

RALEIGH REGISTER,



AND North-Carolina State Gazette.

Curs are the plans of fair delightful peace,
Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like Brothers.

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MORE CONCERNING THE LATE BRITISH OUTRAGE.

Norfolk, June 25.

On Tuesday we gave a short account of the sad affair which engrosses all time and all conversation. Shortly after that publication, the Chesapeake arrived in the Roads without colors, and the officers without arms; and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day (Tuesday) the wounded men arrived at this place, and were immediately sent to the Marine Hospital, where every thing necessary and comfortable is provided for their relief. The following is a list of their names, and of the name also of those killed.

A list of the killed and wounded on board the frigate Chesapeake.

KILLED.
Joseph Arnold, City of Washington.
John Laurence, Pennsylvania.
John Sharkely, Philadelphia.

WOUNDED.
Mr. Brook, Midshipman.
Robert McDonald, Washington City.
Thomas Short, Virginia.
George Percival, Philadelphia.
Francis Coenhoven, N. W. York.
James Eppes, Petersburg, Virginia.
Cotton Brown, Candis, N. Hampshire.
Peter Simmons, Frussia.
Wm. Hendrick, Albany, New-York.
Peter Ellison, Denmark.
John Hayden, Baltimore.
John Parker, New York.
William Moody, Delaware.

As the anxiety, rage and alarm on this subject, instead of subsiding, is increasing, and the whole of this part of the country is prepared for any thing that may promise revenge, we hasten to lay before the public all the particulars of this unhappy affair, that we have been able to procure in addition to those already published; it is fully ascertained that this is not an affair of accident, that the orders were regularly sent, that the Leopard went out of the Capes prepared for action, that she took every advantage of the unprepared and almost defenceless state of the Chesapeake, and that she did every thing she could do to destroy her, until there remained not the smallest pretence for further fire or for deliberate murder. It appears that the Leopard after bearing down on the Chesapeake sent a boat on board with a copy of the Captain's instructions, which were to procure 4 men, said to be mutineers from his Majesty's fleet, and to demand a search for them. The boat was nearly half an hour along side, and after much talk, was, by signal ordered to the Leopard; she had scarcely got out of danger, before a shot was fired into the Chesapeake, and that was succeeded by a broadside, several others followed, until it appeared evident that mischief enough had been done, and the Chesapeake's colors were down. In all this time the latter ship fired but two, or at most three scattering shot, and these almost accidentally and without order, and so wholly unprovided was she for action, that 'tis said her cables were coiled over the guns, and as the powder had not been properly damaged, and had been discovered to be damp, they were that day engaged in getting it out to dry, and the fire in the ship had been all put out to prevent accidents.

The two ships, after this, stood farther out to sea; and the American ship of war Chesapeake, underwent a regular search from his Majesty's ship the Leopard, and four men were taken, two of whom were native born Americans, who had escaped after long confinement.

The world is always curious to know the first occasion or the first act of war; and we have been thus particular that the origin of, perhaps, a new one may not be forgotten. We should blame no man for executing the orders of his superiors if he exerted them like a man, but the cold blooded, cowardly cruelty, with which this business was effected, reflects dishonor and disgrace on the whole British navy; he well knew that the Chesapeake was little better than a lumbered store ship carrying out supplies for the Mediterranean, as to be unprepared for action as uncondemned, and without waiting any time to see the effect of one

broadside, or to observe if she had struck, he continued his fire 'till, in the sea phrase, she was quite cut up. Some of the shot went quite through the hull, her rigging and sails are torn to pieces, and she arrived with five feet water in the hold.

Let the English boast of this action and of the burning of *Fairfield* together, but let them remember, that similar conduct will produce similar effects: the spirit of the country is at last roused, and Britain, detested in all quarters of the earth but this, is at last detested here; she has no ally now but the ferocious savages of the North.

Yesterday a more numerous and more unanimous collection of people assembled in this town, than was ever before witnessed; but one voice, but one sentiment, but one spirit of retaliation and revenge was to be heard or seen, temporised however, by quiet resignation to the will of our government for the present, in full and ardent expectation of opportunity of redress hereafter. The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting, and copies directed to be sent to the neighboring towns and states.

At a Meeting of the Citizens of the Borough of Norfolk and Town of Portsmouth, held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 24th June, 1867.

