15, 1807.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the people of this district, assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent, violent, and unexampled attack of the American frigate Chesapeake, by the British armed ship Leopard.

Gen. REZIN BEALL was unanimously called to the chair, and

GABRIEL P. VAN HORN, Esq. secretary.

Resolved, That John C. Herbert, Henry Culver, Josiah Jones, Thomas Richardson, Nicholas Snowden, Richard S. Jones, and Gabriel P. Van Horn, be appointed a committee to form and report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting. The committee retired, and soon after reported the following; which were unanimously accepted, and ordered to be published, and transmitted to the President of the United States.

WHEREAS it is the true interest, and rational policy of the people of these United States to maintain peace and harmony with all nations as long as these invaluable blessings can be enjoyed, without a sacrifice of national honor, and a passive surrender of that independence so gloriously atchieved by the wisdom and valor of the sages, and heroes of their ever-memorable revolution, in strict pursuance of this just policy, so promotive of the prosperity and happiness of our beloved country. The administration of the general government, during the destructive and protracted war which has desolated the fairest portion of Europe, have persevered in an equitable and impartial neutrality, and under circumstances particularly irritating and injurious, (arising from the iniquitous aggressions of several of the belligerent nations) have uniformly preferred appealing to the justice of the aggressor for redress, to resorting to the exercise of the terrible right of war. Notwithstanding this pacific disposition so invariably and unequivocally manifested, it has not procured us an exemption from a repetition of those insults and injuries which menace destruction to our commerce; the most rigorous captivity to our seamen, and indelible disgrace to our national character. As it is the first obligation of freemen to unite their efforts for the vindication of the rights of their fellow citizens, and of the dignity of their government, it is incumbent upon us whenever the former are invaded, or the latter are assailed, to forego the blessings of peace (however painful the privation) and encounter the perils of war, to enforce that atonement which may be denied to negociation. Amidst the tranquil pursuits of honest industry we have not been regardless of the wrongs of our country, and feelingly alive to a sense of the oppressive infliction of an imperious foe, masked in the garb of friendship, we have impatiently awaited the hour of retribution—we have heard the voice of vengeance echoing from the shores of the Atlantic—we have heard of the recent outrageous and shameful attack made upon one of our national frigates the Chesapeake, by the British armed ship Leopard, off the Capes of Virginia—and we participate in the sentiments of indignation and resentment, so justly excited in every American bosom by an aggression so unprovoked, lawless and insulting. Anxious in common with our fellow citizens in general, publicly to express our abhorrence of this barbarous and inhuman exercise of tyrannical power—we have assembled for that purpose, and unanimously concur in the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the wanton, savage and unexampled attack of the frigate Chesapeake, by the British armed ship Leopard, is a violent infraction of the laws of nations, an act of deliberate hostility, and an insupportable indignity offered to the citizens and government of these United States.

Resolved, That at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, we will support the government of our country, in all such measures as in their wisdom they may think it expedient to adopt to meet the exigencies of the present crisis.

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the proceedings of our fellow citizens of Norfolk and Hampton, towards the British squadron lying in the bay of the Chesapeake, and exult in the patriotic spirit so generally manifested throughout our country upon this important occasion.

REZIN BEALL,
Chairman.

Attest,
GABRIEL P. VAN HORN,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the citizens of CLEAVLAND, Ohio, and its vicinity, the 22d day of July 1807, on occasion of the late wanton aggression of the rights and independence of the United States, by the commander of the British ship Leopard, SAMUEL HUNTINGTON was appointed chairman, and AMOS SPAFFORD, clerk. After the subject had been opened and discussed a short time, a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Amos Spafford, Samuel Baldwin, John Walworth, Lorenzo Carter, and Samuel Huntington, to draw up certain resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, and make report at the adjourned meeting, to be held on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. At the adjourned meeting, July 29th, the said committee made report, whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we consider the cowardly and unprovoked attack made by the British ship Leopard, upon the U. S. ship Chesapeake, as a daring outrage upon our national rights, and a flagrant act of public hostility, and that the persons killed in consequence of that attack, were wantonly and inhumanly murdered by the officers and crew of the Leopard.

Resolved, That we consider this outrage as but a more atrocious item in the long account of British insolence—as a link in the chain of universal piracy sanctioned by the British government—and as connected with the plunder of our merchant vessels and the impressment of our seamen—and that we view with just abhorrence and indignation the arrogant system adopted by that government, in defiance of the law of nations, to compel neutrals to submit to their arbitrary commercial regulations, and their usurped dominion of the seas.

