WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19.

In the London Morning Chronicle of May 16, we find this article:

"In the Debate in the House of Commons on Friday, on the Local Militia Bill, an amendment was proposed by Sir J. Montgomery, that instead of balloting for 60,000 men from among all those between the ages of 18 and 45, they should be taken from a more limited age, as for instance, between 18 and 19 or 19 and 20. The same number of men would thus be obtained, and without so much interference with the occupations of men settled in life, or engaged in business. The youngest men are certainly those who can best be spared from their ordinary employments, at the same time that they will be the most ready to acquire a knowledge of military duties. This proposal coincides with the principles which have been urged in Lord Selkirk's late publication."

It should seem then that it is in contemplation of a part of the British Parliament to learn wisdom of their enemies: for it is well understood that the extraordinary successes of Bonaparte, during his campaigns, were due not more to fortuitous circumstances, than to the peculiar organization of his army, which, is raised by conscription, consisted almost entirely of young men.

It will be recollected that during the late session of Congress, an attempt was made, by the introduction of a bill for the purpose, by Mr. Clay of Virginia, to adopt an organization of the militia of the United States, somewhat similar to that since proposed by Sir J. Montgomery in the British Parliament. The bill was negatived by a majority of a very few voices. As the subject will no doubt be revived at each succeeding session, until a positive decision be had on the principle, it becomes the duty of the Representatives of the people to consult their constituents on the subject, and of the people to instruct their Representatives.

The advocates of the measure bottom their arguments in favor of it on the superiority, for all the purposes of active service, of young men over those who may be affected by the infirmities of age; and on the advantages which it will afford, by taking from home for actual service those only who are enterprising and unsettled, and leaving the fathers of families to cultivate their lands for the support of their children in the "tented field."

The opponents of the measure ground their opposition on the disorder which a new regulation will produce in that portion of the militia now regularly organized and equipped; and the dissatisfaction which such an alteration in the militia system would occasion. It is also contended, that those men will best defend their country who fight *pro aris et focis*, who have property and families to protect; besides having more firmness and stability than young men are generally possessed of.

The question appears to be reduced to this: Whether the advantages to be derived from an alteration, will be counterbalanced by the dissatisfaction and derangement which the measure may cause in the bodies of militia now well organised? As this proposition will no doubt be renewed at the next session it would seem proper that the Representatives from every quarter of the Union should come prepared to vote on it.

The northern federal prints have lately been filled with abuse of the Executive for sending Capt. Haley, (whose character is indecently traduced) as a messenger to convey dispatches to Europe. Of the character of Capt. Haley we know nothing; but the editors of the federal prints must excuse us from giving full credence to all that they say, after the specimens which we have seen of their liability to pervert the most honorable actions and motives in others. Whatever Capt. Haley's character may be, he is employed but as a messenger, as one to fetch and carry; and his appointment, if it may be so called, was certainly too trivial to require a minute investigation of all the transactions of his life. His being chosen by Mr. Armstrong to bring his dispatches, is an evidence of his having been deemed by him a trust-worthy man; and a proper discretion and fidelity is all that is required of a messenger. The continued disturbance made and the many *hundreds of columns* which have been occupied with this subject, furnish a strong evidence of the weakness of the cause attempted to be supported by it, from its friends attaching importance to matters of so light import.

The Editor of the Democratic Press at Philadelphia, has commenced suit against the Editor of the Freeman's Journal of the same city, for a libel contained in a paragraph which the latter copied from the Federal Republican, edited by "an association" at Baltimore.

In order to mark the progress of the developement of the grand scheme of federalism for the ensuing election, we must notice a writer in the Charleston Courier of August 6, whose object is to eulogise Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. He thus avows his purpose:

"General *Charles Cotesworth Pinckney* is the man who *has done* so much to deserve the good opinion of his fellow citizens, and who *has not* done any thing to deserve reprobation.

"Citizens of the union! Look around you and determine whether there is a man more fit to be your PRESIDENT. He has *wisdom* to plan, and *firmness* to pursue, ways and means to extricate you from your present difficulties, without committing the national honor."

Take this into consideration in connection with the Boston petition, and the grand secret caucus now holding or about to be holden, about the region of New-York by those with whom caucussing was but lately a crime of the deepest die. It behoves the yeomen of the United States to be on their guard.

