was open to the operation of those decrees. I will admit to the gentleman that in kind indulgence to us, Great Britain has allowed us to go to the French West Indies. What comes next, sir; we must carry the goods we take from thence to British ports, there to pay the export duties, there to swell the coffers of Great Britain. [Mr. Randolph asked his friend to give him leave to explain, for he was almost the only one whom he would take the liberty to interrupt. His idea in raising the embargo, and he wished it to be clearly so understood, was not with any idea of submitting to the orders of council or the French decrees. He would sooner see every article of produce at the bottom of the sea. He had no idea of submitting to these new regulations. But he did not think that the embargo was calculated to remove the evil. We both wish to resist, said Mr. R. he by the embargo, and I by another method. He wishes (pardon me the vulgar expression) to cure the corns by cutting off the toes.]

Mr. *Williams.* I will cut off the toes, feet, and head too, and perish with the whole nation rather than succumb.

[*Mr. Randolph.* I too would resist to the last man and shilling in the country, these orders of council.]

Mr. W. said he had not the remotest possible allusion to his friend (Mr. Randolph); he had been commenting on the arguments of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Key) which went further than was correct, even to succumbing to the British, and this was what he was driving at. Is there a gentleman in the House, said Mr. W. willing to tell the nation that they would even accept of the gentleman's 58 millions and the orders of council, and trade with them together? The times are critical; they are perilous; and I would do every thing which shall tend to promote unanimity. I say nothing against the gentleman from Maryland—I mean his arguments and not the man. I believe he has as much patriotism as any man; but I believe his arguments not only are disgraceful to the national councils, but that they are not American. What, sir! Succumb to Great Britian, kiss the hem of her garment, and let her direct your trade where she pleases, under penalty of being liable to seizure if her vessels come across it? Heaven forbid it; and yet you have documents on your table to prove that it is liable to seizure if contravening her orders. It has been properly observed that the whole European world is merged in two great powers, and each desires to incorporate us with them—and where can we go in safety? The gentleman from Maryland says, to the East Indies. They are as nothing, sir; they cannot be taken into the scale. I do not speak as influenced by the motives which would actuate a cotton planter, although I am one. I never would consent to plant another seed, so help me God, under so vile a system. The nation will have no character—it will be degraded if we submit to this. France tells you that the treaty of Pilnitz warrants the seizing of the duke d'Enghein in one forest, and executing him in the next; and Britain says that the treaty of Tilsit warrants her in setting Copenhagen in flames. The principle they have pursued in the course of their differences with you are thus excused. You have no principle to rely upon but the law of nations, and that it is which restrains the armed vessels of a friend from assailing those of an enemy within your own waters; and these they have wantonly violated. It is time to make a stand.

This embargo we are told is oppressive. Indeed? Is the nation so overloaded with misery that we have not one ray of hope as the gentleman from New York (Mr. Masters) has told you? Not one gleam of hope of success? It is oppressive, sir; it is hard I will admit it. But I will say that our merchants must either submit to the practice of taking out a British licence which to the eternal disgrace of those who practice it has been done, or stay at home without an embargo. Is the oppression so great that the whole nation rises up against it? Have you a petition on the subject (and the people of the U. States are not backward to petition against grievances) but from fishermen? Have you any one to *repeal* the embargo? These petitions from the fishermen are well understood to be the result of a deliberate electioneering plan. When there are no cries elsewhere, not much misery has yet been felt. I cannot believe that the people of the United States are so destitute of attachment to the liberties of their country as not to acknowledge the justice of the measure. In the election at Marblehead in Massachusetts lately, notwithstanding the poor fish wont keep, there was a republican majority of 14 to 1, or thereabouts—a monstrous majority—I do not precisely know how great. If the people in Massachusetts do not cry out under this thing, they will do it no where; for no pains have been taken any where so much as in Massachusetts to cause mischief—a curse upon the consciences of those who have done it, and be unto them to answer for it—it has failed, sir. The people of the U. States have too much patriotism to murmur, and wisdom enough to see the interest of the nation in adopting this measure rather than war. I am desirous to maintain our situation; I will not succumb; I will resist if but one man be left to support me; and if reduced to the last extremity, we can dig our own graves and die together.

(DEBATE TO BE CONTINUED.)

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24

FOURTH OF JULY.

Those Citizens, who are disposed to participate in the celebration of the ensuing Anniversary of National Independence, are requested to meet *this* afternoon, at Stelle's Hotel, at 6 o'clock.

