I hope gentlemen will take a serious view of the subject—that every man will lay his shoulder to the wheel and rise up to the east and west, south and north, to prepare for the protection of his domicile. Gentlemen have said that this is a new project, that it will create confusion now, when the service of our militia is most wanting. It is because of the crisis that I have at this moment brought the matter forward. The present system is acknowledged to be defective; we wish to make it as efficient as possible—that our countrymen may know who must march at a moment's warning.

In Virginia, during the last war, young men, merchants, lawyers and doctors went out to battle, staid two or three weeks, took sick and went home. As long as every door was open, the hand of every man giving to them friendship and carressed by every woman, they stood their ground; but when dependence was placed on them for service, they were off. I recollect a circumstance of some new militia just come into camp on the eve of a battle. The time of battle soon came; these men were placed in front; but no sooner did the red-coats, as they called the English, come within 100 yards than they threw down their arms and ran as though their lives depended altogether on their heels for preservation. When they were asked where are you going, boys? Did you ever see the like, said they, we cannot stand them. When the red-coats come now, it will be just the same. Substitutes towards the close of the war became good soldiers. I know that substitites are objected to by some gentlemen, they wish every man to stand in his own place, all to stand on the same footing. In my opinion this would be bad policy, because all men have not the same gifts. Some cannot fight from religious principles—others cannot fight for the want of nerve. The bill has made provision for such, if they cannot fight, let them furnish a substitute. We know all men are not gifted alike; the strength of some lies in one way, and in others another; Sampson's lay in his hair. Now on this floor some gentlemen of strong minds who think a great deal, never talk; while some who talk incessantly, appear never to think at all. It certainly would be a great economizing of public time and money, for some, to think more and talk less. I am not in the habit of public speaking, not being mechanically bred to it; I nevertheless offer my mite in support of the proposed system. It is a great project; and although not fluent of speech, yet I am willing to be tested by my votes and actions, from the year 1776, the time I commenced my political career to the present day, and I defy any man to say that I ever gave other than a republican vote, or did any other than a republican act, while acting as a public man. I know the word republican is, with some a hackneyed word; but I mean the true elective principles of republican government.

I went young into the army myself, I was never out of it, after I entered it, until the conclusion of the war. I have been thirty-two years in public life. I mention this to shew that I am entitled to claim a knowledge of mankind.

You may exercise your militia from the age of 18 till they arrive at 45, and after the whole 27 years mustering they will not know the manual. My object is not to call out any man till he is wanted; and when they are wanted, to call them out, and in one fortnight they will be ready for service, and in a month may take the field, already soldiers—comparatively speaking. There will attend this system no expence in time of peace. I have seen a number of projects for taking legions into camp for six months at a time. The project will not do. When you take your men to the field, let them think of nothing but fighting—not even of women. These half way soldiers, half regulars, and half militia; would be of no account. They would be a heterogeneous mass, fit for neither the one thing nor the other. What do we hear of the sailors at Boston, who cannot go to sea, on account of the embargo? The finger of Heaven pointed to an embargo. [Here Mr. Clay pointed to the Potomac river, which was frozen over.] It is mere pretence. They are now, we understand, assembling about the town demanding what they are to do; we know they are set on by artful and designing men. If these sailors are so riotous, what would a standing army be when disbanded on account of peace, if set on by artful men? They would (if able to do it) overturn the government.

I hope the representations which I have made may be taken notice of by every gentleman in the House. It does not seem accordant with military regulations to place the father and son in the ranks together; the son feels an awe of his father; is under restraint while he is with him; old men and young do not agree well together; their habits are not congenial. I have a great desire that young men should be as much at liberty as possible. Let them learn trades and pursue their studies while young; let the young man alone till he is perfectly instructed, otherwise you will make him jack at all trades, and good at none. At about 26 or 27 years of age it is too late in the day to set about learning a trade; and although we have few or no tradesmen in the part of the country where I live, yet I wish to encourage our domestic manufactures. The time is near at hand when it will be our policy to foster and cherish them.

