

PROCEEDINGS AT CHARLESTON,
RELATIVE TO THE
BRITISH OUTRAGE.
(Concluded.)

SKETCH

July 10.

Of proceedings at the Meeting of the Citizens, held on the 8th inst. at the Circular Church, to receive the report of their Committee.

The Rev. Dr. Gallagher objected to the resolution which requested the governor of the state to hold the Militia in readiness, and to have the heavy artillery mounted on travelling carriages, &c. as interfering with the executive authority, and unnecessary.

Col. Rutledge was in favor of the resolution as far as it went, but thought it did not go far enough. He wished the resolution to be amended by adding a request to have all the Militia properly armed and equipped.

Gen. Pinckney opposed this amendment. If they attempted too much, nothing would be done; there was heavy ordnance, but carriages would be wanted to convey the guns to the most proper places to annoy the enemy; it was therefore urgent to have carriages immediately provided; this the governor might provide for out of the contingent fund.

The comptroller general of the state observed, that there was money sufficient in the treasury to meet every call for the defence of the harbor, but it could not be drawn but by appropriations. This was an unreasonable time for the convening of the legislature. The contingent fund was alone at the disposal of the executive, and the balance unexpended must be considerable. He was in favor of confining the resolution to the objects enumerated in the report.

Mr. W. Laughton Smith was in favor of the resolution as reported. In such large assemblies it was difficult properly to digest propositions. The meeting on Friday were aware of this, and had referred to a large and respectable committee to speak their sentiments; this temper was not less honorable to the meeting than their confidence was honorable to the committee, for men who had always given pledges of their fidelity and patriotism, could do no otherwise than speak the genuine sentiments of the people; he thanked the committee, and assured them that they had fully anticipated his; he most cordially assented to the report. He differed from the reverend gentleman on great emergencies it became the people to suggest measures to the executive, who would act with more energy after they had heard the public voice. He was sorry any difficulty had been started about funds, there could be no want of money to defend the country; every man who had a dollar in his pocket would cheerfully advance it on such an occasion; let the citizens be called upon and none will refuse. He, for one, was ready to set the example and contribute his proportion. He recommended to colonel R. to withdraw his amendment.

Dr. D. Ramsey said, the amendment had been considered in the committee and negatived.

Col. R. withdrew a part but submitted the remainder to a vote, and on the taking the question it was lost. The resolution as reported was then agreed to.

The report being gone through, a question arose on filling up the blank with the names of the committee, which the committee had recommended to consist of seven members.

Mr. W. Laughton Smith was of opinion that a large committee ought to be appointed, and moved that it consists of 21 members, which was agreed to, to wit, the former members and six other citizens. He then observed, that as it had been said the contingent fund would not reach all the objects just voted, it would be proper to resort to a certain and permanent fund, the pockets of the people; every means should be adopted to fortify and guard the town and harbor from aggression. If we could not throw granite stones of eight hundred weight at our enemy, we might, at any rate, fire at them balls heavy enough to chastise their temerity, should they offer any insult. He moved that the committee be empowered, if necessary, to call on the citizens of the state for a subscription in aid of the contingent fund, to carry the resolves into full effect; this proposition was unanimously agreed to. The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the committee and the chairman, and the meeting adjourned in the greatest harmony; every member present inspired but with one sentiment—War or ample reparation for the indignity offered to our sovereignty and independence.

Agreeably to a resolve adopted at the public meeting on Wednesday last the citizens of Charleston yesterday appeared, very generally, with crapes round their arms, as a respectful tribute to the memory of the unfortunate seamen who were slaughtered on board the Chesapeake.

July 11.

To the citizens of Charleston.

The committee who were honored by their fellow citizens at their late meeting with the distinguished trust of carrying into execution the manly, but temperate resolutions which were then unanimously adopted, have, with concern, seen measures resorted to which, although they may be dictated by the best feelings of the human heart, must lead, in their operation (if not to great licentiousness as) at least to injustice and oppression. They beg leave, respectfully to state to their fellow-citizens, as their deliberate opinion, that some late acts of violence, which have been committed on individuals, are not compatible with the dignified and honorable conduct of the citizens at their late meeting.

