

Norfolk, Portsmouth and vicinity, and the Proclamation of the President of the United States, it appears that the sovereignty of our country has been insulted, and the lives of our citizens sacrificed, by the unjustifiable conduct of a British armed ship.

Resolved, That we consider the unprovoked attack made on the United States' armed ship the Chesapeake, by the British ship of war the Leopard, a wanton outrage upon the lives of our fellow-citizens, a direct violation of our national honor and an infringement of our national rights and sovereignty.

Resolved, That we most sincerely approve the proclamation, and the firm and dispassionate course of policy pursued by the President of the United States, and we will cordially unite with our fellow-citizens in affording effectual support to such measures as our government may further adopt, in the present crisis of our affairs.

Resolved, That we shall remember with pride and pleasure the patriotic and spirited conduct of the citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth and their vicinity, before the orders of the government were known, upon this momentous occasion; and that they are entitled to the thanks and approbation of their fellow-citizens throughout the Union.

Resolved, That the selectmen be requested to return a suitable answer to the respectful communications from our fellow-citizens of Norfolk, with the proceedings of this meeting.

WILLIAM COOPER, town clerk.
There were probably between 1500 and 2000 citizens assembled at Faneuil Hall.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

Cleared this day, ships William, Tucker, Norfolk, William, Rawson, Newcastle; Fair American, Marshall, Liverpool; brigs Venus, Densmore, Jamaica; Industry, Carter, Newport; Sea-Island, Bennett, Savannah; Havana Packet, Franklin, Havana; schs. Democrat, Etheridge, Edenton; Harmony, Reid, Martinique; Sally Meekins, Plymouth; sloop Amicus, Place, Antigua; Sally, Brown, Providence.

Arrived this day, schooner Ann & Eliza, from Matanzas. Left ship Justin, Addition, just arrived from New-York; ship Pegagus, for Boston, in a few days; brig Mary, for ditto, in 10; ship —, Munro, for Rhode-Island; brig —, of Newbury, port in 12; and schr. —, Hutchins, for Charleston.

Schr. Sylvia, from Charleston. Left, brig Olive, for New-York in 3 days. Sloop Little Poll, from Alexandria.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

Arrived, ship Patty, Knowles, La Plata, 22 days; Martha, Kingston, Newry, 20; brig Grace Ann Green, Savin, Maracaibo, 21; Elizabeth, Campbell, St. Croix, do.; Schr. Emily, Davis, Basseterre, (G) do.; Favorite, Oliver, Havana, 8; Catherine, Pritchett, St. Thomas, 10; Alleghany, Sheen, do. do.; Liberty, Lewis, Richmond, 2; President, Lewis, Boston, 13; Hero, Baker, do. do.

Ship Orleans, Toby, New Orleans. Cleared, ship Dispatch, Baugh, St. Kitts; brig Julian, Brickson, Lisbon; Sven, Sulger, Jamaica; Harriot, Leach, Salem; schr. William & Samuel, Anderson, Martinique; British schr. Supply, Hayward, Antigua; Virginia, Wescott, North Carolina; sloop Fir, Dorce, Havana; Unity, Hand, Norfolk.

Ship America, Lelar, left at Palembang, (arrived of Bally), Feb. 13, the ship Constellation, Tilton, to sail next day for New-York. April 19, in lat. 28 46, S. 100 40, E. was boarded by a French frigate, and treated politely. May 4, in lat. 3 3, S. long. 19, spoke ship Rebecca, from Canton for New-York, out 80 days. June 6, in lat. 50, S. long. 25, W. spoke ship Tapaz, Holden, from Boston, out 55 days and fishing, all well. June 9, in lat. 40 long. 22, W. spoke ship Roby, of Charleston from Congo river and home, with slaves. July 12, in lat. 23, long. 70, spoke schr. Washington, Eldridge, from Norfolk, for St. Croix, at 4 days.

Lazaretto, July 18.
This morning arrived, ship Patty, Knowles, 84 days from Montevideo.

