nominations should be entitled; and, in many instances, such meetings would break up without coming to any decision.

Such too, would be the different and hostile auspices under which these meetings would be called, that they would be confined to but few districts compared with the whole that compose the union.

Still further—what attestations, to be depended upon, could be given of the *bona fide* election of the Conventional delegates? Where would exist the power of deciding correctly on the contested claims of delegates from the same districts, when all the information possessed by the Convection would be received through prejudiced and *ex parte* channels? It is sufficiently evident that they would be compelled to receive none or all of the delegates that presented themselves.

These are *some* of the difficulties that would attend the attempt to constitute a convention, either the emanation of the state legislatures or of popular meetings. They are sufficient to demonstrate to any sound mind the futility of the attempt. The offspring of dissention, and composed of the most heterogeneous materials, its deliberations and decisions would only serve to widen the breach of the republicans and to destroy all chance of concert. Such a result, however coveted by the opponents of the republicans, would have no charms for them; and unless they have discovered that they are incompetent to hold the reins of power, and have modestly resolved to transfer them to their enemies, they will refuse their ear to the advice, that, under the magic sounds of *independence* and *resistance* of *usurpation*, would deprive them of the staff without which they must inevitably fall and be soon trampled to death by their enemies.

I consider myself as entitled to assume it as proved that in the nomination of a President by the republicans, there is a necessity for union and concert, and that this union and concert can only be attained by the course pursued on this occasion. What weight a nomination made under such circumstances ought to have is a distinct question. This will be seen in the sequel of these remarks.

A FARMER.

The PRESIDENT & DIRECTORS of the WASHINGTON & ALEXANDRIA TURNPIKE COMPANY,

WILL meet on the road to be improved, on Wednesday next at 9 o'clock A. M. and continue till 3 o'clock for the purpose of shewing the road and describing the manner of improving it, and also of erecting a BRIDGE across Four Mile Creek, where those persons desirous of contracting for the whole or any part of the work are requested to attend; and sealed proposals will be received by the President on the Saturday following.

G. DENEALE, President.

June 15——

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Monday the 11th 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.

June 15——tdos

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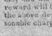
15 DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber near the Eastern Branch Bridge in the city of Washington on the 5th inst. a SORREL HORSE, about 14 1 2 hands high, stout and well made, a star in his forehead, on his flank near his off thigh a small spot, branded on his near buttock with the letters G. G.; six years old, and his tail cut short. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the above described horse and all reasonable charges by

GERARD GIBSON.

June 15—— 3t



FOR NORFOLK.

The brig *Mahitable* Capt. LACOCK, will sail in six days. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, at the Navy Yard wharf.

June 10—3t

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit

ON the petition of DAVID WOODS an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county aforesaid for debt—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said D. Woods that on Monday the 20th day of June, inst. at the court room at Lindsey'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 David Woods, 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 Washington Federalist, National Intelligencer and some paper printed in Alexandria, twice before the day in each paper.

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

WM. BRENT, Clk.

June 15—2t

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

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

ROBERT BRENT, MAYOR of the city of Washington.

June 15.

Discourse on the prospects and progress of Society.

ON Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, J. OGILVIE will deliver at Mr. Stelle's Hotel a discourse on the progress and prospects of Society, in which the principal causes, that have, successively combined to improve the institutions of Society and the character of man, will be analyzed and illustrated.

P. S. Tickets of admission, half a dollar, may be had at the bar.

June 13—2t.

We are gratified in stating that correct principles retain their ascendency in New Hampshire, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary which have traversed the continent. The following paragraph is from the New Hampshire Gazette, published at the seat of government:

Portsmouth, June 7.

New Hampshire is still favored with a Republican Administration. His Excellency John Langdon, had about four-fifths of all the votes for Governor. The five councillors are republican. The Senate is composed of nine republicans and three federalists. The House of Representatives has a majority of Republicans—and the Secretary of State, the Treasurer and Commissary General, are all Republicans.

The following article, entitled, "*Communication,*" is taken from the New York Evening Post. The commentary that follows exposes its total falsehood, and shews the degree of reliance that ought to be placed on the federal prints generally, particularly on whatever relates to the President or the Embargo. As this *Communication* is signed No. I. we may expect a copious crop of similar *federalisms*, not omitting the equally precious story of Mr. Madison's sale of wheat, which, we have no doubt, comes from the same quarter.

