President; but this is the full measure of their curtesy. In the whole course of the animated discussions in Virginia, no one has declared himself in favor of Mr. Clinton as President; nor in New-York has any one declared himself for Mr. Munroe as President. Were, therefore, Mr. Madison's pretensions altogether thrown aside, there is no reason to believe that a coalition would take place between the friends of these candidates.

These considerations abundantly shew that the only chance of unanimity among the republicans consists in giving Mr. Madison a preference over the other candidates. It may be added that this preference will involve no sacrifice of principle, no abandonment of duty. For it is not believed that there is a single republican in the United States that will deny that Mr. Madison possesses either the talents or the virtue required for discharging the duties of the Chief Magistracy.

A FARMER.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

A meeting of Citizens was last Evening held at Stelle's, agreeably to notification.

Robert Brent, Esq. was called to the chair, and

John Law, Esq. appointed Secretary.

Mr. Smith offered the following resolutions which were seconded by Judge Cranch, and *unanimously* adopted.

Resolved, That at a time when our rights as an independent nation are trampled upon with unprecedented audacity and injustice by the belligerent nations of Europe; when a system is organized and powerfully enforced to deprive us of all the benefits of trade, and to reduce us to a state of colonial subjection; and when our government, for the purpose of preserving our property from robbery, and multiplying our chances for the continuance of peace, has suspended the export of our products; it becomes the people of the United States to meet the crisis with intrepidity, and to demonstrate their equal readiness, at the call of their government, patiently to endure inevitable sacrifices, or actively to unfold their energies.

Resolved, That whether our future lot be peace or war, it is the dictate of the soundest patriotism to render ourselves independent of the workshops of Europe.

Resolved, That this is the propitious moment for the commencement of a system for developing and embodying those internal resources that can alone insure this independence, and on which alone may depend the continuance of peace; for the commencement of a system, permanent as our national existence and co-extensive with the Union.

Resolved, That to insure the accomplishment of this inestimable object, thus educing good out of evil, it is the duty and ought to be the ambition, of every town and section of the Union, by the force of example and union of resources, to encourage, by suitable plans, the establishment and extension of domestic manufactures.

Resolved, That the city of Washington, from its local position, from its being the nearest navigable point to the Western country, from its easy access by water to a wide extent of surrounding country, from the fertility of various districts in its vicinity, and from its abundant fisheries, is eminently fitted for attaining manufacturing importance.

Resolved, Therefore, to afford the citizens of Washington an opportunity of co-operating with their fellow citizens throughout the union in the promotion of this great object, a committee of seven citizens be appointed, with instructions to report to a subsequent meeting a proper plan for the establishment of domestic manufactures.

The following committee was thereupon appointed,

Mr. Samuel H. Smith,
Judge Cranch,
Mr. Gabriel Duval,
Dr. Cornelius Cunningham,
Mr. A. Cutting,
Mr. G. Blagden,
Mr. Buller Cocke,
Mr. Robert Brent.

On motion of Judge Cranch,

Resolved, That the said committee be authorised to call a meeting of the Citizens of Washinton, to consider of their report when it shall be prepared.

Extracts from evidence on the British Orders, delivered before the English Parliament.

(Shakespear Philips' evidence concluded.)

Is not a great part of the cotton employed in your manufacture the product of the U. S. of America? The greater part.

Had you diminished your trade to the U. States of America in consequence of the French decree in 1806? No.

You have stated that you have diminished your orders for goods to be sent to America. Has the price of those goods declined in Lancashire? Very greatly indeed.

When you spoke of the rates of insurance, did you mean the rates of insurance on vessels bound from England to America? I did.

Is this reluctance to ship, since the orders of council, also common to your neighbors in Manchester; is it a general thing? I believe universal; I know the great majority of houses there will not ship a single package.

Have you not known several instances when a reduction in the prices of those goods you are speaking of, have been as great as at present? I never knew the price of goods so low as at present.

Mr. George Palmer.

Can you state the particulars of the extent to which your house does business? We have shipped in the course of the last three years, in one article alone, which is British printed and dyed cotton, 5,688,287 running yards.

