avail themselves of the testimony of citizens to show their innocence. What is the cause for alarm? What is the ground of the clamor that this bill has excited? How extraordinary is it that gentlemen should without scruple, confide to these courts a power to decide upon the lives & honor of all your military & naval men, & refuse to trust a citizen in the presence of this court to be examined as a witness! Can it be possible you will suffer your articles of war to remain in force one moment after deciding that these courts are so lost to every principle of honor and integrity, that you cannot trust them to examine a citizen who may be called upon as a witness? I cannot and will not suspect any men of such a wanton abuse of power. The members of these courts will not act upon the responsibility that judges do in other courts; if they misbehave they will be subject to punishment and disgrace.

How do the arguments used by different gentlemen in opposition to the bill agree with one another? At one time we are told we are creating a military despotism; at another that we are relaxing discipline so much that all subordination will be destroyed. Can both these be true? At one time we are told we must not summons witnesses, and alarming representations are made of the inconveniences to which they would be subject by such a law; and at the next moment that depositions should never be read in such cases, but that witnesses ought to be examined open in court. An objection has been urged and pressed with great earnestness, that this bill blends military and civil powers, and destroys the subservidence of the military to the civil power. Is that the fact? On the contrary this bill in my judgment, asserts and maintains the supremacy of the civil power, in the strongest possible manner, inasmuch as the military are neither trusted with the power to summon witnesses, nor to punish them for disobedience. To do either they must apply to the civil power. The civil power, we are told, is made the mere executioner of the sentence of the military court. This is not the case; so far from it, that a perfect discretion is vested in the civil authority —the same as it would have, if the witness had been summoned to attend such civil court. By the bill you say the certificate of the marshal shall be sufficient evidence that the process was executed; and that the certificate on oath of the president and judge advocate—shall do what? Subject the citizen to punishment? No. It shall establish the single fact that the person summoned disobeyed the summons. You take the certificate of the marshal that the summons was issued, and will you give less credit to the certificate on oath of a president and judge advocate to the fact of the witness having disobeyed the summons? In case of default the civil court and not the military will judge, and punish, or acquit at its discretion. Hear the words of the law "The return of the marshal certifying the service of such summons, and the certificate on oath of the president of any such court martial or court of enquiry, and of the judge advocate or persons officiating as such, stating in what respect such summons may have been disobeyed, which certificate shall have been entered of record in the proceedings of such court marshal, at the time of such neglect or disobedience, shall be admitted as evidence of such default in such witness as aforesaid: *Provided nevertheless,* That in case such witness shall satisfy the court before whom such proceedings against such witness shall be had as aforesaid, that the default imputed to him was produced by sickness or other inevitable impediments, and was not an act of contempt or wilful disobedience, such witness shall be forthwith discharged from any farther proceedings thereupon in said court."

The case that has been so often referred to in the course of this debate proves in the strongest manner the necessity for such a law. A gentleman in the service of the U. States is accused of being concerned in a conspiracy for a severance of the union, and of having corruptly received money from a foreign government. The public good requires that such charges should be enquired into; if they are well founded the person guilty should be punished as he merits, and consigned to infamy. If he is innocent, he should have an opportunity of clearing his reputation. It appears from every thing that we have seen or heard, that a resort to persons not in the military service, for evidence in this case, is necessary both for the persecution and defence. If it be necessary in this case, others may occur in which it will be equally so; and I will venture to predict, that such provisions as this will be found necessary, in every case of conspiracy or corruption by a foreign power. I have attended to this bill throughout all its stages; so far from believing that under it oppression can be practised, I am convinced it is essential to the public weal, and to the security of the individual that it should pass.

(DEBATE TO BE CONTINUED.)

NOW LANDING

From on board the VIRGINIA, *captain Philips from New York—*

3 hhds. Prime St. Croix, scale *sugars,*
25 do. 2d and 3d quality do. do.
1 Pipe and 4 quarter casks, choice old *Port Wine,*
6 Qr. casks Catalonia do.
11 do. old Sherry do.
10 Do. London particular Teneriffe do.
12 boxes Claret, one dozen each,
5 Pipes New York anchor Gin,
2000 lb. Best Martinique green Coffee,
25 Boxes Olives, Capers & Anchovies,
12 Parcels extra wide and fine white Russia Sheetings,

From on board the CITIZEN, *capt. Sturges, from Charleston.*

20 Bales first quality upland Cotton,
10 Tierces fresh Rice,

And in store,

25 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
8 Do. Holland Gin,
Madeira, Lisbon, and Tertalaga wines,
Old and new Whiskey,
20 Puncheons Antigua and St. Croix Rum,
30 Chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Imperial Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugars,
Cassia in small bales,
Sweet Oil in bottles and flasks,
Segars, 1st and 2nd quality.
Demijohns, Gin cases, &c. &c. &c.

