Such then is the system of government under which we are now united; in a great measure the work of his hand; the object of his devoted ambition; the child of his patriotism. Carried into operation, he watched over it with parental solicitude, and for several years led the popular branch of the government and shared the confidence of Washington. When the federal government became the fortress of inveterate error; when those within, of his mode of thinking, found themselves incapable of arresting its progress, he retired—but for what? To restore, through the influence of the states, the republican tone it had lost. How well he succeded in this let his incomparable report on the Alien and Sedition laws, and the consequent revolution of 1800 tell!

Let any dispassionate man, who has attended to this brief review of events, say, whether there is any citizen among us from whom we have a right to expect a more enlightened and faithful discharge of the duties of the Chief Magistracy, than James Madison. These duties consist in an honest application of the powers of the general government to the existing state of affairs. Who can have a higher ambition to make this application than the man who had such a leading agency in the formation and adoption of the constitution?—Whose greatest fame, in future times, is to be reaped from the eventual success of this great experiment in securing the liberty and prosperity of the new world. The page of history glows with the atchievements of the hero who has fought the battles of his country, and with the labors of the legislator who has passed wise and just laws; but its brightest effulgence beams around the individual, who ranks as the founder of the fundamental system, which adjusts for ages the limits of power and its application to the varied and complicated wants of man. How powerful, then, will be the inducements of such a man faithfully to administer a form of government, on whose eventual purity so large a share of his reputation will depend? Who, so able to give us a practical commentary on its true meaning and powers? And who so irresistibly called upon, by the strongest motives that can influence the human heart, to pursue the straight line of honest policy, without being led astray by the false lights of a sinister ambition?

In such hands the system will be secure. Vigilance, virtue and wisdom will guard it from pollution. It will equally defy violence without, or corruption within. Its friends will be inspired with new confidence, and its enemies cease to cherish the faintest hope of its subversion.

A FARMER.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

The *Secretary of the Navy* has left this city for Baltimore, and the *Secretary of War* for Portland.

Mr. Erskine, the British minister, arrived in this city on Monday.

Washington, July 11. 1808.

Pursuant to a notification from the Committee appointed on the 21st ult. to report a plan for the establishment of Domestic Manufactures in the city of Washington, a meeting of Citizens was convened.

The Committee reported the following Articles of Association which were read twice and agreed to *unanimously*:

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE COLUMBIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

WE the Subscribers, do hereby agree to form a company or limited partnership, & do also hereby associate & agree with each other, to conduct business in the manner herein after specified and described, by and under the name and stile of the Columbia Manufacturing Company, and we do further hereby mutually covenact and agree that the following are and shall be the fundamental articles of agreement with each other, by which we and all the persons who at any time hereafter may transact business with the said company, shall be bound and concluded.

ARTICLE 1. The objects of this association are declared to be the establishment and carrying on of manufactories of cotton, wool, hemp, and flax, and the promotion of such other domestic manufactures as shall be thought advisable.

ART. 2. The capital stock of the Company shall consist of 50,000 dollars, to be raised by subscription on 2000 shares at 25 dollars on each share, of which Five dollars shall be paid to the commissioners at the time of subscription, and the residue to the President and Directors, in instalments of five dollars, as called for by them: Provided, that sixty days previous notice thereof be given in one or more of the public prints in the city of Washington, Georgetown & Alexandria. The books shall be opened on the first Monday in August, in the city of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, under the direction of the commissioners, hereinafter named, and at such other places as they may name. They shall continue open as long as the commissioners shall direct, who are also authorised to use such other means for filling the subscriptions as they shall consider necessary.

ARTICLE 3. As soon as 500 shares shall have been subscribed, the commissioners shall convene the stockholders to meet in the City of Washington, giving at least ten days public notice, for the purpose of framing a plan, not inconsistent with these articles, for conducting the business of the institution, at which meeting each stockholder shall be entitled to as many votes as he holds shares, and at which a majority of the whole number of shares subscribed for shall be represented; and until such a number of stockholders shall assemble, and form said plan, the commissioners may adjourn the meeting from time to time.

