deemed either by England or France a measure of resistance to their blockading decrees. It would and must be absurd and ridiculous if contended for in this point of view. How has resistance been wished? By restrictions on our trade. In this way, and in this only can we affect the interest of the aggressor. A non-intercourse is the only effectual means in the power of America to resist these unjustifiable orders, unless we take an active part in the war, which is neither required nor to be expected, at least by either of the belligerents.

Our trade is the engine by which we are to raise these orders. But we shall recede without cause from the ground we have taken, it is urged. Why have we receded from resisting British orders? We have a promise. Have we not the same from France? The Milan decree was founded on the orders of the 10th of Novem. When these are repealed, the basis of this decree is gone. Is nothing due to this declaration of the French government? shall we not wait a moment to see what course will be now pursued by the French government after the relaxation by the British? What is the benefit which in every possible case is to result to us from this discriminating restriction? None.—Much evil may; it may break up our negociations with France, and in all probability will, for it can neither be explained or justified by any national expediency or diplomatic ingenuity.

Perhaps a negociation is now in train with the French government, and a messenger may be on his way with dispatches to this country.

The French minister here finds us discriminating between the British & his own government, and to the expence, if you please, of the latter. Would he feel himself authorised to proceed without further and additional instructions? Surely not.

If gentlemen wish for peace upon honorable terms; if they will not for a punctilio sacrifice our neutral character, I hope they will unite in favor of this bill.

The advocates of this bill may be charged with being under French influence. But my own views and feelings justify me against this imputation. My God, who knows my heart, knows that instead of cherishing, I deplore, and as sincerely as any one deprecate, foreign predilections.

The Senate, the treaty making power, have passed this unanimously, and after much deliberation; this consideration has great weight with me. For the subject of this bill is under the control of the treaty making power. A subject of this nature and moment would never have passed the other branch of the legislature without deep and mature reflection. Having thus passed, and unanimously, can we expect they will agree to the proposed amendment, which changes the very nature and principles of the bill; and if they should agree to it, that the President, who, I repeat cannot justify it in his diplomatic instructions, would sanction the law.

If this bill should not pass the three branches, and we thus abandon the ground we had taken; can we expect our negociations with England will progress to a favorable termination? We are as a nation pledged to continue the non-intercourse with that nation which continues her orders; but not so with the interdiction of public vessels—one is a municipal regulation, the other a public law.

To the amendment, I am decidedly opposed. I hope we may pass the bill as it came from the Senate. I am prepared to vote for it, and I have taken the liberty of stating some of the reasons which have operated on my mind. I have gone into them more at length than I intended. The House will consider the principles of the bill very important, and in this consideration may perhaps find an apology for the time I have claimed their indulgence.

(To be continued.)

PROPOSALS

For engraving a representation in honor of *THOMAS JEFFERSON, ESQ.*
Late President of the U. States.

The piece proposed to be engraved, is a representation of THOMAS JEFFERSON under the conduct of MINERVA, in which FAME, with her trumpet, announces to the world his retirement from office.

The most correct judges pronounce it to be an elegant production, and a striking likeness of Mr. Jefferson himself. It was conceived and executed by Mr. Thomas Gimbrede, an artist of taste and reputation. It is confidently expected that no circumstances of political feeling will withhold public patronage from works of Genius.

CONDITIONS.

The dimensions of this engraving will be 8 by 6 inches—Price 1 dollar to subscribers, and 2 dollars to such as do not subscribe.

Any person who shall procure 10 subscribers shall be entitled to 1 copy.

*** *Subscriptions received by the publisher, John Hopkins, Philadelphia—Also by all the Booksellers.*

July 12—

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

It has been justly remarked that every season brings with it an obligation to the performance of particular duties. The remark holds equally true of communities and individuals. The period of war or revolution calls for ardor of feeling and energy of conduct; while that of tranquil and peaceable times requires sedateness and an industrious pursuit of the ordinary avocations of life. The happy versatility of the human character admits of an easy transition from one of these extremes to the other; and, at least for a time, the animation and exertion of war seem to afford as much delight as the calm of peace. There is, consequently, but little difficulty in creating or maintaining in a nation a temper accommodated to either of these situations.