Resolved, That we consider it the *first* duty of a free people to maintain their independence—the *second* to preserve peace.

Resolved, That we consider a state of open war preferable to an insidious peace—a peace indicated by hollow professions, and contradicted by perpetual hostilities.

Resolved, That we consider every government responsible for the acts of its officers, and when they violate the rights of other nations, as bound to punish or disavow their conduct.

Resolved, That we do not consider mock-trials and promotions as any punishment for murders, piracies, and other offences committed by the British officers upon unoffending neutrals.

Resolved, That we approve of the impartial & pacific policy of our general government—a policy calculated to secure peace and the interchange of friendly offices, with any just or generous nation—that we consider the moderation of our government to have been often and grossly abused, and that further forbearance under the recent provocation would be too humiliating for freemen.

Resolved, That we place confidence in the steps taken by the President of the U. S. to obtain redress for the accumulated injuries received from the British, and that we will wait the issue with all the temper and patience that is consistent with a lively sense of the indignity offered our government and the injuries done our fellow citizens—and should not complete and speedy satisfaction be obtained, we pledge all we have at stake, and offer our services in any way the government may command, to defend the liberty and independence of our country, and to avenge its wrongs.

Resolved, That Great Britain has vulnerable points on land as well as on the ocean, and that in our opinion, in the event of war, it would be expedient to provide for the permanent security of our northern frontiers, by the early expulsion of a dangerous enemy, and to remunerate ourselves for the inevitable losses of war, by seizing the sources and deposits of a profitable and extensive trade.

Resolved, That we consider it useful & proper for all good citizens from the shores of lake Erie to the Atlantic to unite in the free expression of their sentiments upon the present crisis, and in shewing the strongest testimonials of attachment to their government.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be requested to transmit one copy of the foregoing resolutions to the President of the U. S. and one copy to the editor of the National Intelligencer for publication.

A true copy from the original minutes.
Attest,

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON,
Chairman.

AMOS SPAFFORD, Clerk.

At a numerous assemblage of the citizens of PRINCE WILLIAM county, Virginia, convened, by public notice, at Slatey Run Church, on Saturday the 8th August, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the late conduct of the British squadron, on our coast and within our waters,

RICHARD BRENT, Esq.
was called to the chair, and
JAMES KEMPE
appointed secretary.

A committee to prepare resolutions was then nominated, consisting of the following gentlemen—Richard Brent, Jas. Kempe, Dr. Fitzhugh, Richard Foote, Philip Alexander, Stephen French, Walter Lindsay, Gerrard Alexander, jun. Thomas Harrison, jun. Bernard Hooe, jun. Dr. George Graham, and Wm. Grant. The committee then retired, and, after some time, the chairman reported the following declaration and resolutions, which, being read three times and duly considered, were agreed to unanimously.

We, the citizens of the county of Prince William, have, with sentiments of indignation and horror, received information of the late flagrant outrage committed by the British ship of war Leopard, on the frigate Chesapeake, belonging to the U. S. and at the moment when these sensations are so strongly excited in our bosoms, we feel with poignant sensibility for the fate of our fellow citizens, who were the unfortunate and immediate victims of this atrocious act. Yet, amid the conflict of emotions which we experience in the highest degree—amid the mingled emotions of horror, indignation, resentment and sympathy, we cannot but regret, from motives of interest, as also from the more amiable considerations of humanity, that the madness, ambition, perfidy, jealousy, rapacity, or sanguinary policy of foreign nations should force us to encounter the miseries, massacres and devastations of war—We more especially regret, that outrages of this nature should have been offered to us by a nation, whose prosperity, as well as our own, we are satisfied is best promoted by peace and a friendly interchange of kind offices; but we cannot restrain the expression of our opinion, that, from some unfortunate infatuation, or dishonorable prejudice the rulers of Britain have, for a series of years, manifested a disposition in every instance inimical to this country. At length an outrage has been committed, of a nature so flagrant and insulting, that every patriotic feeling that can actuate the human bosom impels us to demand the most perfect reparation, or to encounter war with all its consequent calamities—while therefore we deprecate its evils, we consider them less calamitous than national degradation.

Resolved therefore, That the course which our government hath uniformly pursued with respect to the belligerent powers of Europe, has been marked by the strictest neutrality, and by a dignified forbearance, which commands our warmest approbation, and secures our most perfect confidence.

