From the Norfolk Herald.

"RISE COLUMBIA."

Song for the fourth of July, 1807,
Adapted to the notes of "Belesarius."
By a gentleman of Williamsburg.

At distance from Europe's sad scenes of contention,
To cultivate Peace was our wish and intention;
But though by her olive we love to be shaded,
We'll war with the world when our rights are invaded.
Rise Columbia, rise Columbia,
Rise Columbia, your rights are invaded.

Columbia, by peace are thy int'rests promoted,
To peaceful pursuits were thy sons late devoted;
But Britain again has presum'd our oppression,
And dares us to war, by her hostile aggression.
Rise Columbia, rise Columbia,
Rise, repel every hostile aggression.

Reluctant to mingle in war's wild commotion,
Too much have we borne from the tyrants of ocean;
Our National Flag they at length have prostrated,
Our citizens murdered, our rights violated.
Rise Columbia, rise Columbia,
Rise, revenge your rights violated.

Revenge, with one cry, shall resound thro' the nation,
By land and by sea, we will make preparation;
Redress and protection we'll claim for our seamen,
And shew to the world we are Brothers and Freemen.
Rise Columbians, rise Columbians,
Rise, evince "We are Brothers and Freemen."

[*All rise and embrace.*]

The smiles of the Fair shall enliven exertion,
And render the war but a scene of diversion;
For all will be gay, at the kindling of reflection,
That Beauty confides in our arms for protection.
Rise Columbians, rise Columbians,
Rise, embrace, and assure her protection.

BOSTON, July 14.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.

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

Barnabas Bidwell, John Quincy Adams, Doctor Charles Auchmuty, Thompson, J. Skinner, George Blake and Perez Morton, who after retiring to the Senate Chamber for half an hour, returned with the following report, unanimously adopted by the Committee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The report was twice read and accepted unanimously.

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

Voted that an attested copy thereof be transmitted to the Committee of Norfolk.

ELDRIDGE GERRY, Moderator.
Attest,
PEREZ MORTON, Secretary.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of the district of Richmond in the State-house at Columbia, on Wednesday the 8th day of July instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the late and unprovoked outrage committed by the British ship of war Leopard, on the United States frigate the Chesapeake, Col. Thomas Taylor was called to the chair, and Major Clifton appointed secretary.

After an expression of the sentiments this daring violation of our national sovereignty had so highly excited, and an enumeration of various acts of aggression committed by G. Britain, in violation of the most solemn treaties, and against the laws of nations, a motion was made by Robert Stark, esq. for the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting upon the occasion, which being agreed to, the following gentlemen were appointed: Col. Wade Hampton, Abraham Nott, Robert Stark, Thomas Taylor, junr. and J. G. Guinard, esquires. They then adjourned until Saturday the 11th, at which time the committee were instructed to make their report.

On Saturday the 11th inst. the citizens met at the State-house according to adjournment, when the following report of the committee was taken into consideration and unanimously adopted.

Having seen an account of the recent outrage committed by the British ship Leopard on the United States frigate Chesapeake, we cannot review with indifference the humiliating situation to which our country would be reduced by a tame submission to such a flagrant act of violence. When we consider the impartial justice and good faith of our government towards all nations, and her moderation and forbearance towards Great Britain in particular, under repeated acts of aggression, it is impossible to suppress the feelings such an occurrence is calculated to excite.

There are times and circumstances in the affairs of nations, when forbearance would be cowardice, and even peace would be dishonorable: It is therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That we view this transaction as an invasion of our national honor and dignity, an insult to the majesty of the people, and a wanton attack upon our sovereignty.

Resolved unanimously, That from the unanimity of public sentiment we may infer a disposition, and from the resources of our country, we may calculate upon the means of resisting with effect every violation of our national rights.

Resolved unanimously, That to meet every emergency which the present crisis may produce, we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor, to encounter and cheerfully bear every sacrifice, whether of a pecuniary or personal kind, and to afford to such measures as our government may think proper to adopt, the most prompt and efficient support.

Resolved unanimously, That Col. Wade Hampton, Robert Stark, Abraham Nott, Thomas Taylor, junr. J. G. Guinard, Joel Adams and Sterling C. Williamson, be a committee of correspondence to communicate with such committees as may be appointed by this, or any of our sister states, on such measures as may be mutually recommended.

Resolved unanimously, That our fellow-citizens in the different districts of this state, be invited to join us in our expression of sentiment and co-operation of measures.

Resolved unanimously, That the committee of correspondence have the proceedings of this meeting published and distributed through the different districts of the state.

By order of the meeting,
THOMAS TAYLOR, Chairman.
C. CLIFTON, Sec'y.

