WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in arrears are earnestly requested to comply with the terms of this Paper, which, it will be recollected, require the annual payment of Five Dollars in advance. As no period, in the affairs of our country, has been more momentous than the present, so, never has there been a time that required greater exertions from the public prints. While the most indefatigable and unremitted efforts are made to mislead the public mind, and to give it a direction destructive to the great interests of the nation, it becomes the duty of the republican prints to be firm, vigilant and active in the diffusion of truth. This duty shall be performed by us. As heretofore the public shall be presented with a full and faithful view of the proceedings of the government, including the Debates of Congress, and the interesting Documents that emanate from the several departments of the government. If we are to judge from passing events, no session since the era of the government, will have been more important than the [illegible] at hand.

[illegible] the Editor the more sa[illegible] discharge these duties, [illegible] with himself, JO[illegible] who, during the [illegible] Congress, will be [illegible] occupied in reporting their proceedings; a department in which he has already shown his competency and impartiality.

As this, together with other arrangements, will involve great additional expences, we are compelled, notwithstanding the peculiar circumstances of the times, to address ourselves to the justice of our subscribers, under the hope that they will, by their punctuality, enable us faithfully to comply with our engagements.

City of Washington. The public will do us the justice to acknowledge, that we have not wantonly obtruded the concerns of this place upon them. Although every thing connected with its growth and prosperity can be correctly viewed in no other than a national light, we have forborne either to insist upon its merits, or to vindicate it from the thousand idle tales which have been propagated respecting it. We have been fully aware that accusation was one thing, and truth another, and satisfied that the judgment of an enlightened public would be finally decided by facts. That public will be gratified by the facts we now lay before them. They will be gratified by the rapid progress of a place, which promises in a short time to accommodate the General Government with all the conveniences it can require. The following Census demonstrates that the city of Washington has progressed in numbers faster than any town on the continent. It will, likewise, by a comparison with its population at preceding periodical periods, shew that its growth has been regular and steady, notwithstanding the unseasonable and unfortunate motions made in Congress.

Census of the inhabitants of the city of Washington taken agreeably to an act of Council, passed November 1807, and completed within 40 days afterwards.

White Males.		
Under 18 years of age	1057	
18 to 40 do.	838	
40 and upwards	244	
		2139
White Females.		
Under 18 years	981	
18 to 40	822	
40 and upwards	206	
		2009
Male Slaves.		
Under 18 years	228	
18 to 40	168	
40 and upwards	13	
		409
Female Slaves.		
Under 18	238	
18 to 40	219	
40 and upwards	22	
		479
Slaves owned by Non-Residents. Males.		
Under 18 years	17	
18 to 40	33	
40 and upwards	5	
		55
Females.		
Under 18 years	27	
18 to 40	30	
40 and upwards	4	
		61
FREE BLACKS. *Males.*		
Under 18 years	50	
18 to 40	57	
40 and upwards	19	
		126
Females.		
Under 18 years	58	
18 to 40	67	
40 and upwards	28	
		153
FREE MULATTOES. *Males.*		
Under 18 years	57	
18 to 40	31	
40 and upwards	7	95
Females.		
Under 18 years	77	
18 to 40	40	
40 and upwards	9	
		126
Total inhabitants		5652
First Ward		1108
2nd		1447
3d		1751
4th		1346
		5,652

In addition to this statement it may be confidently added, that the improvements in the city for the current year have not been exceeded since the removal of the government. Between 60 and 80 new houses are built or building, and the Bridge over the Potomac is going on with great rapidity. A Commercial Company, with a considerable capital, is also actively engaged in advancing an object of great importance to the eventual prosperity of the city.

When it is recollected that all these objects have been carried into execution, at the very time that the proposition was depending for a removal of the seat of government, the best evidence is furnished of the perfect security of the public mind on that head. The fact is, that it has only served to animate the citizens to greater exertions than they might otherwise have made; and it may be confidently said, there is not a man in the district that does not smile at the idea of a removal.