At Newburyport, Mass. a meeting of federalists held for the purpose, has adopted a petition to the President to suspend the embargo. A meeting was about to be held for the same purpose at Portsmouth.

Boston Republican Meeting.

But for the following indecent paragraph which we discovered in a corner of the Repertory, we should not be enabled to inform our readers that the republicans of Boston had held a meeting, as we have received no republican papers, which alone would give a correct account of it:

"*WORKS OF DARKNESS.*

"The dregs of the democrats had last night a secret meeting, in Wing's Lane, as we are informed—*Hone Austin* in the chair, for the purpose of sending on a counter petition, to have this charming embargo continued. It is thus these wretches attempt to prolong this curse upon the community, and defeat every effort to obtain relief. Will Mr. Jefferson listen to the town, or to Ben Austin?"

It is to be regretted, that in our country partialities should exist for any foreign power in preference to another. To prove that such partialities do exist, we need go no farther back than the Boston memorial, the proposers of which have thrown off the mask, and declared their desire to be to assist the English and the disaffected in Spain against the French. For what are we to unite with either? The king of Spain has with a weakness characteristic of monarchy, ceded his whole territories to the French Emperor, whose officers are in quiet possession of three-fourths of the kingdom. We are told that we must unite with England and those Spaniards whom she has bribed or persuaded to deluge their country in blood, because it is against Bonaparte, the enemy of mankind.

Admitting these premises or deductions to be (what they by no means are) correct, it would then become a question, previous to taking sides with either, who has injured us the most, France or Great Britain? To this question let facts the most positive answer; and let our readers mark the

CONTRAST.

THE CONDUCT OF FRANCE.

"*Extract of a letter from the master of an American vessel at Morlaix, to his friend in Baltimore, dated 29th April.*

"We are informed to day that none of those American ships detained will be brought to judgment—and therefore hope they will be given up and damages paid." *B. Even. Post.*

CONDUCT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"Capt. Picket, who came passenger in the Oriental, arrived at Marblehead, informs that upwards of *one hundred* American vessels which had been condemned by the prize courts, were lying in the docks at Plymouth." *Boston Chron.*

Let it not be supposed that by this comparison we wish to impress our readers with a preference for either; but we do wish to display in glaring colors the absurdity of public meetings and declarations in favor of one, when FACT proves the other to be ten times the aggressor.

[COMMUNICATION.]

Chaptico, Aug. 13th, 1808.

"Mr. SMITH,

"The republicans of St. Mary's have had a meeting at Chaptico, with a view to rebut the absurd and envenomed slanders against the administration vented by the deluded federalists of Port Tobacco, and have adjourned to meet at Leonard town, the 30th inst. for the purpose of taking the deliberate and cool sense of the republicans throughout the county, and to receive the communications of their committee.

"They have decided unanimously to support Major JAMES FENWICK as a representative to Congress the ensuing election.

"The meeting was numerous and respectable, and was held in public. Many federalists were present, and although the conversation before and after the adjournment was confined to political subjects, not a remark was made respecting the embargo, that could be called a murmur. In truth the people of this county generally, it is believed, are disposed to support the embargo with patience and magnanimity. The intemperate violence of the Port Tobacco meeting, we believe, has not infected the Federalists of our county."

It is asserted by col. Monroe in his letter justificatory of his conduct in acceding to the terms of the rejected treaty, that on the subject of impressment there was an informal understanding between himself and the British commissioners, that, in future there should be no improper exercise of the practice of impressing men from on board American vessels. This assertion is calculated to impose upon the public; for it is an undeniable fact that a letter exists, written and signed by lord Auckland, one of the British commissioners who framed the treaty, wherein his lordship positively declares that it was not intended by him nor his colleague lord Holland, in any of their communications with the American ministers, to convey an idea that the British government would forego any of the privileges of impressment which it had previously claimed and exercised. It will be well for our friends to make this fact (and they may be confident it *is* a fact) as notorious as possible, because the enemies of the administration have labored hard to induce the people to believe that Great Britain was disposed to concede what was reasonable on the subject of impressment, which is not true. *Monitor.*

At the request of Col. Benjamin Hawkins, the Creek nation have determined to send their warriors in pursuit of the wandering Indians, calling themselves Creeks, whom we lately mentioned as having murdered a white man and committed other outrages on Duck river. Should they be fortunate enough to seize this banditti, they will be delivered to the justice of the United States.

