strong and active indeed, sir; they sit at the elbow of majesty, and influence his ready will; but their temptations to war are removed by the embargo, and I hope will continue to be so, until they rescind those orders which have cut us off from the commerce of the world,

But the power contemplated by the resolution of meeting any friendly disposion on the part of the European powers, is to be withheld, because it would add too much to the already overgrown popularity of the President—who like Julius Cesar has been offered the honor of a crown! It is true, sir, the demonstrations of confidence in the present Chief Magistrate are general and sincere, in many parts of Union. At the time the only address of this kind was proposed which I have ever understood originated in Virginia, I had the honor of a seat in her Legislature; it was introduced and supported by the description of politicians, there denominated the *republican minority*, in what spirit of sincerity, I leave others to judge at this day; but thank God it was not permitted to progress, and thus the person to whom it was intended to be presented, was saved the suffusion of a blush, which the evidence of such adulation, from his own state, would for its sake have infallibly produced.

On this occasion, an attempt is made to alarm us, by the assertions, that the administration of the government is assimilating itself to that of a monarchy; and it is said that the power of the President is more dangerous than that of a British king? Has the gentleman weighed the extent of this assertion, or contemplated the powers of a British king? In power unrestrained as he is by their constitution, if constitution that can be called, which consists of unsettled and undefined practices most of them originating no one knows where, and founded on principles which can not be traced to any rational ground, a constitution which notwithstanding their declarations of rights is perfectly incapable of restraint upon the Executive arm, which subjects the Parliament to the king, which make it completely his Parliament, and deludes the people with the shew of liberty, while they are governed by the single voice of a monarch—Yes sir; it is *his* Parliament—Has he committed any great act of outrage on the nations of the earth; he feels the pulse of his Parliament, before he permits them to convene. *His* Parliament, I may again emphatically call it, for it is he who orders it into existence, and he who suspends its functions, or dissolves it at will. If its pulse does not beat responsive to his wishes, he either dissolves it, or postpones its meeting, from time to time, as has been the policy with the present Parliament, which if it had met at the time first appointed, scarcely less than a revolution might have been apprehended from the general ferment the execrable conduct of England towards Denmark had excited, and the head of our old master might have attoned for that unprecedented act of criminality; for as such it has been contemplated with abhorrence by a magnanimous people; a people who felt for the character of Englishmen in the commission of it. There are men there, sir, I acknowledge, who do honor to human nature. When we read the speeches of an Erskine and other great men in the present opposition, we may yet hope that there may be found enough of integrity in the nation to redeem its character from the stains of murder and robbery, which the conduct of its monarch has marked it with; yet this is the king to whose power, that of a President of the United States is said to be assimilating itself. By what instance let ask, does it appear that we are verging to the practice of a corrupt monarchy? Is it in the proposition involved in this resolution? No, certainly; for I have before proved, that the same powers, and much more extensive and unqualified, have been delegated, at every period of our government, from its commencement to the present session. Is it from any other general assumption of power? No, for it is acknowledged by all that the present administration has acted in perfect consonance to the powers of the constitution, and I will add what its enemies have before allowed, with the most strict and unceasing regard to the interests, and happiness of the people.

Why are we warned, sir, on this floor, against authorising the President to do an act which may enhance his popularity so much as the removal of the embargo, and that it is another mode of adding to that influence already so overbearing? If indeed, the embargo operates most distressingly, as we all know it does, on every part of the community, it is he who in the first instance, from the strong sense of duty, assumed on himself the responsibility, the odium the gentleman would call it, of the measure; it is but fair then, however ludicrous the charge in itself, that he should be left to regain the popular favor, he is supposed to have lost; it will only leave him where he was.