The committee confidently indulge a hope, that their fellow citizens will do them the justice to believe that they are with them feelingly alive to every insult, which can be offered to the dignity or honor of their country, and that they consider the

conduct of those who have provoked the late acts of violence, as unworthy of any other notice than contempt, they therefore earnestly recommend to and entreat their fellow-citizens to abstain from such acts as have a tendency to subvert order and good government. They at the same time feel it their serious duty to advise the few whose sentiments are not in unison with those which now govern the public mind, to observe a prudent and becoming silence.

Resolved unanimously, That the above recommendations be agreed to, and published.

JOHN WARD, Chairman.

(Test)

J. B. WHITE, Secretary.

On Thursday afternoon, an imprudent young man, to ridicule the mourning which the citizens wear in respect for the memory of those unfortunate seamen who were slaughtered on board the Chesapeake, and in contempt of those high patriotic feelings which swell the breasts of our countrymen against the outrageous insults which had been offered to our sovereignty, had the temerity to tie a piece of crape round the leg of his dog, and send him in the street. Yesterday morning some spirited Americans seized the offender and pumped him in the public streets, as a lasting memento to the world, that when American independence is threatened by a foreign enemy we consider all those who are not with us in our resentment against us.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It being reported, maliciously, that I made use of improper expressions concerning the 4th of July, and being disaffected to this country—I do utterly aver, that it is false. I have a long lease (of 15 years) of a lot of land belonging to Mrs. Radcliff, in Meeting-street, on which I am preparing to build. I have sent in my letter as an applicant to join captain Whiteman's troop—I am ready and willing to take the oath of allegiance to this country—and so far from thinking aught against America, my firm intention is, and always has been, to live and die in this city. I appeal to every gentleman who personally knows me—I appeal to a generous public, to believe my assertion, when I say, that the few individuals who have been the cause of irritating a generous public against me, have distorted any expressions of mine, made use of in a personal quarrel, I do, under the sacred obligations of an oath, swear that I never was in thought, word or deed, hostile to my adopted country.

JOHN P. LLOYD,

No. 80, Meeting-street.

State of South Carolina, City of Charleston.
Mr. John P. Lloyd, being duly sworn, deposes, that the circumstances as stated in the foregoing paper, are strictly just and true.

Sworn to before me, this 11th day of July, 1807.
JAMES H. MITCHELL, C. U.

COMMUNICATION.

Having been called upon by a number of respectable citizens of Charleston, to request an explanation of an expression made use of by me to Mr. I. C. Martindale, relative to the committee appointed to report upon the late unfortunate circumstance, I think it proper to declare that the expression, which was of itself rascally and infamous, was used inadvertently, in sportiveness of familiar conversation, without intention to hurt the feelings of any citizen; to treat disrespectfully the members of the committee, (for whose talents and character I entertain the highest esteem) or to throw the slightest ridicule on the cause for which they were convened.

DANIEL ERWING.

PRUSSIA EYL U. April 30.

We have heard very distinctly the firing of cannon at the siege of Dantzic, from day-break till this evening. It is impossible that place can hold out much longer. The emperor has approached in order to accelerate the works; but the grand headquarters continue at Posen. The army still occupies its former position in front of that important place. Marshals Bernadotte and Soult are stationed on the Lower Passarge; marshals Ney and Davoust on the Alle. The Polish troops join the corps of marshal Davoust with that of marshal Massena who guards the Narv.

