England, in conjunction with all Europe, would be so grievous, why did England provoke us, and why does she not do us justice? It is in her power to prevent a war and to prevent the pretended alliance with France, and to secure our friendship—she need not degrade herself nor do an injury to her honor, by doing us justice, and this is all that is required: We want no alliance with France, or any other power, but would not have the nation halt on its march to avenge manifest wrongs, because one of the consequences would be our being engaged in war with the nation which France is at war with. If such a nonsensical plea were to have force, we should be kicked about by one nation after another, without even daring to complain, or having the power to redress ourselves.

The public will not fail to remark, in all these clamors, and complaints, predictions and assertions the direct agency of the government, with which we are in all probability already at war. The conduct of our government has commanded the approbation of every candid man of every party, but has been throughout censured and ridiculed by this tory faction. Such conduct may be continued with impunity, for the present, it does no injury to the nation, and only exhibits more clearly the danger of British influence; but the time may come, and no doubt will come, when, if government takes no notice of such traitorous proceedings, the public indignation will be aroused to crush these worst enemies of the freedom and happiness of America.

It is in vain for these hirelings to persevere in such conduct—they cannot rally under their banners, the great body of the federalists as they desire to do; let them acquaint their employers that the days of delusion are gone—however unpleasant the information may prove, and however disagreeable to lose the price of their useful labors, the British ministry must soon learn the one, and stop the other; the manes of the murdered Americans are already in part appeased by the banishment of British influence from our shores, the effect to England and its faction in this country, will be disastrous even if no war should ensue.

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It ought to be known, that blue cloth, suitable for the uniforming of volunteers, may be had in this city of domestic manufacture. Orders for this cloth, for such purposes, have already, we understand, been sent to the domestic society of this city.

Further extracts from Mr. MADISON'S Speech, delivered in the House of Representatives in the year 1794.

(Continued.)

He dwelt particularly on the dependence of British manufacturers on the market of the United States. He referred to a paper in Anderson's history of commerce, which states the amount of British manufactures at 51,310,000*l.* sterling, and the number of souls employed in, and supported by them, at 5,250,000. Supposing the U. S. to consume two and a half millions of British manufactures, which is a moderate estimate, the loss of their market would deprive of subsistence 250,000 souls. Add 50,000 who depend for employment on our raw materials. Here are 300,000 souls, who live by our custom. Let them be driven to poverty and despair by acts of their own government, and what would be the consequence? Most probably an acquisition of so many useful citizens to the U. S. which form the natural asylum against the distresses of Europe. But whether they should remain in discontent and wretchedness in their own country, or seek their fortunes in another, the evil would be felt by the British government as equally great, and be avoided with equal caution.

It might be regarded, he observed, as a general rule, that where one nation consumed the necessaries of life produced by another, the consuming nation was dependant on the producing one. On the other hand, where the consumption consisted of superfluities, the producing nation was dependant on the consuming one. The U. S. were in the fortunate situation of enjoying both these advantages over G. Britain. They supply a part of her dominions with the necessaries of life. They consume superfluities which give bread to her people in another part. Great Britain therefore is under a double dependence on the commerce of the U. States. She depends on them for what she herself consumes: she depends on them for what they consume.

In proportion as a nation manufactures, luxuries must be its disadvantages in contests of every sort with its customers. The reason is obvious. What is luxury to the consumer is a necessary to the manufacturer. By changing a fashion, or disappointing a fancy only, bread may be taken from the mouths of thousands whose industry is devoted to the gratifications of artificial wants.

He mentioned the case of a petition from a great body of buckle makers presented a few years ago to the prince of Wales, complaining of the use of strings instead of buckles in the shoes, and supplicating his royal highness as giving the law to fashions, to save them from want and misery, by discontinuing the new one." It was not, he observed, the prince who petitioned the manufacturers to continue to make the buckles, but the manufacturers who petitioned their customer to buy them. The relation was similar between the American customers and the British manufacturers. And if a law were to pass for putting a stop to the use of their superfluities, or a stop were otherwise to be put to it, it would quickly be seen from which the distress and supplications would flow.

