

To the officers and members generally of the 46th Maryland Regiment.

#### FRIENDS AND FELLOW SOLDIERS,

At this eventful crisis, so pregnant as it is, with menace, danger, and even death itself, when the usurpers of British tyranny, dare to invade the very margin of our shores, under the delusive garb of friendship; who, while they approach us with the olive branch in one hand conceal their poisonous dagger in the other, and wantonly sport with the lives and property of our fellow citizens, and when at the same time we behold in the very bosom of our country, men, who have enjoyed our unlimited confidence, who have been honored with the highest stations their country could bestow, and whose talents might justly have rendered them the ornaments of human nature, now dragged before our tribunals of public justice, under a well grounded suspicion of treason against that country which has given them birth and pre-eminence, it is high time for every true-hearted American (whether he be so either by birth right or adoption) to assume the aspect of a soldier, and be prepared for the worst.

Without being a prophet, I have long predicted (and am now happy in seeing that prediction verified) that if ever an occasion should require the united efforts of our country to repel foreign aggression, that the *Joanets* and *distinctions* epithets of *Feds* and *Demos*, raised by party spirit to answer party purposes, would be swallowed up in the great vortex of common interest, and all unite as common friends to repel a common enemy; and such upon demonstration, appears to be the fact, for the American continent, from New-Hampshire to Georgia, have been covered with a sheet of powder, and taken fire at Norfolk, the explosion could scarcely have been more rapid or more universal than the inflammation of the American spirit at the cowardly and shameful outrage committed on our brethren on board the Chesapeake. Indeed, if we judge from the conduct of Whitty and Humphreys, it would appear that the British officers conceive themselves a kind of superior order of beings, and licensed to indulge themselves in a wanton, sportive manner on the Americans, merely by way of trying their guns; but the American whose heart does not swell with honest indignation at such a flagrant breach of faith, friendship and national honor, deserves not a heart of any sort.

Had Humphreys have had just grounds for believing that there were any British seamen on board the Chesapeake, was there no other way of reclaiming them (with four armed vessels at his command) than by setting the laws of nations and even the common principles of humanity at defiance and murdering him the defenceless crew, who viewing him as a friend, were no way prepared to resist? Is it possible for the human heart to conceive or suggest a baser act, than this little specimen of British friendship.

The murder of John Pearce, an American citizen of New-York, by captain Whitty called aloud for American vengeance, but scarcely had that culprit evaded the hands of justice by a mock trial of his government, and the relatives of Pearce thr w off their mourning before the very honorable captain Humphreys renews the outrage with ten-fold aggravation, still we cherish a hope that those are not the acts of government but of individuals; this may be the case, but as to my own part, gentlemen, I would as leave be killed by the express orders of George the 3d, as by the voluntary act of Whitty or Humphreys, and conceive it makes but little difference, at this time, with our murdered brethren or their relatives by what authority their lives were taken. It certainly cannot be either the wish or interest, of any prudent or discreet American, to cherish the horrors of war, with any foreign power whatever; but under a succession of such unprovoked, wanton and daring outrages as the above, moderation in the American breast would cease to be a virtue, and further forbearance assume the *unmanly* and *degrading* aspect of cowardice; therefore let us come forward as one man, possessing one heart and one soul, to support that independence and defend that soil so lately enriched and purchased with the best blood of our brothers, friends and fathers.

In case of such an event as a war with Britain, what have we to dread, when we look back at our revolutionary conflict with that nation, under all the disadvantages we then laboured, when thousands and tens of thousands of our domestic brethren, who (from the *pardonable* principles of *loyalty* to their then *Sovereign*) refused to oppose his troops, and many of whom even joined them in arms against us; still in this divided state, when it was often difficult to ascertain, whether the whig or tory party, (so called) would preponderate in point of numbers, and when the true-hearted patriots were alternately elevated and depressed and thus awfully suspended for months and years, between the adverse extremes of fear and hope, thirsting for the cup of liberty, and dreading the consequence of a *miscarriage* in the draught, till at length under the auspicious guardianship and protection of providence the gloomy cloud was dispelled, their prospects brightened, and notwithstanding all these fetters and trammels with this domestic burthen on their backs; and with a government in a great measure, unorganized and in confusion, without funds, scarce of men, scarce of arms and ammunition, and often destitute of even the common necessities of life, they gallantly beat off their enemy and finally reigned triumphant in the grand object of their pursuit; under these circumstances, I again ask what have we to dread, (united as we are) under a government well organized, energetic, wealthy and wise (whose interest, is our interest & whose study is our national happiness) with funds inexhaustible and men

almost without number, not only willing but emulous in revenge?