Also, brig Grace Ann-Green, Savin, 25 days from Maracaibo. The brig Alexander, arrived 2 days before captain S. sailed in 34 days passage; schrs. Hannah, of and for Boston and Betsey and Jane, for Baltimore sailed in co.; schr. Nimrod, of and for Baltimore; schr. Henry, and brig Louisiana, sailed 3 days before.

Also, schr. Favorite, Oliver, 8 days from Havana. Left brig Nancy, Bingham, in 2 days; Ruth and Mary, and brig Smilax, in 8 days.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 22.

Arrived at the levee yesterday.
Ships H. B. Trist, Bunker, Jamaica; Rolla, Coll. Vera Cruz; Plomingo, Latimer, Pensacola; Susan, Hutton, Lisbon; Brutus, Pandergrast, N. York; brigs North Star, La Chippella, Haven; Thomas, Miller, Laguiria; Franklin, Ferrer, Havana; Thetis, McDonald, N. York; Bithipian, Walsh, Charleston; schrs. Nancy, Graval, Jamaica; Two Brothers, Ferre, Havana.

Cleared, June 19, schr. Margaret, Amaiz, Mobile; Victor, Choca, do.

20, ship Thomas Wilson, Talbot, Antwerp; Mississippi, Lombard, New-York; schr. Passportout, Philippe, Mobile; Susan, Segonde, do.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

It is said that the scurvy prevails to a considerable extent on board the British ships lately before Hampton. If so it is very probable they will repair to Halifax in order to land their men, which they will assuredly find it a very hard thing to do in the United States.

Rumor says the British commodore held a very rude and undignified language to the person who communicated the president's proclamation to him, it is also said on the

authority of letters from Hampton, that menacing verbal messages had been sent to the inhabitants of that place, notifying the intention of the British to effect a landing by force, and recommending the removal of their women and children, to avoid the spilling of innocent blood.

Information from the Mobile, early in June, gave rise to serious apprehensions that the Creek nation of Indians would be hostile to the U. S. But by letters of later date, we learn, that the present indications of their disposition are entirely pacific.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

"New-York, July 19.
"Arrived, ship Eagle, Duplex, 57 days from Belfast, 57 passengers; schr. Anna, New-Orleans, 15, no news; Ocean, McCleach, Demara, 19; Hunter, Bowie, Currituck; Little Fox, —, do.; sloop Little Polly, Linter, Alexandria, 9; Hamburg ketch Karen, Schwartz, Philadelphia 10; bound to —, in distress, loss of mizzenmast; sloop Hope, Neighbor, Ambden.
"Below, 2 ships, 2 brigs, one of the brigs supposed to be the Rover, Town, from Greenock."

COMMERCIAL.

There has been lately published at Paris, a work which has acquired considerable celebrity in Europe; the author, D. AZUNI, was formerly a judge of one of the maritime ports of Italy, and has had this translated under his own inspection, from the Italian. It is our intention to give occasionally extracts from such parts as are most interesting to the merchants of this country. Such a work cannot be unworthy the attention of the governments of all neutral countries.

Translated from the Federal Gazette, From the French of D. AZUNI.

Collision of Rights between the belligerent and the neutral.

Section 1, article 1, chapter 3, vol. 2.—
"The opinion that every ship loaded with merchandise belonging to an enemy, might be confiscated by the belligerents, although it bore a neutral or friendly flag, has prevailed a long time."

Section 4.—"Since the time in which the famous *Consulat de la Nice* began to have force of law, the dispositions of the 273d chapter of this code have been followed. It established that, in the case of goods belonging to a friend found on board of an enemy's ship, or on the contrary, when the goods of an enemy are found on board of a friendly ship, respect should be paid but to the property of the goods."

"I have obtained," said the ambassador Boreel, in a letter to the grand pensioner De Witt, "the repeal of that pretended French law, that the dress of the enemy confiscates that of the friend; so that if there is hereafter found in a free Dutch vessel, goods belonging to the enemy of the French, they alone shall be confiscated, and the vessel and other goods shall be released; for it is impossible to obtain the contents of the 24th article of my instructions, where it is required that the freedom of the ship should free the cargo, even belonging to an enemy."