Resolved, That although dearly appreciating the enjoyments and the arts of peace, and ever desirous of extending the *olive branch* to all who deserve it—yet when once aroused by injuries aggravated by insults, we will hurl the arrows and the thunder of war on an insidious foe, and teach them to dread the indignation of a people who are powerful because they are free.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of Norfolk, Portsmouth and their vicinities by their ever memorable alacrity in excluding the aggressors from their shores, and energetic fortitude in bearing the threats of a petty tyrant, are entitled to the warmest thanks of a grateful nation.

Resolved, That the executive of the U. S. by the promptitude and firmness displayed in the measures already adopted, have given us the surest pledge that nothing in his power will be wanting to procure us that ample attonement for the past, and that complete security for the future, which can only appease the feelings of a people justly enraged.

Resolved, That in the conduct of our state executive, we recognize representatives who are highly worthy the elevated station in which they are placed,

And, that for our part, however we may have differed on domestic and speculative questions of policy—whenever our country is threatened, either by foreign insolence or internal treason; we will be found one united people; and we most solemnly pledge ourselves to rally around the standard of our government, contributing our utmost exertions either to avenge injuries, repel aggressions, or to punish traitors.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to our fellow citizens at large, to cherish and improve their domestic manufactures—to ply the loom and the wheel with active diligence—and thus by preparing against a war, which the wantonness of British power appears determined to wage against us, we at once secure our own comfort and independence, and deprive our enemy of the vast resources from our custom.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings shall be transmitted by the chairman of this meeting to the President of the United States, the executive of this state, the Mayor of the borough of Norfolk, our representative in Congress, and that they be published in the National Intelligencer and Richmond Enquirer.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to the chairman, for his attention and faithful discharge of the duties of the chair.

RICHARD BRENT,
CHAIRMAN.
JAMES KEMPE,
Secretary.

TRIAL OF COL. A. BURR.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10.

(*CONTINUED.*)

26. *Jerman Baker* had entertained opinions unfavorable to A. Burr, which he had repeatedly expressed; he had spoken them with warmth, for it was his nature to be warm. He had no doubt that the prisoner had formed very unfavorable designs against the U. S.; but from his ignorance of the evidence, he could not venture to say that they had ripened into an overt act.

Mr. Burr. What opinion have you formed of me?

A. A very bad one which I have expressed often when called upon and often when not. *Set aside.*

27. *Edward Carrington* had formed an unfavorable opinion of the views of the views of col. Burr; but these opinions were not definitive; some had said that col. B's. object was to invade the Spanish territories; others, that it was to dismember the Union: his own opinion had not been definitely fixed. There was another subject connected with this trial, on which he had also expressed his opinions; and that related to the measures taken at New Orleans. His own opinion had been that it was impossible for any one at this remote scene to determine upon the state of affairs in that city; but that if general Wilkinson did seriously believe what he said had been represented to him as the views of col. B. that he himself considered it as an extreme case, and that it was proper to act in somewhat the like form that gen. Wilkinson had pursued. This has been the state of my mind for twelve months.

Mr. Burr. Have you, colonel any prejudice of a more settled kind and ancient date against me?

Col. C. None at all.

Mr. Burr. He is elected.

The four jurymen that had been elected, were then called to the book, and sworn; viz. Messrs. Parker, Lambert, Mercer and Carrington.

When *R. E. Parker* was about to be sworn, he observed to the court, that some gentlemen had just been rejected who appeared to be so similarly circumstanced with himself in regard to their feelings and opinions, that he had feared that the court and Mr. Burr had not clearly understood his late declarations. It therefore was a duty he owed to col. B. and himself to state more particularly, before he was sworn, his sentiments and impressions, lest he might have been misapprehended. He had said, and he would repeat it, that strong impressions unfavorable to Mr. B. had been and were still entertained by him. He had frequently in conversation declared, perhaps, warmly declared those impressions. It was true they had been made by newspaper evidence, since he had never heard a witness examined on the question, but that evidence had impressed him with the belief that col. B. had been engaged in enterprises contrary to the laws and to the interests of the U. S. He had, for example, read depositions, which he believed to be true until the contrary was proven, although on that point he was open to correction. Concerning the doctrine of treason, moreover, he had no settled opinion. It was unnecessary to go further into detail, but was ready to answer any question col. B. or his counsel thought proper to ask.

Col. *Burr* observed that from the gentleman's candid declaration he saw no reason to change his opinion of him. He was willing to rely upon his integrity and honor and therefore accepted him.