You will soon be called upon to repair to your usual parade ground to revive that military discipline, which, (from a misplaced confidence in the faith and friendship of foreign nations) have been shamefully neglected, and I trust, that the *mean* *unmanly*, *base* and *murderous* outrages repeatedly committed on our American brethren, will excite, in your every breast, a spirit of emulation in military duty.

With full confidence in your energy, spirit and patriotism,

I remain your humble servant,  
THOMAS HILLEN;  
Lieut. col. 46th Regiment;

From the NORFOLK HERALD.  
U. S. frigate Chesapeake,  
July 27, 1807.

Mr. O'CONNOR,  
SIR,

I have discovered in your paper of the 25th inst. a publication signed "A Friend to Justice." From the tenor of said publication it appears evident, that the writer who *attests himself a Friend to Justice*, in his anxiety to prevent public prejudice from falling on commodore Barron, has thought it expedient to hold me up as a proper object for censure. So much of his story as reflects upon me, I feel it a duty I owe myself, to declare FALSE, and without foundation. This I shall be able to prove by many, and by commodore Barron himself.

Many reports injurious to my reputation have been in circulation, said to have originated with commodore Barron; on hearing them I applied to the commodore, to know whether those reports originated with him. He has disavowed them, and has even offered to "confute the authors, friends or foes." I therefore cannot think this statement, which in substance is the same he has disavowed, will meet his approbation.

Since this unfortunate affair has taken place, I have been particularly cautious in mentioning any thing that might tend to increase the public prejudice on this subject. I had hoped that it would not have been necessary for me to vindicate myself, until called on by proper authority. I still hope that those who call themselves the friends of commodore Barron, will not render it necessary for me, in vindication of my own character, to state facts.

Yours, &c.

CHAS. GORDON.  
N. B. You and all other Editors who have published the remarks signed, "A Friend to Justice," will, I hope, not hesitate in publishing the above statement. C. G.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Virginia Detachment, in the Elizabeth river, July 25th.

"We have at length bid adieu to Norfolk and its hospitable inhabitants. Believe me, I have never experienced so much heart winning kindness; and it is with the utmost amazement that I have heard the miserable misrepresentations which have circulated in your city on this subject. Every door seemed opening upon its hinges to admit us, and every table was spread with the luxuries of the season to receive the volunteers of their country. The same hospitality extended to the men as well as to their officers.

"A few short reflections will conclude the correspondence which I have maintained on the subject of our short campaign. I had intended to have decorated my pages with a miniature picture of the character and conduct of our commander in chief; but I have no personal resentments against general Matthews; and the arrangements which are likely to be adopted into the detachments about Norfolk, will probably disrobe him of all his importance as a public character. It was more to my wish to show the absurdity of employing cavalry instead of infantry on the hilly sands of Lynnhaven bay; but I reserve this task to abler hands.

"The scenes which I have lately visited, naturally suggest one question to my mind, that is peculiarly interesting at this crisis. What is the best policy which we can adopt towards Great-Britain?"

"I cannot myself entertain a moment's doubt, that Humphreys' conduct has been dictated by his government. Still the position is not absolutely certain; and it may behave us to give the British an opportunity of making an effectual reparation. In the mean time prudence would dictate the making of every necessary preparation. An embargo would have been an impolitic measure; because it would have been contravened by a similar measure on the part of Great-Britain, and we have more property in their ports, than they have in ours. The merchants now know enough of our precarious situation, to be satisfied that war with Great-Britain, is a probable event; when they see the government adopting military measures let them look to that event. Let them be securing their property, and our seamen now in British ports and on the ocean. Meantime our government may secure our armed vessels now in the Mediterranean. Our regular force may be in a state of equipment; and the officers of the 100,000 militia now called out by the president, should not relax one moment in their preparation. Forts may be equipping, and gun-boats building. And it is believed that all negotiations with G. B. on other points will be suspended until the amplest reparation for this outrage has been obtained. If she refuses, the information may arrive in this country about the middle of October, when congress perhaps may be expected to meet.

"This picture naturally brings the naval preparations of Norfolk full into my view. These principally embrace the forts, the gun-boats, and the Chesapeake.