"COMMUNICATION.

"One evening a few weeks since, Mr. Jefferson's overseer, carried to the nearest market town, 100 bbls. flour, which he sold to a merchant of that place, for the current price, and having received his money, made off. The next morning, just as the purchaser was about to put his flour on board a sloop, comes Mr. Gallatin's Circular slap upon him, and stops his flour *in transitu*. He was of course obliged to store it till the embargo is taken off, three years or longer, and pocket the loss.

"The editor may rely on the above, as it is related to me by a respectable inhabitant of Virginia." No. I.

Now the fact is—that Mr. Jefferson has but one estate which is not rented, and that lies in Bedford county, some miles above Lynchburg, the nearest market town, and to which a sloop certainly never came, as it is at least one hundred and fifty miles above tide water. No part of his crop of wheat has been manufactured, nor has it as yet been sold. Miserable libellers! Such is the invariable fate of your calumnies against a character, which only shines the brighter for your slanders.

We rejoice to hear that the pulse of Virginia beats high in favor of manufactures. The citizens of that large, respectable and patriotic state seem almost universally resolved to seize the occasion, presented by the injustice of the belligerent nations, to make us truly independent.

We have received a London paper, containing a highly interesting debate in the British House of Lords on the 29th of March on a motion of Lord Holland, protesting against the Orders in Council. This debate forcibly exposes the still vigorous & powerful opposition to that measure, justifies, in their most important features, the arguments urged in this country in support of the embargo; and vindicates the conduct of the President in sending back the treaty. Our readers will be gratified at the apparent horror with which the ministry shrink from the charge of wishing to push the affairs between that country and this to a rupture. We hope that they sincerely feel what they avow, and that when Mr. Rose shall have convinced them, that it is the ardent desire of our government to restore the amicable relations of the two countries, they will abandon a measure, which, however injurious to us, will, if persisted in, be ruinous to them. We regret that we have room only for the following extracts:

Lord HOLLAND—"We have not yet gone so far in this work of calamity, that the warning voice of this House might not still save us from impending ruin and absolute destruction. That ruin and that destruction there was no more certain method of effecting, than by driving the people of America into hostility with Great Britain. And what other effect than this can noble lords opposite expect? Do they conceive that a great and independent nation, with rights and interests which it is her duty to protect, will quietly succumb to a course of proceeding which goes to interrupt the whole of her extensive commerce with the continent of Europe, and subject to imposts, to prohibitions, and, in some cases, to confiscation, her shipping and cargoes? It is impossible that any such hope could be entertained, even by the most credulous. But was this all? Were ministers satisfied with the aggression committed by the execution of the orders in council on America? No; insult was added to injury, and the evil was considerably aggravated by the contumelious manner in which it was carried into effect. This system, so destructive to the prosperity of America, is first adopted with any alleged provocation, and of the intention of acting upon it the ministers of this councountry would not deign to communicate to the American government any previous intimation. Indeed, we have it from their own mouths, that even the very gentleman (Mr. Rose) whom it was deemed advisable to send so recently to that country, on a special mission, was, at the time of his departure, totally ignorant, not only of the nature of these Orders in Council, but of the intention of the king's government to resort to such a course of policy. And, my lords, let us consider the period which was selected for the adoption of this system. It was at a time when, from certain occurrences, our relations with America were disturbed, and when actually a special mission was sent forward, by G Britain, to enter into such explanations most conducive to lead to an amicable arrangement upon that point. Under such circumstances it was that ministers ventured to carry into operation measures which go to deprive a great and growing nation, such undoubtedly as America is, of its great staple trade, namely, the exportation of cotton to the continent of Europe; and subject to the taxation of a foreign state, possessed of no right or control over her, the whole of her commercial and shipping interests. One should have thought that there could not be found in this country, so recently after what has happened in our connexion with America, persons determined to revive that principle of American revenue which lost that country forever to G. Britain. It was not only to impositions or restrictions upon her trade that these orders were limited. They took a more extensive range, and were attended with more violent consequences. They devoted to confiscation any American vessel on board of which a French certificate of the growth and origin of the cargoes was found by any of our cruisers. It is necessary on this point to observe, that any belligerent has a right to demand such a certificate from any neutral trading to the ports of that belligerent. Such a right was recognized by the law of nations, and had been exercised heretofore by France, and also acted upon in this country. To the Americans trading to the ports of France, it was necessary, in order to legalise the sale of their cargoes in that country. But the orders in council have reduced them to this dilemma, that without this certificate of origin, they are liable to confiscation in any port of the continent of Europe, subject to the dominion of France, and on the high seas the very discovery of this document, by a British cruiser, is sure to expose them to unconditional confiscation, in all places under the dominion of the Sovereign of this United Kingdom."