The students of the South-Carolina College met in convention on the 14th of July, in consequence of the late flagrant insults offered to our government by Great-Britain. After having appointed John Murphy chairman, and Stephen Miller Secretary, the object of the meeting was stated, and a committee of seven, viz. James T. Goodwyn, J. N. Davis, James R. Gregg, J. J. Goodwyn, Wm. Grayson, J. Murphy, and Wm. Brantly, were nominated to draw up a declaration of their feelings and sentiments on the occasion.—The convention adjourned until Wednesday the 15th, when the declaration was presented by the committee, and unanimously agreed to by the convention.

Many occurrences in life, in the course of civil affairs, and in the conduct and intercourse of nations, are of such a peculiar nature, that they never fail to produce lively sensations of pleasure, or otherwise excite the angry and indignant passions of man.—When principles of universal benevolence, justice and forbearance, direct the operations of any government; when all mean motives of avarice and ambition are excluded; when kind and friendly offices are tendered to the deserving; who can withhold sentiments of unqualified approbation & esteem? It would be sinful not to approve; it would be insensible not to respect such an equitable, just and patriotic government.

But when, in every particular, the contrary is the case; when justice is banished or suppressed; when the dictates of benevolence and humanity are disregarded; when the object of power is to oppress and injure those whom it ought defend; when avarice and ambition must be gratified, even at the expense of the liberty and happiness of mankind; disapprobation and contempt, indignation and abhorrence, must swell the heart of every man possessing the common feelings of our nature. Considering the improved state of society; the progress of true and solid science; the delicacy and refinement of feelings which seem to prevail; there would be a presumption, that if virtue were not really possessed, the appearance of it would be assumed; and that every thing of which mankind must disapprove, would be done under some plausible pretext; and not with uniform and shameful affrontery. But experience does not suffer us to form erroneous conclusions upon this subject. The late unprecedented conduct of Great-Britain towards us, is a standing memorial of what a corrupt, despotic and unprincipled government is ever ready to perform, without shame or hesitation. It is impossible to consider their late transactions on our coast in any other light, than as an open, deliberate and malicious infringement of our indubitable national rights.

Our fathers, guardians and countrymen, have expressed their sense of these outrages; their steady and manly resolutions to co-operate, in order to resent them, and prevent all future aggressions, we trust it cannot be deemed arrogance or assumption, if we also give vent to our feelings upon this occasion—did we not feel, were we not interested, did we not participate in the patriotic emotions which prevail; we would certainly be unworthy descendants of those heroes, who in a perilous but glorious struggle, established American Independence on the firmest foundation. The iniquitous and arbitrary proceedings of Great Britain would be sufficient to rouse us, even were we sunk in the most senseless apathy; but we are not destitute of feelings; nurtured in the bosom of freedom, early taught the undoubted birthright of man, we do not find ourselves inclined to submit to her imperious mandates, to crouch to her insolence, or favor her unjust or arrogant pretensions. Accustomed to esteem all our fellow citizens as brethren, we cannot view with indifference the wrongs which they sustain; living under the influence of a government which insures to us permanent liberty, equality and peace, we cannot view its sovereignty insulted, without feeling an honest and dignified pride deeply wounded; but when insults are repeated, when it appears that nothing will satisfy but the overthrow of our national honor and prosperity; we burn to meet the enemy of our land. When we reflect upon the depredations committed on our commerce, we feel a warm resentment, but when we think of the blood of our countrymen wantonly spilt, a spirit of revenge predominates in every bosom.

We view with pleasure the indignation of our country, and anticipate the proper and spirited measures which the wisdom of our government will certainly adopt. To support these measures, if necessary, will be our glory and our pride. Far be it from us to delight in the shedding of human blood, or to view with pleasure the unavoidable measures of war; our principle is never to court danger by our imprudence, nor avoid it when our rights and liberties demand our exertions. In the defence of our dearest rights and liberties, who would turn on his heel to save his life? Life without liberty is of little value: despoiled of our rights we lose half our existence. We wish to be equally removed from a tame and submissive spirit on the one hand, and from an inflammatory and unlimited resentment on the other. But to be tame and unprovoked when repeated injuries press upon us, we deem more than weakness, to look up, without one manly effort, to the cause of our disasters, for kinder usage, would be disgraceful to a body of freemen, and show to the world how richly we deserve that treatment, at which we affect to repine. What can compensate for the lives of our fellow citizens who were slaughtered on board the Chesapeake? Not the treasures of Great Britain! Let the powers of Europe estimate the lives of thousands of little concern, but to us the life of a citizen is invaluable. Our seamen are impressed to serve tyrants in a foreign war, and obliged to undergo fatigues and hardships enumerable. Torn from their families and friends, deprived of that liberty which they so dearly prize; their distress must be inconceivable. If we can patiently suffer these things, of what debasement are we not capable? No! we execrate the destroyers and captors of our countrymen, and pant for an opportunity of curbing their insolent power. The schemes of oppession will never be ours, nor will we submit to the lawless domination of tyrants. But should any aspiring power effect the overthrow of our political fabric, and impose the fetters of despotism upon our country, our lives must first be sacrificed at the alter of freedom.