"The gun-boats which are now on the stocks, are of a different construction from those which were formerly built. Instead of being very flat at the bottom and

containing two thirty-two pounders, one in the stern and the other in the bow, the present boats are smaller, shaped like pilot-boats and sharper in the keel, and contain but a single thirty-two pounder in their bow. They are of course more rapid in their movements and still capable of going into a sufficiently shallow water to answer the purposes for which they are intended. The former gun-boats which are already equipped and laying at Norfolk around the Chesapeake, are of the old construction. The four that I saw at Gosport (the southern extremity of Portsmouth) building under the superintendence of the U. S. naval agent, the respectable Mr. Bedinger, are on the new plan. These will be completely equipped in a very few days. Four others have been constructed at Hampton, and four more, I believe, in the county of Matthews. The whole of these will be in a state of complete equipment in a short time. On Friday evening I saw the shell of one of the Hampton-boats towed by another vessel about half a mile below fort Nelson. It was about to be conducted to the naval yard at Gosport to receive its rigging and equipment.

"The Elizabeth river is defended by two forts; fort Nelson on the south side of the river, about three fourths of a mile below Portsmouth, and fort Norfolk about half a mile below the other fort. Fort Nelson is in the most complete state of preparation. It is commanded by captain Saunders, from whose intrepidity too much cannot be expected. At present it contains 24 eighteen pounders, and its situation is so advantageous, as to expose every vessel that is destined to Norfolk, a considerable time to its point-blank cannon. The rear of the fort is however defenceless. A body of marines might land, attack it on that side, seize it, spike its cannon, blow up its magazine, and do incalculable mischief to its parapets, before the military force of Portsmouth could march to its rescue. I have understood that captain Saunders is now on a negotiation with the government to this effect. He proposes to dig a fosse at the rear of the fort, which may communicate with the water of the Elizabeth river. The situation of the ground is so admirably adapted to the purpose, that a complete line of circumvallation might be drawn around the fort. Fort Norfolk was, a few days past, in a very deplorable condition. Its parapets were overthrown, and its guns dismounted. But owing to the volunteer exertions of the patriotic citizens of Norfolk, it is now rising from its ruins, and will be in a very respectable state of preparation in a few days. It is intended to contain 9 eighteen pounders.

"Commodore Decatur has displayed the most astonishing activity and skill in the expeditious refitting of the Chesapeake. All the masts are up, and the wounds inflicted on her sides by the perfidious balls of the British are completely healed. But not so is her honor!—As our troops descended the Elizabeth river, we were saluted by the company of artillery on the shore; by the cannon of the two forts; by the French frigate the Cybelle, who cheered us from all her shrouds, and paid us the extraordinary honor of lowering and lifting her national flag not less than five times. But the salutations of our own frigate was much less honorary and complete. We were cheered from her shrouds; but no artillery, no flag, announced our departure. We were at first inclined to be wounded by this cold civility; but, on inquiring the reason, our astonishment was converted into compassion. Alas! she was a *disgraced* vessel; and it was a rule in the navy, that the ship whose honor was under a cloud, could confer none upon others. We heard this explanation with a sigh, but immediately an involuntary exclamation burst from our lips—"If Barron has disgraced you, Decatur will retrieve your honor."

"Two other arrangements are necessary to a more complete defence of Norfolk.—The one is a battery at Craney-Island, about 6 miles below the town; the other is a battery on the point of land, between Norfolk and Gosport, where the marine hospital is situated. I understand that general Dearborne, when he visited Norfolk, to inspect its fortifications, had adopted the very same opinions."

LONDON, June 4.  
A letter from an officer at the Cape of Good Hope, dated March 26, says, "I embrace the opportunity of the Theseus, which is ordered home, to give you the news of this place."

"The arrival of gen. Craufurd's force here has made a great deal of bustle. Many of the officers of this expedition who had been at this place before, were astonished at the great improvements which the Dutch had been making, and which are now carrying on with great spirit. The appearance of the town is now really grand; every thing is beauty and regularity. We have abundance of all provisions and liquors, and there is a most excellent and well governed police. The Dutch seem happy under our government, and copy all our manners and dress. We have a paper published weekly in English and Dutch. We have not yet established any regular public amusements, but we intend soon establishing a theatre. We are to have races in a few weeks and balls of course. We have got our first division of prize money for the capture of this place; sir David Baird, it is thought, will have altogether, about 40,000l. Field officers have already received 540l; captains 75l, and the subalterns 45l each. It is thought that the field officers will have in all nearly 3000l; captains 450l, and sub-

alterns 250l each, when the unsold stores, &c. have been disposed of."

An order has been issued by the governor of the Cape of Good Hope, prohibiting British officers and soldiers from marrying in Dutch families. This regulation is a grievous disappointment to the *women* of the settlement, who had hoped, in their turn, to subdue their conquerors.

Gen. Beresford, it is said, is to return to the South-American army.

