government in their own country. What can they infer from hearing the federal administration thus reviled to the federal judiciary; hearing the judiciary told that the administration are "blood hounds; hunting this man with a keen and savage thirst for blood; that they now suppose they have hunted him into their toils and have him safe" Sir, no man foreigner or citizen, who hears this language addressed to the court and received with all the complacency at least which silence can imply, can make any inferences from it, very honorable to the court; it would only be inferred while they are thus suffered to roll & luxuriate in these gross invectives against the administration, that they are furnishing the joys of a Mahometan paradise to the court as well as to their client I hope that the cour for their own sakes, will compel a decent respect to that government of which they themselves form a branch. On our part we wish only a fair trial of this case; if the man be innocent, in the name of God let him go: but while we are on the question of his guilt or innocence, let us not suffer our attention and judgement to be divided and distracted by the introduction of other subjects foreign to the enquiry.

FOURTH JULY.

At 2 o'clock a very large company composed of the Citizens of GEORGE TOWN, and of the Officers and Volunteers of the Washington and Alexandria Legions of Militia sat down to an elegant dinner provided at the Union Tavern.

Genl. *JOHN MASON*, presided, supported by *THOMAS TURNER*, esq of the Navy Department.

Entire unanimity of sentiment prevailed; all local party feelings were buried in oblivion, and the usual hilarity of the day was only interrupted by occasional bursts of universal indignation at the late lawless and murderous British fire on our unsuspicious countrymen.

The following Toasts were given, and received with loud and reiterated applause

The natal day of America—thirty one years have been numbered—let haughty Britain remember, that we are no longer minors.

The good old Yankee motto—dont tread on me.

The 4th July, '76—then did our fathers before God and their country swear to be free, shall we their unworthy sons, tamely yield the prize, won by toil, and sealed with blood?—No, no, no, was echoed and re-echoed from every tongue.

The author of the declaration of Independence—he is yet at the helm—he has proclaimed his course, temperate but firm.

Gen. Washington, immortal in the memory of his country.

The battle of Lexington—whosoe'er sheddeth the blood of man, by man shall his blood be shed.

The late British outrage—was this the act of the magnanimous lion, or the trick of the prowling wolf?

Our country—dear as life—stout hearts, cool heads, and strong arms, had the defenders of America—have they degenerated?—No, no, echoed and re-echoed most loudly.

The President and heads of Department—able, vigilant, and virtuous.

The Congress of the United States—we look to their next meeting with deep solicitude.

The militia—the grand bulwark of a free people.

The army of the United States.

The navy of the United States.

VOLUNTEERS.

Our fair country-women—indignantly let them frown on that American, who feels not the sacred flame of '76.

The gallant Decatur—the present commander of the frigate Chesapeake and other naval forces at Norfolk.

The American citizens who fell by the treacherous fire from the Leopard—may they enjoy the highest bliss of heaven, while their murderers shall implore mercy, at the foot-stool of Almighty God.

When majors *Young & Jones* of the Alexandria Legion retired—From the Chair.

The citizen soldiers of Alexandria—their patriotism and zeal on the present occasion are well worthy of the cause.

The President of the United States—may that God, who has chosen him our ruler, and given him a love for peace and for wisdom, teach him to resent his country's wrongs, becoming the President of a free people.

Commodore Preble, and the little band of heroes who gallantly evinced to the Barbarians of Tripoli, the prowess of the American arms.

The Ocean—God ordained it the common right of man—Britons in defiance of God and man, claim it as their own—idolaters may bow consent, but Americans will never yield their right.

The following toasts were drank on the 4th inst. by the *Washington Light Infantry Company.*

1. The Day—its happy return shews us forcibly the necessity of being united. 3 cheers. Yankee Doodle.

2. The land we live in—a free asylum for the oppressed; it can never be a receptacle for the oppressors. 6 cheers. Song, Around the huge oak.

3. The people—we have once fought for the attainment of our independence; we can and will do it again for the preservation of our rights. 9 cheers. Hail Columbia.