A greater prize than liberty was never committed to the care of any people. The virtues of our fathers have conferred upon us the inestimable blessing. We conceive the best way to discover our gratitude, is, to maintain with unshaken firmness and resolution, what they purchased at so dear a rate; we may emulate their virtues by defending with inflexible constancy, what they established with unremitted perseverance. We have confidence that the fire of liberty glows in the breast of every American youth; such we love; with such we long to have a communication of feeling; to such we give the most perfect assurances, that we are ready to unite with them in every strenuous exertion to defend our rights and liberties; our union will operate to the destruction of our enemies. Great Britain has been long tampering with freemen—She has discovered every shade & variety of her character—she is not conscious that she sports upon the brink of a Lion's den—adversity may instill those virtues which prosperity has been unable to teach her—let her feel the resentment of freemen, until she becomes as humble and submissive as she is now arrogant and assuming.

JOHN MURPHY, Chairman.
STEPHEN MILLER, Sec'y.

PHILADELPHIA MEETING.

TO THE CITIZENS
OF THE
FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Fellow Citizens—As a committee appointed by yourselves, we flatter ourselves, that you will not consider it as wholly foreign to our duty, to offer our sentiments, if not our advice. Our sensibilities are equally keen with your own, we are as much alive to our national wrongs and as ardently disposed as yourselves to contribute our assistance to redress those wrongs, by every means in our power, under the direction of that government, which as a portion of the American people, we have aided in establishing. To that government our duty as citizens, calls upon us to look as our guide at this momentous crisis; to their measures ought we to lend our utmost efforts; to their will ought we to yield a ready obedience; but imperious honor and duty ought to teach us to forbear from every act which could embarrass its councils or distract its measures. A dignified and temperate course of conduct, and a submission to the guidance of an administration, constituted by themselves, ought to distinguish freemen; and while they feel, they ought to evince to the world, that as the real sovereign of the country, they reflect also.

The calm but energetic display of resentment on the ever memorable day of the meeting which constituted us its organ, has given to you a character for moderation and forbearance, which does honor to our cause and to our country; and sore, indeed would be our regret, if that character should now be tarnished by any act which would not stand the test of cool and sober reflection. It is not by violence on individual property, or insults offered to men, that the nation is to be redressed.

Our wrongs call for a different remedy, and a more extensive cure. National wrongs require national redress, and as we have pledged ourselves to the administration of the general government "to make any sacrifices, and to encounter any hazard," let us be faithful to that pledge, and act only under its authority. In this obligation we are partners with you, and we too are embarked in the common cause; permit us then, fellow citizens to entreat you to take no step but under the direction of that administration to which you have pledged yourselves to make any sacrifices, and surely a sacrifice of feeling. It is a sacrifice of feeling, of momentary feeling only, that we ask of you. To avenge on innocence what is due to crime only, cannot correspond with your sense of justice, or of right. To injure individual property or to wound individual feeling, for outrages committed by the British government alone, your reason would recoil at, and your sober reflection would condemn.

We cannot for a moment suppose, that the freemen of this district, while they feel the keenest resentment at the British violence and outrage, would pursue the footsteps of a British mob. Fellow citizens, we invite your forbearance, we solicit your moderation, we appeal to your magnanimity to continue that dignified and firm course of conduct, which, on the first day of July shed such a lustre around the character of the freemen of the first congressional district of Pennsylvania.

Matthew Lawler,
Michael Leib,
Charles Biddle,
Paul Cox,
David Lenox,
Richard Dale,
Thomas Leiper,
George Bartram,
Walter Franklin,
James Engle,
William Linnard,
Joseph Hopkinson,
George Clymer,
Edward Tilghman,

Philadelphia, July 3, 1807.

[This Address was signed by every member of the committee present.]

The Committee of Correspondence have appointed Matthew Lawler, Francis Gurney, Esq. and Dr. M. Leib, a Sub-Committee, to act on any emergency until the General Committee can be called together and to convene the General Committee when they shall judge it expedient.

Capt. Davis, of the ba[illegible] arrived yesterday from St. Petersburg, boarded from coming [illegible] Madeira, was ran from Hampton Roads, [illegible] Douglas' squadron politely. The Br[illegible] Ruby, capt. Chap[illegible], and treated very treated rudely, but permitted to pass. If man, from Guadalope, was also boarded the British commander is disposed for peace, he should cease to stop vessels in the waters of the United States.