"He next proceeded to state the evils which a war with America must entail on the dearest interests of this country, and the probable injury which must ensue to our colonies, depending as they did for subsistence upon the supplies afforded by North America. The evidence produced at the bar of that House did, and would continue to prove the evil which a perseverance in such a ruinous system of policy must inevitably produce upon the manufacturing and trading interests of this country. He had heard an opinion circulated abroad, that the king's ministers had conceived the wish of forcing America into a premature quarrel, under the conviction, that hostilities between the countries could not be for a long time avoided, and that they speculated upon the hope of destroying the American form of government.—(*No! No! from the ministers, particularly from Lord Hawkesbury.*) "I am happy," said the noble baron, "that the noble Secretary disavows any such hope, and treats the imputation with such serious reprobation; but of this he may be assured, that such a rumor has been strongly and generally circulated abroad."

Lord Holland then concluded his speech by offering the following resolutions:

"1. That it appears to this House, that his majesty hath been advised, without any alledged provocation from the United States of America, to issue orders in council, on and subsequent to the 11th of November, 1807, for interrupting nearly the whole of the commerce of the said states with the continent of Europe; for limiting such trade to be carried on, in future, through British ports only, (with the exception of neutral and allied ports in certain cases,) thereby exposing it to such restrictions and duties, and even prohibitions, as the government of G. Britain may think fit to impose upon it; and for confiscating the property of the citizens of the said states, in all cases where the same shall be accompanied by particular documents, certifying the place of its growth or manufacture.

"2. That it appears to this House, that previous to the issuing of the said orders in council, a negociation had been carried on between this country and the United States of America, for the maintenance of peace and friendship between them; and that a treaty had been actually signed, respecting some of the most material points in discussion; that a desire had been expressed by the government of the said United States for the addition of certain other provisions to the said treaty, and that a proposal was made for renewing the negociation for that purpose; but that this offer was abruptly and intemperately rejected by his majesty's ministers.

"3. That at the time when the said Orders were issued, his majesty's ministers had recently received from the ministers of the United States in this kingdom, assurances that the injurious decrees of his majesty's enemies had not, to their knowledge, in any one instance, been executed against the commerce or navigation of the United States; and that from all that had passed subsequent to the issuing of the said decrees, his majesty's ministers had every reason to conclude, that any attempt of the enemy so to execute the same, would be decidedly resisted by the government of the United States; whereby it must have happened, either that the said decrees would have continued to be wholly nugatory and ineffectual, or that the enemy, by endeavoring to enforce the same, would have driven the U. States into a closer connection with this country.

"5. That it is, therefore, the opinion of this House, that the said Orders are in themselves unjust and impolitic; that the issuing of them at the time, and under the circumstances above-mentioned, was an act of the utmost improvidence and rashness: and that, by abruptly breaking off a friendly negociation, and withholding a satisfactory explanation on a point, on which it might have been given with so much ease and advantage, his majesty's ministers have acted in disregard of our true policy, which is to cultivate the friendship of a nation, whose interests and prosperity are so intimately interwoven with our own; and have conducted themselves in a manner the least adapted to enable his majesty to maintain that maritime superiority, on which the greatness and even the existence of his empire so much depended."