Suppose that G. Britain received from us alone the whole of the necessaries she consumes; and that our market alone took off the luxuries with which she paid for them. Here the dependence would be compleat; and we might impose whatever terms we please on the exchange. This to be sure is not absolutely the case; but in proportion as it is the case, her dependence is on us.

The West-Indies however are an example of complete dependance. They cannot subsist without our food. They cannot flourish without our lumber, and our use of their rum. On the other hand we depend on them for not a single necessary, and can supply ourselves with their luxuries from other sources. Sugar is the only article about which there was ever a question, and he was authorised to say, that there was not at the most, one sixth of our consumption supplied from the British Islands.

In time of war or famine the dependence of the West Indies is felt in all its energy. It is sometimes such as to appeal to our humanity as well as our interest for relief. At this moment, the governor of Jamaica, is making proclamation of their distresses. If ever therefore there was a case where one country could dictate to another the regulations of trade between them, it is the case of the U. S. and the British West Indies. And yet the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Smith) had considered it as a favor that we were allowed to send our provisions in British bottoms and in these only, to the West Indies. The favor reduced to plain language in the mouth of their planters, would run thus: We will agree to buy your provisions rather than starve, and let you have our rum, which we can sell no where else; but we reserve out of this indulgence a monopoly of the carriage to British vessels.

With regard to revenue, the British resources were extremely exhausted in comparison with those of the United States.

The people of G. Britain were taxed at the rate of 40s. a head: the people of the U. S. at not more than 6s a head—less than one sixth of the British tax.

As the price of labor which pays the tax is double in the U. S. to what it is in G. Britain, the burden on American citizens is less than one-twelfth of the burden on British subjects.

It is true indeed that Britain alone does not bear the whole burden. She levies indirect taxes on her West Indies and on her East Indies; and derives from an acquiescence in her monopolising regulations, an imperceptible tribute from the whole commercial world.

Still however the difference of burden in the two countries is immense.

Britain has moreover great arrears of unfunded debts. She is threatened with defects in her revenue even at this time. She is engaged in an expensive war. And she raises the supplies for it on the most expensive terms.

Add to the whole that her population is stationary if not diminishing, whilst that of the U. S. is in a course of increase beyond example."

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"The next ground on which he examined the subject was its operation among the several parts of the union. It was admitted and regretted, that the immediate benefits and burdens would not be equally distributed among all the states. More than a due share of the former would flow to the northern division; more than a due share of the latter would fall on the southern. This was unavoidably produced by the unequal advances made in manufactures and navigation; and it was an inconvenience that had necessarily taken place in a variety of other instances. It would be found, however, on a fair attention to the subject, that the inequality would be less than at first appeared.

With respect to manufactures, the southern states were at least equally interested in encouraging and distributing a competition for our market, among different nations of Europe, instead of being so much in the hands of a single one.

The duty on the finer articles imported would fall on those most able to bear it; and would be pretty equally diffused through the union.

The duty on the coarser articles would be saved in proportion to the progress made in manufactures among ourselves; and he was able to say, with great pleasure, that those carried on, not in public factories, but in the household or family way, which he regarded as the most important way, were nearly, if not quite as far advanced in the southern country as in the middle and northern. Virginia was proceeding with great spirit in this branch of industry. North Carolina he understood was doing the same; and there was no reason why the more southern states would not avail themselves of the resource, especially as they enjoyed superior advantages in the article of cotton, a primary material for the business.

The exports would not be materially affected, unless Great Britain should, contrary to all probability, renounce the benefits of the trade in them, and expose her West India islands to the danger of famine; and in that case, the inconveniences would not be local, but general.

Even in the article of tonnage, the inequality at present, though considerable, was not so great as he had imagined, before he examined the real state of it. It appears, from the official reports lately made on that subject, that the states south of Pennsylvania (which has about her due share) have within one-third of their due quota. Georgia has more than her share. S. Carolina nearly her share. N. Carolina has three-eighths below her share. Virginia has about half her share. Maryland has more than her share. Delaware less than her share.