In the neighborhood of Detroit a Mohawk chief who attended Col. Gore to Amherstberg, has delivered an artful speech, in which he endeavored to prejudice the other Indians against the United States, among whom large quantities of provisions, &c. have been distributed. We do not learn that any improper effect has been produced among the tribes resident within our limits. The Prophet, as he is termed, has settled on the Wabash, and addressed a talk to Governor Harrison, in which he asserts the rectitude of his intentions, and his friendly disposition towards the United States. *Expositor.*

The Cincinnati of Virginia have made a donation of all their funds to the Washington Academy, in that state.

The commander of the British vessel of war, Fire Fly, off Havanna, evinced his friendship towards the U. States by impressing a *free black man* from on board of the ship Fame, capt. Wickham, on his voyage from New Orleans to this port, on the ground as alleged, for his want of a protection. Thus it appears that American vessels cannot navigate with safety from one port to another in the U. States, free from the intrusions of British naval officers.

Quere? What would the language of the British ministry be, if an American vessel of war was to impress seamen from on board British merchantmen on their passage from London to Liverpool for want of British protections? Would Mr. Canning say the impressment was proper, and, shrugging his shoulders, declare that they looked so much like Americans that they could not be distinguished?

We understand (says the Petersburg Virginia Intelligencer) that a letter has been received from a gentleman in New Orleans, confirming the account published in our last, of the arrest of Mr. John Ellis, by the Spanish Governor *Grand Pre*, in consequence of apprehensions being entertained that the former was concerned in a rebellion or conspiracy against the government of his Catholic majesty. Mr. Ellis was formerly an inhabitant of Petersburg, and we learn had obtained the rank of Major in the Spanish service.

It has been very well known in the U. States since the year 1805, that a plan some time premeditated was then determined upon, by certain persons in Cuba, and others in England and the United States, to produce a revolt in Cuba, similar to the revolt in St. Domingo; whether the recent events have or have not any connexion with those pre-arrangements, time may tell. *Aurora.*

FROM THE BOSTON DEMOCRAT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability to his friend in Portland—dated

East Port, July 25th, 1808.

"I have just seen in a Newburyport newspaper a statement respecting the delivery of some English deserters, given up to their officers by captain Swett, who commands here; the statement is altogether incorrect—the facts are these—Captain Swett agreed if he found English deserters he would endeavor to have them returned, upon condition that the British officers would do the same with the deserters from the American side, to which they agreed. Captain Swett has returned two deserters to them, and they have sent him three, which were delivered to him at Moose Island—and they have four more which they will return the first opportunity. I wish you would make these facts public. I do this to prevent an injury to the conduct and character of an officer deserving of the highest approbation. I will say this—had not the government sent an officer of the character and conduct of captain Swett, the embargo would have been without effect."

The rash proceedings of the town of Boston, with regard to the repeal of the embargo laws, will not, we presume, be at all surprising to our fellow citizens in the country. They have long since been apprised that Boston is the head-quarters of British principles; that there are hundreds who receive pensions from England, and hundreds more, who are the agents and debtors to British merchants—all of whom voted in favor of the petition to the President, notwithstanding which, we observed, when the vote was taken, a very large number of citizens who did not vote at all on the question. The arguments used by Messrs. Austin, Blake, and Jarvis, in opposition to this premature measure, were conclusive and irresistible. They were not, and indeed they could not be answered: particularly Mr. Jarvis's, whose maiden speech was declared by men of opposite political opinions, to lose nothing, when compared with even the eloquence of an Otis. *Boston Democrat.*

On Friday last, says the Salem Register, Gen. MOREAU paid a short visit to this town. The conduct of this brave officer has been such as to secure to him the just respect of all our citizens, nor has the most jealous eye been able to find any cause of censure.

New York, Aug. 12.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Packet, Magrath, in 34 days from Teneriffe, which place he left on the 7th of July. Captain M. informs, that a Spanish Corvette arrived at Teneriffe, on the 3d of July, from Cadiz, having sailed from that port on the 17th of June, and brought the news of the Spanish revolution, &c.

Capt. M. further states, that the governor general of Teneriffe had issued a proclamation in favor of king Ferdinand the VII. and a declaration of war against France.

By the schooner Packet from Teneriffe, we have received several very interesting articles relative to Spain; of which the following are extracts:

From the American Consul.

