ject, and he appeared to have lengthy notes in his hand. Mr. *Findley* said that we did not claim the principle that the flag should cover property, and therefore he had thought that the gentleman from Connecticut, usually candid, was bringing a point into view which was not a matter of contest.]—Mr. D. said he did not know that he should have noticed the subject, were it not that opinions sometimes obtained but from the confidence with which they were advanced; and in the late French papers there were some positive declarations which might mislead. He informed the gentleman from S. Carolina that he had no notes except respecting the regulations of different nations as to seamen. The great controversy as he understood related to the principle of impressment, and therefore he had noticed it, intending to draw a distinction between a war vindictive and a resistance to unjust pretensions.

But as respects all the points in controversy with any European power, said Mr. D. this thing is to be observed: that the controversy relates to maritime rights. And how are we to maintain them? By light dragoons on land? Your contest is maritime, and you surrender the whole. It relates to rights existing in time of European war, and you renounce them all. Gentlemen say we have nothing to do on the subject of the extraordinary claims of the belligerents, except war, submission, or embargo. I ask if there exists one point in controversy, but which is attendant on a state of war? And now, so long as war exists, you renounce your rights. You assert them in words, and renounce them in practice. What more can any of these powers desire? You do not exercise a singe right where they dispute. You have no dispute with them, for you have given them every thing. Can it then be supposed that they will follow us to our retreat? Let us look at Britain, and see what are her means. The British islands, with a population of 15 millions of people have to withstand the population of combined nations—a force wielded by one of the most indefatigable conquerors, whose genius is vast, whose ambition is as boundless as his genius, and whose resentment is implacable. Let us see then whether Britain is so circumstanced as to attack us. You will recollect that forty millions are subjected to the British power in India, and held in subordination to the British power only by means of British force; and this is no easy task. She has various garrisons scattered on the ocean, in positions which are necessary to strengthen her maritime power. She has a position not only on the southern point of Asia but of Africa; where she can look from one position into both oceans; also a position on the southern point of Europe, whence she looks into the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. These positions it is necessary for her to maintain, being essentially connected with her maritime greatness. Recollect how strongly she is attached to the Indies and her colonies in this country and other parts of the globe, which she is disposed to maintain by an active force. Recollect the constant supplies which she must keep up. Recollect that she can call to her assistance none of those powers which have heretofore aided or been employed by her. And where can she attack the U. S. on their own soil? She would come here but to be defeated. I ask not about her justice; I ask whether it would be her interest? What are her means with which successfully to invade us? Her population is not adequate to that object. I will admit, if gentlemen are disposed to say so, that she has a rising jealousy of us as a maritime power; but G. Britain would be short sighted in the extreme were she to interrupt us while we ourselves are taking such efficacious means for prostrating all the navigating interest of our country. Your merchants, ships, and seamen are unemployed. The stores from the country are lying without purchasers. These are indications most clear that it is not necessary for G. Britain to attempt any thing against us on that score. In sooth there appears to be somewhat of an inconsistency between the system of this bill and the policy of the embargo. If I understand that measure, it is one which supplies the place of every other—as to protection our impenetrable shield; as to annoyance of others, our invincible spear.

The next question is, whether we want this force to contend against France. The Executive of the U. S. has not told us that it is for this purpose; although I admit that our territorial controversies with Spain, a vassal of France, is one of the greatest arguments in favor of the bill, and had almost staggered me in the vote which I shall give. I have no expectation that this force is meant for France, because the Executive of the U. S has not told us that we want a force for that purpose.

The question then is not whether we will maintain the public liberty of this nation, not whether we will bow our free necks to a foreign yoke. On this point every act we have performed answers at once. But it is a question on the best mode of employing our means. This army will cost about two millions annually. Whether this money may not be better occupied is worthy of enquiry. I am willing that gentlemen should take as many men as they want for the western country; it is correct, liberal and fair that the frontier should be well defended. As respects surplus money, I would prefer that all that portion which is not wanted should be expended for fortifications, which once erected would be useful without any farther expence. As respects levying these troops for fortifications, I have no idea of it; for if they are for that purpose, they had better be artillerists than infantry; certainly better than dragoons.