Can you give this house any idea of the total value of goods exported by you to America? It rather exceeds, probably, on an average, 300, 000l. sterling a year.

If the American embargo were removed, and the orders in council were to continue in force, as at present, would your house continue to ship as formerly to America? By no means.

Have you shipped as formerly to America, since the orders of council? We have not shipped or purchased one single piece of goods.

Suppose the orders in council were revoked, would you resume your shipments to America? Yes, if they were revoked, we should recommence our shipments.

Suppose the orders in council were revoked, and suppose the embargo in America were still to continue, would you resume your former shipments to America? We should not be able to obtain our remittances for our goods, and therefore could not resume our shipments to any extent.

Suppose the orders of council were at an end to-morrow, what would you do in shipping goods to America? I should recommence our shipments to the full extent, under the expectation that the embargo in America would be taken off. I apprehend I might have been misunderstood in my answer to that before, that is my idea.

Although you had not heard of the American embargo being taken off, yet if you heard that the orders in council were taken off in this country would you resume your shipments? Yes, I would, under the impression that the embargo would be taken off.

I think you stated that the house you represent have exported goods to the amount of 300,000l. per annum? Yes, we have.

When did that exportation decrease? We have not shipped or purchased a piece of goods, since the orders in council.

Do you not suppose that the American embargo, which you state has deterred you from shipping, may have deterred other houses from shipping? It is the orders in council have deterred us from shipping.

Alexander Glennie.

You have received from the continent remittances on American account to the amount of half a million sterling in the year? We have.

Do you believe there is any house in this country which receives remittances to an equal or greater amount than the house you are engaged in? Yes, I believe there are houses in London; there certainly is one house in London, a member of this honorable house, who receives much more than we do.

Are you aware of the articles which furnish the funds from whence those remittances from the continent are made? Chiefly sugar and coffee.

I think you say that American vessels going direct from this country to the enemies ports were stopped? Yes, I have understood so.

At what period did that begin? I cannot answer that with any precision.

Was that before the orders in council? Yes, I believe that such a thing took place soon after the decree of the 21st of November, 1806, but all that were stopped in that way were soon afterwards released, though they were known to come from this country.

Mr. William Bell.

Do you export manufactures on your own speculation to America? Never.

Suppose the American embargo were removed, and the orders in council still to continue in force, would you export to America? Certainly not.

State your reason.—Because I conceive they could not pay us who do not consume a sufficient quantity of American produce to pay for more than one third of the manufactured goods exported from this country to that; without the market of the continent they would never be able to pay us.

Then I am to understand, that if the embargo were taken off, if the orders in council continued, you would not ship to America, partly because you could not receive American produce here, and partly because American produce could not go to the continent? I could receive American produce here.

Then your reason is, that American produce could not go to the continent? Yes; the glut here would be so great that it would not pay the freight.

Do you mean to say, that the value would be little or nothing of what would come here in consequence of the glut? Trifling, I conceive.

Would the certainty of receiving this produce from America, by the removal of the embargo, be any inducement to you to ship goods for America? Certainly not; I should not like to engage in it at all.

Have you written to your correspondents in America, respecting shipments of American produce to be sent to this country? I have.

To what effect have you written? I have written, that, should America think proper, notwithstanding those orders in council, to continue to trade with this country, to suspend for the present all business.

Why did you give that advice to your correspondent? For the reasons I have just stated, that the produce they would send in return, would not nett any thing at all; I conceive that I should even get myself into debt by paying the charges.

Supposing the American embargo, which at present forbids the exportation from America to the continent and this country, were removed as to this country, out not as to the continent? I could ship more if the embargo was removed betwixt America and the continent, because I consider the consumption of American produce greater on the continent than what it is here; I might therefore venture to ship more, because I believe I could still have remittances from the continent; I have had some very lately.

Do you conceive that not only the conveying American produce to the continent, but even the conveying goods of the W. India colonies by the American ships, is necessary to their paying for the manufactures of this country? I conceive it is absolutely necessary.

