

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

"Died on the 20th instant, in the City of Washington, URIAH TRACY, a Senator of the United States, from the state of Connecticut."

URIAH TRACY, the subject of the above notice (taken from the National Intelligencer) was born in the state of Connecticut, of reputable parents; and resided in a little village called Litchfield. It is understood that he received a liberal education, and having studied the law, he appeared at the bar to great advantage as a practitioner, and afterwards as attorney-general of the state. From this office, and a lucrative practice, he was transferred by the people to a seat in the house of representatives of congress, which he continued to occupy until, several years since, he was appointed by the legislature of his state a senator of the United States.

In the House of representatives, he soon became distinguished, and his great reasoning powers conspicuous on every important question. On referring to his speeches, they will be found remarkable for their solidity and point. But, whether we follow him from the college to the bar, or from the house of representatives to the senate, we shall find room for admiring his abilities, and perceive his abilities always increasing with the extent of the theatre on which he had to act.

As a companion he was instructive and agreeable. His observations in company, on passing events, and the political system of the day, were always profound, and generally seasoned with lively anecdote. His thoughts on all occasions seemed to come from him without premeditation, and under a form that alarmed no one's pride or self-sufficiency. His humour, too, was easy and natural; like the lightning of a summer's evening, which flashes without thunder, it would shew the object without wounding the person.

His eye and his countenance gave strong indications of his character; both invited to his society, and, at once, told what was to be expected from it—penetration, good nature, good sense, pleasantness, candor and kindness.

In the hours of his best health and highest spirits, nothing ever escaped from him to offend morals, the decorum of society, or the interests of religion. On the contrary, with weapons of every kind to annoy, he never wantonly attacked any one. His temper, always uniform, and his pleasantness always well-timed, had the effect to make even his bitterest political adversaries abate much of their bitterness in his company.

For the last six years of his life, he had not enjoyed one moment's health, and scarcely in that time one whole hour's relief from suffering; and yet, notwithstanding this state of bodily infirmity, he seldom failed to meet his duty in congress, when able, and was never heard to detail in company the symptoms of his malady (a dropsy in the breast.)

Writing to a friend, (January, 1807) he says, "I lament your indisposition perhaps more from a knowledge I have of the solid evils which attend sickness, even in its most favorable operations. I know what it is to be severely sick; to such a degree as not to expect life; not to expect any thing; and I know what it is to linger under a feverish delirium of body and mind, which renders life as such a burden. During the space of six years I have not enjoyed for one hour, nor for one moment, a state of health, and have scarcely been relieved in the whole time from suffering; yet, blessed be God, I have been enabled to save myself for the most part from an additional evil, which is a peevish, fretful and fretting disposition, that is, I have not known that I suffered in company under the dominion of peevishness."

"Since it has been proper in the wise course of Providence, to deprive me of very high health, which for many years I enjoyed, I have endeavored to learn submission, and finding my friends solicitous to preserve my life, and restore my health, I have studied not to give them unnecessary trouble. When I could carry to them a mind if not active and cheerful, yet, which was not depressed and hypocondriacal, I went among them, and received from them much kindness and many favors; but when that debility, which is so often my better portion, is upon me like an evil spirit, bowing me to the earth, I cannot knowingly load my friends with a weight of trouble, when, at the same time, I obtain no benefit for myself."

Educated in the christian religion, he sincerely believed in it, not because such men as Bacon, Locke and Newton were among its professors, but because, as he has often been heard to say, the evidence upon which it rests, afforded him a full conviction of its truth and divine original. Those who were most conversant with his sentiments, knew that the objections of infidelity, never for a moment shook his faith or his trust in a Redeemer.

In a letter of his to a friend, written on his death-bed, the last he ever wrote with his own hand, he thus expresses himself.

"I can discern one fact in myself, which is, that my sickness has broken down my

strength of mind, and dissipated or dried up every source of courage and spirits which I formerly possessed. I retain a most ardent wish, once more to see my family; of this some doubt remains, but hope, still buoy me up above despair.

"Infinite power is the same here, and infinite goodness the same, that they are any where, and every where else; why then should I prefer location in which to draw my last breath? Place is nothing, time is nothing, and circumstances nothing; eternity is all to man. This eternity is the property of God himself, and his goodness infinite, unbounded as it is, should fix the steady eye of faith, and regulate that of reason, and certainly silence every complaint."

This sketch of the character of the deceased, though composed in haste, is transcribed in truth. It is a slender tribute, a frail memorial, a fleeting memento, wet with tears, to the memory of a man, who directed his abilities, to his latest breath, to one end, the welfare, greatness and glory of his country.

