who should vote with him or against him. We have, I hope, some such characters as these, some shining examples of this independence and greatness of mind. And no man more sincerely wishes than I do, to see their numbers and consequence strengthened. But of this I almost despair. To stem this prevailing and overwhelming current, calls for the united force and talents and confidence of our country. Sensible that I could yield but a feeble and insufficient aid to this great object, I willingly retire with the hope, that my place may be filled by one who possesses more ability (more zeal he cannot) to support the honor and interests of the nation.

I have been insensibly drawn, sir, into a much more considerable detail than I had intended. It will be attributed I trust, to my desire to place in a correct point of view, the motives which have prompted me to this, the last act of my political life.

I pretend to no stoical indifference to the opinions of my fellow citizens, to those particularly with whom I have been more immediately and dearly connected, who unsolicited have honored me with their confidence on many occasions, and whose esteem and friendship, I have regarded as my greatest enjoyment. I have felt an irresistible impulse to justify myself, and this must be in some degree my excuse for having thus trespassed on your patience.

I am, sir, with due respect,
Your excellency's
Most obedient servant,
JOHN SMITH, of Ohio.
Washington, 25th April, 1808.

WASHINGTON & ALEXANDRIA
TURNPIKE COMPANY.

THE Stockholders of the "Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company" are hereby notified that the second Instalment of TEN dollars on such share is called for by the President and Directors of the said company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, treasurer in Alexandria, on or before the 26th day of August next, agreeable to the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
G. DENEALE, President.
July 25——tA26

Head Quarters,
Washington, July 15th, 1808.

GENERAL ORDERS

THE General takes command of the army, and the superintendency of the recruiting service; all persons interested are to regulate their conduct accordingly.

The commanding officers of posts, camps, or cantonments, are until further orders to address their monthly returns, as well of inspection as of the troops under their command, to major *Abimail Y. Nicoll*, adjutant and inspector at this city; and on the receipt of this order, they are with the least possible delay to make up and transmit, to the same address, the following returns, for the accuracy of which they will be held strictly accountable, viz.

1st. A critical return of the troops to distinguish between those who are fit for the hardy services of the field, those who are competent to garrison duty, and those who are fit subjects for discharge.

2nd. A return to shew the monthly expiration of the periods of service for which the troops were engaged.

3d. Exact inspection returns by companies, to shew the state and condition of the clothing, arms, and accoutrements in use and in store.

4th. A return of arms, accoutrements, ammunition, military stores, and the tools and implements of the laboratory in magazine to include cannon and mortar pieces, mounted and dismounted, and to distinguish the articles fit for service, from those which are not.

5th. A return to include every species of tools, implements, and stores appurtenant to the quarter master's department, with a discrimination of the sound from the damaged.

The recruiting officers and the superintendants of districts, will receive particular instructions for their government; and the general flatters himself every exertion will be made, to complete the levy of the new corps as speedily as possible.

In resuming the command, the general thinks proper to call the attention of the officers of the army to the standing orders of the 22d May 1797, which constitute the rule of conduct, except when contravened by superior authority or subsequent arrangements.

The gentlemen in commission will be pleased to observe, that all official communications are to be endorsed "public service" and are to have the name and rank of the officer subjoined.

JA: WILKINSON.

By the general's command,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
Captain Light Dragoons and Aid-de-Camp.
July 25—

FRESH TURNIP SEED.
Early Turnip,
Yellow do.
Ruta baga or Swedish do.
Hanover do.
Large white do.
For sale at Theo. Holt's Nursery Garden, Eastern Branch, and Dr. OTT's Medicine store, George Town.
Washington city, June 20——w6w

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. II.

It will be frankly admitted that the object of the former number of this paper was to render manifest some of the earliest and greatest of those aggressions on the rights and trade of neutrals, and those infractions of "the usages of war among civilized nations," whereby it is believed that England has brought the world to its present extreme condition of passion and violence. We shall now pursue the subject.