Section 14.—"The United States of America were the first who proposed freedom of commerce on this point, and who obtained it by convention with France, Holland and Sweden, in their respective treaties of 6th February, 1778, 8th October, 1782, and 3d April, 1783. Catherine II. proposed her declaration of 1780 with the firm intention of demanding the execution by right, and of enforcing it by the united forces of all those nations who had seconded the project, of which the principal object was to establish the rule that the friendly flag ought to save and procure freedom to the goods belonging to enemies, provided that they were not contraband articles."

Section 15.—"In the treaty of friendship, of commerce and navigation, between the United States of America and Great Britain, stipulated the 19th November, 1794, and ratified the 29th August 1795, the same rule was adopted, on a system more conformable to the principles of common reason, and those of nations. It is said, article 17, that in all cases when a ship shall be stopped or taken, on a founded suspicion of being loaded with enemy's property, or that of conveying to the enemy contraband goods, the vessel shall be conducted into the nearest and most convenient port."

"Section 1, art. 2.—It is clearly seen by the variety of rules adopted in the different treaties of which I have given an account, that the conventional law of Europe has not yet established fundamental principles, uniform and constant with all nations, by which it is possible to abolish all causes of complaint, which grow out of all wars, from the collision of rights so natural and perfect between the belligerent and neutrals. It is necessary to examine if the pretended privilege of neutral flags, of covering the effects or merchandise belonging to an enemy, is conformable to the original and universal laws of nations, or if the belligerents commit injustice in taking possession of the enemy's goods found on board of a neutral ship, when they are not obliged to abstain from it by some special treaty or tacit convention."

Section 2.—"The imperious law of necessity, to which no one can resist, that law which is an exception from all human conventions, which is founded on the invincible tendency of man to preserve himself, and to act for this purpose in a manner which, un-

der any other circumstances, would be criminal injustice if they so acted—this law, I say, which is always a tacit exception to positive laws, in cases where their execution would produce an evil, destructive of the societies of men, or an evil so great that it surpasses the force of the human mind, is precisely that which forces a belligerent to deprive his enemy of every means of becoming stronger and more capable of offending him—it is that law which obliges him to weaken his enemy by all possible means, to the end that his force may not be increased, that he may not prolong the war, that quarrels may cease, and he may be disposed to make peace—it is that law, in short, which authorizes the belligerent to attack and take the effects of his enemy, in all places where the law of nations permit him to exercise acts of hostility, that is to say, on his own territory or that of his enemy, and in any other place not submitted to the jurisdiction of a sovereign. The high seas, as I have several times shown, is precisely a territory which is submitted to nobody. The belligerent may then, on this high sea, take possession of the goods of his enemy, in whatever shape chance may present it, even in a friendly or neutral ship, provided that, in using this right, he does not exceed the just limits of moderation."

Section 3.—"It appears from the first aspect, according to the principle I have just established, that the right belonging to the belligerent, to seize the goods, the property of the enemy, wherever they are found, is in collision with that which the neutral on his side possesses, of not being troubled in his lawful and peaceful commerce; but the sacred justice and general reason of nations will not so decide."