"I, Thomas Armstrong, Consular Agent of the United States of America, residing in the port of Oratava, in Teneriffe, do hereby certify and make known to all to whom these presents may come, or may concern, that on the 6th of June last, Spain declared war against France, (in Seville) and the same happened in the island of Teneriffe on the 5th of July. I also add that an armistice for six months has taken place between Spain and England.

Witness my hand and seal of office at the port of Oratava, this sixth day of July, 1808.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG,
Consular Agent, U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE.

WHEREAS the subscriber intends to break up his present establishment, he will, at 11 o'clock in the morning of the first day of the next month (september) expose to sale, a quantity OF *HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE*, Plate, Linen, and China. Some valuable Pictures will at the same time be offered for sale, should no person be desirous privately to make a bargain for them before that period.

HENRY HIORT,
Capitol Hill, at a house of Mr. Ingle's on the New Jersey avenue.
August 19——3t

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 23d of August at 10 o'clock. A. M. the remainder of the the household furniture of Timothy Caldwell, who is about to remove to the state of Ohio, consisting of the following articles to wit: One elegant mahogany desk, and bookcase, one sideborad and bureau, washstands, and bedsteads, tables, chairs, and a variety of kitchen furniture.

S. SPEAKE, Auct.

NOTICE.

All persons having any demands against Timothy Caldwell will please to call with their accounts or demands duly authenticated for immediate payment; and those who are indebted to him are requested to make payment immediately or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

TIMOTHY CALDWELL.

N. B. The House lately occupied by T. Caldwell to be let. Enquire of Mr. William O'Neale.

Washington City, Aug. 18, 1808.

Orphan's Court, Prince Georges county, July 19th, 1808.

IT being represented to this court by Petition in writing of Robert McGill administrator of Benjamin Gaither late of said county, deceased, that in consequence of the absence of the deceased's representatives from the state of Maryland, and of doubts being entertained whether the said absent representatives are in existence or have left any issue to represent them, he cannot safely make distribution of the assets in his hands without the interposition of this court. It is therefore ordered, that unless the said absent representatives appear before this court on or before the 20th day of January next to receive their respective dividends, that the court will then proceed to make distribution of the assets in the hands of the said Robt. McGill, among the deceased's representatives residing in the state of Maryland, provided the said Robert McGill shall cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer once a week for eight weeks before the 20th day of November next.

Test TRUEMAN TYLER,
Reg. of Wills for Prince Georges' county.

August 19—w8t

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit.

CIRCUIT COURT, JUNE TERM, 1808.

Solomon Davis, Ex'r. of Solomon Simpson, deceased—*complainant,*
against
Abiel Jenners and Deborah his wife and Ferdinando Fairfax——*Defendants.*

THE bill states that on the thirtieth day of October 1799 the said Solomon Simpson loaned to the said Abiel Jenners, the sum of two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, and for securing the repayment thereof to said Simpson with interest on or before the first day of November 1801, the said Jenners and the said Deborah his wife by deed of indenture bearing date on the day and year aforesaid, mortgaged to the said Simpson, one undivided sixth part of a tract or parcel of land in the city of Washington, called "Knock"—that the said sum of money and interest was never paid to the said Simpson in his life time, nor since his death to the said Davis who is the executor of the last will and testament of said Simpson—that upon a division of said tract of land, certain lots of ground in the city of Washington were alloted and conveyed to the said Jenners and wife, as the sixth part thereof—that the said Jenners and wife on or about the 2nd day of January 1802 conveyed said lots to the said Ferdinando Fairfax in fee simple who now claims the same under said conveyance.

The object of the bill is to foreclose said mortgage and to obtain a decree for the sale of said lots and which are particularly mentioned and described in said bill—

The bill further states, that the said Abiel Jenners and Deborah his wife and the said Ferdinando Fairfax do not reside within the district of Columbia, & that they are not within the limited jurisdiction of this court.

It is thereupon on motion of the said complainant, ordered that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer once a week for three successive weeks before the fourth Monday of December next; to the end that the said Abiel Jenners and Deborah his wife and the said Ferdinando Fairfax may have notice of the object of this bill and that they may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the said fourth Monday of December next, to shew cause if any they have why a decree should not pass as prayed.

By order,
WM. BRENT, Clk.

August 19—w3t