In the last war when men were indiscriminately called out, on their leaving their families you might see a man of 40 or 50 years of age, with his wife and a train of children and grandchildren crying after him; at the same time one of his sons or grandsons, a lad of not more than 16 or 17 years old, marching by his side, and at the time the army was in a state of starvation; because men of all ages were taken to the field and none left to till the earth. This in my opinion was bad policy—none ought to have been taken but such only as might have been useful in the field; the remainder ought to have been left to have cultivated the earth, and to have assisted in domestic manufactures, and then your armies instead of being naked and hungry, might have been well fed and well clad. And here the proposed system is certainly preferable to the old. I have given to the House the best estimate I have been able to procure. If we fill the blank with "over 21 and under 26" we shall have 240,000 men. If gentlemen think that is not enough, insert 27 instead of 26, and it will give us 280,000 militia, after deducting a sufficient allowance for the number unfit for service. I should suppose that 280,000 efficient militia dispersed through the U. S. are at least as many if not more than will be necessary to hold in requisition. I know that some gentlemen wish the limitation of time to be extended further; but I wish to leave society in as undisturbed a state as possible. We find that other countries wage war and carry on agriculture and manufactures at the same time. I wish to do so here—to establish an efficient militia to go to any part of the U. States. We may call out the middle class of 280,000 men to any part of the U. States, and still leave the body of the citizens in a situation to carry on agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and the minor class learning their trades and persuing their studies. Young men cannot think hard of it. Whenever their country calls for their service they ought to go, or leave the country. Let every man stand in the station to which he is called by God and society. Let him attend to the duty his country requires of him, and then return to the bosom of his family adorned with the honors of a republican, the arms he fought with—not with stars and garters, the baubles of a court.

The true plan of Cincinnatus was to fight when his country called for his services. I wish the same example to be followed now. Washington exhibited it as a pattern to his country; it is the example I wish to follow—It is the one I wish my sons, and countrymen to follow.

I will state merely for the satisfaction of gentlemen that agreeably to the census of 1800, there were under the age of 21, and over 18 years old 120,598 males, add to this for increase

since, 29,540, makes	150,138
Over 16 and under 18 little upwards of	80,000
Add for increase since, about 20,000, it makes	100,000
Add all between 16 and 21, makes	250,138
Then say fit for service, only about	240,000
Of those over 21 and under 26, about	240,000
Between 26 and 45, about	500,000

It is not intended the minor and senior classes shall be called upon but in case of urgent and imperious necessity.

I hope I have said enough to bring this subject fairly before the House—my object is the liberty and salvation of the U. S. I consider it the best and safest mode of defence—My sons will share with their neighbors, they will soon be in the junior class; let them serve with their fellow-men, I wish them to do so. I could not touch upon this subject without entering fully into the principle of classification. This system will furnish a sufficient number for service, and leave enough at home to awe and keep down insurrection, and to cultivate the land. Those who go out to service may receive arms from the national magazines; but these when received I wish them to retain as their own. I have reserved some observations which I wish to make hereafter, when we come to those parts of the bill where they apply. I move to fill the blank with 26; it will then read over 21 and under 26 years of age.

WANTED a man in the occupation of a SCHOOLMASTER; any person coming well recommended will find encouragement by applying to

THOMAS H. LYLES,
RICHARD IRELAND, Jr.
THEODORE HODGKIN,
MORDECAI SMITH.

Calvert county, Feb 17—[illegible]

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD,

FOR apprehending a certain Young man who calls himself Leo Taborgan, fair complexioned, about six feet high, stout made, 19 or 20 years of age, says he was raised in the state of Ohio, who engaged himself with the subscriber as an overseer for the ensuing year, he left his plantation last evening, taking with him sundry wearing apparel belonging to the subscriber, viz. 4 shirts, 4 pair of country nit stockings, 2 white neck handkerchiefs, marked I. W. 4 meck-madrass, do. one long blue cloth coat with plain gilt buttons, some small holes in the body near the right armhole, 1 short blue do. lined through with yellow flannel, 1 pair buff colored cassimere pantaloons, 1 pair fancy cord do. took with him at the same time, wearing apparel belonging to Mr. Saml. C. Jones, viz. 1 pair light colored velvet pantaloons, 1 pair dark grey, do. Bennets cord, 1 pair shoes of a large size, 1 vest yellow cord, 1 pair dark worsted stockings, new. The above reward will be given to any person for apprehending and securing the said thief in any jail so that he may be punished agreeable to law.