ARTICLE 4. In case 500 shares shall not be subscribed within six months from the opening of the books, the money subscribed shall be returned to the subscribers, it being in the mean time deposited by the commissioners in some one of the banks within the district of Columbia.

ARTICLE 5. The commissioners shall pay the monies received by them, after deducting their necessary expences, to the order of such persons as the company may direct.

ARTICLE 6. Dividends shall be made of the profits of the company, so soon as the progress of the works and the state of the funds will permit.

ARTICLE 7. Application shall be made to Congress to incorporate the company.

ARTICLE 8. It is hereby declared expressly, and made part of this association, that all persons who deal or contract with the said company, or with the President & directors thereof, on its account, in any manner whatsoever, do so deal or contract, on the sole credit of the capital stock, common property and joint funds of the said company, and not on the private or individual credit of the said President and directors or any of them, or of the stockholders or any of them, and do expressly relinquish and disclaim all right and pretence of right to look to or receive any thing from the individual property or persons of the said President, directors or stockholders, or any of them, by reason or on account of any such contract; to which effect there shall be a clause inserted in all contracts, writings or obligations to be made by the President and directors in pursuance of these articles, with any person or persons whomsoever—unless an act of incorporation shall be obtained.

ARTICLE 9. This association shall continue for 20 years from the day on which the first general meeting shall be held; unless two thirds of the proprietors of the capital stock shall, at a general meeting to be called for that express purpose after 60 days public notice, dissolve the same.

On motion *resolved*, That the chairman be authorised to appoint nine commissioners, viz. three for Washington, three for Alexandria, and three for Georgetown, and communicate to them the plan.

On motion *resolved*, That the chairman be requested to transmit to all the Editors of newspapers in the district a copy of the proceedings of this meeting.

ROBERT BRENT,
Chairman.

JOHN GARDINER, *Secretary.*

Major SWANN having resigned his appointment as Pay-master of the army of the United States, ROBERT BRENT his successor entered upon the duties of that office on the 1st. inst. to whom communications for the Department may hereafter be addressed.

It is not often that we find occasion to notice any thing contained in the Washington Federalist; not, from any dearth of misrepresentation in that print, but from the articles of this character usually carrying on the face of them their own refutation. But that paper on Saturday, in giving Mr. Lewis as authority for the declaration of Bonaparte, *that he would no longer suffer us to remain neutral*, calls for the most marked contradiction, which, from the information we have received, we are justified in giving it. *We have seen* Mr. Lewis, and it is on his authority that we make the contradiction.

We likewise offer the following statement relative to the treatment of the Osage on the same authority; a statement which has become the more necessary from the numerous wilful falshoods with which the federal prints teem.

On the arrival of the Osage at L'Orient, she was arrested by the customhouse officers, conformally to their general instructions, in conseqence of having been spoken by a British vessel. Mr. Lewis immediately proceeded to Paris, and there without difficulty obtained her recognition as a national vessel and release.

On her arrival at Falmouth the British Excise officer seized her and took out her naval stores, in virtue of an alleged infraction of the revenue laws, which prohibits *private* ships from entering with more then a prescribed quantity of them. Representation was forthwith made to the government at London, and Mr. Canning's order obtained for her release, the restoration of the stores, and her treatment as a national vessel.

Thus it appears that the treatment in both countries was not substantially different; & that such difference as does exist shews the conduct of the English subaltern officers to have been more aggravated than that of the French. It is, however, sufficient for our satifaction, that both governments on complaint promply interposed to set affairs right.

The 4th of July has been celebrated at Philadelphia with the most lively enthusiasm by the republicans, and particularly by a very brilliant military fete.

By an arrival at New-York, we learn that at Guadaloupe flour is at 45 dollars and scarce, and that the inhabitants are on an allowance of six ounces a day. Beef and pork are at 30 dollars, and fish at 12 dollars a barrel.

DEATHS.—*Fisher Ames*, at Dedham, Massachusetts. Distinguished funeral honors have been paid him at Boston.

John Shee, Collector of the port of Philadelphia.

We have received a file of various London papers to the 15th of May. We have examined them carefully; but find little interesting besides that already given to the public. The debates in Parliament relate almost exclusively to local points.