This computation is not, perhaps very accurate, because it is founded on the relative population of the states. It should rather have reference to the value and volume of the produce exported from the several states: But as several of them carry on their trade through their neighbors, this rule of calculation would, in fact, be more uncertain than the other.

Whatever be the rule, Virginia, he remarked, was the state that appeared most deficient; her exports, both in value and bulk, being in full proportion to her population, and her tonnage being more short of that, than could be said of any state. He had every reason, notwithstanding, to believe, that the great body of the people of Virginia would cheerfully concur in any temporary sacrifices that might be necessary to vindicate our public rights, and our commercial interests.

It was a consideration that ought to have great weight with the southern states, that a home market for their naval stores would be extended by every measure favoring our own navigation; and that they must soon begin themselves to turn to effect their natural advantages for ship building. Having the materials on the spot, they would not be long in imitating their northern brethren. North Carolina was singularly favored in this particular. There was not a single article used in the various component parts of a ship, which she did not possess, or could not raise within herself.

The capacity of the U. S. to provide with celerity for the transportation of her produce, was strongly attested by what they had effected before the revolution. In the marine of the British empire, whilst the U. S. were part of it, the American built ships were to the British built as 23 to 40. New England furnished about three-fifths of the former.

In two points of view, the southern states were peculiarly interested in promoting our navigation.

First—As they are, in some respects, the weaker part of the union, and have most wealth exposed on the sea, they have most need of that protection which results from extensive marine resources. The existence of these will either prevent attack, or can readily be turned into the means of repelling it.

Secondly—As they have so much valuable and bulky produce to carry to market, it is their interest to possess a conveyance for it, that may be as little affected as possible by the contingencies and wars of other nations; and particularly of Great Britain, a nation which is so frequently at war, and which has so disproportionate a share in our carrying trade."

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"It had been asked what ground there was for concluding, that Great Britain would be led by the measures proposed, to change her policy towards the U. S. He thought we had the best ground for relying on such an effect.

It is well known, that when she apprehended such measures would be taken, she manifested a readiness to admit a greater reciprocity into the commerce between the two countries. A bill for the purpose was brought into the House of Commons by the present minister, Mr. Pitt, and would probably have passed into a law, if hopes had not sprung up that they should be able to maintain their exclusive system. Knox, an under secretary, appears from a collection of papers published by him, to have been the chief adviser in the cabinet, as lord Sheffield was the great champion before the public, of this experiment. It was founded according to both these witnesses, on a belief—1st. That Nova-Scotia and Canada, would soon be able to feed the West Indies, and thereby make them independent of supplies from the U. S. 2ndly—That the general government was so feeble that it could not execute a plan of retaliating restriction—and, 3dly. That local interests and prejudices predominated so much among the states, that they would never even agree in making an attempt.

It is now thoroughly understood and admitted by the most biassed judges, that the British continental colonies cannot supply the islands: that as well as the islands, they depend frequently for essential supplies on the U. S. This calculation therefore has failed Great Britain.

The next has been completely destroyed by the change of our former frail confederacy, into a government which is found to be adequate to all its national objects. This hope has therefore in like manner failed.

The only remaining hope that can induce Great Britain to persevere in the plan of conduct she has adopted towards the U. S. lies in the supposed difficulty of reconciling their different interests and local prejudices. The present occasion will decide whether this hope also shall be withdrawn from her; or whether she is to be inspired with fresh confidence in pursuing her own interests without a due respect either for our interests or for our rights."

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"He then went into a review of the actual state of our commerce, particularly in relation to Great Britain; and of the several injuries of another sort, which that nation had superadded to her commercial restrictions.

He repeated what he had formerly maintained, that there was more reciprocity in the footing of commerce between Great Britain and other countries, and between other countries and the U. S. than between Great Britain and the U. S. To prove the first point he remarked, that in some instances Great Britain had treaties with other countries which defined and stipulated reciprocal privileges; in other instances, her restrictions were countervailed by laws imposing restrictions on her. To prove the second point, he remarked, that no other nation with which the U. S. carried on commerce, had a navigation act similar to that of Great Britain.