JOHN WELCH,
St. Mary's cy. Ridge Post Office.

February 12—2t

TWO ELEGANT FORTEPIANORS.

THE subscriber has just received two instruments made by Broadwood, of the first quality, and probably superior to any in this place. He has also all kinds of *DRY & WET GOODS*, among the latter peach brandy 6 years old, fourth proof, and best kind of *HAMS*—also, he offers a pair of *PISTOLS*, in mahogany case, said to shoot between two and three hundred yards, with a musket handle, original cost 100 dollars.

F. A. WAGLER,
At his New Store, near the Centre Market.

N. B. Instruments tuned on the shortest notice.

December 25—tf.

LINDSAY'S HOTEL.

The Subscriber has taken that well calculated house on the Capitol Hill. Late occupied by *Mr. Frost* formerly by *Mr. Stelle*—Where he intends to open a Tavern on the 24th October. Those gentlemen who may favor him with their Custom may rely on every attention in the Power of the Public's devoted Servant.

GEO. W. LINDSAY.

N. B.—EIGHT or TEN *BOARDERS* may be conveniently accommodated.

October 19—tf.

IN CHANCERY, JANUARY 26, 1808.

Issachar, and Malon Scholfield
versus
M'Carty, Theodorick and Daniel Fitzhugh, Mary Brent, Henry Lee, and Nathaniel Pendleton.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree to foreclose a mortgage executed by Philip Fitzhugh to the complainants for an undivided moiety of the Mills in Prince Georges county known by the name of "The Adelphi Mills" and the land adjoining included in said mortgage, or for a sale of the premises for the payment of the debt, also for a sale of the real estate of said Philip Fitzhugh for the payment of his debts.

The bill states that the complainants sold the above property to said Fitzhugh for the sum of 9800 dollars, that the complainants executed to Fitzhugh a deed for the property (which has never been recorded) and obtained from him a mortgage to secure the last sum mentioned; also that exclusive of that debt Fitzhugh is otherwise indebted to them, that Fitzhugh executed a bond for the conveyance of the said property to the said defendant Pendleton, and has since died, leaving the defendants the Fitzhughs, and Mary Brent his heirs at law or devisees of his estate; that Henry Lee the defendant is his executor or administrator, and that all the defendants reside out of the state.

It is thereupon on the motion of the complainant ordered that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer during three successive weeks before the first day of March next to the end that the said defendants may have notice of this bill and of the subject and object thereof and may be warned to appear in this court in person or by a solicitor on or before the first day of July next to shew cause if any they there be, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,
Test NICHS. BREWER,
Reg. Cur. Can.

February 12—w3t

BURNS AND BEALL.

WOOLLEN drapers, men's mercers, and taylors, New-Jersey Avenue, opposite the Secretary of the Navy's, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced business in the above line, where they will endeavor to give satisfaction—they have on hand a fresh supply of the most fashionable goods, suitable for the approaching season, all fresh and of the very best quality.

N. B. Regimentals and naval uniforms made in the most elegant and fashionable stile with neatness and dispatch.

October 23——tf.

WAS committed to the jail of Cecil county, on the 2d inst. on suspicion of being a runaway, a Negro Man, who calls himself PHILIP, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a very dark complexion; he had on when he was committed a woollen hat, linsey-woolsey jacket and trowsers. He says he was sold by John Tyler, near Frederick Town, to Mr. Crown. The owner of said Negro is requested to come forward within 60 days and pay all legal costs and charges, otherwise he will be sold out agreeably to law.

JO. BAXTER, Sheriff
of Cecil county.