The Corporation of Dublin have, 49 to 32, passed resolutions disapproving of the union.

The proposition in Parliament to confine the distilleries to the use of sugar begins to be warmly agitated. It seems to be too absurd and unjust an expedient to be eventually adopted.

A writer in one of these papers states that the late stamp duties on a conveyance by lease and release amounted to twenty-eight pounds sterling; and that by the proposed new system it will amount to no less a sum than two hundred and sixty-five pounds sterling, which exceeds a thousand dollars, and will in this country pay for a handsome farm. Such are the dreadful expedients to which the authors of the British orders, the destroyers of commerce, are driven. Can the reign of such men endure?

Aaron Burr has arrived at Halifax (N. S.) The Aurora, in announcing this intelligence, furnishes an interesting article, which shall be given in our next. A letter from a passenger on board the British Packet, dated June 18th, says—

"You will perhaps have heard that Col. Burr was to be one of us. We took him out of a pilot boat four leagues from the Hook, after having lain to, waiting for him until 9 at night. He was accompanied by ——, who introduced him on board, as a Mr. Edwards, under which name he continues, as he supposes, incog. though every one on board knows who he is. He proceeds with us to England," &c.

The following articles are from late London prints:

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The cold easterly winds, attended with rain, snow and sleet, which have prevailed during the most part of the month, have been very unfriendly to the progress of vegetation, in consequence of which every thing is in an unusually backward state, many sorts of field crops having made scarcely any advance. The grass lands, even in those districts which are the most favorable to that sort of husbandry, are in a very backward condition, having but little of that fine green appearance which is usual at this season, the crops must of course be late in being cut for hay. The same causes have likewise been far from favorable to the rape, tare, rye, and other similar crops, cultivated as early spring cattle food, which last month promised well, should the weather have been suitable for them.

All these circumstances have contributed, with various others, to render the keeping of all sorts of stock extremely scarce, and consequently high in value, which has had the tendency of keeping store cattle of most sorts much lower in price than would otherwise have been the case, while the effect in respect to fattened stock has been that of raising it much higher.

The turnip crops, and those of the thousand headed cabbage, which has lately become more extensively cultivated as a cattle crop, have, however, perhaps this season held out better than usual as articles of cattle food.

From the continued frosts and dryness of the last month, and that which preceded it, the tillage lands have scarcely ever worked in a more perfect manner, those spring crops which have been already put into the soil, having had the most complete preparation. Even on the heavy descriptions of land this has been the case, especially where the beneficial practice of laying them well up in the autumn has been had recourse to. The crops of oats, barley, pease, and others of the spring kind have been already put in on a very considerable breadth of land in many arable districts.

The stocks of wheat in the country are in most situations considerable, though the corn markets have not been lately so fully supplied, in consequence of which, the sales have been more brisk, and at somewhat higher prices.

MAY 7.

A letter was yesterday received by a respectable house in the Russian trade, which implies the complete acquiescence of the Russian Court in the views of Bonaparte. This letter, which is dated St. Petersburgh, 18th of April, N. S. states, that the Emperor has issued an Ukase forbidding any intercourse whatever between his territories and any neutral power until the conclusion of a general peace. By the terms of this Ukase, none but ships belonging to those powers which are in actual alliance with Russia, are permitted to enter any Russian port.

MAY 5.

It was yesterday stated that Bonaparte has issued a decree from Bayonne, which, if justly described, is quite tantamount to a declaration of war against the United States. For it is said to order the confiscation of all American property in France. This measure, combined with the embargo upon American vessels, would most unequivocally demonstrate the mind of Bonaparte, and leave no doubt as to the result. But considerable doubts are entertained as to the truth of the statement. The foundation upon which it professed to rest, is a letter from Antwerp of the 28th of April; but by whom such a letter was received we could not, after the utmost inquiry, ascertain; nor could we learn that there was any arrival yesterday from the continent, by which such a letter could have come.

Another report, of quite a different character from the former, was also in circulation. According to this, a decree had been issued permitting American vessels to enter any French port *in ballast*, and to load with French produce, even though such vessels came from this country. Whence this report originated we cannot pretend to say. We present it to our readers merely as we received it.