4. The President of the United States—we have as great a reliance on his firmness and wisdom, as on his tried patriotism and known justice. 3 cheers. Jefferson's march.

5. The Congress of the United States—they are the guardians of the people's rights; may they always keep them inviolate. 13 cheers. Song, America's birth day.

6. The judiciary of the U. States—may the ermine of justice never be polluted by the poisonous breath of party spirit. 9 cheers.

7. The army of the United States—under the banners of freedom we have nothing to fear from slaves. 17 cheers. Song, Yankee doodle.

8. The navy of the United States—though yet in its cradle, may it, like Hercules, stifle the lion. 17 cheers. Washington's march.

9. The memory of Washington, and other worthies who fought and bled for the purchase of our independence—they have left us an inheritance which we will never relinquish but with our lives. Roslin Castle.

10. Commerce—none but with those who will respect its laws. 17 cheers. Song, To America, commerce and freedom.

11. Agriculture—the first, the most necessary, the most respectable calling of man. 17 cheers. Song, The plough boy.

12. Manufactures—let us shew the nations of Europe we can do without them. 17 cheers. Song, The Spinning wheel.

13. Whitby, Love, Humphries, and Berkeley—when murderers & villains are rewarded, crimes will be perpetrated. No cheers. Bumpers filled with dirty water, and thrown over the shoulder. Rogues march.

14. Our fellow-citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Hampton—they have shown that the spirit of 76 is not yet extinguished. 9 cheers. Martial music.

15. The memory of Robert M'Donald, Joseph Arnold, John Laurence, & John Sharkley, inhumanly murdered by British commissioned assassins—their blood calls on us for vengeance. Mournful silence. Logan Water.

16. Our brethren in slavery on board of king's ships—a speedy relief from their bondage, and a happy return to their families and friends. 13 cheers. Song—The Galley Slave.

17. The district of Columbia—tho' in the centre of the Union, we are willing to stand in front in the hour of danger. 17 cheers. Song—Hail Columbia; the company forming a circle hand in hand.

18. The American fair—may they never smile upon the enemies of their country. Song—Oh listen to the voice of Love.

At a respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Fairfax county, held at their court house, on the 11th of July, 1807, for the purpose of taking into consideration the late atrocious outrage committed on the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, by a British ship of war the Leopard.

General THOMSON MASON was chosen Chairman, and

HUGH WEST MINOR, Secretary.

A committee was then appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting. The following gentlemen composed the committee, viz. General Thomson Mason, George Graham, Charles Little, James H. Blake, William Payne, John Chapman Hunter, George Minor, Edward Washington, Hancock Lee, George Summers, John Thomas Rickets, Newton Keene, and Dodridge Pitt Chichester, who made the following report which was unanimously adopted.

With great indignation, but not surprise, we heard of the atrocious outrage lately perpetrated upon the flag of the U. S. by order of the British admiral Berkley.—We were not surprised—because after the unexampled depredations that had been committed by that people upon our property—the insults offered our government—the impressment and murder of our citizens—this was but the next grade in the scale of political injury. The perpetrators of this act have gone too far—they have touched a chord that has vibrated to the heart of every American citizen, and has caused them to harmonize in one sentiment and determination—"Reparation for the past, security for the future."—This event has hastened a crisis that wise men have foreseen, and that good men will deplore. That love of peace which we have cherished as a chastened sentiment of humanity, and which has been heightened by the ease, the affluence, and the happiness we enjoy under a benign government ably administered—has been attributed by our enemies to the most ignominious motives. They have supposed us at all times ready to sacrifice our national honor to the attainment of individual wealth; and upon this vain and ridiculous supposition, as unsupported by reason, as it is unfounded in fact, they have proceeded to such excesses that we are now compelled either to abandon the ocean, or pursue such efficient measures as will secure to ourselves the same independence on that element which we now enjoy on shore; let every man's ship be his castle, and as free from search as his house. In such a regulation only, do we see security and exemption from those depredations and degradations which we have so long and so patiently suffered. Is this object to be obtained by negociation? We believe not—for it has been emphatically said on the other side of the water, that "the age of concessions had past"—be it so—we will then, with a firmness unmixed with passion, with a determination that no privations shall relax, and with a spirit that never felt fear, prepare to use those means which nature and nature's God have given us, to protect our fellow citizens and to defend our rights. We hail with sentiments of the liveliest joy that noble expression of opinion that has burst from the people of every part of the union; and we view in it a certain pledge that we shall exhibit another instance to the admiring world, that whatsoever a free and brave people shall will, they will have.