For a long time back the Russians speak of a battle which is necessary in order to try to unblockade Graudentz and Dantzic; but they confine themselves to assertion. A few days longer and they will regret the time lost, for the fall of Dantzic must considerably encrease the disposable forces of the French, by returning to the active army the troops employed at the siege of that place. The apparent repose of the French army, therefore, is to its advantage, whilst the irresolution observed in the projects of the Russians is inexplicable. Gen. Bennigsen has been the whole of this month with his headquarters at Bartenstein; his troops form a line from Koningsberg to Heilsberg, Seeburg, Wartenburg, Passenkeim and Ortelburg. In general the Russian army appears as if wishing to keep on the defensive, which is attributed to the daily expectation of the arrival of the emperor Alexander, before which time they are not willing to hazard any important event.

BRESLAU, May 2.

The following bulletin, dated from the camp of Neiss, the 1st of May, has been published here:

At three o'clock this morning the troops of Wirtemberg have carried at the point of the bayonet the out-works of the places called Blockhaus, Wahlenmuhle, and Turstengarten. All the Prussians that were found therein have been either killed or taken; the Wirtembergers have taken 5 cannons, three officers, and one hundred soldiers.

PARIS, May 17.

The prefect of Harault has addressed to the editor of the Journal of his department, the following letter:

"Sir,
His majesty the emperor has announced to his excellency the minister of the interior, that every kind of English goods having been prohibited in the Ottoman empire, the Grand Seigneur has testified to him his wish of getting French cloths, and especially those kind of woollens called Chalons; and his excellency the minister has charged me with giving this information to the manufacturers of the department. I have taken proper steps to inform them therewith. I nevertheless wish you to insert the notice in your Journal: The citizens will learn with pleasure that even the enemies of France have by their violence restored for its fabrics a very important market, of which they had been deprived for 15 years. This circumstance is precious to seize upon, and the manufacturers will not fail of availing themselves of it."

May 19.

Her majesty the empress is expected this evening at Saint-Cloud, with the queen of Holland.

Gen. Gardenne, governor of the pages of his majesty the emperor and king is appointed ambassador to Persia; he takes along with him 300 French officers of different grades, and 300 artillerymen. The father of this general has for a long while been consul-general of France to Persia; he has protected every European there at the time of the troubles in that country, and his memory is venerated.

It is asserted that admiral Duckworth has blown his brains out.

FRANKFORT, May 14.

The following news is contained in a letter from Constantinople of the 11th April. On the 4th this month we learnt that the Russians having made a second disembarkment at Tenedos, had succeeded in taking by assault, the fort that protects that island. The very next day, the 5th, in the morning the captain Pacha sailed for the Dardanelles, with the whole of the fleet which remained at anchor at the seven Towers since the departure of the English. He has taken with him a corps of the best troops, and his orders are to attack the Russian squadron, with which there are but a few English ships, and retake Tenedos. The captain Pacha is a bold and experienced man; no doubt is entertained of his succeeding, and the news of a naval engagement is every moment expected. The Grand Vizier put himself in march on the 7th, from Dabout Pacha, with his numerous army, for the borders of the Danube. The rumours that a great number of Turks had been murdered in Servia, and in some districts of Bosnia, are unfortunately confirmed.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, July 15.

Arrived, brig Success, Hillard, 74 days from Tarragona.
Brig Levant, Nash, 25 days from St. Pierre, Mart.
Brig John, Davis, 26 days from St. Thomas.

Schr. Warren, Washington, of Plymouth, 80 days from Alicante and 8 from Halifax. Left at Halifax schr. Margaret, Bayley, waiting trial; schr. Argus, condemned hull and cargo, and had to pay five hundred dollars for her CONDEMNATION; schr. Messenger, condemned, but bought in; ship Orient, waiting trial; brig Orient, Enterprise, Rain American, Rutaw, waiting trial; a brig from Havana for Boston, owned by J. Andrews, of Boston, detained by the Melampus. Spoke May 27, lat. 41, long. 43, schr. Jefferson, Hall, of Duxbury, 30 days from Bordeaux for Baltimore. June 7, lat. 49, long. 57, brig Eliza, from Wiscasset for Liverpool.

