guments that this is a standing force are as clear as day. We want 6000 men during the war; when there is peace we shall want a still greater number. Of course we must make addition upon addition, and this force is a permanent peace establishment. Your establishment when Europe is in war is encreased; and when in peace it must be still farther increased.

But the gentleman has not confined his mistakes to those already noticed; he has fallen into another error. He supposes that the embargo is now acknowleged, by those formerly opposed to it, to be a master piece of human ingenuity. It is not my business to recall its operation to the recollection of gentlemen, if the state of their pockets does not remind them of it; it is not my interest to call their attention to the embargo, for the same reason that it was not my interest to recall transactions of 1805-6; but when I must chuse between evils and pass for one who would fall at the footstool of your chair and make confession of his political sins, I cannot hesitate. I never was one of your recantators; nor ever will, for I hope to maintain no opinions which truth and honor would compel me to acknowlege to be incorrect. If they do, however, I trust I shall have magnanimity to acknowlege it, however painful—[Mr. G. W. Campbell explained that he never had supposed that the gentleman had recanted; and certainly there were some gentlemen who had expressed a belief in the policy of the embargo who had not originaly voted for it; to those he had allusion.] The gentleman explains his observation not to have been general, said Mr. R. I accept the explanation with pleasure. The gentleman's observations then apply to my friends if not to myself; and as I hope those gentlemen will assist me in taking a little of the burthen off my shoulders, I wish to assist them in taking some of it off theirs. Well, this embargo, which was to have been both the shield and the sword, has turned out but a sorry defence, and must be bolstered and buckramed up by 6,000 bayonets. It would not be too much to say that the embargo grew out of the measures of 1805-6; which tended to embroil us with Europe, and we have been struggling deeper and deeper in difficulty ever since. It was then believed by many (God forbid that I should say *all*) considerate and reflecting men that what was called conciliation to Spain while in hostile array, with whom a negociation had been broken off in a disgraceful manner, her minister insulting you and our minister asked for the two millions—it was said that this *conciliation* would infallibly lead, as one day follows another, to war. The non-importation law might be called the edge of the wedge, the embargo the center, and the standing army the but—and it is all about to be driven to the hilt. What did we quarrel about in 1805-6? About the carriage of our own bulky produce to Europe or elsewhere & bringing home the returns? No; it was about what was called the carrying trade—the colonial trade. This was the point on which we quarrelled—the circuitous trade, not the direct trade which carries our own produce, and brings its value back in theirs—but the circuitous trade. There never was one of us who maintained that this carrying trade was not a lawful & lucrative employment; it was a lawful trade, & one which we ought to maintain if we could. But we insisted that the only sort of trade which the people of the U. S. would go to war for, was the direct commerce; and it is even questionable whether we ought to go to war for that—not that the circuitous trade is not valuable and productive; but it is one which is not worth the going to war for, at least by a people circumstanced as we are. Nothing is more certain than that the nation would never support a war for such an object as the carrying trade. I mention this because I believe my sentiments upon this subject have been widely mistaken by those whose good opinion it is the interest of every man who values his character to cherish. We quarrelled about impressed American seamen, and commenced a system which produced consequences, the remedy for which is an Embargo—and we give up all our seamen, for they are not to be embargoed—they will slip out. Great Britain has now not only all her own seamen but a great many of ours. She can have no difficulty in manning her fleet—and I am not surprised to learn that in England the embargo is a most popular measure—that they are glad to see the patriotism with which we bear it, and hope it will not fail us; we differ about some seamen, and we give them all up. We differ about a particular branch of trade, and we give up all trade. We surrender to G. Britain all the commerce of the world and what more can she ask. Can any man believe that if this embargo is continued it will not produce a most important reduction of seamen's wages? Whilst she carries cheaper than she ever did she has at the same time the monopoly of the supply, for as to the Continent's doing without tea, coffee and sugar, they will have them—they *have* them, and that is a proof that they find means of getting them. The British West Indies so long verging to ruin are at last relieved. Year after year they have petitioned Parliament complaining that they are undersold by the enemies colonies whose produce is carried in neutral bottoms (chiefly American) free of war risks and charges. We have done more for them than their own government could do. We have given them the monopoly of the supply of Europe—and to the mother country the monopoly of the carrying trade also.