You have stated, that you conceived, that if these orders in council should continue, the glut would be so great you would not pay the freight; from whence do you draw the opinion that these orders in council will entirely preclude the exportation of American produce, and those commodities which generally are received through America, from the continent? I know of no method whatever of getting tobacco to the continent of Europe; there has been shipped from the U. S. annually 75,000 hogsheads; England consumes 14 or 15,000 annually only; the rest have been sent to the continent, and the proceeds remitted to England for the payment of bills; therefore I calculate if those 75,000 are thrown into the English market, and no outlet, the glut would be so great as not to pay the freight.

Why do you conceive that there would be no outlet? At present I have not been able to discover any; the decrees of the French, together with the orders in council, cross each other and shut every thing up in the place it stands; it appears to me impossible to move. I cannot send a shillings-worth to any place.

Do you not believe that the wants of the continent, for such an article as tobacco, will probably force the continent to receive tobacco even thro' the medium of this country? I am very much afraid it will on the contrary induce them to grow a sufficient quantity for their own consumption.

In point of fact, since the months of September and October, have you from any circumstances or information whatever been led to conclude that the ports of Holland have been so completely shut against American ships as that you could not suffer them to go thither? I should never have hesitated to send forward American ships as they arrived, had it not been for that order in council; if we had not enforced the register of the shipments, I should have continued to send them on as usual, and I have no doubt they would have been admitted.

(To be continued.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

REPUBLICAN PROTEST.

Ordered, unanimously, that the following Protest be entered on the Journal:—

WHEREAS, certain resolutions were introduced to the House of Representatives, by Mr. Wheaton, of Norton, and passed there on the 2nd day of June inst. for the purpose, in the present alarming situation of our country, of expressing the sentiments of this state, in relation to certain measures of the general government; and although many abstract positions contained therein, may be considered as unexceptionable; yet so far as relates to the Embargo, the undersigned representatives deem it their duty to enter to said resolutions their Solemn Protest and Dissent; for the following, among numerous reasons:

1st. Because the passage of the resolutions will have a tendency to paralize the efforts of the National Administration in the operation of a measure calculated, by it, for the public good, without the most remote prospect of any important advantage resulting from them.

2d. Because we consider them as assuming incorrect premises, in insinuating that the Embargo is the cause of our present embarrassments; when in fact we view as their essential and ultimate cause, the conflicting ordinances of the belligerent nations of Europe.

3d. Because if the resolutions were to attain the proposed object; and were to be followed by a rescinding of the Embargo under existing circumstances, we should consider our situation as replete with distress and embarrassment; for in most cases we see no expedient which can be resorted to, but either to navigate our vessels under British licences and taxation, which, besides prostrating our sovereignty and substantially recolonizing us in relation to Great Britain, would inevitably involve us in a war with France; or by allowing our ships to arm and resist the ordinances of the belligerents, would necessarily plunge us in a war with Great Britain; as by reason of her possessing the control of the ocean, we should be most liable to the enforcement of her orders in council.

4th. Because we apprehend the true interests of this country ought to induce the undivided wish of remaining at peace, so long as is consistent with national honor and sovereignty.— And as for the reasons above suggested, we consider a departure from existing measures as inevitably involving us in war; we cannot too solemnly deprecate the injurious tendency of the resolutions to produce such an event; an event replete with the most gloomy anticipations, and incalculable in its consequences.

5th. Because we conceive the probable effect of the resolutions, by shewing a distrust, at this alarming crisis, in the measures of the government, will be, to invite evasions of the Embargo, and to excite resistance to the laws.

6th. Because we consider the resolutions, by adverting to the late administrations of the general government, and bestowing on them *all* their approbation, in relation to the preservation and prosperity of commerce, navigation and the fisheries, as intending the inference, that the present adsent administration have neglected to foster objects so essential to the interests of the United States, and peculiarly dear to Massachusetts.—If such be the intent of the resolutions, we deem it unjust. In no instance have our commerce, navigation and fisheries prospered so extensively, as many years under our present rulers. At no period have they embraced so large an amount, as in the year ending in September last. And we cannot conceive how an administration whose financial operations, both in relation to the payment of our national debt, and its own support, are exclusively predicated on commercial arrangements, can be deemed desirous of annihilating them. Indeed, had the same causes existed under the former administrations for imposing an Embargo—had the convulsions and injustice of the old world reached us in a similar manner as at present, with their desolating effects; we are confident the measure would have been resorted to, as the last anchor of hope, and the only ark of safety to our sovereignty and peace.