Sloop Columbus, Kinsman, short passage direct from Lisbon. Reader, is not this a satisfactory paragraph! what a deal of intelligence the Boston editor may have here wrapped up! The merchants of Baltimore may exert their ingenuity to unravel it, if there be any news in this "short" paragraph; and, if there be nothing important concealed, still we most kindly thank our brother editor, for exciting curiosity, by announcing the direct shortness of the passage.

Entered, Two Brothers, Black; Alexandria.
Cleard, Harriet, Butler, Norfolk; Galen, Stedman, Wilmington; Brig Montezuma, Smith, Demarara and a market; brig Alice, Lovet, Marseilles; schr. Endeavor, Oliver, Jamaica; schr. Ann, Thurber, Windsor, brig Penelope, Parry, St. Johns, N. F. sloop Lark, Allen, Havana.

NEW-YORK, July 17.

ARRIVED.

Ships Numa, Neilson, Lucrea, (Jam.) Favorite, Meekie, Montego-Bay, do.; Washington, Forman, Point Petre, (Guad.) brig Lucy, Collins, St. Pierre, (Mart.) Experiment, Ashley, Figuera; schrs. Ann, Whiteley, St. Anns, (Jam.) Triton, Badoeck, Alexandria; Antelope, Weaver, Charleston; Eagle, Ashby, Edenton; Sidney-Crispin, Johnson, Port Royal, (Jam.) sloop Thomas and David, Weeks, Edenton; Example, Gray, Richmond; Maria, Desterne, do.; Mars, Denet, Murfreesburgh; Nancy & Peggy, White, Currituck; Nancy, Stoddard, Camden; Plato, Sherman, Wilmington, (N. C.) Polly, Smith, North-Carolina; Schoharie, Hulbert, Turks-Island. Cleard, ship Ocean, Pinder, Amsterdam; brig Aurora, Wickham, Havana.

July 18.

Arrived, brig Nancy, Robinson, 8 days from New-Providence. Left, brig Friendship, White, (belonging to John Caldwell of Hartford) Cavanaugh, Cuba, captured by his majesty's sloop of war Elk, captain Conklin, and sent to Nassau for adjudication; schr. John, Summers, of Bridgeport, bound to Exuma for salt; brig Abcona, Hill, from Bermuda bound to Exuma for salt, and thence for New-Orleans; Charleston, Packet and Thomas Jefferson, for Charleston; schr. Enterprise, Yellowly, had sailed for Ragged-Island, from thence she

would proceed to New-York. The brig Mary and Susan, from New-York arrived the 1st inst.

The British brig Fox, Wainwright, 2 days from Philadelphia.

The brig Unice, Rogers, 12 days from Havana. July 6, off the Double headed shot, spoke the homeward bound fleet of 150 sail. Off Cape Hatteras was boarded by a privateer, broke open several letters and detained 4 hours.

The brig Twins, Heckle, 18 days from Lucrea, Jamaica.

The schr. Two Brothers, Burrows, from Washington, N. C.

The sloop Columbia, Baker, 5 days from Savannah. Met going up the river brig Dart, from Boston. Left ship Rufus, for New-York in 10 days.

The schr. Farmer, Douglas; Betsy, Cotton, Pugh; Collector, Dough, all from North-Carolina.

Cleard, ship Calypso, Burke, Bordeaux; brig Ceres, Metcalf, Martinique.

Mr. Lewis,
A publication of the following letter, which has been presented to the Mayor, may be gratifying to our fellow-citizens. I take the liberty to send it to you for that purpose.
Your obedient servant,
JOHN PINTARD.
City Inspector's Office,
July 16th, 1807.

New-York, July 15th, 1807.
To Matrin Livingston, Esquire.

SIR,
I have arranged with the secretary of marine and war, that my submarine experiment for destroying a brig of 200 tons shall commence on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, for which purpose the brig will be anchored between Governor and Ellis's Islands.

