The power of borrowing money has been assimilated to the present power, and it is said that you must admit the cases to be parallel. The legislature in that case determines whether they want money and what sum they want. The Executive does not exercise a legislative discretion before he borrows the money. When it is determined by the legislature that a certain sum of money is necessary, the Executive when notified of it performs an Executive, not a legislative, duty in procuring it. So in case of contagion. The legislature declares that there shall be no intercourse with contagious cities. They may say that after a certain confirmation to the Executive that the epidemic has ceased, he shall proclaim the fact and the restriction shall cease. The same is the course I presume in all that description of cases; and so, according to the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia, I am willing to vote in this case; but I cannot consent that the Executive shall exercise a legislative authority, because such an exercise would be a violation of the constitution, which should ever remain inviolate.

I believe the bill is dangerous, and I lament that it should pass under the present administration; because it is believed by a large majority of the nation that nothing in violation of civil liberty can have their sanction.

Mr. Lyon moved that the committee rise. Negatived 58 to 13.

The question was then taken on Mr. Randolph's amendment and negatived, Ayes 14.

Mr. Randolph moved to strike out of the bill the words "under such restrictions as the public interest and the circumstances of the case may appear to require." This bill, said he, contains two separate and distinct provisions. The first gives the President of the United States power, in the event of such peace in Europe or such changes in the measures of the belligerents in relation to our commerce, as shall in his opinion render it sufficiently safe, to suspend the acts laying an embargo. On that subject it is not my wish to say thing, as every thing has been said by the gentleman from Maryland, and no reply—nothing like a semblance of argument by way of reply has been made. The bill exclusively of that (in my judgement) highly dangerous power, contains another power which will enable the President of the United States to lay an embargo under any limitation or restrictions according to his discretion as to penalty, country, species of bottoms, sort of cargo—in fact to enact embargo laws to the same extent to which the legislature is competent to go, granting that the legislature possesses the power of laying an embargo. That power is contained in the words which I have moved to strike out. He may change the nature of bond and security to be given, of the penalty—he may in fact regulate the commerce of the United States as he pleases. He *may*, I do not say he will—I am far from suspecting it. I am speaking of the nature of the power granted by the bill. You give him a carte blanche to lay embargo laws, under any restriction that his will may prescribe. I venture to say that you may hunt up all the laws since the commencement of the government, and find nothing analagous to this. The President of the United States may by this bill except Danish, Swedish, British or French bottoms from entering particular ports or any port, and may prevent our own vessels from going to such and such countries. He may alter bonds, he may—in fact, he has the power of ringing all the changes human ingenuity can suggest on the trade of the United States. This is a power to which, if this House were intent on investigating the merits of this bill as they are on adjourning on Monday next, they would never consent. I wish some gentleman would point out any analogous grants of power under this government. I do not know why, if a sedition bill was now brought in, a precedent of the former sedition law might not be adduced as a conclusive argument in its favor. In the case of which I am speaking, we have a precedent under the worst administration which this country has yet known. I do believe that when the President of the United States prohibited commercial intercourse with France and her dependencies, a power of this sort, though infinitely less dangerous, and less liable to abuse than this, was granted. I hope the sense of the committee will be taken on this question, not only here but in the House, that some record may be left for those who follow us, to enable them to judge of the height to which blind Executive confidence rose in one administration; that, like the torrent of the Nile, some new current may be found to direct its stream, and fertilize the nation by its filth.

The question was put on Mr. Randolph's amendment, and negatived 43 to 32.

Mr. Quincy moved an amendment to authorize the President of the United States "whenever the public good shall require, during the recess of Congress, to suspend the embargo." Negatived, Ayes 8.

Mr. Lewis moved to amend the bill so as to REPEAL the embargo from and after the passing of this bill.