General Thomas Mathews, unanimously called to the Chair.
Samuel Mosely appointed Secretary to the Meeting.

The Meeting after due consideration, came to the following resolutions:

Whereas the government of our country has constantly manifested an ardent inclination for the preservation of peace, and to secure that friendly disposition which might reasonably be expected from the justice of foreign nations (if such a sentiment as that of justice was to be found amongst them) and whereas, we as individuals, seriously deprecate the horrors of war, and view it as one of the greatest evils which can befall our country; but when we behold our fellow-citizens impressed, and forced by a tyrannical and arbitrary power to fight against their own country, and basely and insidiously murdered on our coasts, it becomes necessary at this awful crisis, to be prepared to meet the consequences which such conduct and such inclinations give reasonable cause to expect, to discipline ourselves and be in readiness to take up arms in the defence of those sacred rights which our forefathers purchased with their blood; and until our government shall have been informed of the late glaring violation of our rights and our sovereignty, in the unwarrantable and unprovoked attack upon the U. S. States frigate Chesapeake, Commodore Barron, within a few miles of our coast, by the British squadron, composed of the *Bellona*, Commodore Douglas, the *Triumph*, Captain Parly, the *Leopard*, Captain Humphreys, and the *Melampus*, Captain Hawker, acting under the order of Commodore Douglas, and the inhuman murder of a number of our fellow citizens in the attempt of the *Leopard* to carry those orders into effect: Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That all communication with the British ships of war, now within our waters and on our coasts, and with their agents or agents among us, be discontinued, and that we will use our best endeavors to prevent all such intercourse, and that all persons guilty thereof shall be deemed inimici.

Resolved unanimously, That we will view with abhorrence any attempt at such communication, and deem any person or persons enemies to our country, who shall directly or indirectly hold such intercourse, or render any aid or assistance to the British ships of war, by supplying them with provisions or necessaries of any kind whatever, until the decision of our government be known.

Resolved unanimously, In order the better to effect the above purpose, that a committee be appointed to correspond with the inhabitants of the neighboring counties, and those of the waters of Elizabeth River and the sea coast, notifying the flagrant outrage that has been committed and the measure passed by us, and recommending similar measures to their consideration.

Resolved unanimously, That our fellow-citizens, the Pilots of Chesapeake Bay and Hampton, whose patriotism we hold in the highest estimation, are requested by this meeting to discontinue entirely, their professional services to all British ships of war.

like attack upon the Chesapeake, with that horror and detestation which should always attend a violation of the faith of nations, and the laws of war; and we pledge our lives and our properties to co-operate with the government in any measures which they may adopt, whether of vengeance or of retaliation.

Resolved unanimously, That the Mayor of this Borough be requested to call upon the Lieut. Col. Commandant of the militia to hold in readiness, an armed force for the purposes of defence, and for carrying these resolutions into effect.

Resolved unanimously, That these resolutions be extended to all British ships of war which may hereafter anchor within our ports, until complete restitution is made to our government for this detestable outrage on the Chesapeake.

Resolved unanimously, That a subscription be opened and left in the possession of the Chairman, to raise a sum to be applied to the relief of the wounded and the families of the killed on board the Chesapeake, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Hospital, the Mayor of the Borough of Norfolk, and Richard Blow, Esq. of Portsmouth.

Resolved unanimously, That the committee be requested to correspond with the inhabitants of the principal sea-ports, and endeavor, as far as in their power, to obtain their consent to these resolutions, so far as effectually to withhold all supplies to any British armed vessel on the coast of the U. States, until ample justice is obtained by our Executive.

Resolved unanimously, That the Superintendent of the Hospital, in the event of the death of any of the unfortunate mariners of the Chesapeake, now under his care, report the same to the committee, who shall from the funds subscribed, defray the expense of the funeral, and the said committee are hereby instructed to invite their fellow citizens to attend, and to make the necessary arrangements.

Resolved unanimously, That the Collector be requested to furnish one of the Revenue Cutters to watch over and prevent any communication with any of his Majesty's ships, and that the Commandant of the Fort be requested to co-operate with this measure.

Resolved unanimously, That the copies of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted by the Chairman to the President of the U. S. and the governor of Virginia, and that they be published in the newspapers of this Borough.