Such was Uriah Tracy, who has left behind him, among statesmen, few equals and no superior; who, after a life of the strictest economy, and the greatest portion of it spent in the public service, died remote from his family, scarcely rich enough to pay his funeral expenses.

HAGERSTOWN, July 17.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Washington county, at the court-house in Hagerstown, on Tuesday the 14th day of July, 1807, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments upon the dastardly outrage committed by the British squadron stationed on our coast, on the flag and citizens of the United States.—Dr. Richard Pindehl was called to the chair, and Upton Lawrence appointed secretary.

The proclamation of the president of the United States being read,

Resolved, That col. Nathaniel Rochester, gen. Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Hughes, jun. esq. Dr. Richard Pindehl, col. William Fitzhugh, major Charles Carroll, Dr. Frisby Tighman, col. George Nigh, Dr. Christian Boerstler, Upton Lawrence, esq. Dr. Jacob Schnebler, col. Daniel Hughes, col. Adam Ott, Mr. William Heyser, and Mr. Alexander Neill, be appointed a committee to report resolutions, expressive of the abhorrence in which this meeting holds the recent conduct of the British squadron near Norfolk, and our determination to support the constituted authorities of our country, in all such measures as they may think proper to adopt for obtaining satisfaction for the insult and murders committed.

The committee having retired for a short time, returned and reported the following resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting.

1st. Resolved unanimously, That we believe it has been the uniform policy of our government and the wish of the people of the United States to be at peace with all nations, when obtained and continued on honorable terms; but we would prefer war with all its train of evils to national degradation.

2d. Resolved unanimously, That although we lament the necessity of exchanging a state of peace for that of war, we consider the late dastardly conduct of capt. Humphreys, commander of a British ship of war, towards the American flag, and the murder of our fellow citizens on board the Chesapeake, with the subsequent conduct of the British squadron commanded by commodore Douglas, such an insult to our liberty and independence, as calls for prompt and ample vengeance.

3d. Resolved unanimously, That whatever difference of opinion there may exist among us as to our local concerns, we are all Americans and friends to our country and constitution, and we will unite in supporting our government with our lives and fortunes, in such measures as the constituted authorities may adopt, for obtaining ample redress for the past, and security against future insults.

4th. Resolved unanimously, That as the conduct of the British government has for a long time been hostile to our commerce, and insulting towards our government, we hope and trust, that the constituted authorities of our country, in whom we have full confidence, will adopt such measures as shall convince that government, that we can exist as an independent and happy people without the aid of her manufactures, and that in future we shall have no stipulated commercial relations with that government, until she is taught the impropriety of breaking her treaties as it suits her convenience, or views of aggrandizement.

5th. Resolved unanimously, That we do cordially approve of the patriotic measures adopted by our brethren at Norfolk, Portsmouth, and other places in the United States; and do highly applaud the unanimity of opinion exhibited in every part thereof, and we solemnly pledge ourselves to co-operate with them in such measures as the crisis demands, and our government shall adopt.

6th. Resolved unanimously, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted by the chairman and secretary to the president of the United States, and the governor of Maryland and that they be published in the newspapers of this town.

7th. Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the

chairman and secretary, for their able performance of their duties.

R. PINDELL, Chairman.

(Test.)
U. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.

Transcribed for the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

Sequel of the Siege of Danitz.

Night of the 30th April.—Attack of Hakselsberg. The communications between the second and third parallel were enlarged. The enemy sent many fire pots, and kept up a very brisk fire of musketry.

Attack of Bischoffsberg. We worked at a second parallel of 200 fathoms.

Artillery.—The enemy began at day break a very brisk cannonade, which lasted till 9 in the morning. The fire was kept up on our side with moderation, during the whole day; our artillerymen pointed with precision. Almost all our bombs and howitzer shells fell into the works in front of the attack.

The enemy fired very little from Bischoffsberg. During the night we repaired the embrasures and shouldering pieces which had been knocked down by the enemy's fire.

A quantity of stores arrived from Thorn and Stettin.

We fired 1700 shots during the whole of the 30th.

Night of the 1st May.—Attack of Bischoffsberg. The second parallel was improved.

Artillery.—The howitzer shells of the redoubt No. 1, set fire to the town. The enemy pointed a great number of guns against this redoubt. Our mortars sent a great number of bombs into the embrasures and upon the shouldering pieces. Many platforms were blown up.