For sale by,
W. & C. SMITH.
George Town, may 20—2aw4w

MISS SINNOTT,
Lately from Baltimore,

Has opened her ENGLISH ACADEMY for the education of Young Ladies, in an airy and convenient house, fronting North G. Street, near the Treasury Office, where will be taught the useful and ornamental branches of Female Education. Terms of tuition may be known at the Academy, of mr. Francis Clark, and mr. James Hoban.

N. B. Four Young Ladies can be admitted as boarders on very moderate terms.

May 20—3t

AMERICAN HEMP.

THE Secretary of the Navy will receive until the 1st. November next, proposals for furnishing *water rotted Hemp* of the growth of the United States, to be delivered either at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston; New London; New York; Philadelphia; Newcastle; Baltimore; Norfolk; Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Geo. or New Orleans.

For well water rotted and well cleaned American Hemp, the Secretary of the Navy is disposed to allow a liberal price beyond the usual price of such Hemp when dew rotted.

Navy Department, May 3—wtN

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of the Society will be held at the House of *David Waterstone* on Friday the 20th inst. of which the members will please to take notice.

JOHN MURDOCH, secretary.
May 18—2t

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at November session, 1806, entitled "An act authorizing the collection of certain ground rents due on lots in the Town of Cumberland, in Allegany county," and a supplement thereto, passed at November session, 1807, Public Notice is hereby given to all persons holding unimproved lots in said town, on which ground rents are now due, that unless the said rents are paid on or before the first day of December next, the said lots will on that day be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of 60 days. The sale to be held at Mr. J. Rine's tavern in said town, to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. and continue from day to day, until the whole are sold.

THOMAS BEALL, of Saml
March 21—eptds

CHARLES H. VARDEN
MERCHANT TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the gentlemen of the district of Columbia and public in general, that he has just received by a late arrival from Philadelphia,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

Of superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, single and double milled, superfine Coating, black silk Florentines. Likewise an elegant assortment of Spanglets and rich silk Moleskins for waistcoats with a variety of other articles suitable for the season.

Regimentals and Navy Uniforms made in the most elegant and uniform stile of fashion.

Richard Horwell's celebrated patent parallel SUSPENDERS far superior to any hitherto in use, can be had on the same terms retail, as at his manufactory.

November 27—tf

TO PAPERMAKERS.

WANTED

To go to *North-Carolina* in May, a Papermaker, who is a good workman, and is sober and industrious. To such a person good wages will be given.

Apply to the Editor of this paper.
April 2●.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

It is a most fortunate circumstance that there are very few evils which can be inflicted either upon individuals or communities, which do not bring with them benefits which would not otherwise be received. This is among the best illustrations of the beneficence of a Being, who seems, even in the afflictions imposed on man, to be regardful of his happiness. From this circumstance it also frequently happens that the individual or nation, that aims the most deadly blow at the felicity or existence of an enemy, eventually confers the highest blessing. There is every reason to believe that this will be the case with us. The outrages perpetrated on us by the belligerent powers of Europe, and their restrictions on our trade, are already producing the most striking effects in the growth of manufactures. Intelligent men among us have long seen, that nothing was wanting, but some extraordinary stimulus to demonstrate the incalculable benefits to be derived from a zealous developement of this great resource. The injustice and oppression of foreign powers have given birth to this stimulus; and our countrymen, with a spirit that does them honor, are entering with enthusiasm into those great manufactures, that have become doubly profitable from the troubled situation of our foreign intercourse. There is scarcely a town to the Eastward, that has not caught the patriotic flame, and whose citizens have not already opened their purses with a liberality worthy of the object. In many of the great commercial towns a large portion of the capital, usually employed in trade, is already engaged in erecting and carrying on cotton manufactories; and we have good authority for saying that the profits, notwithstanding the infancy of the establishments, and the inevitable mistakes which will for some time occur in conducting them, are equal to those of trade.