With respect to the intercourse between the U. S. and G. Britain, there was, he insisted, a want of reciprocity throughout, that must strike the most superficial observer.

In the article of navigation this had been sufficiently pointed out, and being admitted on all sides, need not be repeated.

In the trade between the two countries, our best staples, wheat and flour, fish and oil, salted provisions, which amount to considerably more than one-third of our exports, were shut out of her markets; whilst all her best staples, her woollens, her cottons, her manufactures of the metals, of leather, and of silk, were admitted on moderate duties, and enjoyed in a manner a monopoly of our market.

In the articles of superfluity mutually admitted, there was nothing to compensate the inequality in other cases. Our tobacco paid a tax of four or five hundred per cent. our rice fifty or sixty per cent. and our manufactures of every sort would not be admitted if we were ever so able to send them. On the other hand, her superfluities were received under duties, which in general did not exceed from seven and an half to fifteen per cent.

In the West India trade, besides the exclusion of our vessels, whilst her own were left free, there were a number of our productions which were not admitted into the market there, whilst our laws refused nothing that was brought to the market here.

He next turned his attention to the injuries and losses we suffered in other respects.

As he had not possessed himself of the evidence, he should, he said, leave it to those who had, to shew how far the Indians were or were not spurred on to war against us, by the agents or partisans of Great Britain. It was a sufficient ground of complaint, that the posts were wrongfully detained; that the detention had a baneful influence on the sentiments and conduct of the Indians; and that the supplies for their warfare, were derived from a trade, authorised by the British government, and protected by the posts which of right were ours, and ought to be used for our defence. He combined this proceeding of G. Britain, with the lawless seizure of our vessels under her instructions of the 8th of June last, observing, that whilst on one side, she violated the laws of nations, by carrying on a trade in contraband articles with those at war with us; she was on another side, violating the laws of nations, by intercepting our trade with those at war with her, in articles not contraband.

The Indian war he observed, cost us annually a sum, exceeding by one million, the sum that would probably be sufficient for the defence of our frontiers, if the posts were in our hands. The fur trade depending on the posts might, he thought, be fairly valued at two hundred thousand dollars more."

(To be Continued.)

Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for Washington County.

William Hawkins, Complainant,
against
Benjamin Stoddert, Daniel Reintzell, and Ann his wife, late Ann Robertson, Samuel Robertson, Henry Robertson, Thomas Robertson, and Sarah Robertson an infant under the age of twenty-one years, which said Ann, Henry, Thomas and Sarah, are the heirs of William Robertson, deceased—Defendants.

THE bill of the Complainant states, that Wm. Robertson, deceased, received a conveyance of certain ground and premises, lying and being in the City of Washington, from Benjamin Stoddert, which conveyance was not recorded agreeably to law, and has also been lost—That the said William Robertson, before his death, conveyed the same to William Budden, who conveyed the same to the complainant—That the said intermediate conveyances, owing to the loss of the original conveyance from William Robertson, have not been recorded, and that the legal title and estate of the said premises is now vested in the said Benjamin Stoddert. The object of the bill is to obtain a legal title and estate in the premises to the complainant. It being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Samuel Robertson resides out the District of Columbia, and that the place of his residence is not known—that Henry Robertson resides out of the district of Columbia, and resides in Montgomery County in the state of Maryland—and that Sarah Robertson is an infant under the age of twenty one years and resides out of the District of Columbia to wit, in Montgomery Country, in the state of Maryland. It is ordered that notice of the object of this bill be given to the said Samuel Robertson by publishing a copy hereof four successive weeks in the Washington Federalist printed in George Town, and the National Intelligencer, and that the said Henry Robertson and the guardian to the said Sarah be also notified of the object of this bill by the like publishing of this order.

By order,
URIAH FORREST, Ck.

True Copy,
WM. BRENT Clk
w4t.

WASHINGTON CITY,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7.