I therefore am not one of those who approve the embargo; and so far permit me to differ with my friend from South Carolina (Mr. D. R. Williams) in considering the embargo a half way measure. Not so. It is up to the hilt; commerce and agriculture are lingering and must die under its operation. [Mr. D. R. Williams said he did not say that he considered the embargo a half way measure. Far from it.] I understood, said Mr R. that it was among the number of those which my friend considered as half way measures. A half way measure indeed! It gives up to Great Britain all the seamen and all the commerce; their feet are not now upon your decks, for your vessels are all riding safely moored along your slips and wharves: and this measure absolutely gives agriculture a blow which she cannot recover till the embargo is removed. What has become of your fisheries? Some gentleman has introduced a proposition for buying their fish to to relieve their fishermen. Indeed I would much sooner assent to *buying* their fish than to raising these troops, except indeed we are raising the troops to *eat* the fish. I beg pardon of the House—I could not restrain a smile at the idea. After paying out this money to the soldiers, I think if any more money is to be expended upon them, we had better put them upon lent diet, and then buy these good people's fish and feed your soldiers with them. This would be an admirable contrivance, but for this: that in time of national distress, money should not be taken from the pockets of the industries labourer to feed dissolute idleness. I recollect a celebrated author, and at the commencement of the Revolution a very good whig, who spoke of a project to keep down all murmurs by posts and pensions. A very bad recipe, which inflames the disease which it is intended to cure—for unfortunately these posts and pensions, like military offices, do not come out of the pockets of the sovereign, but are wrung from the toil and sweat of the great body of our citizens, & must therefore, whatever effect they may produce on those gratuitously provided for, excite that discontent which for the moment they attempt to allay.

I have one more reason with which I shall close my observations in favor of committing this bill. Not only that the bill in principle and detail is wrong—the principle is not however *new*, since it is an addition to the military peace establishment—but for another reason; that when this bill is recommitted, the House will be able to act on a subject of much greater importance—I mean the organizing and arming the militia; and when that subject shall have been taken up, gentlemen will not have to urge the appropriation necessary for this force as a pre-existing reason to curtail the appropriation necessary for arming the militia. It is indeed said that if the expence be necessary, we ought to meet it. It is idle to talk of expence, if the object of it were necessary; I agree with them there. But there are in politics, whatever there are in logic, degrees of necessity. I do not believe the force is necessary; but granting it to be so, gentlemen themselves contend that it is not so indispensably necessary as arming the militia; and on their own principles they ought to take up that subject, and postpone the present bill.

(DEBATE TO BE CONTINUED.)

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

We understand that ROBERT BRENT is named successor to Major SWAN, who resigns on the first of August the place of Paymaster of the army.

At a meeting of the Commercial Company on Monday JOSEPH FORREST was elected President.

It is impossible for a candid, unprejudiced mind to contemplate the miserable condition of most of the nations of Europe, and their vassal provinces, without feeling grateful for our exemption from the distresses inflicted upon them; and without acknowledging that the effects of the embargo, itself the effect of foreign oppressions, are light as air, compared with them. This condition exhibits a tissue, made up of military and civil despotism, oppressive taxes, want, famine and war. From these complicated evils we alone are exempt. Why are we exempt? Is it not, probably, owing to that very measure which is misrepresented and denounced with equal injustice? To all these evils, but famine, we might be now subjected but for it. Instead of sinking beneath their burthen, what is our real situation? A few facts on this head will come more completely home to the feelings of most of our readers than the most elaborate treatise. In Philadelphia we are confidently assured that improvements are carrying on with a spirit absolutely unprecedented. Contracts have been entered into to build 900 new houses; and such is the abundance of money that it can be procured, on good security, at five per centum. Manufactures are rising in and around the town in every direction; and we hear of no failures.

Now let us turn our attention to the no less important town of New-York, and look at the effects of the embargo there. We shall, in this instance, rely on federal authority:

"Farmers," says the N. Y. Gazette, "send in your produce. Prices yesterday in the Fly-Market. Potatoes, 2s6d a peck—beef 9d. to 1s. per lb.—pigs 10 to 12s. and other articles proportionably high. With few exceptions, the markets are as high now as they were before the embargo."

Does this look like ruin? Does it not, on the contrary, look as though the American character were sufficiently elastic and intelligent to accommodate itself to circumstances, and, when denied the profits of the ocean, to reap more diligently the benefits of the interior? The fact cannot be too often repeated, that the employment in some occupation other than that of agriculture of one thirtieth part of those now engaged in it would create a demand among ourselves for our surplus produce equal to the whole foreign demand. And this is the precise effect that the injustice of our enemies, which has left us no alternative but the embargo, is producing.

It appears, from a *Splendid Gala*, given at Philadelphia by Messrs. Pratt and Kinsing on board their ship Tiger, that the *Marquis de Casa Yrujo* is about to take "a voyage"—But whither does not appear. It does, however, appear, by the toasts given on this occasion, that this *honorable* character is still in Philadelphia.

JOSEPH STORY, a decided republican, is elected by an almost unanimous vote, to fill the seat in Congress rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Crowninshield. To the successor of such a man the republicans will look with uncommon expectation.

APPOINTMENTS made during the last session of Congress with the advice and consent of the Senate.

William Pinckney of Maryland, minister plenipotentiary of the U. States at the court of London.