We understand that the Dey of Algiers has lately given grounds to distrust his peaceable dispositions towards the United States. After having settled with the American consul there the differences which arose, in December last, including the case of the Algerine seamen who perished in the rescue of the American vessel captured by one of the Dey's cruizers, he suddenly set up a demand about the middle of March for two thousand dollars a man, threatening to put Mr. Lear in chains if not paid in 24 hours. This was resisted. He then gave notice, that two frigates and other cruizers just on the point of sailing, had orders to capture American vessels, which would infallibly go into execution unless the money should be immediately paid. To obtain a recall of the orders, Mr. Lear thought it best to comply; signifying to the Dey that he should communicate it to his government as the result of the force put on him. The day before Mr. Lear was threatened, the Danish consul, on the pretext that arrears were due from his government, had been seized by order of the Dey, and actually set to work among the slaves, with an iron chain of 40lbs. fastened to him. Mr. Lear had circulated through the consuls at different ports, this state of things with the Algerine Regency.

Extract of a report made by a person appointed to enquire into the facts relative to the late aggressions and hostile assemblage of Indians on the frontiers of Tennessee.

On Monday the 2d instant, I proceeded on my route from Dover to the mouth of Duck river, and at Richland creek had a conversation with Famous Mortimore, the man who owned and had command of the boat when it was fired on by the Indians: Mr. Mortimore is intelligent, and I think, a man of veracity; he stated that on the third of April, ten miles above the mouth of Duck river the attack was made on the boat by the Indians from the north side of Tennessee; seven men were in the boat, out of which number two were killed and three wounded, the third man, who it was said died of the wounds he received, is now on the recovery and out of danger. The Indians kept up a constant fire until the boat was out of reach. They then manned a perrogue and pursued about two miles, but discovering they could not overtake the boat hauled in: Mr. Mortimore further states, that on the twenty third of April, Levi Colbert came down the Tennessee to carry up the boat, and informed him, that 30 or 40 miles above the mouth of Duck river, he saw the party of Creeks, thirteen in number, who had made the attack on the boat, and told them he was going for the boat they had fired on; they at first denied it, but a Cherokee, one of the party, acknowledged it. They then confessed, observing they had not been satisfied, that one white man and two Indians had been killed, they had now killed one too many, but were not yet satisfied. Colbert was lately in the Creek nation, the chief said he wished peace, and would not go to war with the white people unless Bonaparte did; that the party who made the attack on the boat had not lived in the nation for ten years, and the attack was unauthorised by the nation. From Richland creek I directed my course to the mouth of Duck river, and proceeded up that river to the settlement, about twelve miles above the mouth, and was enabled to ascertain by information received from Labou Combes, that the statements made by William Meadows, upon which the orders of the major general of the 20th ult. are predicated, are utterly false.

We are advised by our correspondent at Fort Stoddert, on the Mobille, that a temporary embargo took place at Pensacola and Mobille, about the 26th of April, and continued till the 9th of May, owing, it is said, to the Spaniards fitting out, about that time, two armed schooners, the destination of which was unknown.

At a meeting of the Committees from *Dorchester, Somerset, & Worcester* counties, (held at Salisbury the 28th May ult.) delegated to represent the Republican interest in the eighth Congressional district of Maryland, for the purpose of agreeing on the characters to be polled for Congress, and the Electorship of President and Vice President of the United States; Dr. CHARLES HUTTEN, of Somerset county, was nominated as candidate for Congress, and JOSHUA PRIDEAU, esq. of Worcester county, as candidate for the trust of Elector of President and Vice President.

JOHN CROPPER, Chairman
of the Joint Committee.
Attest JOSIAH POLK, Jr. Sec.

It is understood that the Republicans in this district are unanimously friendly to the election of James Madison of Virginia as President, and George Clinton of New York, as Vice President.

The following article, from Jackson's Register, with its pompous introduction, shews the degree of credit which ought to be attached to federal statements on all points that bear upon the measures of the administration. It is much of a character with a thousand other statements now running through the federal prints.

"IMPORTANT.

"*Latest from the continent of Europe.*

"We can assure our readers that the following interesting letter, which is of the latest dat from the continent of Europe, is from a very respectable and well informed American gentleman to his friend in this city—it was received last evening by the ship Ocean, Captain Girdon."

"PRIVATE CORRESPON-
"DENCE OF THE REGISTER.

"*Rotterdam, April 27, 1808.*

"The Osage arrived at L'Orient in 23 days, and was there DETAINED three days, till the police could determine what course should be pursued towards her, when the forms of the decree were pursued and the ship, having been boarded by an English vessel, was declared GOOD PRIZE! and the messenger and passengers suffered to land and proceed to Paris."

The legislature of New Hampshire have decided in favor of a General Ticket for choosing Electors of President and Vice-President of the U. States.