Therefore,

1st. *Resolved unanimously*, That having great confidence in the wisdom and firmness of our government, "we pledge our fortunes, lives and our sacred honor," to support every efficient measure that they may deem it expedient to adopt to enforce security for the future and compel reparation for the past.

2d. *Resolved unanimously*, That the people of Norfolk deserve well of their country, and that the promptness and decision exhibited on this occasion by our fellow-citizens of the different seaport towns commands our highest approbation, and that they be assured of the zealous support of this county.

2d. *Resolved unanimously*, That it be recommended to the colonel commandant of this county to call out the militia for the purpose of giving an opportunity to the young men of this county to volunteer their services at this important crisis.

4th. *Resolved unanimously*, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded by the chairman to the president of the U. S. the government of Virginia, and to the member of Congress for this district, and that these proceedings be published in the Alexandria newspapers.

5th. *Resolved unanimously*, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to the chairman for the able discharge of his duty on this occasion.

THOMSON MASON, *Chairman*,
HUGH W. MINOR, *Secretary*.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lancaster, July 13th, 1807.

The President of the United States having required a draft of *fifteen thousand six hundred and thirty five* men, as the quota of Pennsylvania, towards *a detachment of one hundred thousand militia, the governor* hastens to perform the duty, which the constitution and laws have assigned to him, with all the sensibility and zeal, that the occasion is calculated to inspire.

After a lapse of more than thirty years, the honor, the liberty and the independence of the union are again at stake, upon a contest with the same power, over whose arms and ambition the patriots of America triumphed, in the war of 1776. The resources of patriotism and valor, which were then employed, to establish our existence as a nation, must now, therefore, be displayed, in order to preserve it. The sacred trust descends upon the sons of our revolutionary heroes and statesmen. It is for them, at the present crisis, to embalm the memory of the many, who are dead; to enliven the declining day of the few, who survive; and, in short, to deserve the inheritance prepared for them.

While the glory of the revolution excites a laudable emulation, the justice of our cause will give confidence to every effort, for resenting unprovoked insult, and repelling unexpected aggression. The memorable declaration of independence had placed the people of Great Britain on the same footing with the people of every other country—"*as enemies in war—as friends in peace*;" and from the moment, that the treaty of 1783 terminated the revolutionary conflict, it became the duty, and it has been, obviously, the desire, of the American government, to preserve an harmonious intercourse between the two nations. But a far different policy seems to have actuated the government of Great Britain. It would be difficult to trace in their conduct, many instances of good will; while the indications of wounded pride, of arrogant power, and of political, as well as commercial jealousy, are every where to be seen. It must be remembered, that even the faith of the treaty of peace was long disregarded; that our seamen have been cruelly impressed, abused, and slaughtered; that lawless spoliations, committed on our commerce, have enriched the British navy; that the jurisdiction of our coasts has been violated, and its harbors, in effect, blockaded; that our towns and territory have been actually menaced; and that the rights of neutrality, founded upon the law of nations, have been arbitrarily subverted, for sinister and selfish purposes. In the consummation of these outrages (accumulating year after year) we behold, at length, a premeditated, a direct insult to the flag of the union! For, while peace existed, and friendship was professed, a public ship of war of the United States, has been attacked and subdued by surprise; many of her crew were killed and wounded; and four of them (native citizens of America) have been forcibly seized and carried away! This is not the case of plundered property; of private wrongs; or of doubtful jurisdiction; which may admit of pecuniary reparation, or of diplomatic arrangement; but it is the case of public war, treacherously waged, under the sanction of the British commission; and every ball fired by the Leopard at the Chesapeake, inflicts a wound upon the heart of every American.