7th. Because the preamble of the resolutions states as their cause, the circumstance of others having passed the last session of the legislature, of a different nature—and represents as their object, the removing of any false impressions, which may have been excited, respecting the views of this state in regard to the Embargo.—It will be recollected that the resolutions of the last session went to support, not to paralize the national administration, in this alarming crisis of our affairs. Their object was to strengthen the public arm, and not to weaken it, to inspire general confidence, and not excite universal distrust. But the present resolutions, we apprehend, will have an opposite tendency.— While they unbrace the sinews of the citizens at home, they will add new vigor to the belligerents abroad, in pursuing their atrocious system of infracting the rights of neutrals. Europe will consider us a divided and distracted people.—She will gain fresh hopes from our disunion, and perhaps, will contemplate with satisfaction, that the pressure of her injustice, will have the twofold effect of compelling us to accede to the most dishonorable terms, and of giving a new sanction to the principle maintained by despots, THAT THE PEOPLE ARE THEIR OWN WORST ENEMIES.

8th. Because we conceive the reposing a proper degree of confidence in the exercise of executive power according to the forms and spirit of the constitution, as the most important of civil duties. If, in times of critical anxiety and apprehension, this confidence can be shaken without an essential cause, it will prove ultimately fatal to all republican institutions. By introducing continual vibrations of the public sentiment, and fluctuations of individual opinion, without proper reasons, the way is paved, by altering the general sentiment, for a radical change in the substance of our social institutions; and affords to the enemies of our happy constitution, an opportunity to introduce systems where force will govern instead of popular opinion, *and where the strong arm of power will not even desire a reasonable confidence in relation to its measures.*

[Signed by one hundred and sixty-eight members.]

Philadelphia, June 17.

The Philadelphia Gazette and True American, having stated, apparently upon the authority of captain Girdon, of the ship Ocean, from Rotterdam, that the American vessels in the ports of Holland had been condemned; we are authorised by that gentleman, to state that he gave no authority for such an assertion—that none of the American vessels had been condemned; but, that, being detained by the general embargo that existed in Holland, the masters of ten of the American vessels agreed to send their mates and crews home, to save expenses; for which purpose captain Girdon had received special permission from the king of Holland, to depart for the U. States.

A vessel which was permitted to sail from one of the ports of Holland, under plea of carrying Americans home, had gone into a port in England, sent the American seamen ashore—and took a charter for a cargo of British goods to a distant port. Now the captain of this vessel we have not the least doubt will be applauded to the skies as a provident fellow, and every *federalist and friend to the seamen* will allow that he took care of his owners; but if under cover of this *British vassal passport*—a passport which virtually acknowledges British supremacy and abandons American independence—if under this British passport, this same vessel should be taken by the French—much less if she should be sunk or burnt (as she would *deserve to be*)—we have not the least doubt that every *warm federalist* in the United States would consider it as a good cause of war in behalf of the insulted *sovereign of the ocean.*

An American vessel had some time ago made a trip from Ireland to St. Ubes, in Portugal; she was suffered to pass the British fleet into port, but on coming out with a cargo of salt, she was captured, sent to England, and there condemned; the vessel we are told belonged to a captain Keith; the transaction would not be suffered to appear on the *Philadelphia Coffee-House books! Need we say more?*

Aurora.

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit.

ON the petition of WILLIAM B. CHAPPELL, an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county aforesaid for debt—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said insolvent, that on Monday the 27th instant at the court room in Lindsay's Hotel, in the city of Washington, 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 W. B. Chappell, 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 National Intelligencer and Washington Federalist, twice in each paper before that day.

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

WM. BRENT, Clk.

June 22—2t