No. II.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

In the feeling excited by the Embargo every other consideration is thrown out of sight. I admit, that it is a great evil; but so likewise are war, desolation and famine; and yet afflicting as they are, they are but the too common links in the chain of human events. They are sometimes produced by the folly of man, but sometimes are the effect of inscrutable causes, and often the result of causes not within the power of those they befal to avert. It is so with the Embargo. Those who imposed it had no agency in the causes that produced it, nay had perseveringly labored to avert them. But their labors were in vain. In the mad conflicts of Europe the voice of justice was silenced, and the belligerent powers, regardless of principle, determined to destroy all neutral trade. The embargo presented the only alternative to resistance, to war; to war, not against one nation, but against the whole European world, which did not contain a solitary neutral.

The Embargo has had the effect of saving your property to the amount of many millions; and as yet it has not, by the reduction in its prices, produced so great a loss as would have ensued from war. In the mean while, time has been allowed, without an immediate appeal to the last resort of nations, to the belligerents, to rescind their unjust orders and decrees. You will allow, that the hope thus entertained was rational. The object of the orders was to seize your floating wealth to an immense amount, to enable the belligerents to carry on their wars without a recurrence to new impositions on their own subjects. The Embargo, by withdrawing our property from the ocean, entirely frustrated this effect. Those orders were issued under the pretext of a necessity that knew no law. The *immediate* interests of Britain, we were told, called for them, to save her from the gigantic and terrible power of her enemy. Was it not then reasonable to indulge the hope that, when she found herself frustrated in the attainment of her object by the Embargo, she would abandon a course, of the futility of which she must have been sensible?

There was another equally strong ground of hope.

When it was solemnly made known to England and France, that the Embargo would be raised, so far as respected those nations, the moment either of them rescinded her orders, the strongest inducement was held out to each to take the first step of revocation, by which she would have commanded the entire trade of the United States, and have sealed it to her enemy.

This last object, it is true, has not yet been answered; but it is not certain that it will not be. While I am engaged in offering these remarks to your consideration, the vessel, announcing the revocation of the British orders, may be on the ocean. The experience of their inefficacy, with recent European events, may have produced this favourable change. There is one other most important consideration that may alone have produced it. You have all, either read, or ought to read the communications made by the President to Congress at their last session. Those communications, besides the other matters which they embrace, *contain the confidential instructions of the President to our ministers.* These, you know, during a depending negociation, are kept inviolably secret by the ministers to whom they are addressed. They express the sincere opinions and views of those who write them. Not being intended for the eye of the foreign government, or for the public, there can be no motive to affect sentiments which are not truly entertained. Now, in these instructions, containing this correct transcript of the mind of the President, there are the most abundant and irrefragable evidences of amity to Great Britain, and of an earnest desire to heal all subsisting differences with her. The serious perusal of these ought to convince the British ministry of the amicable sentiments of our government, and that the ascription to them of French influence or predilection is altogether without foundation. And if it has not this effect on the ministry, it must produce it on the nation. At all events, it will furnish the ministry with a plausible pretext for retracing steps which they have discovered to be impolitic. It will be recollected that the principal pretext for the British orders was the alleged acquiescence of our government in the Berlin decree, and their inferred favoritism to France and hostility to England. These instructions amount to demonstration that our government entertained no such feelings.

Under these circumstances are you ready to condemn your government for that very act, which should it have the effect of preserving the peace of the country, of preserving your property, and of restoring the ordinary channels of trade, you will soon be constrained loudly to applaud. I say constrained to applaud; for the very interest, which now renders you dissatisfied under the pressure of a temporary evil, will then make you loud in the praise of a measure, to which you will be indebted for a moiety of your property, and the character of your country.

If then you have the hearts of Americans, the souls of freemen; if you have the intelligence to discern your true interests, and the fortitude to bear momentary distress, that you may secure inappreciable blessings, reflect, I conjure you, before you withdraw your confidence from men, whose whole lives prove that they have no interests at heart but yours, and who would infinitely prefer sacrificing themselves to sacrificing you. Of this the embargo itself is the most indisputable proof. They were not such tyros in politics as not to anticipate the uneasiness it would excite. They knew too, from a mournful experience, the fury with which avarice pursues its ends; and that there was, even in this land of liberty and political illumination, a class of men whose God was Mammon. They were not, consequently, insensible to its effect on their popularity. But they despised all other popularity except that which flows from doing good. The path of duty lay clearly before them, and they resolutely pursued it.