New-York, July 9.

Intelligence has been received in this city from a respectable commercial house in Madeira, under date of May 26th, stating, that the Spaniards had risen, attacked, and beaten the French army in Spain; and that the British squadron off Cadiz was expected to co-operate with the Spanish fleet in conveying Charles IV. and the royal family to South America. It was a report current in the British fleet off Lisbon, that the Portuguese squadron on its voyage to Rio-Janeiro, had captured four Spanish frigates, having on board forty millions of dollars.

The Wasp sloop of war sailed yesterday morning on a cruise.

We have received information that the stores of the Osage were seized at Falmouth by the custom house officers, and that they were not liberated till application was officially made by Mr. Pinckney to Mr. Canning. Had the French done this, there would have been no end to federal clamor. Not a syllable respecting this affair has transpired from any of our tory editors, though informed of it immediately on the arrival of the Osage.

N. Y. Public Ad.

Boston, June 24.

On the 24th inst. the frigate Nemesis arrived at Halifax, from Cork and England; and the Halifax sloop of war from the West Indies. The Nemesis brought under her convoy two transports and two ordnance store ships. The transports brought 100 artillery, and 150 car-artillery and drivers. We understand it was reported, that the store ships brought 6000 stands of arms for the militia, 6,000,000 ball cartridges, and 5,000 barrels of gun powder.

THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON

Are requested to meet at the Council Chamber, on Thursday Evening at six o'clock—on a subject of interesting import to every true friend to the character and feelings of an injured and distinguished Fellow-Citizen.

July 13 1808—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 2, 1808.

Merchants and others wishing to send letters to Europe are informed that a vessel, under the orders of the government, will sail from this city on the 16th of this month, which will deliver in France and England all such letters as may be respectively consigned to those countries, or to others through the same.

The postage on the letters must be paid to this place.

July 4—

CHINA GOODS.

THOMPSON & MOXLEY have landing from on board sloop Unity. Capt. HAND, from Philadelphia, 38 packages CHINA,

CONSISTING OF

DINING Sets from 100 to 198 pieces,
Tea Sets from 49 to 80 pieces, superb patterns,
Evening Cups and Saucers by box & doz.
Coffee, do. do. bell shape,
do. do. do. upright,
Bowles, plates, dishes, &c. &c.

Also by same vessel, a quantity of patent shot assorted sizes, and a few packages of elegant cut glass, &c. &c. &c.

And in Store,

Prime Old Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriff, and Geneva Port } Wines.
Cogniac Brandy from 2 to 6 years old,
Peach brandy 5 proof, superior quality, 2 years old,
Jamaica Rum, imported in 1803,
Holland and country gin,
Loaf, lump and brown sugars,
Imperial Hyson, young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas,
Mould, dipt and Spermaceti candles,
Olives, Capers and Sweet Oil,
Cloves, Nutmegs and black Pepper,
Ground and Race Ginger,
Muscatel and bloom Raisins,

Together with a general assortment of goods in their line, which they are disposed to sell at reduced prices for Cash, or on short credits, to punctual customers.

George Town, July 11—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Monday the 18th of July next will be sold at Public Auction a two Story BRICK HOUSE, with adjacent FRAME Building, and the Lots No. 10 and 11, on Square No. 925, near the Marine Barracks. The house was lately inhabited by Lt. Col. Wharton, now in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Carberry. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, at Stelle's hotel.

The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

SAMUEL SPEAKE, Auct'r.

June 15——tds

A LETTER-CARRIER WANTED.

AS I shall quit the carriage of the Letters, in the City of Washington, the 10th of October next, I give this Public Notice, that the Citizens may be provided with some person to succeed me (in whom they can confide). Any person undertaking it, I will give them any information I am capable of if they should require it.

☞ Those persons with whom I have been in the habit of keeping accounts, will please to take notice, that I shall expect a full and punctual settlement of all their accounts, prior to the 10th of October next, as it will not be in my power, to give them any longer indulgence after that date.

Z. FARRELL.

July 11—

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 CARROLL of Dud'n
President.

June 20—☐5t