But, sir, seriously let me ask gentlemen to tell the nation before we separate what they will do? Is there any one so desperate, inconsiderate, or wild in his opinion as to say, the embargo ought at the present time to be removed, while the hostile orders of France and England, are both enforced with the utmost rigor against us, and when they have multiplied, and been extended in their effects since the expediency of the embargo was fully decided on? What is the obvious alternative? Either authorise its removal when our safety will permit, or continue in session to wait that event; but why, sir, sit here, at the daily expence of many hundred dollars to the community, when we shall have transacted the business of the nation, merely because some gentlemen are now doubtful of the right, or the policy, of delegating to the President, a power which has in much stronger, and more general terms, been before entrusted to him and all who have preceded him. But if any thing better than this can be devised, let it be submitted; for my own part, I promise to give it the attention its importance may merit; but at least let us unite in the adoption of some measures for the safety and interest of our country at this time so eminently jeopardised by the powers of Europe.

(DEBATE TO BE CONTINUED.)

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JUNE 20.

Mr. OGILVIE will deliver a *discourse* on *suicide* this evening at the Theatre; being the last he will deliver in the city.

CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

IN compliance with the wishes of a respectable number of my fellow-citizens I invite you to attend at *Steile's hotel* on Tuesday the 21st inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of organizing a plan for the encouragement of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

ROBERT BRENT, MAYOR of the city of Washington.

The meeting at Steile's to-morrow evening will give the citizens of Washington an opportunity to shew that spirit which has invariably characterised them. The object, which they are called upon to consider the expediency of promoting, is at once national and local, and one, which at this crisis eminently demands every exertion of patriotism. In imitation of the example set by our brethren of several towns in the U. States, it has been considered most advisable to convene the citizens generally, as the first preliminary step towards its accomplishment. As it is one, in which every man is interested, it is sincerely to be hoped that the meeting will be full; and that every citizen will attend who is friendly to the object, however small the contribution he may be able to render towards its accomplishment. From the rich we may expect money, from the powerful example, and from the intelligent the formation of a plan that will be crowned with success. Let it too be recollected that the eyes of our fellow-citizens generally are naturally directed to the metropolis, and that it *emphatically behoves us* in the present imminent crisis, not to be regardless of the duties imposed upon us. Let us not, then, on this occasion be wanting in their discharge. Let us follow the example so honorably set us by others, and in our turn reap the honor of setting others an example which they will follow. Let us come forward with the sentiments of patriots fully impressed with a sense of the duties we owe our country, and with those of men sensible of the benefits we have now an opportunity of conferring on ourselves. Few towns in the union have greater natural advantages for manufactures than Washington. Let us seize the auspicious moment to bring them into activity.

General Turreau, the French Minister arrived here on Friday from Baltimore.

We understand, that dispatches have been received from Gen. Armstrong of a late date in April. Gen. Armstrong was then in Paris. The Osage had not been detained by the French government, but by Gen. Armstrong, to take his communications for our government. She was soon to return to England, whence she would soon sail for the U. States, without returning to France. We do not learn that any extraordinary circumstances had occurred.

We have seen a letter dated Richmond, June 13, which states the recent sale *there* of one hundred barrels of flour belonging to Mr. Jefferson, which probably gave rise to the story in the Evening Post. It follows that a part of Mr. Jefferson's crop of wheat had been manufactured before that day. Although this circumstance is altogethere unimportant, and does not affect the general character of the libel, it is but just to state it in correction of a part of the article in the National Intelligencer of the 15th instant.

Massachusetts Legislature.

On the 11th inst. the legislature adjourned.

The minority of the House of Representatives on Mr. Wheaton's anti-embargo resolutions, to the number of 168 members, have entered a solemn protest against them, which shall appear in our next.

We regret that the extreme length of Commodore Barron's defence before the court martial, and the pressure of other interesting matter, will for the present prevent us from re-publishing it. After minutely analysing and generally repelling the charges against him, the Commodore observes—"I have said nothing, sirs, on the law applicable to these charges. It is to avert censure, not punishment, that I am solicitous.—To an honorable mind reproach is more terrible than death. The remarks with which I shall trouble you on that head, are not designed to extenuate the penalty of transgression. They are solely intended to shew, that no transgression can be affixed on me, without perverting the law, which I am supposed to have violated, from its true import and meaning"

After a few observations on the law as applicable to the charges against him, he concludes his address to the court martial as follows:

"I have, sirs, but a few words more to add—My destiny is in your hands—My life, my honor, the sole patrimony which ten years of service enable me to bestow on my posterity, hang on your decision—I wait that decision with the solicitude which these great considerations ought to inspire. Of one blessing I can never be deprived—a mind free from self-reproach, and unconscious of offence against the duties of my station, or the honor of my country!"