Mr. Randolph said this motion of his colleague's went pretty directly to the root of the evil. There had been a variety of propositions before the committee. For myself, said he, I have no hesitation in saying that if we must grant a discretion to the President of the U. States, I should wish that discretion, so far as it relates to the suspension of the embargo, to be as ample as possible; for if the constitution is to be violated, the greatest good attending that violation should flow from it, if indeed good can flow from the violation of the constitution. But I think benefits have flowed from constitutional violations, and why should they not again? Our body politic is not of so tender a nature as to die outright even of so violent an assault as this; there are stamina in it which will ultimately restore it to its wonted vigor. I understand that the gentleman from Virginia who makes this motion does it from the apprehension that an idea will go forth that he is not in favor of raising the embargo, although he voted against it originally. I conceive it impossible that such an idea should go forth. Is it possible that those who voted against laying the embargo can now be insensible to its pressure? What is the operation of the embargo, and what will be the operation of this confidence which we are about to repose in the Executive of the U. S.? Why, when the embargo was laid, there were those who made money on it, because they got earlier intelligence of it than their fellow-citizens; and now, when the embargo is in operation, there are those who do not suffer under it. I have it from good information that at least 100,000 barrels of flour have been shipped from Baltimore alone since it was laid. It may be recollected that the gentleman from Maryland who the other day gave us so able an illustration of the question, urged as an argument against it, that the embargo operated unequally. I should be sorry to put myself on a par with that gentleman in any knowledge, much less could I assume to possess a better knowledge of his own district than he himself possesses; but I believe it has been said by a gentleman said to be possessed of considerable commercial knowledge, that many thousand barrels of flour had been shipped from that gentleman's district alone, thro' Baltimore. I was in hopes that this reply would have been made before; because coming from the quarter whence it must have come, it would have operated as an argument to estimate the value of this measure on the West India islands: and it is evident that nothing but an evasion of this kind would keep up the price, low as it is; for when I single out Baltimore, I have no doubt the same game is going on elsewhere—at Eastern Point and Passamaquoddy particularly. The operation of the embargo is to furnish rogues with an opportunity of getting rich at the expence of honest men. The man who is hardy enough to give bond and leave his security in the lurch can make great returns; whereas the honest merchant and planter are suffering at home, and bearing the burthen. It is for the benefit of the dishonest trader; for the planter is out of the question, as he cannot be a partner in the act which contravenes the law of the land. Is this all the operation of the embargo? No; for I will tell you another operation it has: that while the sheriff is hunting the citizen from bailiwick to bailiwick with a writ, his produce lying on his hands worth nothing, your shaving gentry—accommodation men—five per cent. per month men, are making 50 or 60 per cent. by usury; or making still more by usury of a worse sort—buying the property of their neighbor at less than one-half its value. And well they may afford to appropriate their money to such profitable uses, supposing character, morals, religion, honor, and every thing dear to man trodden under foot by Mammon. Are these alone the effects which result from the embargo? No, sir; you are teaching your merchants, on whose fiedelity—on whose sacred observation of an oath, when the course of events returns to its natural channel, your whole revenue depends—you are putting them to school, and must expect to take the consequences of their education. You are, by the pressure of the embargo, which is almost too strong for human nature, laying calculations and snares in the way, teaching them to disregard their oath for the sake of profit—and do you expect your commerce to return to its natural channel without smuggling? You may take all your navy, and gun-boats into the bargain: with all which you cannot stop them. Those men who now export so many barrels of flour from our markets, will not pay the high duties on wines and groceries, when they can avoid it by evasion of the laws; for they will have learnt the art of evading laws; they will have taken their degrees in the school of embargo. This is the necessary result. You lay temptations before them too strong for their virtue to resist, and then, having cast your daughters into a brothel, you expect them to come out pure and uncontaminated. It is out of the question; and I venture to predict that the effect of this measure upon our imposts and our morals too, sir, will be felt when not one man in this assembly shall be alive. Every arrival from the West Indies tells you of the cargoes of flour daily carried in, until it becomes a point of honor not to tell of one another.

On this subject, though not immediately connected with it, yet as the observation was made during the pending of the bill, I think proper to notice it—among other encouragements given to the American people, are the sentiments of lord Grenville, lord Erskine and other conspicuous members of the British Parliament; and really there has been an eulogy on the greatness of the opposition generally, that does not so well comport with the correctness of this assembly. But pray who are this opposition so much relied on as the sheet anchor of our affairs in Great Britain, as the mouthpiece of the agriculturers and manufacturers? That very ministry who negociated the rejected treaty with you—who attached to that treaty the humiliating note which you are told prostrated the independence of the U. States. The same individuals who were prompt leaders of the Grenville and Fox ministry now speak the language of the British opposition. Suppose them successful and others out of power. We shall then be in the same situation as we were on the 31st Dec. 1806, having no chance of better terms than those which have been already spurned. I mention this to shew the inconsistency of those gentlemen who wish to continue the embargo. The very same people who, you are triumphantly told, have moved for a revocation of the orders of council of the 11th November, are the very persons who negociated that treaty which was rejected—not only rejected, but rejected with scorn and indignation. Gentlemen speak in one breath with the utmost abhorrence and indignation of the treaty and the ministry who formed it, and of the same persons in the same breath in the highest terms of eulogium.