It is now certain, from the statement of all the popular publications, that the present administration will continue a shorter time in power than the late; the difference of opinion which appears to exist among the *junta*, must convince the world of their inexperience and inability to conduct the helm of this great country.

It is said on respectable authority, that of the members already returned to the new parliament, there are 141 who voted on Mr. Brand's motion, and 15 new members, with sentiments declaredly and directly hostile to the new administration; and it is expected that in the result of the election for Ireland and Scotland, 50 Irish members, and 14 or 15 Scotch members will be added to the number. A minority at which ministers may tremble!

The recal of the Swedish minister is at his own request, but his excellency will not leave this country before the arrival of M. D'Adlerberg, who is appointed his successor, and who was at Gottenburg, preparing to embark for this country, when the last mail came away.

The race of elephants, it is said, lately increased to such a degree in Sooloo, as to threaten to depopulate the province. At the close of the last harvest, the natives assembled from all quarters for the purpose of destroying them, and during a short period killed several thousands.

#### BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, July 31.

Arrived, ship Savannah, of Bath, Dela-no, 50 days from Liverpool.  
Ship Alert, Low, 56 days from Amsterdam.

Brig Jefferson, Warren, Isle of France, 89 days. Spoke, July 24, lat. 35, 10, long. 61, 35, brig Eliza of Philadelphia, 5 days out, for Trinidad. July 26, lat. 39, 18, long. 66, 30, schr. Katy and Maria, Blake-man, of Bridgeport, for Bermuda. July 28, long. 68, 20, a ship from Boston; same day, lat. and long. brig Ocean, Bourne, 5 days from Kennebunk, for Trinidad.

At quarantine, brig Sampson, Strout, of Kennebunk, Guadalupe, 16 days.  
Below, a ship, supposed to be the Superb, Lombar, from the river of Plate.

Entered, *Nancy*, Baltimore.  
Cleared, Margaret, Edes, Portland; brig Ezra and Daniel, Hall, Leghorn; schr. Dart, Weaver, Honduras.

So confident are some persons in France of the final subjugation of the British islands that they are very kindly providing for the English in that case, by recommending that they should go to the East-Indies, and establish themselves there. But Bonaparte seems to intend to deprive them even of this alternative.

We understand, that after the late affair in the Chesapeake, the commander of the French ship Patriot requested leave to erect a battery on shore for the defence of his vessel, from the possibility that the British might form some designs against her, if they proceeded in their hostile measures. We ought to have forts of our own sufficient to protect all vessels in our harbors.

On Saturday (says the Albany Crisis of the 21st instant) a report was current in town that the British government of Canada had interdicted all communication with the states, but we could trace it to no authentic source.

On Wednesday, we understand, the governor, with several military gentlemen, took a survey of the lower harbor, for the purpose of determining on the most suitable places for works of defence.

Translations from late French papers.  
Berlin, June 30.

The nomination of the king of Prussia of Hardenberg as his prime minister, is unfavorable to peace; as the emperor has heretofore refused to treat with him.

Hamburg, June 3.  
The Russian Gazette, May 9, contains a list of 123 officers killed in the field of battle, and 15 that have died of their wounds. The Russian fleet at Cronstadt, is to sail as soon as the season will permit.

The Warsaw Gazette, May 27, contains the following article: "A courier arrived here yesterday from Constantinople, and brought official news that the English had been beaten in Egypt, and forced to re-embark."

Vienna, May 30.  
The Prussian adjutant-general, count de Roggendorff, had died of wounds received at Cauch on the 14th.

Dantzic, June 3.  
The emperor returned from hence yesterday. The damage done to houses in this place by the siege, is estimated at 12,000,000. The houses which Gen. Kalkeuth ordered to be demolished in the suburbs, are estimated at 9,000,000.

Hague, June 8.  
Hope and Co. of Amsterdam, have undertaken to negotiate a loan of 30,000,000 of florins for Spain.  
The hopes of peace have revived since the fall of Dantzic.

Paris, June 18.  
Our court is to go into mourning for 20 days, for the death of the Empress of Austria.

On the 4th instant, the English prisoners at Verdun celebrated their king's birth day, with acclamations and toasts of "God save the King."

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.  
Arrived, schr. Milford, Sayres, Point Pe-tre; Regulator, Norton, Charleston, 6 days; sloop Harmonie, Williams, Hudson, 8;

schr. Lively, Sherman, Havana; Alice, Ann, Smith, North-Carolina, 6.

Cleared, brig Elizabeth, Campbell, St. Croix; Susan Newman, Havana; schr. Catharine, Miller, St. Sebastians; Peggy, Marshal, North-Carolina; sloop Patty, Stevens, Charleston.