The operations of Saturday will be to exhibit with dumb Torpedoes, the various modes by which vessels may be assailed and destroyed while at anchor or under sail; and on Monday next, between the hours of 12 and 2, it will be shown how an enemy's vessel or vessels on entering our ports may be annihilated, to prove which the brig shall be blown up.

As the success of such experiments may become of some importance to those who are interested in the safety of New-York, I beg leave, through you, to invite the governor, mayor and members of the corporation, with such other persons as you may think proper to attend, will have the goodness to provide themselves with good row boats and meet me at Governor's Land on Saturday morning between the hours of 10 and 11, that I may exhibit to them the machinery before the engines are put into the water.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
And very humble servant,
ROBERT FULTON.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

Arrived at the Lazaretto, ship Martha, Kingston, Newry 50, days; passengers; schr. Catharine, Kingston, St. Thomas, 10. Cleard, schr. Robert, Douglass, P. Petre, Guadalupe.

Ship America, Lelar, from Batavia, and another ship are below.

Schr. Juliet, Risbro, hence, for Laguna, is taken in sight of that port and carried in there, for having British dry goods on board.

Off the capes of Delaware, the Martha was boarded by the British sloop of war Squirrel, and 13 of her passengers, single men, were IMPRESSED.

The ship Cicera, Smith, from Bermuda, (notified yesterday) left there June 28, the following vessels, whose cases were undertermined in the court of vice admiralty, viz. ship Destiny, Bernard, from Campeachy to New-York; schr. Rosanna, Mull, of Baltimore, to Laguna; ship Columbian Packet, Wheaton, from Marseilles to Philadelphia; ship Upsale, McQuinn from Hispaniola to Baltimore; brig James Price, from Martinico to Connecticut; ship Eniza, Baish from Matanzas to Charleston; brig Augusta, Mezek, from Manila to Baltimore. The ship Eliza, Horton, of Newburyport, fitting for sea.

NORFOLK July 14.

Arrived, ship Washington, Case, 4 days from New-Beard.

Ship Sally, Boyington, 47 day from Liverpool. On the 17th ult. in lat. 46, N. long. 43, W. spoke the ship United States, of Boston, from City Point, bound for Liverpool. On the 22d ult. in lat. 43, N. long. 53, W. spoke the brig Friendship, of and from Baltimore, bound for Bordeaux. On the 4th inst. in lat. 39, N. long. 66, W. spoke the ship Bristol Packet, of and from Philadelphia, bound for Oporto, out 5 days. On the 9th inst. in lat. 37, 8, N. long. 73, W. spoke the brig Mentor, of and from Providence, R. I. bound for Savannah, out 8 days.

Schr. Julian, Avery, 7 days from Newbern, N. C. bound for St. Thomas's, in distress, having lost her deck load, and sprung a leak.

Mr. GEORGE NEWTON, was the official messenger of the President's Proclamation to commodore DOWLING. He delivered it to him on Sunday evening; and received a verbal answer, "that he would next day quit his anchorage, and in other respects would control his own conduct." Yesterday, the British ships of war left Hampton Roads; but we cannot vouch for their having left the waters of the United States.

July 16.

Arrived, brig Sally and Jenny, Hipkins, 16 days from Grenada. Left there the 28th ult. the schr. Polly, Laurey of New-York, to sail for St. Thomas in 6 days. On the 30th ult. in lat. 15, 17, N. long. 64, W. spoke the sloop Dispatch, of and from Baltimore, bound to the Spanish Main. On the 10th inst. in lat. 33, 41, N. long. 71, 50, W. spoke ship Two Friends, Livingston, of and from Charleston bound for London, out 3 days, all well. On the 13th, was boarded off Cape Henry, by an

officer belonging to the British frigate Melampus, and treated politely.