CHARLES H. VARDEN,
MERCHANT TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of the district of Columbia and public in general, that he has just received by a late arrival from Philadelphia,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

Of superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, single and double milled, superfine Coating, black silk Florentines. Likewise an elegant assortment of Spanelets and rich silk Moleskins for waistcoats with a variety of other articles suitable for the season.

Regimentals and Navy Uniforms made in the most elegant and uniform stile of fashion.

Richard Horwell's celebrated patent parallel SUSPENDERS far superior to any hitherto in use can be had on the same terms retail, as at his manufactory.

FOUR or FIVE good *Journeymen* wanted, who will find constant employ.

November 27—tf

In pursuance of a deed of trust, dated on the 17th day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, from Isidore Hardey, of Prince George's county, Maryland, to John Francis Hardey, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the first day of March next, if fair, and if not, the first fair day thereafter,

ALL these two Tracts or Parts of Tracts or Parcels of Land, lying and being in Prince George's county, called *Gardinor's Meadows* and *Tyler's Advantage*, containing 330 acres. These lands are encumbered with the right of dower, and will be sold for cash.

The above tracts of land are situated about 5 miles from Piscataway, in Prince George's county, and are tolerably well improved. A more minute description is deemed unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase will view the premises, either on or before the day of sale.

RICHARD B. GARDINOR,
Adm'r of John F. Hardey.

January 29—tMar.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

JOSEPH WHEATON *Broker and Commission Merchant*, has put into his hands for sale, at his office in F street near the Bank, a valuable property in the city of Washington, consisting of 646,453 square feet of city LOTS advantageously situated on the most prominent and valuable streets, and near the Navy Yard and Bridge, and to be had on the most reasonable terms of payment. This great bargain is recommended to gentlemen desirous of securing an early fortune, in this truly growing and flourishing city; the permanent residence and seat of the government of the United States. Other city property to be had—HOUSES and LOTS—Enquire as above.

All kinds of STOCKS bought and sold.

☞ *Wanted to Purchase a few MILITARY LAND WARRANTS.*

Washington city, Dec. 11—tf

ROSS AND GETTY,

HAVE for sale at their store George Town, the following articles just received from Philadelphia, by the schooner Carolina, capt. HAND, jun. viz.

30 kegs butter,
20 barrels, New Town, Pippin Apples,
10 do. buck wheat flour,
10 do. Cranberries, and
10 do shell bark hickery nuts.

Also a small assignment of very elegant Looking Glasses, Waiters, Trays, polished steel Shovel and Tongs, with cut and brass heads, &c. &c.

January 9—tf

Will be Sold at Public Auction,

ON the Premises, on Thursday the 25th day of February next, part of LOT No. 4, in Square 73 being 28 feet front, near the Western Market, and extending back about 147 feet to an alley. There is erected upon this Lot, a good BRICK BUILDING covering the whole front, with a good Kitchen and enclosure, and was formerly occupied by Dr. Bullus. As the property is well known, nothing further descriptive is thought necessary.

January 25—tdos

NOTICE.

IT has been represented to the Secretary of State that John Porter, William Sloane, George Wagnere, William Callicut, William Bartlet, John Moore, Clement Rivers, Joseph Pew, Peter Jones, John Troup, Jonathan Stuart, William Wagemen, Joseph Mead, and George A. Cope, who call themselves citizens of the United States, have been impressed into the British service, and are detained for want of documents to prove their citizenship. The friends of these men are therefore notified that on their transmitting to the Secretary of State, proof of their citizenship, together with a description of the persons of the above named seamen, measures will be taken to obtain their discharge.

Department of State,
February 9, 1808.

☞ The Editor of the National Intelligencer, and the Editors who publish the Laws of the Union, in the Seaports, are requested to insert the above three times in their respective Gazettes.

February 12—3t

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway on Friday the 9th day of November last, a negro man who says his name is *GEORGE*, that he was formerly the property of William Alexander, Virginia, by him was sold to a Mr. Robertson of Ohio, from whom he escaped when on his way home, about the first of October last. He is a well made fellow about 6 feet high, rather tawney complexion, about 25 years old; his cloathing when committed was a round grey cloth jacket, home made trowsers and oznabrigs shirt; his owner is desired to take him away or he will be sold agreeably to law for prison fees and other expences.