Mr. Lewis's amendment was then negatived, Ayes 22.

The committe rose and reported the bill.

(DEBATE TO BE CONTINUED.)

TO LET.

The House occupied by Mrs. Wilson, West End of the Six Buildings. Apply to her at the same.

July 6th—3t

PHILADELPHIA

PORTER AND ALE.

HERFORD & SON have at present for sale a quantity of the best Philadelphia Porter and Ale in bottles, which they are willing to dispose of at the same price they sold at last year, 1 DOLLAR and 25 CENTS per dozen. They have also, of their own Brewing, *Bottled Porter, at 1 Dollar per Dozen*, and draught BEER in barrels and half barrels, at their usual price.

☞ All orders left at their Brewery, Pennsylvania avenue, will be immediately attended to.

July 4—3t

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery of the state of Maryland, will be exposed to *public sale*, in the town of Port Tobacco, Charles county, at the court house at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the second day of the next August term of Charles county court (which commences on the fourth Monday of August next) a parcel of land late the property of John D. Scott deceased, being part of a tract of land called Foynton Manor, lying upon a branch of Nanjemoy creek on the post road leading to Nanjemoy from Port Tobacco near the "Hill Top" & about seven miles from Port Tobacco.

This land consists of about 300 acres, of which between 50 and 100 acres are well timbered, about twenty acres are in marsh, and the remainder arable and very productive.

The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall give bond with sufficient security to pay the purchase money in twelve months from the sale. It will be sold entire or in parcels as may best suit the persons inclined to purchase.

F. S. KEY, Trustee.

July 4——tdos

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

The Anniversary of Independence was on Monday celebrated with the usual demonstrations of satisfaction. Business was generally suspended, and the day devoted to festivity. The dawn was ushered in by a discharge of cannon at the Navy Yard, which was repeated several times during the day. The uniform companies of militia, and regulars, paraded early in the morning and went through various military evolutions. At noon the apartments of the President were opened for the reception of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, who partook of an abundant collation of refreshments, and were enlivened by the excellent music of the Marine Corps.

The President, in conformity to the spirit of the times, was dressed in a neat suit of homespun. We hope that, ere another return of this day, the example, thus patriotically set by the Chief Magistrate, will be universally followed, and that the fair sex, by the magic of fashion, will remove the strongest existing obstacles.

The author of the immortal Declaration of Independence had once more the gratification of seeing himself surrounded by fellow beings, enjoying the highest political blessings ever conferred on men, and reaping, in common with their fellow citizens throughout the union, the fruits of a prosperity unknown to any other nation. Compared to the feelings inspired by such a scene, what is the pride of kings or the triumphs of conquerors? Amidst the honors and glory that encompass them there is wanting that *small still voice*, without which fame and power are the sources of the acutest infelicity. Well might such a man, whose whole life has been assiduously devoted to the good of his country, or to the still more expanded interests of mankind, cast his eyes over the world, and drop a tear of pity at the wretchedness of those who are the envy, the admiration, the terror of mankind. Well might he rejoice, in having his lot cast among a people, who consider kings and tyrants equivalent terms

There was something peculiarly interesting in the reflection, that this was probably the last anniversary of the day that called us into national existence, on which Thomas Jefferson, in his official character, would appear amidst his fellow citizens in commemoration of its return; that in a few fleeting months, he would resign his high powers, and retire into the walks of private life. If there be any thing that confers distinction on the human character, and raises it to the highest pitch of greatness, it is the voluntary surrender of power; and when this surrender is the result of principle, at variance with the feelings and wishes of millions, and when he who makes it as the object of their respect and affection, the idea becomes one of the most sublime that can enter our minds. Of this nature were the feelings inspired by the anticipation of an event, which, however it may be approved, cannot fail to be mingled with the tenderest regret and deepest solicitude. Venerable sage! when this interesting era shall arrive, may you in retirement find the purest happiness conferred on mortals, the esteem of the wise, the love of the good, the gratitude of your country, the admiration of mankind, and the still more inestimable blessing of a conscience free from reproach; of a heart still alive to the interests of your fellow-men.

The militia of the county of Washington never before appeared to so much advantage. At the hour of eleven the line was formed in the following order, from right to left.