It is many years, more than ten, since England, through her late admiral, Sir Horatio Nelson, announced to Spain, that for the mere cause of her having made war against England, "*it was found right that Spain should no longer have any trade.*" If Spain now, in concert with France, *retaliates* that excessive idea, it was England that set her the unfortunate and unwarrantable example, of an unheard of infraction of neutral rights. In the first case England noticed the neutrals, that they were to conform to this determination. She cannot deny, that such conduct in Spain now, is a simple and undeniable *retaliation* on her, and *a use of neutrals, like to her own use of them.* All this was done as punishment to Spain for joining France, and of course gave France a right to consider the irregularity of England towards her allies and towards the neutrals, as matters for which she might take revenge, or such remedy, for which she might retaliate. Thus neutrals were either drawn too close to France and Spain, if they were kind and just, or were subjected to like evils from them, *in consequence of these British irregularities and violences.*

Britain with Spain early in 1793, before her June orders, openly threatened Tuscany and Genoa with violence, and declared the neutral conduct of Tuscany inadmissible, and forced her to abandon her legitimate neutrality. At Copenhagen also in 1807, they declared, that the Danes could not be neutral, and forced them out of their neutrality. The British ministry, through their ambassador to Tuscany, declared in a public letter, that *to be neutral in the war againt France, was to be "an accomplice" with her,* treating neutrality as guilt. If France has been guilty of similar declarations since those acts, has not England by those prior pernicious acts, of fatal example, brought on this excessive conduct of France? England and Prussia drove the French ministers and agents from neutral Hamburg in 1793, and England and Spain drove the French minister from neutral Florence, in the same year. The same attempt was made in 1793 on Denmark. Thus England used and abused neutrals against France. This was a prelude and provocation to many of those acts, of which England, culpable as we prove her, now complains against the French government. If they now commit such outrages of neutral rights, England, by her pernicious and early examples, has excited France to these things. Towards England they are mere retaliations. We speak known—recorded—historical truths. We commend not England or France, but we shew—*we prove* that England really and long ago began the perversions and injuries if neutrals *on shore—on many shores,* as well as at sea. She had then no plea of necessity, for she was at first at peace, and afterwards supported in the war by the vast forces of Russia, Sweden, Austria, Prussia, Spain and Holland, against France alone.

Britain has subjugated all India, monopolised its trade, and excluded from it French produce, manufactures, ships & men. And India, as acquired by England has more millions of men and once had more sovereign princes than Europe, as acquired or even influenced by France. England *holds in chains* the commerce of all India. If France does the same by Europe, who set the avaricious, despotic, and pernicious example? It would be the extreme of error for G. Britain to think that she is not observed and well understood. It is time to proclaim these things from our house tops, in all our sea ports, and from our hills and mountains. Let our firm and faithful voices proclaim our sufferings from *the continental powers of Europe* to be as they really are, *from the retaliations of the illegitimate measures of G. Britain.* Chapter and verse, day and hour can be quoted in proof of these early, frequent and continued English provocations of the belligerents, these English aggressions upon neutrals, these English causes of the evils of our country. A conjoint system of foreign 'Orders of Council' and 'Imperial Decrees' have cut off *our supplies*, shut in *our crops*, and *forced* us into an embargo. For these orders of council, England has *no legitimate plea or excuse*, and France has no apology, but in the prior conduct of England. Thus England is not only *deeply mischievous* to us herself, but is the real cause of extreme mischiefs to us from others—from all the rest of the civilized world.