Resolved unanimously, That the citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and their vicinities, be requested to wear crepe for 10 days, as a testimonial of their respect for the memory of those persons on board the Chesapeake, who have fallen victims to British tyranny and premeditated assassination.

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting approves, and deems the conduct of our fellow citizens of Hampton in destroying the water casks belonging to the British frigate *Melampus*, highly laudable and praise-worthy.

Resolved unanimously, That
THOS. MATTHEWS, Ch.
THOS. NEWTON, Jun.
JUKE WHEELER,
THEO. ARMISTEAD,
RICH. E. LEE,
MOSES MYERS,
WM. PENNOCK,
WM. NEWSUM,
THOS. BLANCHARD,
DANL. BEDINGER,
SETH FOSTER,
J. W. MURDAUGH,
RICHARD BLOW and
FRANCIS S. TAYLOR,
Be a Committee to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect.

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting tender thanks to Gen. Thomas Mathews, for his able discharge of the duties of the Chair.

THOS. MATTHEWS,
SAML. MOSELY, Sec'y.

* As soon as the account of the conduct of the *Leopard* was known at Hampton, the inhabitants destroyed upwards of 200 hog's heads of water, which were on board a schooner ready to sail for the British men of war.

The following letters have passed between the committee and the British Consul, which are published for the information of the public.

THEO. ARMISTEAD,
Secretary of the Committee.

British Consul's Office, Norfolk,
Virginia, June 25th, 1867.

To Brig. Gen. Mathews, Chairman of the Committee appointed to carry into effect the Resolutions, &c.

SIR,
As I do not perfectly understand how far the construction of the resolutions adopted at the meeting held yesterday, as they respect the communication between myself and his Majesty's ships in the Chesapeake, may be supposed to extend, I beg leave to enquire of you, sir, as the Chairman of the committee appointed to carry those resolutions into effect, whether any or what restraints thereby intended to be laid on my communication with the King's ships—whether the schooners which have hitherto been used as advice boats, will be permitted to pass as heretofore, uninterruptedly, and whether there will be any objection to myself or any of my family, going by land to the bay-side, and embarking from thence and returning to the shore in the ships' boats.

I have the honor to remain,
With perfect respect,
Your most obdt. humble serv't.
JOHN HAMILTON
To Colonel John Hamilton, Consul for the State of Virginia.

SIR,
In answer to your letter of this date, I am directed by the committee to say, that the sch's hitherto employed as advice-boats in the service of his B. Majesty, cannot be permitted to pass and re-pass as heretofore. The committee view the object of the resolutions as intending to prevent supplies of every kind being afforded to these ships until the pleasure of our government be known. The committee can see no obstacle to you or any of your family communicating with the officers of his B. M.'s ships in either of the modes you mention, confident that no attempt will be made to contravene the resolution restricting supplies. The boats you may engage in this service will be permitted to pass without examination.

I have the honor to be,
With perfect respect,
Your most obedient servant,
THOS. MATTHEWS,
Chairman of the Committee
Norfolk, June 27, 1867.

Extract of a letter from Hampton, dated June 25.

We have late news from the British men of war by the pilots that were discharged yesterday.—They declare, that if their water and provisions do not come to them as usual, they will lay three ships of war along side Hampton—and thir barges ashore, and take them by force!—The Hamptonians are casting balls and making cartridges, to bid them welcome!

The following letter to the Committee of Correspondence has been received from George Hope, Esq. of Hampton, dated 26th inst.

SIRS,
I just now received yours with the enclosed spirited and prompt resolutions of the citizens of Norfolk, and immediately communicated them to Col. Wray, and pointed to make them as public as possible. The inhabitants of this place unanimously feel indignant at the outrage committed on the Chesapeake, and are concerting measures to prevent the landing of any boats from the ships, which it is probable they may attempt.

I am, with respect,
GEO. HOPE.

At a meeting of the Committee at the Eagle Tavern, Friday, June 26.

Present—Thos. Mathews, Danl. Bedinger, J. W. Mordough, Luke Wheeler, Wm. Newsom, Thos. Newton, Thos. Blanchard, Theo. Armistead, M. Myers.

Resolved unanimously, As the opinion of this committee, that the British officer who this day brought dispatches to Col. Hamilton, not having hoisted a flag before his approach to our harbor, was not afterwards entitled to be considered as coming under the protection of a flag of truce; & as such he should have been held in custody until the pleasure of the government was known.

Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that an British officer coming to this place, shall be considered as a prisoner, until the decision of the government be known.

Resolved unanimously, That the proceedings of this meeting be regularly published.

The Committee of Correspondence laid before the Committee, a letter from Mr. Hope, of Hampton, which was ordered to be published.

Resolved, That Theo. Armistead and Thos. Newton Jun. be a Committee to ascertain the best means of establishing a Telegraphic communication between the sea-shore and this place.

* An officer came up from the British frigate *Bellona*, anchored her tender near the fort, & proceeded up to the Consul's house in a yawl, a mob immediately collected whose fury it was almost impossible to restrain; surrounded the Consul's house and demanded the officer. The town court was then sitting—Col. Hamilton immediately repaired to the court-house, and claimed the interference of the civil authority. After much difficulty, the indignation of the mob was restrained, and the British officer was suffered to return on board his ship unmolested. The tender was taken possession of; but being under the protection of the fort, was restored under a flag of truce.

Mr. James W. Murdaugh having informed the committee that a number of young gentlemen had insinuated him to offer their services for the erection of the batteries for the defence of the Towns of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Resolved, that Mr. Murdaugh be requested to return them the thanks of this committee for their patriotic offer, they trust that the time is not distant when an opportunity will be offered for the display of their zeal.

THOS. MATHEWS, Chairman.
T. Geo. Armistead, Sec.

The following letter, the original of which is lodged in the Collector's Office, was handed us for publication.

To the Commander on board of the U. S. Frigate Chesapeake, in H. Roads.
On board his B. M. ship *Bellona*,
Capt. Deuglass, June 18.

SIR,
We request that you will have the kindness to take us out of this ship, for we are very much against serving the British. It is a nation we do not belong to, being all Americans. We have no hopes of getting clear unless you befriend us. We have all American protections, but they will not look at them; and moreover we all born and brought up in the U. States of America; and as we are now in the waters of our own country, hope its laws will protect us.

We were first taken on board the *Melampus*, and thence sent on board this ship.

We are your humble servants,
John Heldrige, John Hayden,
Wm. Ralston, James Lavelle,
John Barnes, Peter White,
Jeremiah Holmes, James Craig,
John Hertsman, George Beams,
Stephen Findell, Emery Griffin,
Conrad Smith, Chas. Washington,
John Henry, William Mers,
Henry Leman.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
HERTFORD COUNTY.

February Term, 1867.

Moses Sumner, }
Joseph Sumner, } Original Attachment.

RETURNED: Executed on a Note the property of Joseph Sumner, in the hands of Mr. Moses Driver, amounting to \$6197, and garnishee the said Moses Driver to attend at the Court House in Winston, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to do law on oath, what Property of said Joseph Sumner he has in his hands, &c.

It being suggested to the Court that Joseph Sumner is an Inhabitant without the State, it was therefore ordered, That Publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three Months, notifying the said Joseph Sumner, that he be and appear at the end thereof, to wit, May Term, 1867, and reply to the Property so attached, else Judgment will be entered against him.

Copy.
JO: F. DICKINSON, Clk.

North-Carolina, Burke County.

County Court, April Sessions, 1867.

Thomas Davis, }
Frederick Grider, } Original Attachment.

Levied on Land

It having been made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant lives out of this state, it is heretofore ordered, that unless the Defendant appear at next Term of said county and make defence, Judgment will be taken by default against him, &c. It is also ordered, that this order be published three weeks successively in the Raleigh Register.

April 28. J. ERWIN, Clk.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Tract of LAND whereon I now reside in the county of Johnston, containing 4733 Acres, equal in fertility (it not superior) to any in the neighbourhood of it, being ten miles west of Smithfield, on both sides of Middle Creek. There is a sufficiency of cleared Land to employ thirty Hands, with the advantage of a comfortable Dwelling-house, sufficiently large for a private family, and the necessary Outhouses, all of which have been built within eight years, of the best materials. There are also about 3000 Fruit Trees, of the best kinds of Apples and Peaches.

Also, 1176 Acres of Land in Cumberland county, on the north side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Atkinson's Ferry, with no improvement but an Apple Orchard.

Any Person will be willing to become the purchaser without first seeing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Cash, or likely young Negroes, will be taken in payment, at one or more periods or periods.

OSBORN HUNTER.