We fired 1800 shots in the course of the 31st. Fresh stores arrived from Silesia and Stettin.

Night of the 2d May.—Attack of Hakselsberg. Captain Bolzaubert of the sappers was killed.

The enemy kept up a very brisk fire of musketry all day. We fired 1600 cannon shots.

Marine.—A deserter from the battalion of Ost-Preuss, newly raised, declared that his battalion, which arrived seventeen days ago, had not yet been able to enter the town, and that two vessels had arrived the day before with troops and bread.

Night of the 3d May.—Peninsula.—A sal-ty of Cossacks was repelled by our outposts.

Artillery.—Our fire was generally superior to that of the enemy. We fired 1400 shots. Fresh stores arrived from Stettin.

Night of the 4th May.—Attack of Hakselsberg. We prolonged the sap 5 fathoms and made a crossway. Three times during the course of the day, we tried to continue it; but the few pieces which the enemy kept at the angles and behind the crossways, constantly knocked down the head of the sap.

Artillery.—The enemy opened new embrasures towards the shoulder of the right bastion, and armed some lower batteries. A part of our fire was directed against these new embrasures. We fired 1800 shots during the course of the day.

Night of the 5th May.—Attack of Hakselsberg.—We prolonged the sap five fathoms and made a crossway.

Artillery.—The enemy has almost entirely ceased his fire against our batteries. He confines himself to firing against the head of the saps with a few guns.

Night of the 6th May.—Attack of Hakselsberg.—The sap was prolonged five fathoms; at day break it was only eight fathoms from the angle of the covert way.

During the day our fire was so well kept up, that the enemy's was of no avail, and the sap was carried on the whole of the 7th; so that in the evening it was only four fathoms from the covert way.

The sap against the bastion continued in like night and day. Lieut. Marcelot of the sappers, was wounded.

Artillery.—We fired 2700 shots during the night and the day. Capt. Bion of the artillery, was killed.

Lower Vistula and Peninsula.—Marshal Lefebvre resolved to get possession of the island formed by the Vistula and the canal. Gen. Drouet examined the situation and works with attention. The adjutant-commandant Ayme was charged with the expedition with 800 men drawn from the different corps of the besieging troops.

About ten o'clock in the evening, the pontooners launched ten barks, each capable of containing 25 men. We embarked 50 grenadiers of the Paris guard, 200 men of the 2d and 12th of light infantry, 50 artillerymen, miners and sappers.

At one o'clock 12 barks advanced with oars. The enemy's posts perceived this movement and fired a few musket shots and two cannons loaded with grape shot. The pontooners pulled harder at their oars, and in 5 or 6 minutes the landing was effected.

Capt. Ayme, aide-de camp to gen. Drouet, marched with the 50 grenadiers of the Paris guard against the first redoubt, and carried it without a shot.

The adjutant-commander Ayme marched against the redoubt of the left, and the chief of the battalions armed against the intrenchments of the points of the island. The Russians who defended this extremity of the island, kept up an ill directed fire in the middle of the night, and fell back. Our heads of columns drove them into the principal redoubt, and answered their screams by a cry of long live the Emperor!

The rest of the Russians continued to retreat along their retrenchments, when the troops of general Gardanne, who, at the first signal of the landing, had passed into the island, by crossing the canal, cut off all retreat from the Russians. Those who escaped the bayonet were made prisoners.

The success was complete on the left as soon as the second division of Baden troops and of the legion of the north had effected its landing. The intrenchments which protected the redoubt of Kalkschanz were carried. A hundred and eighty private sol-

diers and 4 officers were made prisoners and 2 pieces of cannon taken.

In the mean time, capt. Ayme drove the enemy from the last redoubt which served him as a *tete de pont* on setting out from the canal. Thenceforth we became masters of the whole of the island.

We took 300 men from the enemy in this engagement, three-fourths of whom are Russians, 20 officers, and 17 pieces of cannon. The enemy left 300 killed in the intrenchments, amongst whom is the Russian Major who had the command of the island. Our loss has been but trifling, 38 wounded, 9 killed, one of whom is the French captain of the 2d light infantry.

At 6 in the morning a floating bridge was already thrown over the canal. Workmen are now employed at that of the Vistula.

Marshal Lefebvre bestows high commendation on the courage of those employed in this expedition; amongst many others who distinguished themselves was a light horseman of the 12th regiment, who having outstretched his comrades suddenly found himself amidst a column of Russians who cried out, "Do not fire, we are Frenchmen!" on being threatened that he should be killed if he spoke, he cried! "Fire, fire, captain, they are Russians!"