The great difficulty is to graduate the national pulse to an intermediate state of things, which, neither demanding the noise or exertion of war, nor satisfied with the security of peace, requires a state of mind the most difficult of acquisition; a state of mind, under the dominion of which the arts of peace shall be actively cultivated with a scrupulous vigilance against the dangers that may beset them; a state of mind, which though full of hope is not devoid of fear, and which shall, at the same time, dictate a pursuit of ordinary avocation, without relapsing into a security which may prove fatal.

Such, it may be confidently assumed, is our present situation. The sun has pierced the dark clouds which lately hung over us; but whether it will continue to enlighten us with a steady ray, or whether new clouds will arise to obscure our future prospects, may be considered as very uncertain.

The promises of Great Britain are fair. They are such as ought to induce us to hope for every thing. But while we entertain this best feeling of an honest heart, let us shield ourselves with a spirit that is prepared for events, whatever they may be. The fact is, that while the world continues in its present troubled state, every day may be expected to bring with it a new vicissitude. Ardently as we may strive to withdraw ourselves from its collisions, we are a part of the great family of mankind, and cannot, by any prudence on our part, avoid participating more or less in the evils that befal it.

Besides, it will be almost a miracle to remain for any length of time on an equally good footing with France and England. The manifestation of the good will of one is almost of itself sufficient to produce the enmity of the other; and the actual or probable hostility of either should teach us the duty of maintaining an imposing attitude.

It is, probably, to these considerations that we are to ascribe the measures of the late session of Congress; or rather their abstinence from the adoption of measures, which, however, desirable in periods of profound peace, might, and, it is likely, would have had a pernicious effect on our foreign relations. While that body have honorably passed the necessary acts to carry the pacific arrangements of the President into effect, they have refused to make any relaxation in their measures of defence against eventual danger. They have wisely considered the expenditure of a few millions as an atom compared with the maintenance of peace, the security of our rights, and the preservation of our honor. They have, therefore, neither reduced the army or the navy, or, indeed, relaxed a single defensive measure adopted the last winter. On the contrary, they have added to those measures, by the liberal appropriation of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for fortifying our ports and harbors.

It is almost a work of supererogation to say a word in justification of a policy, the correctness of which has been scarcely questioned in or out of Congress. But, to test its correctness, two enquiries may be addressed to the mind of every intelligent reader, whose solution must be conclusive.

However probable, is it *certain* that we shall obtain from G. Britain an observance of our maritime rights?

If the event should be otherwise, and the strong arm of her power should be imposed upon us, who would not condemn the infatuated credulity and wretched parsimony, that, regardless of every admonition of experience, took promises for acts, and to save a little money jeopardised the whole wealth of the nation?

Such has been the course pursued by the government, a course which every good man will rejoice to see crowned with the general approbation of the nation. The government has done its duty. Let the people do theirs. Let them support the attitude it has taken. Let them assume and maintain, what may be justly denominated, an armed neutrality. Let them do justice to the amicable sentiments of the British government. Let them meet them with correspondent feelings. Let them convince the world, that they sincerely wish to be on a footing of good will with all nations. Having demonstrated this, they will have the inestimable satisfaction of having discharged every duty which can be required of them by God or man. They will feel the proud consciousness of virtue. They will have secured, by those happy means, their rights and peace; or, they will be prepared, like a band of brothers, in case of failure, to embark the collective energies of the whole nation in defence of its rights. The justice of mankind will be on their side, whose best wishes, perhaps best efforts will attend them.