To what it may be asked does all this argument tend? To establish truth, we answer, and promote a just estimate of the times: extraordinary times: such as we have never seen before. Shall we draw the sword in the murderous business of original aggression and thus make ourselves accessories after the fact, to the crimes of Britain? Or shall we draw the sword in the wasteful, bloody, impassioned business of a wild retaliation? Let us not swell the rivers of tears, which already flow from miserable man. Let us not enlarge the *ocean of blood*, which our mangled fellow creatures have already poured upon the reeking earth. Let us not scatter the treasures, saved from the labors of an honest people, wantonly on the ground. Let us rather use a part of the vast sums, which *modern* armies and navies consume, in creating all we want—*a great home market for our abundant produce.* Let us raise our own Manchesters and Sheffields, our own Birminghams and Leeds, our own Norwich and Drogheda. Let *household* manufactures be the universal care. These are our *Lares.* Americans look for serious trials, which *manufactures in your families* can render supportable; or which, *these neglected*, will pinch you with discomfort and necessity. Look for those outrageous and wicked obstructions, which meet your crops on the free ocean in their way to foreign markets—*an evil which nothing can so well annihilate, as the demand of your own anvils and looms, your own carding and spinning machinery, your own processes and your own dexterities in aid or in execution of the useful arts.* We do not *persuade* you to manufacture; we announce to you, that you *must* manufacture, that you *will* manufacture. We do not tell you, that you *can* manufacture. We announce to you, that *already you do* manufacture. Do you want a just, an innocent, a noble, a complete satisfaction from Britain for all her own aggressions, and all the evils of the retaliations she has provoked? Do you want to *fine* her in millions for her actually producing the embargo? Do you want to bring her to condign punishment for the injuries of forty years long, with which she has grieved you? Then let *one* set of Americans seize her carding machinery, another her spinning mills, a third her breweries, a fourth her grain and molasses distilleries, a fifth her stocking frames, a sixth her cloth looms, a seventh her hammers, an eighth her anvils, a ninth her rollers, and so with the other branches, till you make all her useful arts, trades and manufactures completely your own and establish markets for your own produce. This will be death to her naval and commercial usurpations, and life to you. It will lay *the sure foundation* of her future moderation and of your future independence. All other remedies are demoralizing—bloody—and ruinous in expence. This will *feed* and *clothe* instead of *murdering* man. It will enrich your country, instead of wasting it by foreign plunder and domestic war. It will make the best of our situation and place you in a condition far beyond that of your fellow men. It is impossible to fortell to what height the manufacturing system of a country, forced as ours now is by foreign obstructions to the sales of our produce, may rise. It is impossible to say to what height manufactures, unimpeded by excises, may ascend, how wide they may spread, how deep they may take root. Look at a fact. In the centre of Pennsylvania, a single county, more than 120 miles from Philadelphia, Baltimore and *Pittsburg*, has received and sold in six months from the latter place 20,000 pounds weight of cotton wool raised on the Ohio, Tennesse and Mississippi. Of this cotton there are eighty millions of pounds weight raised within our country, courting the hand of the maiden and the arm of the manufacturer. The market for produce, afforded by our manufactures, is much more sure than that afforded by our commerce. Foreign plunder, foreign despotism cannot touch our manufactures. Nothing scarcely can protect our commerce from spoliation and violation. To protect manufactures you only require to maintain the blessings of law and order. To protect commerce, you must make and maintain *such an immense mill stone*, as the British government have slung, *under the form of a navy*, around the necks of their people. Honor, profit, public spirit, *a manly remedy* of injuries—*all* these require that Great Britain shall from this day be most impressively admonished, that if we do not plough and *trade*, we will—we must plough and *manufacture.*

JURISCOLA.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JULY 25.

Mr. CHARLES MINIFIE has been appointed by the President of the United States, a Justice of Peace for the county of Washington.

In compliance with the request of Mr. Smith, we this day insert his letter of resignation. It is useless to say a word on the grievances of which he complains, as the debate in the Senate, which we are now publishing, with the information already before our readers, amply refute the charge of ill-treatment. No man, similarly situated, perhaps, ever received more indulgence.

Our city has been honored for a few days past with the presence of a CHINESE Mandarin and Merchant, with his secretary. His object in visiting this place is to obtain an exemption from the restrictions of the embargo, so far as to be permitted to charter a vessel for China, to carry back his property, collected in this country to the amount of forty or fifty thousand dollars. There are, we hear, various circumstances of a very peculiar nature connected with this request. One of these, as characteristic of national modes of thinking, is worth stating. The Mandarin's father being ninety years old, his death may be daily looked for. According to the usages of the disciples of Confucius, of which he is one, his remains, in case of his death, cannot be interred, in the absence of his son, in less than seven years. This necessarily renders his son very anxious to return.

Their physiognomy, dress and manners are very peculiar and interesting. Their dress and external characters correspond exactly with the representations of the statuary and painter; the leading characteristics of their countenance and manners are gravity, benevolence and mildness.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman, residing in Claiborne County, Mississippi territory, to his friend in Madison county, Virginia.

"The circumstance of a very respectable mercantile house of this territory, having undertaken, and actually commenced, building some large craft at Port Gibson has excited considerable speculation. One of those boats is in considerable forwardness, and appears to me to be calculated for navigating the coast of America. She is to be decked, has sixty feet keel and about eight feet hold, with about 15 feet beam, is built very sharp and appears well calculated to sail fast There are a number of hands employed in the building of this vessel, and I was yesterday informed that as soon as this one is timbered another is to be laid on the stocks. How many are to be built I know not—for what use I cannot pretend to say. They appear to me, not calculated for the navigation of the Mississippi. The master builder has promised the gentlemen and ladies of Port Gibson, a ball in the cabbin as soon as the vessel is finished, and Mississippi barges have not generally ball rooms in their cabbins, you know."