At a republican meeting held at Concord, the following persons were selected for nomination to the people as Electors, at the approaching election.

His excellency John Langdon—Messrs. Samuel Bell, Amasa Allen, John Goddard, Robert Alcock, Nathaniel Shannon, William Tarleton.

Rutland, June 11.

The baggage waggons which accompanied the detached troops which lately marched from this vicinity to Swanton under command of major Williams, have returned, and we are happy to learn that the troops all arrived in good health, save one Stevens, who was permitted to return home.

No further news from that quarter.

By the latest information from Canada, and that too which may be relied on, Pot-ash sold at Montreal for between 3 and 400 dollars per ton. In Liverpool it is said to be 700 dollars.

PARIS, APRIL 1.

All the differences existing between France and Algiers have been settled since the imprisonment of the new Dey. The Genoese, French and Italians have been acknowledged as friends. The Genoese and Italian slaves have been liberated, and have already arrived at Marseilles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 6.

The truce between the Porte and Russia is prolonged for two months. Those two powers have already agreed upon the fundamental articles of a treaty of peace, through the mediation of the French ambassador, Gen. Sebastiani; during these two months, the other articles will be settled. The Porte has just consented, from regard for the Emperor Napoleon, to the passage of French troops through the Ottoman Empire, and it is asserted that it will give still greater proofs of the esteem and consideration which it has for his Imperial Majesty.

New-York, June 20.

The Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received by the ship Latina a file of London papers to the evening of the 27th of April. The papers furnish nothing of greater importance than the following articles:—

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Special orders were received at Plymouth, on Sunday night, for all the ships in the bay to prepare for sea immediately. Their destination is supposed to be Rochefort. They were expected to sail this day.

The American merchants have received an official communication of the result of Mr. Rose's mission.—It corresponds exactly with the accounts given in this paper. The President refused to recall his proclamation interdicting the entrance of British vessels into the waters of the U. States, although Mr. Rose offered all due reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake, which was the cause of that hostile measure. All farther negociation consequently broke off, without coming to any adjustment; and Mr. Rose's mission has totally failed.

The House of Commons yesterday commenced its sittings after the Easter recess. The petition of the East India Company, for a loan of 2,400,000 pound sterling, produced some discussion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 26.

Mr. TIERNEY rose and observed, that as the evidence of the witnesses last examined, upon the orders in council, had only been laid before the members this morning, it was impossible for him to go on with the examination of the others, till it had been fully considered; he should therefore propose, "That the order of the day for the further proceedings relative thereto, which stood for to-morrow, should be discharged, and postponed to Monday next."

Upon the question being put, this was accordingly agreed to.

FRANKFORT, MARCH 12.

The English have already commenced hostilities against the Austrian flag, and carried into Malta 12 ships bearing that flag; some of which were coming from Corfu, and some from Apalia.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

The PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the above theatre will open on TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, and continue open every *Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday*, until further notice. Particulars of the first performance will be given in a future advertisement.

June 24—2t.

WILLIAMSON'S Packet will sail for *NORFOLK* on SUNDAY NEXT—For passage apply at Miller's wharf, Alexandria.

June 24—1t.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Calvert county the subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE at the late residence of Gilbert Smith, of the aforesaid county, on Wednesday the 29th inst. at 2 o'clock if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, all the Personal Property of the said Gilbert Smith, consisting of two Negro men, 2 boys 1 Woman, and 3 Girls, Horses, Cows, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, five hogsheads Tobacco, and the crop on the ground—the greater part of this property will be sold for cash, and the balance on a credit of six months—the particulars will be made known on the day of sale by

MORDECAI SMITH, Adm'r.

June 24—tdos

St. Mary's county court, March term 1808.

ON application of Benjamin Tabbs of St Mary's county to the judges of the said county court, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned in said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his said petition, and the said county court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Benjamin Tabbs has resided the two preceding years prior to the passage of the said act, within the state of Maryland. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court that the said Benjamin Tabbs give notice to his creditors of his intention to apply to the next county court to be held at Leonard Town in said county on the first Monday of August next, for a discharge from his debts, and to warn his said said creditors to appear before the said judges on the day and at the place aforesaid to shew cause if any they have why the said Benjamin Tabbs should not be discharged agreeably to his said petition, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer, weekly for three months successively.

By order,

JOSEPH HARRIS, Ck.

May 2—w3m

[COMMUNICATION.]

To THE PRESIDENT.