If the government of Great Britain has inferred from our love of peace, an indisposition to war, upon any provocation, they will be undeceived by the vigor and fortitude of the federal administration, who justly estimate the honor of the nation to be more precious, even than its peace. If the government of Great Britain has imagined, that our domestic dissentions on political questions, have destroyed or impaired, the national unity, in relation to foreign countries; the opportunity has already occurred, to learn, that the patriotism of America, when drawn into action by foreign outrage, is of all parties; and constitutes the pride and safeguard of our government, by whomsoever our government is administered. If the government of Great Britain, viewing our citizens only occupied with the arts of peace, without a standing army, or a permanent navy, to meet at once, the exigencies of war, have thought, that we may become an easy, as well as a lucrative conquest to their arms; let them seriously reflect upon the exploits of our militia during the former contest, and the exemplary spirit now manifested by our brethren of Norfolk and Hampton; let them candidly estimate the maritime character recently displayed in our hostilities with France and with Tripoli; and let them calculate the resources of our population, industry and enterprize, to convince them, that (however we may suffer on the onset) we have nothing to apprehend from the result.

With this view of our situation, whatever hope may still be indulged of an adequate atonement, by amicable means, it would be folly to postpone our preparations, for the last appeal of an injured and indignant nation. The governor, therefore, confidently relies upon the co-operation of the militia and volunteers of Pennsylvania, to give the most prompt and efficient execution to the requisition of the President of the United States. And the adjutant general is particularly charged with the measures necessary to organize the quota of the state, conformably to the following plan:

1. There shall be forthwith drafted from the militia, in the manner prescribed by law, 15,635 officers and privates, to be formed into two divisions, four brigades, and twenty-five regiments.

But volunteers, accepted by the President of the United States, either under the act of Congress of the 18th of April, 1806, or the act of Congress of the 24th February, 1807, will be considered as substitutes for the whole, or for any part of the quota, on notice of the tender of their services to the governor.

The corps of artillery, cavalry, riflemen and infantry, shall be in the following general proportions as nearly as practicable:

Artillery,	781
Cavalry,	1,563
Riflemen,	1,563
Infantry,	11,728
Total,	15,635

II. The whole quota required, shall be apportioned among the several divisions of the state, agreeably to a detail to be furnished by the adjutant general.

The quotas of the several divisions of the state, shall be formed into two divisions, for the present service.

The quotas of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh divisions of the state, shall form the first division for service, under the command of major general THOMAS CRAIG, a brigadier general from the first division of the state, and a brigadier general from the second division of the state.

The quotas of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth divisions of the state, shall form the second division for service, under the command of major general JOSEPH HEISTER, with a brigadier general from the third division, and a brigadier general from the fourth division of the state.

III. As soon as the drafts are made, the men shall be mustered and inspected; and muster and inspection returns shall be made to the adjutant general, who will, without delay, transmit copies to the secretary of war.

When the detachment and organization shall be effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them. Drafted militia by their proper officers. Volunteers under the first act of Congress by the present militia officers, or others, at the option and direction of the constitutional authority of the state. And volunteers under the second act of congress, by their own officers, if already organized; and, if not already organised, by officers appointed in the manner prescribed by the law of Pennsylvania.

But the corps (either of drafted militia or of volunteers) will not remain embodied, nor be considered as in actual service, until, by subsequent orders they are directed to take the field.

If the divisions, brigades and regiments, have not been organized, agreeably to the directions of the milita act of this state, the same shall be done with all possible dispatch, and the returns of elections be forwarded to the governor.

THOMAS M'KEAN,
Governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Governor,

A. J. DALLAS, } *Aids de Camp.*
J. B. M'KAAN, }

Boston, July 13.