In Philadelphia especially, and its neighborhood, a great number of persons are already actively engaged in this manufacture. We have before us letters, recently received from a very intelligent man, resident in that place, from which we offer the following extracts, in corroboration of these remarks:

"You cannot without attending to the subject (cotton factory) conceive how profitable a business it is, and what little capital is required. The machinery is easily made—Labor is not dearer here than in England; the boys work for 75 cents a week and find themselves—and no one man has more than a dollar per diem. If any persons set up Cotton Machinery it would employ many persons. In Rhode Island there are 20,000 spindies, which I calculate work up 2000lb. of cotton at least per diem into fine thread, or in the year 600,000 at one dollar. Attend to the following calculation:

	D. C.
Cotton costs here, say 20 cts one hundred lbs. there-fore is	20
100lb. of cotton loses one eighth, or 12 per cent .& therefore produces 88lb. of manufactured cotton, which costs in manufacturing, say 25 cts.	25
	45
In England cotton costs, with duty,	40
88lb. manufactured at 25,	25
Duty at 4 per cent.	2
Freight,	2
Insurance, &c.	2
Duty here 15 per cent. and other charges,	10
	81

"The following statement is the result of cotton made for candlewick at Camac's Mill,

	D. C.
Cotton, 100lb—it costs 16 cts. but is here put down	20
Expence of making by contract, 11 cents per lb. 88lb.	9 60
	29 60
Sold at 50 cents per lb.	44
	14 40

"This quantity is easily made with machinery that does not cost more than 800 or 1000 dollars at the most. I shall go to-morrow to see a factory, where the machinery is worked by horses"

"I wrote you a line yesterday, which I hope has claimed your attention. Tench Cox has advertised for cotton blankets and *other cotton manufactures for cloathing*—each blanket will weigh 3 1-2lb. of cotton—10,000 are immediately wanted, and perhaps 30,000; they will be made here. Camac has a wool-carding machine which he bought for less than $100. One man will card 50lb. of wool for hatters, at 5 cents. per lb."

"Machinery is making fast all about here."

The following article from the Aurora *proves,* that Pennsylvania will support the nominations made in this place of James Madison for President, and George Clinton for Vice-President. We invite the attention of our readers to the just and liberal remarks which follow, which certainly place this great question on its true ground.

PHILADELPHIA CITY
TOWN MEETING.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the democratic citizens of the city of Philadelphia, convened by public notice, and held in the apartment of the supreme court, in the State House.

THOMAS LEIPER, Esq.
in the chair.
WM. DUANE, and JOHN L. LEIB,
Esq. Secretaries.

Two resolutions were offered to the chair: the first proposing a concurrence with the nomination of JAMES MADISON for PRESIDENT, and GEORGE CLINTON for VICE PRESIDENT, by the majority of members of Congress at Washington.

And the second proposing a concurrence with the nomination of SIMON SNYDER for GOVERNOR of this commonwealth, by the convention at Lancaster.

It was moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution to a day unnamed—thereupon some debate arose, and the question being put for the postponement, the Ayes were 25 only—and the vast shew of hands against the postponing, rendering it unnecessary to count, the motion for postponement was lost.

And the question upon the resolutions being taken, they were carried without further opposition.

THOMAS LEIPER, Chairman.
Attest,
JOHN L. LEIB, WM. DUANE, } Secretaries.

It is a matter of much satisfaction to the republicans of this district, that in the discussions of yesterday on the merits of the candidates before the public for distinguished stations, there was no effort, *pro or con,* to depreciate the fame or reputation of the patriots whose names were brought into view for the most eminent stations in the republic; and that the questions were discussed wholly upon public, democratic and liberal principles; without prejudice against the men on either side;—and with a preference avowed and argued on the plain score of principle: there can be no doubt of a similar result throughout the state; and all the expectations of those who had built upon their power to excite incurable divisions have totally failed. *Aurora.*

ELECTIONS. No further authentic statements are received from *New-York.* The information from *Massachusetts* is contradictory. The votes for Senators have been counted, and it appears that eighteen republican and twenty federal members are elected. The body is composed of forty. We presume that, as a majority of all the votes given is required, no choice has been made of the remaining two. In the House of Representatives, the federalists have unquestionably a great accession of members; but it does not follow, either that the federal party will have a majority, or, indeed, that it has acquired much new strength. The chronicle is confident that there will be a republican majority; and as to any great increase of strength to the federalists being evinced by the result, it must be recollected that at the election of the last year for representatives little exertion was made by the federal party, and that, consequently, the election was no criterion of the relative strength of parties.