Robert Williams, governor of the Mississippi Territory.

William Hull, of the territory of Michigan, re-appointed governor of that territory.

Reuben Atwater, of Vermont, secretary of the territory of Michigan, collector of the district of Detroit, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Detroit.

Moreau de Lisle, a Judge of the territory of Orleans.

Washington Boyd, marshal of the district of Columbia.

Jonathan Laurence, of S. Carolina, collector of the district of Beaufort, in S. Carolina, and inspector of revenue for the port of Beaufort.

Venables Bond of Georgia, collector of the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Hardwick, in Georgia.

William Gazzam of Pennsylvania, surveyor of the port of Pittsburg.

Thomas H. Storm of New York, commercial agent of the U. S. at Genoa.

Philip Grymes of Virginia, attorney for the U. S. in the territory of Orleans.

James Prince of Massachusetts, marshal of the district of Massachusetts.

Lemuel Trescott of Massachusetts, collector and inspector of the district and port of Machias.

Jonathan Bull of Connecticut, commissioner of loans for the state of Connecticut.

John Vernor of New York, surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Albany.

Oliver Wayne Ogden of New Jersey, marshal of the district of New Jersey.

John Shee of Pennsylvania, collector of the district of Philadelphia.

Lewis Ford of Maryland, surveyor and inspector of revenue for the port of Lewillingsburg.

Lemuel T. Spence of Maryland, collector of the district and inspector of revenue for the port of Snowhill.

Alexander Moore of Columbia, register of wills, for the county of Alexandria, in Columbia.

John M'Kinny of Columbia, surveyor and inspector of revenue, for the port of Alexandria.

Larkin Smith of Virginia, collector of the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Thomas Nelson of Virginia, collector of the district and inspector of revenue for the port of York town.

Jacob Decamp of Virginia, surveyor of the port of Charleston, in the district of Mississippi.

John S. West of North Carolina, marshal of the district of North Carolina.

Robert Cochrane of N. Carolina, collector of the district of Wilmington, in N. Carolina.

William H. Ruffin of N. Carolina, surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Windsor.

Abraham Bissent of Georgia, collector for the district of St. Mary's.

George M. Bibb of Kentucky, attorney of the United States for the district of Kentucky.

James W. Moss of Kentucky, surveyor of the port of Limestone.

Richard Ferguson of Kentucky, surveyor and inspector of revenue for the port of Louisville.

Joseph Buell of Ohio, surveyor of the port of Marietta.

Thomas Boling Robertson of Virginia, secretary of the territory of Orleans.

Samuel Croudson of Orleans, naval officer for the port of New Orleans.

Thomas H. Williams of the Mississippi territory, secretary of the said territory.

Lemuel Henry of the Mississippi territory, receiver of the public monies for the lands of the U. S. east of Pearl river.

Jonathan Davis of the Mississippi territory, surveyor of the port of Natchez.

John Coburn of Kentucky, one of the Judges of the territory of Louisiana.

Gideon D. Cobb of Indiana territory, surveyor of the port of Massac.

James Abbot of Michigan, receiver of public monies, for lands of the U. S. at Detroit.

John M'Clellan of Maryland, consul for the U. S. at the port of Batavia.

Massachusetts Election—The Boston papers, received last night, give us the opening proceedings of the Legislature. In the Senate H. G. Otis is elected President, by a majority of two votes. In the House of Representatives T. Bigelow is elected Speaker by a majority of 31 votes; he having 252, and Mr. Morton 221 votes. Both the gentlemen chosen are federal. There was consequently on the day, on which the Legislature was organised a federal majority of 2 in the Senate, and in the House of Representatives 31. Whether there will continue the same or any majority when all the members shall have arrived is problematical. We are, however, inclined to think, that there will eventually be a small majority. Our room does not admit of comments in this paper. In our next we shall shew that this majority, however to be regretted, does not evince any material change in the political sentiments of the people of the state.

An union of the Republicans.

Governor Fenner and lieut. gov. Martin are republicans, and truly friendly to the present administration of the government of the United States—tory papers to the contrary notwithstanding. The republicans in this state divided, not because they did not fully approve of the wise measures recommended by President Jefferson, but on some local considerations which are now removed, and they are all verging back to their first love and re-union. They will support two republicans for representatives in the eleventh Congress, and four electors who will vote for James Madison as President, and George Clinton as Vice-President.

It must afford great pleasure to our best citizens to find that so eminent a merchant as Mr. Gray has discovered great circumspection in regard to the Embargo—that he has not been precipitated by the rash speeches of ignorant or designing men—and that he is in generous consent with Mr. Adams not to oppose, without judgment, measures which have no other object than a deliberate regard to the best safety of the nation. *Salem Reg.*

New York Congressional Election.