The Chesapeake Frigate on the 11th inst. went down to Crany Island. We understand that she will sail on a cruise during the present week.

Norfolk Ledger.

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's dated 27th May.

"We expect a large English armed vessel to load by force. If she does, we shall have warm work. The day before yesterday, sixty-four barrels of provisions were taken out of a store on Cumberland island, belonging to Josiah Smith, and carried to St. Mary's."

Charleston paper.

The fortification on *Governor's Island*, in this harbor, are progressing, under the direction of *Major Swift*, of the Engineers, as fast as materials can be procured.

Boston paper.

We are authorised to state, that satisfactory proof was produced to the Collector of this district, that the Schooner La Superieure, which sailed from this port a short time since, was a public armed vessel, possessing a commission from the Emperor of France, and as such was exempted from the operation of the Embargo act as will appear by the following extract from the second section of said act, viz. "armed vessels possessing public commissions from any foreign power, are not to be considered as liable to the Embargo laid by this act."

Phila. Amer. Adv.

Boston, June 10.

Mr. Sheriff Chandler, of Kennebec, has informed the Governor, in a letter dated the 4th inst. that the article inserted in the Kennebec Gazette of the 3d inst. and copied into other papers, of his having called out the militia to quell the insurgents, is a base falsehood—"and that he has not had occasion, since being Sheriff, to call out any one company of militia, or any part thereof."

District of Columbia, Washington-county, to wit.

ON the petition of JAMES THEKER an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county aforesaid for debt—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said James Theker, that on Monday the 27th instant at the court room at Lindsay's Hotel, 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 James Theker, 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 and Washington Federalist, twice in each paper before that day.

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

WM. BRENT, Clk.

June 20—2t

WASHINGTON BRIDGE *COMPANY.*

THE *Stockholders* of the Washington Bridge Company are hereby notified that the second instalment of Ten dollars on each share is called for by the Directors and must be paid on or before the 1st day of August, next, agreeably to the act of Congress, entitled "An act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac, within the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors.

DANIEL CARROL of Dud'n President.

June 20—w1m

LANDING THIS DAY,

From on board the schooner MARIA, capt. Fitzhugh, from New York—

A quantity of prime St. Croix *sugar*, Coffee, Molasses, Port Wine, Nutmegs, and Chocolate. Also, Gun Powder, Imperial, and Hyson Teas, in chests, half and quarter chests and cannisters of this spring's importation,

For sale by

ROSS & GETTY.

George Town, June 20—tf

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Montgomery county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, letters of administration on the personal Estate of Stephen Adams, late of said county, 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 first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, 1808.

HENNARITTA ADAMS, *Exrx.*

w6t *of Stephen Adams, dec'd.*

May 2—

PASSPORTS

GRANTED by the Department of State to citizens going into foreign parts, having been in sundry instances obtained from the persons receiving them, by others assuming their names; it has been thought proper to guard against the abuse by requiring the former to write their own names in the body of the passports, and with this alteration they will be issued after the 21st day of June 1808.

Department of State, *June* 15, 1808,

The Printers who publish the laws of the United States are requested to insert this notice.

June 17—

JOURNEYMEN SHOE MAKERS.

WANTED, a Foreman to the Boot and Shoemaking business, to whom constant employment and good encouragement will be given. Also 20 or 30 Journeymen to make strong shoes, by

JOHN MINCHIN.

New Jersey Avenue, June 20—3t

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

Early Turnip,
Yellow do.
Ruta baga or Swedish do.
Hanover do.
Large white do.