In addition to the numerous PUBLIC MEETINGS, already noticed, we take a pride in the following enumeration of FORTY EIGHT more, at all of which the like patriotic resolutions were adopted.

Dorset, Manchester and Rupert, Vermont,	July 25.
Port Royal, Virginia,	
Nottoway county, Vir.	July 4.
St. Mary's, Georgia,	July 10.
Fayetville, N. C.	July 15.
Christ Church Parish, S. C.	July 16.
Camden, S. C.	July 11.
Montgomery county, Pen.	July 22.
Easton, Pen.	July 13.
Matthews county, Vir.	July 13.
Lancaster county, Vir.	July 15.
Northumberland county,	July 15.
Stanton, Vir.	July 16.
Augusta county, Vir.	July 16.
Camden, N. C.	July 18.
Richmond county, Vir.	July 6.
Morris Town, Pen.	July 18.
Mecklenburg county, Vir.	July 13.
Southampton county, Vir.	July 20.
Tappahannoc, Vir.	July 20.
Prince Edward county, Vir.	July 20.
Rockbridge county, Vir.	July 22.
Louisa county, Vir.	July 13.
Charlotte county, Vir.	July 18.
Easton, Maryland,	July 21.
Caroline county, do.	July 21.
Chester Town, do.	July 18.
Bryan county, Georgia,	July 14.
Chatham county, N. C.	July 24.
Shell Castle, N. C.	July 15.
Sussex county, Del.	July 21.
Greensburg, Pen.	July 14.
Huntingdon, Pen.	July 11.
Harrisburg, Pen.	July 12.
Centre county, Pen.	July 15.
Mifflin Town, Pen.	July 11.
Hanover county, Vir.	July 22.
Dinwiddie county, Vir.	July 20.
Brunswick county, Vir.	July 18.
Buckingham, Vir.	July 13.
Augusta, Geo.	July 15.
Columbia, S. C.	July 8.
Harford, N. C	July 18.
Meadville, Pen.	July 16.
Newbern, N. C.	
Liberty county, Geo.	July 6.
Newbury Port,	July 17.

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The following citizens have been elected Trustees of the Institution for the Education of Youth in the city of Washington for the ensuing year.

Robert Brent,
Gabriel Duvall,
Samuel H. Smith,
James Davidson,
Elias B. Caldwell,
John Dempsie.

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The High Court of Errors and Appeals for the state of Pennsylvania, have lately held their sittings at Philadelphia. Of seven causes, which came up to them from the Supreme Court, they have reversed the judgments given in five. This is, perhaps, among the most striking instances that can be adduced of the uncertainty of the law, and must painfully affect every man who properly appreciates the importance of a clear and certain system for the administration of justice.

The Alexandria Expositor mentions the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Alston at Richmond.

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FROM THE PETERSBURG REPUBLICAN.

Near two years have now elapsed, since the subject of a Canal from Roanoke to the navigable water of Appomattok, engaged the public attention—and nothing is yet done to ascertain so important and interesting an object—The legislature of Virginia during the session 1805, passed a law appointing commissioners to make the requisite enquiries and reports on the subject; but nothing was done. The law was continued at the last session, and remains in force until the first of December next, but if no measures are pursued during the present year, will probably never be received. That there has been great inattention, in failing to carry this law into effect, will not be denied; and yet, to ascribe this inattention to the commissioners would, perhaps, be considered as a deviation from that politeness due to their public and private worth—it will probably suffice to remind them of it. Three of the commissioner are authorised to act; there can, therefore be but little difficulty in forming a meeting. The object contemplated is so interesting to the south-western district of Virginia, that it should not be lost sight of; for, if found practicable, there can be little doubt but that it would kindle the flame of energy and exertion in every breast.

BRITISH AGGRESSION.

On Monday arrived at Norwich, Conn. the mate and three people belonging to the schr. Betsey, capt. Gary, which left that place a few weeks since on a fishing voyage. They state that several days after their departure they fell in with a British cutter, mounting 8 twelve pounder and 14 swivels, who after firing three guns, which passed very near them, boarded, armed with pistols & cut-