If it be your dispassionate and decided desire to have the embargo removed, say so. Your will unequivocally expressed will be a law to your representatives, and it will be removed at the ensuing session by those who imposed it. They will obey your voice. To carry it into effect it is unnecessary to withdraw your confidence from those on whom it has been so long and so beneficially bestowed. They have ever obeyed the national will. They ever will obey it. This is the fundamental principle of all their actions. Nor does it follow, independently of such an expression of public opinion, that those who originally laid the embargo will not, at the ensuing session, be the first to raise it. The idea, charged against them, of desiring a perpetual embargo, is a fiction of party. It never has been avowed, or dreamt of. Sufficient time, in their opinion, may have elapsed to produce all the attainable good effects contemplated from it. If so, they will remove it.

HAMPDEN.

A meeting of the contributors for the relief of the sufferers on board the Chesapeake took place on Wednesday last, agreeably to notice at Mr. Lindsay's Hotel—*Henry Ingle* in the chair.

The Committee made a report stating their receipts and expenditures, and the balance remaining in their hands.

Whereupon, it was moved and unanimously agreed to, that the committee be instructed to apply the said balance towards the erection of the monument in the Navy Yard, in commemoration of the gallant acts of the heroes that fell before Tripoli.

Who can read the following article, given with exultation in a federal print, without mourning over the corruption of human nature, without deploring the patricidal length to which party spirit goes. If not the whole, certainly the bulk of these infamous violations of law is to be ascribed to the clamorous opposition to the Embargo.

"FROM THE HAVANNA, SEPT. 2.

"Squadrons of American vessels continue flying into this port. The signal bell at the Moro-Castle is tolling with such frequency that the very boys and negroes in the streets halloo, "Los Americanos vienen—Los Americanos vienen!" ("It is the Americans coming—It is the Americans coming!") and as you bring nothing they wonder for what you come? They see the king's troops and the militia exercised every day, to keep the arms from getting rusty—and as you have an embargo, they begin to think you are making sailing parties, for a nearly similar purpose.

"But to be serious. It has a singular appearance. The embargo has now been on better than eight months—and three weeks ago there were but four or five American vessels in port.

"Near sixty vessels have entered within five or six days, and many were expected!"

On the 28th of July *Flour* at Cadiz was selling at seven dollars a barrel. *Quere*—What would this price at Cadiz justify a prudent merchant giving for it here, in case the embargo was off? Would he give the farmer more than five dollars and a half, the present actual price? Would not the vast supply thrown into the market, in a *short time* after the raising of the embargo, depress the price still lower, even supposing the British orders and the French decrees rescinded? If so, let the farmer, who possesses a considerable quantity of wheat, calculate his real loss from the continuance of the embargo.

EXTRACT

From an address to the Republican citizens of the second Congressional district of Pennsylvania.

"Viewing the approaching election of President, Vice-President, & members of Congress, as closely interwoven, we feel it our duty to address a few words to you on those deeply interesting subjects, not supposing that we can suggest any new ideas, but merely to keep alive your attention and to express the opinions of those for whom we are now called upon to act.

"While we view with admiration the magnanimity and disinterestedness, and the great and noble example of *Thomas Jefferson*, in withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Presidency—voluntarily relinquishing the possession of power—while we regret that we can no longer enjoy his services as President, we feel gratified and consoled with the prospect that the character nominated to fill his place has long possessed his confidence, and we believe possesses a similar disposition, and an ardent desire to promote the real interests, as well as the peace of his country, as long as it shall be consistent with its honor and with its independence.