It is said that this army might be useful as a military school. I acknowledge in considering this, it is far from my wish to place my own opinion in competition with that of my colleague (Mr. Tallmadge) for I find on record testimonials in his favor which it would not become me to question. I shall therefore not dispute his opinion as a soldier of honor, but refer myself to him, and ask whether this is the best mode of making a military man. I will agree that if the officers to be appointed for these 6000 men were to be employed in the recruiting service, although it would not render them officers, it might teach them the address for which sergeant Kite was distinguished. When I recollect that all arts are now brought in to the aid of war, I am willing to admit that the art of war is extremely arduous. If gentlemen are disposed to have a military school in which gentlemen shall be taught the science of war, I am willing to agree to any method which my colleague shall say is best adapted to this purpose. I should be willing to train men to command in an army not of 6000 men, but of a much larger number if it should become necessary. But as it respects this force I do not see how it can be employed. If the state of the world be neither peace nor war, what is our course? A state of preparation in which we may form skilful officers. Strength, activity and courage we have. Science and knowledge of military tactics we want. And I am willing to agree to any mode for acquiring them; but certainly this bill does not propose it.

(DEBATE TO BE CONTINUED.)

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Sunday the 10th ult. at Alexandria, from the hon. Marmaduke Williams, member of Congress for N. Carolina, negro Joe Key, who formerly belonged to Dr. Thornton of the city of Washington. Joe is about 5 feet 6 inches high, very active and strong, a little bow legged, and combs his wool very high before. He had on a round dark grey jacket, a striped swanskin waistcoat, and dark blue pantaloons, all with white metal buttons; light blue and white mixed half stockings; a hat and shoes, all new.

Whoever will lodge him in any jail, or secure him so that he can be had again by his master, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences by application to the printer hereof.

City of Washington, May 16—3t

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit.

ON the petition of *WILLIAM CONNER* an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county aforesaid for debt—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said William Conner, that on Monday the 23d inst. at the court room in the Capitol, at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia," will be administered to the said Conner, and a trustee appointed, unless sufficient cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

It is ordered that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer, three times before that day.

By order order of the honorable Wm. Cranch, esq. chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Clk.

May 16—3t

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That the subscriber of St. Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of St. Mary's county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Dr. John Reeder, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 15th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of May eighteen hundred and eight.

JOSEPH HARRIS, Admr.

May 16—w3m.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, MAY 16.

At a meeting of the principal stock-holders in the Commercial Company at Stelle's Hotel, it was agreed to recommend the following gentlemen as Directors. At this meeting, a praiseworthy harmony, and superiority to local prejudice prevailed. This circumstance is mentioned as an honorable evidence of the conciliatory feelings of the citizens in the Eastern section of the union, who, although possessed of a great majority of the stock, agreed to take an equal number of Directors from each side of the Tyber.

JOHN P. VAN NESS,
THOS. TINGEY,
C W. GOLDSBOROUGH,
PETER MILLER,
JOS. FORREST,
JAS. CASSIN,
JOHN M'GOWAN,
ADAM LINDSAY,
ALEX. KERR,
WM. PROUT,
THOS. H. GILLISS,
JAMES D. BARRY.

At a public meeting of a number of the stockholders of the Washington Commercial company, held on the 14th instant, near the Navy Yard, it was resolved, that the following ticket be supported for directors:

THOMAS TINGEY,
JOHN P. VAN NESS,
JAMES CASSIN,
CHS. W. GOLDSBOROUGH,
JAMES D. BARRY,
JOSEPH FORREST,
JAMES S. STEVENSON,
ALEXANDER KERR,
PETER MILLER,
SAMUEL N. SMALLWOOD,
JOHN M'GOWAN,
ADAM LINDSAY.