Section 4.—"There is in nature a law sacred and inviolable, which in the concurrence of two rights equally perfect, authorizes the suspension of that which, not being exercised, produces the least damage, a damage in some measure remediable, or more so than the other, or at less cost. The law of nations will infer from this law the following general theory, who no one has heretofore contested; it is this, *when the perfect right of a people contracts in any manner that of another, it is reasonable, just and humane that that of the two nations, which receives the least damage, should cede or renounce their right.* It is thus that it is permitted by law to throw into the sea a part of a cargo of a vessel which is in immediate danger of perishing, with a view to secure the greater part of the goods, in making contribute to the loss all those which are secured; it is by this motive that one may demolish the neighbor's house when on fire, in fear that it should be communicated. It is for the same reason that, if a vessel should catch fire in a port, and others, being near it, the crew of the latter, if they cannot remove, may lawfully destroy the burning ship, or sink it, &c. even, if necessary, the next one to it, to prevent the communication, and secure by this means, all the ships in the port from the fire. It is again, by the same principle, that if a river swells, and is ready to overrun its banks, so as to threaten the destruction of the farmer's hopes, in an extensive plain, any one may make use of a pile of boards which does not belong to him, to strengthen and increase the height of the tottering bank, prevent the inundation, and save the harvest fields. It is thus in fine, that in extreme scarcity of provisions, one may stop on the high seas, the ships loaded with grain, to procure a prompt relief to a nation in want. In all those cases, when they shall have repaid the damages of the loss of the goods thrown into the sea, of the houses demolished, of the vessels sunk, of the timber used of the provisions seized, the owners will have no reason to complain of the infraction of the right of property."

Section 1, of art. 4. "The original and universal right of nations, as well as the conventional rights of Europe, in permitting to belligerents, or interdicting to neutrals, the privilege of transporting to the enemy goods of the kind called contraband of war, or to seize the enemy's ships, or to sequester the goods which are covered by neutral flags, must also give the power of employing all the measures which are thought most proper to promote the use of this right."

Section 8. "There is no more efficacious way to accomplish such an object, than that of stopping vessels on their passage, and examining them. The visit consists in the call which is made from the armed ship, by a trumpet, or by the firing of a gun, for the other ship on the high sea to come near and remain until the first shall have sent a boat to examine the papers of which the latter is furnished for the voyage, and which prove, in a satisfactory manner, of what nation the vessel is, and what quantity and quality of goods composes her cargo." "The neutrals, on their side, ought quietly to suffer this permitted and lawful examination, and furnish all the papers required, to prove evidently what the others have a right to exact even by force."

Section 7. "The disobedience of the neutral, or his resistance, can never be excused, since he can never prove his suspicions of violence or aggression on the part of the belligerent, who announces by his measures and acts, that he is pacific and not offensive. In resisting by flight or by force, the exercise of a right which the latter has, he shows a hostile mind, and gives just motives to be suspected or declared enemy, or at least to be the bearer of goods belonging to the enemy, or contraband goods. The rights of nations

justifies the force employed against any one who shall put obstacles to the exercise of a right acquired by another; one may therefore by these motives, pursue a neutral vessel and condemn it as good prize, as has been justly established by the conventional law of Europe, which, in this particular, is but explanatory of the original and general law of nature."

Note.—"Since the master of a merchant vessel is an agent hired by the proprietors of the ship and the goods, he is always responsible towards them for the smallest error or neglect; and thus he is punished and will bear the consequence of his own temerity, and culpable disobedience."

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

ENTERED,
Brig Two Brothers, Richardson, Havana
CLEARED,
Brig Lucy Ann, Mitchell, Martinique
Schr. Experiment, Cathell, Cayenne
Sloop Dove, Meader, Nantucket

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

July 20.
Captain McMeal, of the Adherbal, arrived on Saturday. Left at New Orleans, 26th ult.—ship Bruns, and brig Thetis, McDonald, of New-York, arrived 3 days before; brig Mary, McCutchen, from Philadelphia, arrived that day—Left at the Balize waiting for the water to rise to get over the Bar; ship Orleans, Toby, for Philadelphia; Mississippi, for New-York, and Thomas Wilson, of Philadelphia for Europe.

July 21.
Arrived, ship Three Sisters, Hutchings, 16 days from Barbados, ballast, William Wood—Left there ship U. States, and a brig, belonging to Alexandria, the schr. Catharine, Pritchard, of Baltimore, sailed for St. Thomas a few days before, the brig Ann, Vinson, of do. touched and sailed for Trinidad 2 days before, came into the capes in co. with brig Sparrow for Alexandria. Saw the British ships of war laying at anchor.