"*Mr. Madison* is a man of preeminent talents, of which he has exhibited numerous instances; and could we produce no other example than that of his recent correspondence with *Mr. Rose*, the ambassador extraordinary from the court of England, that alone would be conclusive. He has there shewn that the American government, though but of yesterday, can produce a statesman capable in point of elegance of syle, correctness of composition, extensive information and sound reasoning, to foil a select ambassador from a court long famous in history for the ability and acuteness of its diplomatic agents. And we are persuaded that Mr. Madison is no less competent for the Presidency, as it regards his political integrity and firmness than in talents. Such has been the wise and pacific administration of Mr. Jefferson, that its beneficent effects have been universally acknowledged throughout the union, and believing that Mr. Madison will pursue the same system, we also beg leave earnestly to recommend to you the choice of Electors who will give him their support."

New-York, Sept. 26.

An embargo it was said had been laid at Amsterdam.

The Danish schooner Henry arrived at New Orleans the 30th August, from Vera Cruz, which place she left the 12th—by her information it is received that on the 20th a vessel arrived at that port with dispatches and orders from Bonaparte, dated at Bayonne, announcing the abdication of the Spanish monarchy in his favor.

This intelligence occasioned the greatest consternation at Vera Cruz. The officers, civil and military, of the Spanish government instantly resolved not to submit to the authority of Bonaparte. A meeting was immediately held, and a unanimous resolution entered into, to acknowledge no other master than Ferdinand the VII. and to resist to death the usurpation of his government. The same movements took place at Campeachy, on receiving the intelligence.

Mr. Cevallos, the port admiral of Vera Cruz, was forced to abandon his post, and arrived at New Orleans in the Henry. The French commissioners were confined in the castle.

POSTSCRIPT.

A London paper of the 4th of August, one day later, than the papers previously received, has come to hand at N. York.

This paper states that Joseph Bonaparte arrived at Madrid on the 20th of July, where he was received with sullen silence. Another account says a violent tumult had taken place on the 23rd, in which the whole of the French troops were either killed or routed, 20,000 lives having been lost.

This is almost the only article of news. There are other details relative to several engagements between the French and the Spanish patriots, (the result of which we already know,) which shall be given in our next.

The following is the latest intelligence from *Vermont*.

Extract of a letter, dated Bennington, Sept. 20.

"We are now confirmed in the opinion that our legislature will be republican. Last night we received accounts from N. E. District, which settles the whole business—we have 16 majority in the House—109 Republicans—93 Federalists.

"It is generally believed among the republicans that there is no choice for Governor—but at any rate the majority is small.

"I calculate we shall carry our council ticket by a small majority, at least 8 of them. The Lt. Governor, *Brigham*, is unquestionably elected.

"We have elected two Representatives to Congress, one republican and one federalist, and in the two other districts, it is said there is no election. All things considered we have done well in *Vermont*. We have fought every thing but *truth* and *justice*."

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the seventh day of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Rhode's Tavern, NEGRO SALLY and her Child, the property of the heirs of James R. Dermot, taken for taxes due to the Corporation of the City of Washington. Terms of Sale—CASH.

HENRY WHETCROFT,
Treasurer of Washington City

September 30—3t.

Post Office, Washington,
September 21, 1808.

AFTER the First day of October next, the Northern Mail will arrive at two o'clock, P. M. and be closed at 5 o'clock A. M.

The Southern Mail will arrive at 6 o'clock A. M. and be closed at 9 o'clock P. M.

Letters and Newspapers for these mails must be deposited before the hours above noted for closing them, otherwise they will not be forwarded till the next day.

September 23——4t

VALUABLE LAND & MILLS.

THE subscriber offers for sale or barter, for *Property in the city of Washington or Georgetown*, 125 acres of LAND; one half well timbered, the soil of an excellent quality, with a proportion of meadow ground, a never failing stream of water running directly through it, on which is a GRIST and SAW MILL adjoining, all in complete order, with a fifteen foot water wheel, overshot, also a small comfortable DWELLING and other OUT-HOUSES, with a variety of young Fruit trees and a spring of excellent Water bursting out of a large rock near the house. It is deemed unnecessary to describe the natural advantages of this seat, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the premises. The above property is beautifully situated in Montgomery county, four miles from Richard Ross's tavern on the Baltimore road, seven miles from Bladensburg, and twelve from the city of Washington and George Town.

RICHARD LANSDALE.

September 28—1awtf