Ship Temperance, from Toningen; brigs Three Brothers from the Mediterranean; Friends, Medcalf, 25 days from Kingston, Jamaica; Hannah of Boston from Havana, and another brig and two schooners names unknown, are below.

The sloop Greyhound, Hand, hence, for Charleston is on shore and full of water, 4 miles inside Cape May, 1-4 mile from the shore.

CHARLESTON, July 23.

Ship Anne, 48 days from Congo, anchored at the Quarantine Ground yesterday.

A brig was off the Bar last evening.

The seaman who was impressed out of the ship Portland by the Emerald frigate, mentioned yesterday, had not a protection, but merely a consular certificate.

ALEXANDRIA, August 3.

Arrived, ship United States, captain Coleman, 17 days from Barbados. Was boarded by a French privateer, from Guadalupe, who informed that they had the day before boarded the brig Hunter, from this port, bound to Barbados.

Brig Columbia, captain Levering, 15 days from Jamaica.

Brig President, captain Bell, 17 days from St. Bartholomews.

Brig Dolphin, Gray, Boston.

Schr. Freighter, captain Toms, from Portland.

Schr. Ann, captain Lane, from Newburyport.

British schr. Zilpah, Cork, Windsor, Nova-Scotia.

Schr. Mohawk, Newcomb, Boston.

Schr. Regulator, Barre, Baltimore.

Sloop Unity, Hand, Philadelphia.

Cleared, brig Sparrow, Carrew, St. Thomas; schr. Philip, Taber, do.; Caroline, Hand, Barbados; General Pickens, Sickle, Guadalupe.

#### AMERICAN WOOL.

Two very beautiful sheep, have lately arrived at Arlington, from Smith's island. They are perfectly wild, and will not associate with the flock at the farm, are very fine boned, and run with great swiftness. The approach of winter will, however, domesticate them, and cause them to seek the protection of man. The fleece is as fine as can be imagined, of most delicate softness to the touch, and purely white. It nearly resembles the famous Spanish wool, except that the animals will yield three times as great a quantity. The sheep of the island are shorn twice a year, at which times they are driven into spaces enclosed on the one side and bounded by the sea on the other. After shearing they are set at liberty, and resume their native wildness. The extent of the island is such that many are never taken, and live to a great age. The climate, pasturage, and constant access to salt, have no doubt greatly contributed to improve the fleeces, together with many other causes, at present not known.

#### MILITIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That the district of the 27th regiment is enlarged by a mutual agreement of the field officers of said regiment, and those of the 39th viz. The said district is hereafter to extend from Light-Lane and St Paul's its present limits west, to Charles street, east running northerly to the precincts, and southerly to the north side of Camden street, and with the north side of said street to the basin, including all the intermediate streets, lanes and alleys, of which the citizens residing therein will please to take notice, who will accordingly hold themselves in readiness to be annexed to the 27th regiment.

Signed, JAMES MOSHER,  
Lt. Col. 39th Reg.  
JACOB SMALL,  
2d Major.

In consequence of the above concession, the citizens living within those bounds, are respectfully informed, that will be speedily waited upon by one or more officers of the following companies, viz.  
Captain Seton's granadier company,  
Captain Kennedy Long's infantry do.  
Captain J. M'Clure's do. do.  
Captain J. C. White's do. do.  
Captain Alexander Nesbitt's do. do.  
In order to enroll as such as are not annexed to other regiments or companies, in one or other of said companies of the 27th regiment, leaving to the citizens the choice of which of the above they will please to be annexed to. In the interim they will please to decline attaching themselves to any other company.

WM. LOWRY,  
Lt. Col. Com. 27th Reg.  
August 1.

#### Regimental Orders.

##### SIXTH REGIMENT.

The captains of this regiment will speedily make returns of all effective men, in their respective districts, that a draught (if necessary) may be made to furnish the quota required out of the regiment. But the colonel confidently expects that volunteer offers, more than sufficient will be made to supply that quota, and that all, will, as a band of brothers unite in the common cause of their country; and promote volunteer corps, in which case arms will be furnished us, and we shall have the satisfaction of serving under officers of our own choice. The captains will call upon the Adjutant, who will supply them with blank returns.

By order of the C.O.L.  
WM. G. D. WORTHINGTON,  
Adj. 6th Regt.

The Baltimore republican Draymen Volunteers are requested to meet for the purpose of drill, with arms, near the Roman Cathedral, on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. precisely at 6 o'clock.

All persons desirous of joining this association, are invited to attend.

GEORGE HOWARD Captain,  
August 1.