Right Wing.

Captain Cox's troop of cavalry.
Captain Brent's troop of cavalry.
Capt. Davidson's light infantry.
Capt. Jones's light infantry.
Captain Queen's light infantry.

Left Wing.

Captain Burch's artillery.
Captain Calder's light infantry.
Captain Andrew's battalion infantry.
Captain Smith's rifle company.

Patriotic boys—about 15 or 18—all in uniform.

Captain Burch fired a morning salute of 17 guns.

Captain Peter's flying artillery arriving at the hour of review and taking post on the left of the whole—the signal was given—the review performed—and the general retired.

General Mason was the reviewing officer.

Majors Beal and Sprigg were the acting officers of the day.

The salute of the day of 17 guns was given by the flying artillery.

The open column then being formed, it marched, saluted the President. It then retired to the ground and was dismissed. The business of the day was hurried by the appearance and fall of rain. The whole parade presented the interesting spectacle of that martial ardor which may be expected when our country is exposed to unusual peril.

In the morning Capt. Brent's troop of cavalry paraded before the house of Mr. Madison, when Mrs. Madison presented them with an elegant standard, accompanied by a patriotic address, to which Capt. Brent made an appropriate reply.

The citizens of Richmond, in determining that at their festival, in honor of the 4th of July, "no liquor, but the produce of our country, be drank," have set an example worthy of universal imitation.

The following remarks, from the Walpole Observatory, a print of great respectability, add another to the thousand proofs of the daring spirit of federal misrepresentation:

"The editor of the N. H. Sentinel appears to have joined the ranks of the major. In his paper of the 18th inst. is the following period: "One thing is certain, that the democratic majority (in the N. H. Legislature) is but about 25, and last year they had nearly or quite 3 to one!"

To prevent the spread of such erroneous statements, which are calculated, as they were intended, to create a belief that the late measures of the general government are unpopular in N. Hampshire, and that federalism is in consequence taking place of republican principles, we feel it a duty we owe the public to state, that the republican majority in the legislature of this state, has never been greater than the present year. In the House, on the passage of the address to the President, there were—Yeas 95—Noes 62. This question was taken in the absence of four republicans and one federalist. Hence it appears that the true strength of parties in our legislature stand thus:

In the House, 99 republican, and 63 federal.

In the Senate, 9 republican, and 3 federal.

Republican majority in the two Houses, 42!

These and many other falsehoods were probably intended to have their weight on the elections of other states—In our own state they have none—the freemen of New-Hampshire are too enlightened to become the dupes of a party who are opposed to the best interests of their own country, and who are endeavoring to bend the necks of the people to the yoke of G. Britain. N. Hampshire will never bend the knee to the Molock of federalism."

Washington City, July 2, 1808.

Mr. Smith,

Having heard of several instances of the excessive use of cold water proving fatal this week, & the weather continuing unusually warm, (the mercury rising above 90 to 95 degs. in Farenheit's themometer,) I am induced to send you for publication, some extracts from an account given of that disorder and method of cure by Dr. Rush; with a view of warning the uninformed against its deleterious consequences, as medical assistance can seldom be obtained in time to afford relief.

"Few summers elapse in Philadelphia, in which there are not instances of many persons being affected by drinking cold water.

In some seasons four or five persons have died suddenly from this cause, in one day. This mortality falls chiefly upon the laboring part of the community, who seek to allay their thirst by drinking the water from the pumps in the streets, and who are too impatient or too ignorant to use the necessary precautions for preventing its morbid or deadly effects upon them. These accidents seldom happen except when the mercury rises above 85 degrees in Farenheit's Thermometer."

"Three circumstances generally concur to produce disease or death from drinking cold water. 1st. The patient is extremely warm. 2nd. The water is extremely cold; and 3d. A large quantity of it is taken into the body. The danger from drinking the cold water is always in proportion to the degrees of combination which occur in the three circumstances that have been mentioned."

"The following symptoms generally follow, where cold water has been taken under the above circumstances."

"In a few minutes after the patient has swallowed the water, he is affected by a dimness of sight, he staggers in attempting to walk, and unless supported, falls to the ground;—he breathes with difficulty; a rattling is heard in his throat: his nostrils and cheeks expand and contract in every act of respiration; his face appears suffused with blood and of a livid color, his extremities became cold, and his pulse imperceptible; and unless relief is speedily obtained, the disorder terminates