By our returns we find the following members elected, for two years from March next. They consist of ten republicans and seven federalists. Districts 4, 5, 6, 7, 11 and 14, (with quid assistance) are federal.

1st District, Ebenezer Sage,
2. Gurdon S. Mumford,
William Denning,
3. Jonathan Fisk.
4. James Emott,* * *Federal.*
5. Barent Gardenier,*
6. Robert Leroy Livingston,*
Herman Knickerbacker,*
7. Killian K. Van Rensselaer,*
8. John Thompson,
9. John Herkimer,
10. John Nicholson,
11. Thomas R. Gold,*
12. Erastus Root,
13. Uri Tracy,
14. Vincent Mathews,*
15. Peter B. Porter. *Bee.*

Verbal accounts from Spain state the escape of the Prince of Peace, and that the French troops were again making demonstrations of a purpose to attack Gibraltar.

Knoxville, May 14.

We understand that two companies of militia from West Tennessee, have been ordered out, and are now on duty on our frontiers, in order to protect the citizens from the depredations of the Indians, who are becoming very troublesome.

New York, May 28.

Captain Tyler, arrived at Boston from Gibraltar, informs, that the British had taken possession of, and commanded a fort on an uninhabited rock, called Parsley Island, situated under Apes Hill, a little west of Ceuta, on the Barbary coast. Preparations were making for an attack on Ceuta, and it was reported the Moors were to assist in the attack. There were some rumors that the French squadrons were out in the Mediterranean, and a look-out was kept for them at Gibraltar, under an expectation they might intend to pass through the Straits.

Philadelphia, May 26.

By the ship New Galen, we have received London papers to the 20th of April, from which we make extracts for this day's Gazette.

The London Statesman of the 14th of April, speaking of the King's proclamation, inserted in our Gazette of yesterday, says, "It is another proof that the system which has been so rashly adopted, is found to be impracticable; and therefore, day by day, relaxations of the principle are forced upon the ministers."

The King of Westphalia's Decree to burn some British goods found at Hamburg.

"We, Jerome Napoleon, &c. &c. on the report of our minister of justice, and for the home department, have ordered, and do order as follows:—

"Art. I. The English goods that have been seized at Marburgh on the 1st inst. by order of the prefect of the department of the Warre, and which have been discovered to be English manufacture, by the merchants and assessors of the deputation of commerce, charged with examining them, and being also designated as such on the books of the house of Wenecker and Co. at Wetzlar, shall be immediately burnt on the public places at Marburgh.

"Art. 2. Our minister of justice and for the home department, is charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

"Done in our Royal Palace at Cassel, Feb. 5, 1808, in the 2d year of our reign."

Correspondent.

ATTENTION!

Voters of the FIRST & SECOND Wards of Washington.

On MONDAY the 6th inst. you will be called upon to choose by vote, proper persons to represent you in the *Council* for the ensuing year—Your attention in the mean time is called to the subject of a previous NOMINATION of the number to which you are entitled by population and assessment; presuming you will on this as you have on all former occasions, shew unequivocally that you are disposed to select and support no more than equal justice will warrant. That this will be the course pursued, no doubt can be entertained. In the selection it will be proper to avoid any thing which savors of local or partial feelings, for such feelings if indulged will inevitably prove injurious to the character and general interests of the city. It is hoped, therefore, you will attend punctually at RHODES'S TAVERN TO-MORROW EVENING the 2nd inst. at 7 o'clock.

June 1.

NOTICE.

THE JUDGES of ELECTION hereby notify the Citizens of Washington, entitled to vote for members of the CITY COUNCIL, That the election for the *First Ward*, will be held at Mr. Caldwell's new house near the Centre Market; the election for the *Second Ward*, will be held at the tavern of LEWIS MORIN on Pennsylvania avenue; the election for the *Third Ward*, will be held at Mr. STELLE'S hotel on the Capitol Hill; the election for the *Fourth Ward*, will be held at HUGH DRUMMOND'S tavern on 7th street east near the Navy Yard.

For the Judges,
ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.

June 2—3t

NOTICE.

THE *Taxable Inhabitants of Washington city* and all others concerned, are notified that the Board of Appeal, composed of the city Commissioners will sit at the Council Chamber on Tuesday the 14th day of June next, and continue to sit FIFTEEN days, Sundays excepted, from 3 until 7 o'clock, P. M. to hear and determine on appeals from the late assessment.

WASHINGTON BOYD,
Treasurer of Washington city.

June 1—12t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST—having strayed from the commons of the city of Washington on Sunday last, a large BAY HORSE, about 17 hands high, black mane, tail and legs; no white mark upon his face. He has some times cut behind, and is [illegible] shod in a particular manner to prevent it. The above reward will be paid to any one who delivers him to

B. H. LATROBE, near the Navy Yard, Washington.

He was seen near Bladensburg on Sunday evening.

June [illegible]—3t