For sale at Theo. Holt's Nursery Garden, Eastern Branch, and Dr. OTT's Medicine store, George Town.

Washington city, June 20—tf

Fresh Teas, Nutmegs, sugars, Coffee, &c.

W. & C. SMITH have just received by the Maria from New York,

6 Chests, 20 Boxes, 100 Canisters } Fine Imperial Teas
25 Chests, 15 Boxes, 100 Canisters } Hyson Teas
20 Chests, 18 Half do., 30 Boxes } Young Hyson Teas
10 Chests hyson skin do.
1 Case nutmegs and cloves.
52 Hhds. St. Croix sugars—part of them very first quality.
40 Bags best Martinique green coffee.
12 Bags Corks.
20 Small baskets best Marseilles refined olive oil.
10 Quarter casks London particular Teneriffe wine.

George town, June 20——2wtf.

Prince George's county court, April term, 1808.

HENRY T COMPTON of Prince George's county having applied to this court, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the session of 1805, and the supplement thereto in 1806; and a schedule of his property and list of his creditors as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition; and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Henry T. Compton resided the two last years preceding this application within the state of Maryland. And the said Henry T. Compton being in the custody of the sheriff of Prince George's county; and having entered into bond in such penalty as directed by this court, and with approved security, conditioned for his personal appearance before this court, on the second day of the next term, to answer the allegations of his creditor or creditors. It is by this court directed that the said Henry T. Compton be discharged from imprisonment, and the said second day of the next term, which will be the sixth day of September next, is by the court appointed for the said Henry T. Compton to appear before this court, to answer interrogatories, which his creditors may propose to him. And it is ordered, that the said Henry T. Compton, give notice to his creditors, of his application, by causing a copy of the aforegoing, to be published three months in the National Intelligencer, previous to the next term.

True copy from the proceedings, Test JOHN READ MAGRUDER, jr. Ck.

June 1——w3m

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The dwelling house of the subscriber—possession may be had immediately, if required.

JOSEPH FORREST.

June 3——6t.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application is intended to be made to the Treasury of the United States for the renewal of the undermentioned Certificates of *Six* per Cent Stock issued by Joseph Nourse, Register of the Treasury, in the name of *Christian Alexander*, of London or of Bath in Great Britain, which certificates were sent in the ship Bristol Packet, capt. Burns, captured and burnt by the French, and lost in the same, viz.

N. B. The name is sometimes written *Christine* but it is the same person.

Denominaton of the stock.	Dates of the Certificates	Numbers.	Sums in	
			Dolls.	Cts.
6 per cent stock	1792 December 5.	8268	11,000	
.	1795 May 11.	13168	800	
.	—— July 16.	13450	250	08
.	1796 June 11.	14337	2,000	
.	—— —— —	14341	247	81
.	—— —— 14.	3615	1,567	55
.	1797 February 7.	14942	277	30
.	1798 February 1.	15605	2,975	25
.	1799 December 17.	16918	882	
	Standing to her credit on the 1st. April 1808.		19,999	99

Also for the following Certificates of SIX per Cent Stock issued as above, in the name of *Jane Alexander* of Bath aforesaid, which were also lost in the said ship British Packet, viz.

Denomination of the Stock.	Dates of the Certificates	Numbers.	Sums in	
			Dolls.	Cts.
6 per cent stock.	1796 June 14.	14344	2,000	
.	—— —	14345	2,000	
.	—— —	14346	2,000	
.	—— —	14347	2,000	
.	—— —	14348	758	42
.	—— —	3616	2,000	
.	—— —	3617	2,000	
.	—— —	3618	2,000	
.	—— —	3619	2,000	
.	—— —	3620	2,000	
.	—— —	3621	458	15
.	1797 February 7.	14944	222	05
.	—— March 3.	15005	1,500	
.	—— June 3.	15204	766	78
.	—— 16.	15257	1,700	
.	1798 February 1.	15604	1,505	65
.	1799 December 17.	16917	980	
	Standing to her credit on the 1st April 1808.		25,891	05

WILLIAM WHANN.

June 20—