28. *Robert Haskins* had expressed an opinion that col. B. was guilty; but does not recollect to what extent he went. He might have said that he deserved to be hung. *Set aside.*

29. *William R. Fleming* had formed and frequently expressed an opinion, that col. B. was guilty of treasonable intentions; and might have made a general declaration, not only as to intentions, but to acts. *Set aside.*

30. *George W. Smith* suggested a right to the same exemption, which had been granted to Mr. P. Randolph.

The court said that this privilege would be incontestible, unless the prisoner should urge his conflicting privilege.

Mr. Burr then requested Mr. Smith to attend to-morrow.

Mr. Smith wished to be excused, as he had some important business in another court to attend to; he should however attend on the trial to-morrow; but it might now be proper to state the general impressions which he had received from these transactions. He had generally been solicitous to avoid an expression of his opinions; and as in such cases, where the government commences a prosecution against an individual, there is always a preponderance of prejudice against him; he himself had not only been solicitous not to declare, but even to form an opinion. No one can however avoid reading representations of these things in the public papers; and he had formed and declared his impressions, that col. B. had entertained designs offensive to the peace and laws of the U. S. What was the species of guilt, he had not pretended to define; but he had concluded from the newspaper reports and the testimony which he had heard in the other wing of the Capitol, that his designs was of a military nature; and that they might amount at least to a misdemeanor.—*Suspended.*

31. *Armistead T. Mason* had formed no deliberate opinion, in regard to the actual commission of treason. But it was his deliberate opinion, that col. B. had designed if not to subvert the government, at least to divided the country.—*Suspended.*

32. *Dabney Minor* had often said that Col. B's intentions were unfriendly to the U. S. but had received no positive testimony. Some conversation here ensued between Mr. M. and Mr. Botts, when Mr. M. was suspended until to-morrow.

Of the whole Venire then that appeared, four only were elected and sworn; and nine were suspended. The case of these last will probably be decided this day.

The court then decided, that there was no necessity for delivering the jurymen who had or should be sworn into the custody of the marshal, until the whole number had been impannelled.

Adjourned till Tuesday, 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, AUG. 11.

The proceedings of this day were principally confined to the cases of the jurors, who were yesterday suspended for a subsequent examination.

The first case which was mentioned was Mr. G. W. Smith's. *Mr. Burr* observed, that as some real or fictitious difficulty had occurred in the selection of Jurymen, he should be extremely sorry that such as are impartial, should object to themselves. Should Mr. Smith, however raise such objections, he himself should certainly submit to the decision of the court, as he wished to stand in their eyes as perfectly passive.

Mr. Smith did not know whether he deserved such an encomium on his impartiality; but he was certain that the arrangements of his legal business would not permit him to attend this trial with any convenience. He should therefore claim the privilege of exemption, to which, in his opinion, he was entitled as a practicing lawyer in that court.

Chief Justice. This privilege would certainly exempt Mr. S. unless his attendance had been claimed by the prisoner. As col. B. has waved this right, Mr. Smith is certainly excused from attending.

The next case which occurred, was of Mr. James Henderson's, of Wood county, who had been absent on Monday. Mr. Botts challenged him for cause, and enquired whether he was a freeholder?

Mr. H. I am not. He was consequently set aside.

Mr. Hamilton Morrison, one of the suspended jurymen, being called up, observed to the court, that he should with pain serve on the jury; for the defendant had so many imaginary thoughts against him, as to make that service disagreeable. He he had not meddled with the prisoner's transactions; but should have done so if it had been profitable to him.

Mr. Burr. Have not these rumors excited a prejudice against me in your mind?

A. I have no prejudice for or against you.

Mr. Botts. Are you a freeholder?

A. I have two patents for land.

Q. Are you worth 300 dollars?

A. Yes; I have a horse here that is worth the half of it.

Q. Have you another at home to make up the other half?

A. Yes; four of them. I am not astonished at their wishing to set me aside. Perhaps my christian name is a sufficient terror.

Mr. Burr. I think that remark is a sufficient cause for objecting to him. I therefore challenge you. This was the first peremptory challenge which the prisoner had made out of the 25 to which he is entitled; and Mr. Morrison was of course set aside.

Mr. Thomas Creel (another of the suspended Venire from Wood county) was next set aside by the court.

John H. Upshaw was then called up; when the Chief Justice wished to know whether Mr. U's impressions had related to treason, or to what circumstance?