Night of the 7th May. Hakselsberg.—The sap being within 4 fathoms of the palisade, it was resolved to crown the covert way. Col. Lacoste, of the engineers, took the necessary measures.

The chief of battalion Bertrand, of the 19th regiment of the infantry of the line, caused two companies of the 19th to advance, in order to drive out the enemy from the two branches of the road covered by the half moon. Some of our sharpshooters penetrated even into the *places d'armes* *rentrantes*, fired behind the palisades and made some prisoners.

During this time the sappers and workmen of the 19th crowned the crete of the covert way on the salient of the half moon, whilst other sappers cut off several palisades, and a sergeant with four miners went down into the covert way in order to find out the mines which might have been made.

Sergeant Chapot discovered the well of a gallery of mines, from which he took thirty two miners. They declare that this mine was the only one on which they had worked, that they had begun it about a week before; that the well was 24 feet deep; that from thence it was intended to direct two galleries to a distance of 50 feet, but that they had not got yet further than 25 feet.

The troops displayed great vigor in this operation which rendered us masters of the enemy's galleries, dislodged him from the covert way of the half moon, and furnished us a site for throwing up two important batteries. The enemy kept up a very heavy fire of musketry and grape shot.

In the course of the day the enemy evacuated the covert way and kept no sharpshooters but in the blockhouses.

Lower Vistula and Peninsula. The L'annette of Kalkschanz was opened, and the redoubts of the island set in complete order to act against the place.

Artillery. The enemy fired very little in the course of the day on the front of the attack, and appeared to direct his attention towards the Vistula.

Embrasures have been pierced to fire from, at the Cavalier of the place, at which the enemy is at work.

The 24-pieces which have been directed against the blockhouses, have almost destroyed one and much damaged the others. The batteries have begun to break the palisades of the fosses.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, July 27.

We have a report from N. York, that in London, the evening of the 26th May, an official account was received of a considerable victory having been obtained by the French near Danitz. French papers have been received at Salem to May 26, and a recent arrival at this port from Gottenburg, sailed on 22d May; but they furnish no intelligence similar to the foregoing.

Arrived, ship Wilmington, Childs, of Wilmington, 25 days from Grenada. Spoke July 6, lat. 35, 18, long. 68, 53, schr. Sally, Murphy, of Baltimore 6 days out.

Ship Monsoon, White, Africa, 48 days. July 6, lat. 30, 10, long. 62, schr. Adventure, M'Knight, 12 days from Alexandria for Barbados.

Ship Moses, Leman, of Wiscasset, 25 days from Grenada.

Brig Mary Jane, M'Cobb, of Georgetown, 25 days from Demazara. Leeward of Martinico was boarded by British ship of war Arab, treated politely.

NEW-YORK, July 29.

Arrived, ship Mississippi, Lombard, 29 days from New-Orleans, and 18 from the Balise. Sailed in co. ship Argo, Hunt, of Boston, for Bordeaux; ship Thomas Wilson, of Philadelphia, for Antwerp; brig Bellisarius, for Bordeaux; brig Minerva, of New Orleans, for Europe. The brig Atkinson, Jones, sailed some days before for New-York, and put into Havana in distress. The Reich Mount Vesuvius, commodore Shaw, from New-Orleans for Washington, put into Havana in distress. The ship Fame, Shutes, of Baltimore, just arrived at the Balise, in 29 days from Barcelona.

The ship John and Adam, Knight, in 8 days from Portland. On Tuesday, about 7 P. M. capt. K. saw 2 ships and 4 brigs standing for Sandy Hook.

The brig Vigilant, Christie, 12 days from Curacao. Left, brig Jane, Morris, of N. York; M'ry Ann, Bowers, in 8 days for do.; Resolution, Brown, in 6 days; schr. —, Lake, in 10; schr. —, Nelson, of Philadelphia, a prize to the Fortuna, to sail in 4 days for Jamaica; brig Parry, Ing-ham, to sail for New-York, in 12 days.

Cleared, ships Victory, Hopkins, Cher-bourg; Isabella, Moore, Cork; brigs The-tis, Barbanks, Jamaica; Lion, Gullmon, do.

Susan and Betsey, Van Duym, Mediterranean; schr's Rhoda, Gardner, Jamaica; Industry, Livingston, St. Vincent; Richmond, Chase, Curacao.

The ship Arthur, Townsend, has arrived at Providence, from Canton. A letter of the 23d March, received here, mentions the arrival of the ships Reaper, and Delaware, both from Philadelphia.