THE Muse of manly freedom, slow to raise
To *living men* ev'n well earn'd notes of praise,
Provok'd by factious falsehood,—wild in wrath
Bids candor spurn this viper in her path.
Great Man! Thy energy in act and thought
Our noble text of Independence wrought:—
Thy pulpit canon, free from pride and pelf,
Bade pure Religion vindicate herself.
Thy youth and manhood, warm'd by freedom's fire,
No danger daunted and no toils can tire.
Science and Art to Thee display'd their plan
That heightens and refines the mind of man.
For Thee the chisel shap'd, the pencil wrought,
Cecilia warbled and the Muses thought.
Pomona on thy culture sweetly smil'd,
Botanic beauties open'd in the wild;
Disclos'd for Thee instruction and delight,
And twin'd thy midnight lamp with roses bright!
All arts most *useful*, mingling with the *sweet*,
Both fruits and blossoms lavish'd at thy feet,
Conferr'd far more than low ambition claims,
Yet wing'd thy genius for superior aims:—
T'ascend and trace the principles of laws,
To seize and fix the *true* for freedom's cause;
Unfrighten'd from th'attempt by tomes uncouth,
Dull'd by no dust and dazzled by no truth,
Fearless it brush'd the cobwebs of the schools,
Unwarp'd by bigots grey, or greener fools.
Wreaths to the mind sedate that wisely knows
'Twixt *will* and *anarchy* to fix repose;
To root self-govern'd states on reason's plan—
Rules for dominion on the rights of man!
That solid basis—truth's eternal rock—
Smiles at the tempest and defies the shock.
Hence freedom's brow in settled sunshine sweet,
While mobs and tyrants fluctuate at her feet:
Hence the rude race that savage ire inflames,
Thy code ameliorates, and knowledge tames.
Hence infant stars, in thy mild influence blest—
Spangle serene the mighty regions west.
What though dark clouds, th' Atlantic wave deform—
Firm, temperate councils dissipate the storm:
Privation honest, strengthens honest might,
Collects new arms for violated right.
Proceed, thou fervent friend of mind and man,
Talent, and taste, and reason's liberal plan!
Statesman of peace and plenty—virtuous sage—
Light of the land and blessing of the age—
Proceed! And civic garlands green in song
Shall thicken o'er thee in thy march along!
Our country's weal and weight—though tyrants frown,
Afford a fabric that will bear renown.
Though bigot violence and babbling fools,
Question philosophy's enlighten'd rules—
Her daughter *Liberty* was born and grows,
Cherish'd by radiant light that she bestows.
Philosophy who darts her eagle view
To seek the *good*, invesigate the *true*;
T'adapt the generous means to noble use—
T'expose dark error and detect abuse;
To found the solid—to diffuse the rare—
Extend, advance, enlighten and repair.
Thy morn of life emerging lustre mark'd,
Though dogs of envy at th' effulgence bark'd:
Thy noon and twilight calumny will scorn,
And keep the promise of so fine a morn!
Thy love of liberty that laws control
Shall spread thy just renown from pole to pole!
Though foes thy name malignantly would blot,
Obscure thy wisdom and thy spirit spot—
High patriot genius, negligent of tales,
More truely shines the more such malice rails.
So when malignant vapours rise to shroud,
Th' eternal day star in an envious cloud;
The smiling sun shines sweteer through their spite,
And the surrounding clouds exalt his heavenly light!

Bennington, May 30.

A letter from Eastport, dated the 10th inst. says—"There were entered at the custom-house in Passamaquody, from the 2d to the 7th May, from different ports of the U. States, 19,000 barrels flour, 2,700 do. pork and beef, 1,700 do. bread, 3,059 do. naval stores, 4,500 bushels corn, besides great quantities of butter, lard, &c.

It is due to the character of the citizens of Vermont to state, that the principal evasions of the embargo law are by people belonging to other states. The farmers who lived contiguous to the line, had carried into Canada the whole of their surplus provisions, previous to the 20th of March, when the law went into effect. There may be some instances wherein the exorbitant prices have induced some to scrimp themselves for gain. But the provisions which are now smuggled, are transported from Albany, Troy, and even from the Eastern states. Let the disgrace of insurrection rest on infamous speculators, and not on the patriotic Green Mountain boys.

Eastern, Southern, and Western Editors are notified, that no rafts on lake Champlain have been known to exceed thirty acres in extent, and that in each of the fortifications erected on them not more than fifteen 12 pounders were mounted at a time; that the man who was killed by the government party is alive and still running lumber, and that the man who was knocked down by the custom-house officer stood his ground through the whole fracas. The truth is, there has been no contest; the smugglers have been applauded by the St. Albans and Burlington prints, and never opposed by force. Governor Smith has just ordered out 150 of the militia of Addison and Rutland counties, and if necessary for support of the laws he proposes to call as many more.