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,
The 22d instant, at half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on O'Donnell's wharf, near the head of Frederick street dock, on a very liberal credit,
The entire CARGO of the schooner Fame, Consisting of
50 blds. of very good Muscovado Sugar, and
60 tierces of the very first quality Greek Guadalupe Coffee.
THOMAS CHASE, Auctioneer.

Sheriff's Sales.

By Virtue of the following writs of Fieri Faci as from Baltimore county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale hereafter mentioned, to wit:
All the right, title, estate and interest of Henry Hunt, in and to a framed house and lot, situate in South Howard street. The said property having been advertised for sale and described, before, a further description is unnecessary. Taken at suit of Frederick and John Sumwalt, and will positively be sold on the premises on Monday the 7th instant at 10 o'clock.

Also at the dwelling house of Jose Pearson in Altham street on Monday, the 27th inst. at half past 10 o'clock, a quantity of Household Furniture, such as 2 Tables, Looking Glasses, Chairs, a pair of Brass And Irons and one Time Piece, late the property of said Pearson, taken at suit of John C. F. Chirac.

Also at the dwelling house of Thomas Dobbin, situate in Harris street near the Marsh market, on Saturday the 5th inst. at half past 10 o'clock one Desk, Book Case and Books one Clock, one Carpet and two Looking glasses, late the property of said Dobbin, taken at suit of Perce D. Bentz.

Also, at my office, on the above mentioned day at 10 o'clock, a collection of carpenters and cabinet makers' Tools to wit: Five Work Benches and screws, nine Hand Screws, twenty two saw frames, table frames, thirty-three Planes, and Chisels; late the property of Joseph Brown, seized and taken at suit of Benjamin Buck & Thomas H. drick, and condemned for sale by order of Baltimore county court.

JOHN HUNTER, Sheriff.

July 21
Wanted on Charter,
A good VESSEL
Of six hundred to twelve hundred barrels. Apply to
JOHN S. HORNE.
d4t

Bills on London,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN DONNELL
d4t

July 21.

Wet Nurse.

A young Woman, with proper recommendations, wishes a place in a respectable family as wet Nurse. Inquire at this Office.
July 21. eodt

Cotton, Coffee, and Havana Sugar.

Just arrived and for sale by the subscriber,
76 bales Upland Cotton of prime quality,
210 bags Coffee, and
120 boxes white and brown Havana Sugar,
HU. THOMPSON.
d4t

Was Found.

In Market street, near Liberty street, a small sum in Bank Notes; the owner may have it on inquiry at this Office, and paying cost of advertising.
July 21.—d4t

Peter Hoffman, Junr.

No. 53, MARKET STREET,
Has received for the Nancy, from Liverpool,
5 bales Superfine and Second CLOTHS,
On Hand,
Lace Clock Cotton Hose,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Piaid Gingham,
Dimities,
Low price Narrow Blue Cloths,
Blankets,
Baftas and Cossas,
White Company Nankeens,
Yellow do. do.
The whole subject to drawback on exportation.
July 21. d4t

M. ROSAINVILLE

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Baltimore, that every Wednesday & Saturday, a grand Exhibition of Rope Dancing, Slack Wire, Tumbling, and Fire Work, will take place during the season, (weather permitting) and that no labor or expense will be spared to give general satisfaction. The particulars expressed in the bills of the day.

Admittance Box 50 cents,
Pat. 25

Gray's Garden, July 21. d

Big Blue, Sallad Oil, &c.

Just received for sale by the subscribers, at No. 64, Market-street,
60 boxes Mecklenburgh Big Blue, of good quality, also, 200 chests Fusa Oil, 30 baskets each, in good order and entitled to drawback, 30 boxes Lison Lemons.
JACOB & WM. NORRIS.