Schr. Welcome Return, Hurst, 18 days from Kingston, (Jamaica). Left there on the 25th ult. the schr. Antelope, which had just arrived from Alexandria. Captain H. sailed in company with the homeward bound fleet under convoy of a 74, 64, and a frigate. On the 2d instant in lat. 22, 30, N. long. 35, W. spoke the brig Twins, Hackley, of New-York, homeward bound from Jamaica, all well—captain H. says, that a report was prevalent in Jamaica, that an action had taken place between a British ship of war and one of ours, but that the particulars thereof was not known—that on his outward bound passage he was boarded by the British national armed brig Diligent, capt. Hall, who overhauled his cargo and papers, in search as he said, for contraband articles, and detained 14 hours.

Schr. Fletcher and Riley, Riley, 10 days from St. Thomas, on her way to Alexandria. Left at St. Thomas on the 5th inst. the schr. Virginia Ann, Hutchinson, to sail for this port in 15 days.

In Hampton Roads the ship Charles Garter, Tompkins, 53 days from St. Ubes.

The French frigate got under way this morning, and anchored in the bite of Craney-Island.

PATRIOTIC.

Yesterday morning arrived at their quarters, captain Payton Randolph's and Richardson's companies of light infantry, and captain Bragg's company of Militia, from Richmond; at the same time arrived captain Bolling Robertson's company of light infantry, called the "Republican Blues," from Petersburg. These companies are all under the command of major Ambler.—They, though never inured to the "tense field," from what we have seen may be relied on in the hour of danger to ascend to the almost "inaccessible breach."—With such men possessing such feelings, America may defy a host of mercenaries.

Yesterday afternoon a detachment from the battalion of cavalry, under the command of major McRea, set off for the Eastern shore of Princess-Anne, where we are informed the squadron under the command of commodore Douglas, rides snug at anchor close into the shore. If these baughty veterans, Douglas, Hardy, Humphries, &c. are disposed to try the spirit of Virginia, they will have an opportunity, and we have no doubt but they will require all the victories they ever gained on the ocean, to wash away the disgrace they will meet with on the land from the energy of these patriotic sons of Virginia.

The volunteer troops from Richmond and Petersburg arrived at Fort-mouth on Sunday evening. Sorry, very sorry, are we to learn, that no other than the common preparation of rations and barracks had been made to receive them!—Common mercenary soldiers would have been treated with as much respect. No refreshments! No hospitality, (except from a few) and no appearance of attention, further than the raw flour and unboiled pork!—Yesterday we are told, they were ordered under arms to receive the general and be reviewed at 11 o'clock,—instead of eleven they were kept till near two—A finer body of men was never troiled uselessly in the hot sun for three hours, nor was ever military endurance more severely tried. The junior's also, and the whole of the militia, were marched over to Portsmouth, and remained in the field without nourishment of any kind from 6 until near 2 o'clock, in as hot a day as ever was felt, and the consequence has been that many fainted.

From such proceedings, good lord deliver us!

A VETERAN OF '75.

GEORGETOWN. (COL.) July 13.

A few weeks since, we stated some circumstances attending the late tame surrender of the Chesapeake, which went to attach blame to the conduct of commodore Baron. In our last, in the spirit of this candor which we hope ever to feel for any one who may be accused with dereliction of duty, we published the remarks of "A friend to justice," which are intended to remove, or at least to weaken the force of those imputations. At the same time that we received this communication, we had also handed us the copy of a letter, from commodore Barron to his friend in the city of Washington, accompanied by a request that it might appear in our next number. This request was readily assented to; but before the day of publication arrived, the letter, for some particular reason, was withdrawn. As the friend of commodore Barron had a right either to publish the letter not, and as he has chosen to omit its publication, we do not deem it proper to give a particular detail of its contents: It cannot however be wrong, and is perhaps our duty, to state, that the commodore attributes the want of resistance on his part to the unprepared state of the ship, and the misconduct of some of his officers. He also accuses the government of injurious treatment in removing him from his command, before an inquiry was had into his conduct.

We do not presume to give an opinion on this question. There is but little hazarded in saying that blame must attach somewhere; but on whom it may fall, we are yet without sufficient information to lead to a correct decision.