The fortifications at Governors island progress very rapidly. Between 4 and 500 men are kept constantly employed on the works. The genius of col. Williams, united with the superior mechanical abilities of Messrs. Hillard and Soyder, has rendered this fortification in point of strength & elegance equal to any perhaps in the world. They are at present employed in the erection of a circular tower which, from its situation, will be of great advantage in case of attack, being placed on a point of the island, from whence it can command the Narrows, and in fact, the whole of the channel. It will be completed in about three months.

At Bedlows island, also, they have commenced the erection of a Star, which will be of great service, and the chains are forging, which are to be affixed to the blocks to be sunk in the channel. When the works are all completed, the general complaint that our harbor is defenceless, will, we hope, cease, as whatever nature and art can furnish will be applied, it will be placed in a posture of defence superior to any in the U. States.

New York Oracle.

It is supposed from the latest accounts, that there will be a majority of the republican party of 64 in the House of Assembly of this state.

Late accounts from Smyrna state, that the English squadron had entered the Archipelago, and rigorously blockaded all its ports. They had taken and burnt two Turkish ships of the line; and it was apprehended they were returning to the Dardanelles.

Accounts by way of Frankfort of March 12, states that the British had actually commenced hostilities against Austria by the capture of 12 of her merchantmen, which they had sent into Malta.

An earthquake occurred at Algiers in November last which occasioned dreadful havock.

Sixty guineas were given in London on the 5th of April, to receive one hundred, if the American Embargo should be taken off by the first of May.

New-Orleans, March 25.

Don Vincent Cervantes, Professor of Botany, in the Royal Botanical Garden of Mexico, has presented to Mr. Richard Relf, of this city, a VALUABLE COLLECTION of SEEDS, a catalogue of which will be published. Such persons as wish to be supplied with a part of these rare seeds, will please to apply to the Editors of this paper. The curious are informed that this collection contains the seeds of several new Genera, and more than one hundred new species of Mexican Plants.

New-York, May 16.

We have received by the brig Prudence, from Bordeaux, files of French papers to the latter end of March: but their contents are either unimportant, or have been anticipated.

Our correspondent at Bordeaux, under date of March 28th, writes us as follows:—"We have no news in France. Commerce is in so distressing a state that nearly all the counting-houses in this place have discharged their clerks. No decision has yet been given in the courts in the case of any American vessel. The news of captain Duplex's arrival at L'Orient in the Osage reached us yesterday; and the dispatches he brings may probably have a favorable effect."

(CIRCULAR.)

Treasury Department, May 6, 1808.

Sir,

I informed you in my letter of the 28th ult. that the President considered "unusual shipments," particularly of flour and other provisions, of lumber and naval stores, as sufficient cause for detention of the vessel; pot and pearl ashes and flax seed ought to have been added to the list. But he has given it in charge to me to call your attention still more forcibly to that object. As it was the great leading object of the Legislature in giving the power of detention, he considers it his duty in the execution of it, to give complete effect to the embargo laws. He recommends therefore, that every shipment of the above articles, for a place where they cannot be wanted for consumption should be detained. He perceives no necessity at present for the transportation of flour and similar articles from one port of the Chesapeake and its waters, to another port on the waters of the same bay; or from any port whatever to ports in the Chesapeake, Delaware or Hudson, or to other places which export such articles—And in order to prevent the inconvenience which the want of a sufficient supply might occasion in some states, he has written a letter to the governors of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, S. Carolina, Georgia, and Orleans, copy of which is, by his order, inclosed for your information.

In order that he also may be enabled to judge of the manner in which the law and his instructions are carried into effect, you will be pleased to transmit weekly to this department, a statement of the vessels laden with articles of domestic produce, which shall have departed from the district during the week, shewing the species and quantities of articles and the port of destination. Vessels not masted, or decked packets, and ferry-boats, vessels which give no bonds, and those employed in carrying fire-wood, manure, stone, and similar