On Hand,
200 boxes Legnom Oil, 12 bottles each, in good shipping order, and entitled to drawback, Bourdeaux Oil, in baskets, Port, Madeira, Burgundy, and Champagne, in bottles, Cassia in small bales, Muscatel and Bloom Raisins, in boxes, old Madeira in pipes and half pipes.
July 21. 2aw4w

The Subscriber

Requests such persons in Baltimore as may be willing to associate themselves with him, in forming a volunteer Company of Cavalry, to meet him in Col. Howard's Park, near the gate, on Friday next, at 6 o'clock, in the afternoon.

The object of this association will be to prepare, and be in readiness, for active service, whenever the public safety may in the opinion of government require an exertion of the public force.

To those who concur with him in political opinion he would say, that it is the duty of a citizen to defend his country, whatever may be his opinion of the manner in which its government is administered. To those who differ from him, that in times of public danger, domestic differences ought to be forgotten, or at least suspended, and that it is by union alone that national character, or independence can be preserved.

To both we would say, that although we may hope for an amicable adjustment of the present dispute, there is little reason to apprehend a contrary event; and that the surest way of obtaining justice, is to prepare promptly and vigorously for defending our rights and our honor.

ROB. G. HARPER.

July 21.

Baltimore Volunteer Artillery Company.

A meeting of this company will be held (as previously adjourned) to-morrow evening (Wednesday) at 8 o'clock, at Isaac's (late Hester's) North Howard street.

As the organization of the company is nearly completed, and the constitution is on that evening to be submitted to consideration of the members, a general and punctual attendance is requested. Gentlemen who may wish to become members are invited to attend at the above time and place. After the adoption of the constitution, no person can be admitted except by ballot.

By order of the captain,

WILLIAM BARR, 1st Lieut.

July 21. 2d

Ordered.

That the Baltimore Independent Blues meet in Howard's Park to-morrow evening 22d instant, at 3 o'clock.

JOHN HUTCHINS Secretary.

N. B. those who have been elected members and have not signed the Constitution, will immediately come forward and sign the same.

July 21.

The United Blues

Are requested to meet in Howard's Park, on Friday evening next, at 5 o'clock, with arms; as the Company is not quite completed, those persons who wish to join will please to attend.

By order,

JOSHUA FORT, Sec'y.

July 21. d4t

Notice.

The members of the Rifle Company, commanded by Thomas B. Dorsey, will meet at Chamberlain's Tavern, To-morrow Evening, at half past seven o'clock precisely, for the purpose of choosing the other officers, and finally organizing the company. Persons wishing to become members, will attend.

July 20. 2t

Baltimore United Volunteers

Are requested to attend without arms on the vacant ground on the Market street road, opposite Dr. M. Henry's, to-morrow evening, 21st instant five o'clock.

By order,

DAVID WARFIELD, Sec'y.

July 20. 2t

Musicians take Notice.

Those gentlemen who are desirous of forming a Band to be attached to the 39th Regiment, are requested to attend at Fulton's Tavern to-morrow (Tuesday) evening precisely at 7 o'clock.

July 20.

First Baltimore Troop.

The members of this Troop, are requested to meet at Mr. Fulton's Inn, on Wednesday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, precisely, to elect an Officer, ballot for new members and make other essential arrangements.

Per order,

WM. M. MAYNADIER, Sec'y.

July 20.

A Meeting of the

FIRST BALTIMORE HUSSARS.

Is requested at Causten's Tavern, on Wednesday Evening, at half past six, for the purpose of signing the constitution, and paying their subscription—at the same time the uniform will be submitted for their approbation, and other important business laid before them.

By order of the Captain,

JOHN S. SMITH, Cornet.

July 20. d4t

Just Received.

And for sale by J. Huxey No. 10 South Charles street,
200 Boxes } Superior quality Havannah
400 half Boxes } Cigars cut & debenture.
July 20. e 10t

Green Turtle.

TURTLE SOUP will be served upon the Table of the Fountain Inn, on MONDAY & FRIDAYS, at 2 o'clock, and from 11 till 2, in the Public Room, during the season.

JAMES BROWN.

N. B. Private Families can be served.

June 2. T4S