It is announced in the South Carolina prints that David R. Williams declines a re-election as a representative in the next Congress, and that Robert Witherspoon will, if chosen, serve as his successor

The inhabitants of Liverpool, England, have passed an address to Parliament, approving of the contemplated measure of prohibiting the use of grain in the distilleries, under the avowed impression of the obligation "*of using every means in their power to prevent the most dreadful of all calamities, a scarcity.*" We may expect to hear our *mad men* ringing a thousand changes upon this fact, as proving the little effect of the embargo in England!

At the late session of the supreme court of the state of North Carolina, held at Raleigh, a communication was addressed to the Judges by Governor Williams, stating the receipt of petitions and presentments of grand juries from about ten out of 60 counties in the state, requesting the governor to call an extra session of the legislature, for the purpose of affording relief to debtors during the existence of the embargo. The governor addresses his communication to the judges, supposing them, from their circuits throughout the state, to be acquainted with the general sentiments of the people on the subject, and requests their advice. The following is their answer:

Raleigh, July 5, A. D. 1808.

SIR,

With every disposition to furnish your Excellency with the information requested by your letter of yesterday, we find, upon consultation with each other, that we scarcely witnessed any further indications of the public sentiment than such as are contained in the petitions and presentments laid before you. The courts were held in several counties too soon after the operation of the embargo acts, for their necessary effect and impression to be perceived; and since the period at which these may be supposed to have extended themselves through the state, we have passed through several counties, in which we have heard too little on the subject, to be enabled to form an opinion as to the wishes of the citizens. With very few exceptions, we believe this remark to be correct in relation to all those counties from which no expression of the public wish has been laid before you.

With great regard, we remain,
Your Excellency's ob't. serv'ts.
John L. Taylor,
John Hall,
Francis Locke,
Blake Baker.
His Excellency Benj. Williams, Esq.

The President of the United States, has appointed ROBERT H. JONES, of Warrenton, attorney of the United States for the district of N. Carolina, in the place of B. WOODS, deceased.

Bonaparte has granted domain lands in Hanover to no less than 70 of his officers of the annual value of more than 2 1-2 millions of florins.

CHARITY—The following paragraph is copied from the New York Gazette.

"Agreeable to the request of the unknown donor, Dr. Abeel acknowledges that he received through the Post Office yesterday, *nine hundred dollars for the New York Missionary Society.*"

The latest advices from England indicate a disposition to what Mr. Windham would call a *negative peace*; or a *peace like a war*; military stores and a particular species of equipage, little calculated for war in the West Indies, but well calculated for war on a marshy continent, which had been shipped on several transports nominally destined for Antigua, had been disembarked, and the transports sent upon other service. A gentleman who writes to his friend in this city, supposes that the stores were originally destined for the Floridas, and infers from their being withdrawn, that the British government have "*resolved not to eat us—for the present.*" *Aurora.*

Extract of a letter, dated State House, Columbia, S. C. June 8.

"The Legislature, as was anticipated, have refused to interfere between Debtor and Creditor. The joint committee, to whom this subject was referred, reported, That in their opinion, the exigencies of the country do not require any legislative interference, and this report was concurred in by the House of Representatives, 67 to 38—and by the Senate, 21 to 10.

Republican meeting of Mercer County.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of JAMES MADISON, for President, and GEORGE CLINTON, for Vice-President of the U. States, and that we will support the ticket formed by the democratic republicans at Lancaster for electors.

FOURTH WARD, NEW-YORK.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the republican citizens of the fourth ward, convened agreeable to public notice, at Pierson's tavern, in William street, on Friday evening, July 25th, 1808, ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD was chosen Chairman, and HENRY FANNING, Secretary: when the following resolutions were read, approved, and passed unanimously:

Whereas, the critical situation of our foreign relations at the present time, requires that we should be firmly united to support the general government in the vindication of our national rights and the honor of our country; and whereas we have uniformly, both in our state and Presidential elections, adopted the principle of supporting the regular nomination made by a majority of the republican members of the legislature, as best calculated to insure success, and to preserve union and harmony amongst ourselves; and whereas a large majority of the republican members of Congress who possess our confidence have, conformably to our uniform practice, nominated and recommended James Madison as a suitable candidate for the office of President, and George Clinton for that of Vice President of the United