Earl of LAUDERDALE.—"The Orders of Council were the cause of the embargo in America. It was proved at the bar of the House, yesterday, on oath, that the Orders of Council were known before the embargo had taken place. He could not consider that measure in any other light but as a wise one of America. If she had not done it the Orders of Council would have carried all her ships, engaged in foreign trade, into the ports of this country; if they were only carried in, and detained, it would bring on negociation, and if it failed, war would be the consequence, and what would follow? The whole of their shipping would be sent into the Prize Court, and condemned. It was ridiculous in his majesty's ministers to assert they do not believe the orders of Council were known in America before the embargo. They were known in this country long before they came out with the minister's sanction. He could aver, that he had read them in the public prints, long an ecedent to their official appearance, and a better account of them he had never seen since."

Lord GRENVILLE—"We were charged with the surrender of essential rights, with disgraceful concessions, with forfeiting the honor of the country.—There is nothing of that sort, I believe, in the treaty. Those calumnies, then, that have been circulated against us, are proved to be unfounded; and I wish I could say, that the charges against the present ministers in relation to that treaty, were equally groundless. It is well known, that no treaty is binding until it is ratified; and every man acquainted with diplomatic affairs must confess, that nothing is more common than to propose amendments, alterations, additions and insertions, in a treaty, after it has been signed. Taking all the treaties that have been made for many years, into account together, I will venture to say that there is scarcely one of them that has not undergone this process. To send back a treaty, as was done in the case of the American treaty, as a thing wholly inadmissible, and not to be entertained, merely because it proposed some alterations, was unprecedented and unjustifiable. No statesman of a sound judgment, and actuated by a sincere desire of peace, could have so acted. This I venture to assert—he may take which he chooses. If he does possess a sound judgment, he certainly has not a sincere desire of peace; for, in fact, it was saying to America, we will not enter into a discussion with you upon these alterations; but by sending back the treaty as inadmissible, we will not leave it in the power of the parties to ratify it, even though these alterations should be abandoned.

Lord HAWKESBURY concluded a speech by observing, "that his Majesty's ministers would be happy, if, by negociation, all differences between the two countries could be settled, and the House might rest assured, that every measure to bring it to a happy conclusion should be adopted. In answer to the noble lord opposite, his lordship said Mr. Rose did not go out to negociate any thing beyond the affair of the Chesapeake, but he carried out dispatches, which were to go through another channel, and he entertained hopes that, when understood, they would lead to a speedy accommodation."

In the Massachusetts Legislature the report of a committee recommending the postponement till the next session (in November) of the consideration of the mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President, was concurred with in the Senate 21 to 16, and in the House of Representatives 208 to 147.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Esq. in consequence of another person having been elected to supercede him as Senator, has resigned his seat: His letter to the legislature on the subject shall be given in our next.

JAMES LLOYD, Esq. the gentleman elected to succeed Mr. Adams, has been chosen to supply the vacancy.

Philadelphia, June 9.

The ship Tyger, captain Clark, for Bordeaux, went to sea on Tuesday morning last. In this vessel went passengers the Marquis Casa de Yrujo and family, and about forty other respectable persons.

PROPOSALS in writing for building a bridge across Rock Creek, at the termination of Bridge Street, will be received, in writing, by the Mayor, until Thursday the 23d inst. The bridge must be built of stone, with one stone arch of at least eighty feet span, raised on solid abutments of stone. It must have parapet walls four feet high, and must be thirty six feet in width inside of the parapet walls, and the centre of the arch be at least 25 feet above the level of high water.

The contractor must give bond and security to complete the bridge before the first day of January next—and to support it in safe, firm & passable condition for five years after being compleated.

Persons proposing to contract would do well to hand in a draught of their plan with the proposals, and to be particular in describing the manner in which they would perform and finish off the work.

Thomas Corcoran,
John Mason,
David Wiley,
Wm. Whann,
Wm. Crawford.
Commissioners.

George Town, June 14th, 1808.

I[illegible] Walter Mitchell, the manager at the farm of Robert Brent, brought before me as a stray trespassing on the enclosures at said farm, a dark bay horse, about ten years old, no perceivable brand or mark, about fourteen hands high, rather lean in flesh. He appears to have been accustomed to work in geers. Given under my hand, one of the justices for the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia, this 14th day of June, 1808.

(Signed) DANIEL RAPINE.

True Copy:

The owner of the above described horse is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WALTER MITCHELL.

June 15—3t