ELECTIONS. The latest federal prints received from *New-York*, abstain from further exultation. Their warm hopes have been nipt by an untimely northern frost; and there is good reason to infer that the region of delusion has been circumscribed by much narrower limits than those assigned it. The result of the elections is not accurately ascertained. But the Citizen computes the republican majority in the Senate at 16, and in the House of Representatives at 22, even throwing the quids into the federal scale.

In Massachusetts the Chronicle says—"In 89 towns, which is all we have heard from, the whole number of republican representatives chosen to the next General Court is EIGHTY-ONE, and the federalists have forty-eight only." The Democrat calculates on a republican majority of eighty in the House of Representatives, and says, that owing to there being no choice of Senators in Cumberland, the federalists have not a majority in the Senate.

In *Rhode-Island*, Governor Fenner, a republican, is re-elected, and we believe the complexion of the legislature continues republican.

Extract from a late letter, dated London, February 13, 1808.

"I am to return you my acknowledgment for your obliging favor of the 23d December, communicating an important measure taken by the legislature on the day preceding. Altho' its effects would be first deeply felt at home, yet violent as the remedy may be, it was perhaps the only one in our power, and therefore preferable to the ultima ratio. Have the American people firmness or virtue enough to support their government in it, or patiently to endure its inconveniences? Is a question asked by many and doubted by most persons here, where our numerous enemies consider it as one of our war-measures, while the smaller number of friendly minds, or cooler heads look upon it as a prudent choice of the lesser of two evils. To tell you that the sentiment of this people and of its administration is *generally* hostile to us, were only to repeat a hackneyed truism, already well known to you. While it is admitted that our hostility might press severely on certain interests, they affect to hold it cheap, and to think, that in case of a contest, they would have an easy bargain of us."

"This government is determined to put itself *en mesure* by augmenting the force destined for America, so far as to render it, say the government writers, "greater than the whole disposable force of the Americans, and competent to inflict immediate destruction upon their maritime towns." It is understood that the naval force will likewise be much encreased."

Letter of Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, to Mr. Madison—Treaty Continued.

Art. 3. His majesty agrees, that the vessels belonging to the U. S. of America, and sailing direct from the ports of the said states, shall be admitted and hospitably received in all the sea-ports and harbors of the British dominions, in the East-Indies; and that the citizens of the said U. S. may freely carry on a trade, between the said territories and the said U. S. in all articles of which the importation or exportation respectively, to or from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited: *Provided only*, That it shall not be lawful for them, in any time of war between the British government and any other power, or state whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British government there, any military stores, or naval stores, or rice. The citizens of the U. S. shall pay for their vessels, when admitted into the said ports, no other or higher tonnage than shall be payable on British vessels, when admitted into the ports of the U. S. And they shall pay no higher or other duties, or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles, when imported or exported in British vessls. But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the U. S. shall not carry any of the articles exported by them from the said British territories, to any port or place, except to some port or place in America, where the same shall be unladen, and such regulations shall be adopted by both parties, as shall, from time to time, be found necessary to enforce the due and faithful observance of this stipulation.

It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the U. States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories; but the vessels going with their original cargoes or part thereof, from one port of discharge to another, are not to be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. Neither is this article to be construed to allow the citizens of the said States to settle or reside within the said territories, or to go into the interior parts thereof, without the permission of the British government, established there: & if any transgressions should be attempted against the regulations of the British government in this respect, the observance of the same, shall and may be enforced against the citizens of America, in the same manner as against British subjects, or others transgressing the same rule. And the citizens of the U. States, whenever they arrive in any port or harbor in the said territories, or if they should be permitted in manner aforesaid, to go to any other place therein, shall always be subject to the laws, government, and jurisdiction of whatever nature, established in such harbor, port or place, according as the same may be. The citizens of the U. States may also touch for refreshment at the island of St. Helena, but subject in all respects, to such regulations as the British government may, from time to time establish there.