The brig Cleopatra, Leebon, has arrived at New London from Point-Petre—Letters by her are to July 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

Arrived, ship America, Lelar, Batavia; Orleans, Tobey, New-Orleans.

Arrived at the Lasaretto.

Ship Coromandel, Davy, Calcutta, 130 days; brig Casimer, Pitter, Senegal, do; schr Hazard, Cornell, Lagaira, 15; Sally, Brady, Havana, 9; Danish schr Mary, Colner, do. do.; sloop Polly, Stewart, St. Marys.

Cleared, ship Fair American, Hazard, N. York; schr Adventure, Town, Norfolk; Union, Miller, N. Carolina.

The brig Casimer, from Senegal, was sent in by a British cruiser, examined and dismissed.

Letters received in this city, by an arrival at Salem, from Canton, as late as the 24th of March, states, that the difference between the Chinese and British had not been accommodated—that the vice-roy adhered to his demand of reparation, to which the English commandant would not accede. That the chief of the British factory, had determined to send the ships to England with that part of their cargoes, which was then on board, and which was not more than would ballast them.

That the business in American and country ships, went on as usual; and that the Americans were considered in the most favored light by the Chinese.

CHARLESTON, July 23.

Yesterday afternoon arrived the Danish schooner Mary, Comer, 9 days from Havana. The brig Ruth and Mary, was to sail the next day; the Smilax, in 7 days; and Eliza, Bray, in 2 days for New-York; brig Osprey, to sail the 19th inst. The brig Archangle, from New-Orleans, put in in distress and was to sail the 14th inst. The United States ketch Vesuvius was to sail the 12th inst. for the city of Washington. Off the Matanzas spoke the ship Mississippi, 20 days from New-Orleans, bound to New York, with passengers.

A CAMP MEETING.

Was held in Salem county, (N. J.) from the 18th to the 22d June, under the direction of the Methodists, which was attended by 11 travelling, and 17 local preachers, 12 exhorters, and by about 6 or 7 thousand people—particularly on the Sabbath. During the course of the exercises, an awful solemnity prevailed the assembly, and the power of the lord was eminently displayed in the awaking, convicting and converting of nearly 200 souls. The meeting was conducted with great regularity and decency, and the people in general merit much praise for their serious attention and decorous behaviour.

CHARLESTON, July 13.

On Friday evening last, the effigies of capt. Whippy, of the Leander, and captain Humphries of the Leopard, were burnt before the court house, in this city amidst the acclamations of the people.

Arrived, schr. Eliza Snow, Russell, Baltimore, 20 days; schr. Welf, Jones, do. 10.

Cleared, schr. Ploughboy, Hall, Dublin more.

NORFOLK, July 21.

On Saturday a public dinner was given by the Mayor and a number of the citizens of Norfolk, to the officers and soldiers serving in the infantry and cavalry from Richmond and Petersburg.

Never did we witness a scene so interesting as was exhibited on this occasion. To convey a just idea of it in appropriate language, is beyond our powers; all that we can do is to make the attempt.

In the morning early, the fifty fourth regiment, with the volunteer corps attached thereto, was paraded, (with the exception of captain Taylor's cavalry detached on duty) in order to receive the Petersburg and Richmond troops stationed at Portsmouth. The regiment moved to the foot of the bridge, and was there formed in two lines, with a space for the troops from Portsmouth to pass between. At 11 o'clock they arrived; the Richmond light infantry Blues, under capt. Richardson, in front, followed by captain Bolling Robertson's Republican Blues, then a detachment of the Petersburg Militia, the year was brought up by captain Randolph's Richmond Republican Blues. In this order they passed through the lines, receiving salutes from the officers, the colors and the regiment with presented arms. The regiment being again formed, the whole of the troops then proceeded to the parade, where they were dismissed.

At three o'clock the company, consisting of 700 persons, sat down to a handsome dinner, at which the mayor presided, and col. sharpacted as vice president.—After which the following toasts were drank.

1st. The people of the United States.—Unanimity of sentiment and friendship of action will ever crown their efforts with success.—3 guns, 3 cheers.

2d. The president of the United States.—The measures his wisdom has resolved upon, it is our duty to execute with fidelity.—3 guns, 3 cheers.

3d. The governor of Virginia.—His prudence, promptness and vigilance to protect his country, merit and receive the tribute of of sincere approbation of his fellow citizens.—2 guns, 3 cheers.

4th. The congress of the United States