NOTLEY MADDOX, sheriff
of Prince Georges county, Md.

TUNIS CRAVEN

HAS removed his entire stock of DRY GOODS from Alexandria to Washington, and is now opening, at his new Store, between the Marine Garrison and Navy Yard Gate, an assortment equal to any in the District;—among which are,

Wood's best London cloths,
Do. double milled & plain cassimeres,
Bennett's cords and velvets,
Constitution Gerrow, hunting, Trafalgar, and silver cords,
Velvets,
Imperial, Brunswick waistcoating,
Silk moleskins do.
Toilinets, swansdown do.
Plain and figured Marseilles do.
Bearskin coatings,
Plains, kerseys, halfthicks,
Rose and duffil blankets, flannels,
Superfine green cloth table covers,
Calicoes, colored cambrics,
Ginghams, silk and cotton chambrays,
Furniture Chintz,
Cambric and jaconet muslins,
India and British book do.
India mullmull figured and plain,
Plain and figured lenoes,
Laced cambrics,
Elegant tamboured mulls,
Grecian robes and Peliese dresses,
8-4 damask and raw silk shawls,
Damask scarfs,
Camel's hair and swansdown do.
Down scarfs,
Long and short lace sleeves, spider & nett sleeves,
Extra long and habit kid gloves,
Do. do. silk do.
Do do. raw silk do.
Cross-barred and plain Mantuas and lutestrings,
Persians and Medes,
Thread and cotton laces,
Lace caps and handkerchiefs,
Book muslin and leno cap patterns,
4-4 7-8 Irish linens,
Long lawns, linen cambrics,
Irish diapers, table-cloths, napkins,
Cotton counterpanes,
Cambric Dimities,
Common do.
Furniture do.
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, thread, cotton, worsted, lamb's wool & Angola hose,
Gentlemen's pantaloon do.
Silk cords and buttons,
Ribbons, floss threads,
Scarlet and other colored bombazets,
Hearth rugs, Russia sheeting, ticklingburg,
Osnaburgs, baftas, gurrahs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Imperial and young hyson tea of a superior quality in small boxes, to suit families, or by the pound—Also genuine Havanna segars.

T. C. is determined to sell on the lowest terms.

February 3—tf

NOTICE.

THE whole of the Personal Property of George Mitchel, deceased, consisting of a valuable Gold Watch, bedstead, feather bed and bedding, a considerable quantity of wearing apparel, and a variety of other articles, will be sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday the 18th inst. at the House of John M'Gowan, opposite Rhode's Tavern.—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock—Terms made known previous to the sale.

SAMUEL SPEAKE, Auct.

February 10—tds

By order of the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 18th of February next, at the dwelling house of the late capt. Hezekiah Wheeler,

ALL the Personal Property of the deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Cattle, and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a Waggon and Cart. Part of the above property will be sold under certain restrictions made known on the day of sale. Six months credit, with interest from the day of Sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

HEZEKIAH WHEELER,
Executor.

January 25—

All persons having claims against the above estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. H. W.

IN CHANCERY,
January 25, 1808.

Thomas Beall, of Samuel, Thomas, John, Benjamin, Joseph, and Richard Foster, and Isaac Van Meter,
vs.
George, William, Richard, Ann, and Sarah Mason, and Jared Hooe, and Elizabeth, his wife.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain the conveyance of a tract of land, lying in Allegany county, called The Welshman's Conquest, which Thomas Beall, of Samuel, as attorney in fact for George Mason, deceased, contracted to sell to John Foster, by bond of conveyance, bearing date on the 24th day of February, 1787. The bill states that the defendants reside out of the state.

It is thereupon upon motion of the complainants ordered and adjudged, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the National Intelligencer, in the District of Columbia, before the 27th day of February next, to the intent that the absent defendants may have notice of the present application and the object of the bill filed, and may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the 27th day of June next, to shew cause (if any they have) why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,
Test, NICH. BREWER,
[illegible]