SPIRIT OF '76 RE-KINDLED!

When the hon. Elbridge Gerry, Esq. (the same Elbridge Gerry who signed the declaration of independence in 1776) took the chair at the meeting of the citizens assembled at the New State House, on Friday last, he addressed them in a strain of eloquence and patriotism, which did honor to his head & heart, & concluded with the following sentence:

"I had hoped, at my period of life, to have been able to have retired from politics; but at a crisis so momentous and interesting to our beloved country, I hold it to be the duty of every citizen, though he may have but one day to live, to devote that day to the public good."

BOSTON MEETING.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Boston and its vicinity at the State House in Boston, on Friday the 10th day of July, 1807 called in consequence of the late attack made by the British ship of war Leopard, on the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, the hon. Elbridge Gerry, was unanimously chosen Moderator, and the hon. Perez Morton, Secretary of the Meeting. The following gentlemen were chosen a committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the citizens on this momentous occasion, viz.

Barnabas Bidwell,
John Quincy Adams,
Doct. Charles Jarvis,
Benjamin Austin,
Thompson J. Skinner,
George Blake, &
Perez Morton.

Who after retiring to the Senate chamber for half an hour, returned with the following report unanimously adopted by the committee:

Whereas it appears by a Proclamation, issued by the President of the United States, that a most wanton and cruel outrage has been committed upon the United States' frigate Chesapeake, by the British ship of war Leopard, in which our citizens have been wounded and murdered and the Flag of our nation insulted and violated.

And whereas it is the duty as well as right of the citizens of a free country, to express their readiness to support the constituted authorities in the measures they may adopt for national redress of an injury so barbarous in its nature & so unprecedented in its execution.

Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That the late agression committed by a British ship of war on a frigate of the United States, for the avowed purpose of taking from her by force a part of her crew, was a wanton outrage upon the persons and lives of our citizens, and a direct attack on our national soveriguty and independence.

Resolved unanimously, That the spirited conduct of our fellow-citizens of Norfolk on the occasion, before the orders of government could be obtained, was highly honorable to themselves and to the nation.

Resolved unanimously, That the firm, dignified and temperate policy adopted by our Executive at this momentous crisis, is entitled to our most cordial approbation & support.

Resolved unanimously, That with all our personal influence and exertions, we will aid and assist the constituted authorities in carrying the Proclamation of the President of the U. S. in every part thereof, into full and effectual execution.

Resolved unanimously, That although we unite with our government in wishing most ardently for peace on just and honorable terms, yet we are ready cheerfully to co-operate in any measures however serious, which they may judge necessary for the safety & honor of our county, and will support them with our lives and fortunes.

The report was twice read & accepted *unanimously*.

Voted—That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Moderator and Secretary, & published in all the Boston newspapers.

Voted—That an attested copy thereof be transmitted to the President of the U. S. and to the committee of Norfolk.

ELBRIDGE GERRY, Moderator.
Attest,
PEREZ MORTON, sec'ry

"*CANTON*, *March* 4, 1807.

"The English company are involved in considerable trouble, in consequence of some one of the crew of their ship Neptune, having killed a Chinese, for whose life this government have required one of the crew to be delivered up, which has been positively refused; the refusal has produced the stoppage of all the Chops for that ship, and Mouqua, (2d of the Hong) by whom she is secured, has been, with the Linguist for the ship, carried in chains inside the city. I have conversed with Cheongqua and Conseequa, who have assured me no inconvenience will attend the Americans; but assert, positively, a man must be given up.

"The sailors have behaved most infamously; they hauled down and danced on the Spanish flag, and then destroyed it. Their captains apologised, and the next day compelled the sailors to hoist a new one. Some few of the scoundrels shew a disposition to pull down the American, and a part of them were in the act of lowering the Swedish, but were prevented. They have burnt one of the Mandarine's houses in front of the factories. This shameful conduct has induced the Chinese to de-