Art. 4. There shall be, between all the dominions of his majesty in Europe, and the territories of the U. S. a reciprocal and perfect liberty of commerce and navigation. The people and inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty, freely and securely, and without hindrance and molestation, to come with their ships and cargoes to the lands, countries, cities, ports, places, and rivers, within the dominions and territories aforesaid, to enter into the same, to resort there, and to remain and reside there, without any limitation of time; also, to hire and possess houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally, the merchants and traders on each side, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always, as to what respects this article, to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

Art. 5. It is agreed that no other or higher duties shall be paid by the ships or merchandize of the one party, in the ports of the other, than such as are paid by the like vessels or merchandize of all other nations. Nor shall any other or higher duty be imposed in one country, on the importation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other, than are or shall be payable on the importation of the like articles, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles, to or from the territories of the two parties respectively, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. But the British government reserves to itself the right of imposing on American vessels, entering into the British ports in Europe, a tonnage duty equal to that which shall at any time be payable by British vessels, in the ports of America; and the government of the U. States reserves to itself a right of imposing on British vessels, entering into the ports of the U. States, a tonnage duty equal to that which shall at any time be payable by American vessels in the British ports in Europe.

It is agreed, that of the trade in the two countries with each other, the same duties of exportation and importation on all goods and merchandize, and also the same drawbacks & bounties shall be paid and allowed in either country, whether such importation or exportation shall be in British or American vessels.

Art. 6. The high contracting parties not having been able to arrange at present by treaty any commercial intercourse between the territories of the U. States and his majesty's islands and ports in the West Indies, agree, that until that subject shall be regulated in a satisfactory manner, each of the parties shall remain in the complete possession of its rights, in respect to such an intercourse.

Art. 7. It shall be free for the two contracting parties respectively, to appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories aforesaid, and the said consuls shall enjoy those liberties and rights which belong to them, by reason of their function. But before any consul shall act as such, he shall be in the usual forms approved and admitted by the party to whom he is sent. And it is hereby declared to be lawful and proper, that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government, a consul may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case, or be dismissed, or even sent back, the offended government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.

Either of the parties may except from the residence of consuls, such particular places as such party shall judge proper to be so excepted.

(Treaty to be continued.)

Gen. MOREAU arrived at Charleston from Savannah on Monday evening the 2d inst.

General GARDANNE, a very much distinguished officer under Bonaparte, in Italy and Germany, has actually arrived in Persia, and has been received at the Durbar of Shah Futh Ali, in a manner so unusual and distinguished, as to leave no longer any doubt of an intended operation in Asia, which, whether they are likely to succeed wholly or not cannot at least but produce very serious consequences to the British power in Hindostan. The world is generally ignorant of the materials for war and revolution planted in Asia. *Aurora.*

In this paper of Monday we stated the following fact: "The ship Active, belonging to this port, with a cargo of salt from St. Ubes, returning home was captured and carried into Falmouth, and has been condemned vessel and cargo" under the late British orders in Council. This fact and that two other ships under similar circumstances are detained in British ports, has been well known at the coffee house for several days, yet it has never appeared on the coffee house books, notwithstanding its importance demanded an immediate insertion: Further these facts have not been published in any Federal paper in this city.

Had the French government captured and condemned an an American vessel and cargo under the Milan decree it would instantly have been placed on the coffee house books and published with countless remarks in the Federal papers.

This partiality, this withholding of facts from the citizens, this keeping back of the materials upon which alone correct opinions as to the conduct of the belligerents toward this country, can be formed, is an endeavor to hoodwink the people which merits the severest reprehension. The federalists are fond of trumpeting forth the cry of French influence but their conduct is infinitely more conclusive of British influence. The American government has wisely determined on a strict and dignified neutrality, and it is the duty of all its citizens to assume the same attitude.

Democratic Press.