In manifesting this amicable feeling, two evils ought to be guarded against. In our exultation at an accommodation with G. Britain, we should be so guarded as to avoid inspiring her with the opinion that, to gain it, we are ready to sacrifice any of our essential rights, or inducing France to consider our disposition to England as arising from hostility to her. As it is our interest, so it ought to be our constant effort to manifest a sincere desire to be on good terms with both nations, for the jealousy entertained by each of whom in regard to whatever effects the other we ought to make a due allowance. This will go far towards impressing both with the conviction that our sentiments are rigidly impartial, and that if the course we pursue towards one be different from that pursued towards the other, it arises solely from their different conduct towards us; and, that so soon as their conduct towards us shall become the same, our measures towards them will be characterised by a like similitude. In our joy, therefore, let there be a chastened sobriety. It will not be the less sincere, because manifested in terms of gravity and forbearance. For these are the traits of an enlightened judgment, and have, moreover, a manliness and stability about them in vain sought for in the ravings of immoderate passion. Something too is certainly due towards our self-respect. Immoderate and extravagant rejoicings at the good will of a foreign nation may derogate from our character and produce the belief that we are so dependent upon it for our happiness, that we will, if pushed, make unworthy sacrifices to gain it, thus depriving our government, in the management of our exterior relations, of the important auxiliary which it might otherwise derive from the unyielding patriotism of the people, on whose disposition in a republican government every thing must eventually depend.

We have received a manuscript copy of an oration pronounced by *John Nicholas*, of the state of New-York, on the 10th of June, which, notwithstanding its great length, we shall take an early occasion to lay before our readers. It is a most able vindication of the measures of the late administration in regard to our foreign relations, and will be perused with great interest, notwithstanding the extensive and multifarious discussion those measures have already excited. In bestowing this merited eulogium, we must not be understood as expressing an unqualified approbation of its contents, as it is characterised by a few features, which, in our opinion, it would have been better to have suppressed.

By an accidental explosion of two ammunition chests in Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H. on the 4th of July last, several citizen were instantly killed and many more shockingly wounded.

From the Bee.

COMMUNICATION.

On Monday the 5th instant, the term of the court of common pleas for the county of Columbia commenced, when the charge to the grand jury was delivered by his honor Wm. P. Van Ness, a charge which commanded the unanimous admiration and respect of the bar and court, and which, in the opinion of all the professional gentlemen present, incomparably surpassed any thing of the kind which had ever before been delivered within the walls of that house. There is an extent of information about this gentleman, which, when added to the decision of his conduct, the elegance of his style, and the solidity of his judgment, calculates him for becoming pre-eminently useful to his country, and entitles him to the first rank in society.

A Member of the Bar.

Office of the New York Gazette,
Sunday, 9th July, 1809.

By the ship Caroline, in 39 days from Cadiz, we have received Seville Gazettes to the 28th of May—and by the ship Paragon, Hague, Lisbon papers to the 5th of June. From these papers the editors of the New-York Gazette have made a translation of several important articles.

By the Caroline, we learn, verbally, that the French army had retreated from Seville, and it was supposed they were on their return to France.

We have received a letter from our correspondent, dated Lisbon, June 5, enclosing a paper of that city, of the 4th, stating the arrival of a British brig in 15 days from Malta, with the official news of the declaration of war on the part of Russia against France. Our correspondent also notices, in a triumphant strain, the brilliant success of the Austrians on the Tyrol, and the surrender of the French army in Portugal to the British and Portuguese troops. Soult, with a few of his troops, had, it is said, made their escape. This, with the taking of Oporto and St. Andero, occasioned the greatest rejoicings at Cadiz.

Captain Johansen says he had a Spanish paper containing the Russian official declaration of war against France, which, through pressing solicitation, he gave to an officer of a British cruizer, who boarded his ship. He speaks in the most positive strain on this subject; and his assertion is confirmed by captain Bowie, who came passenger in the Caroline.

Captain Hague, of the ship Paragon, sailed from Lisbon on the 17th of June; he informs us, that the news of the surrender of Oporto to the English, together with the 25,000 French troops, reached Lisbon on the 1st of June.—That the English merchants, &c. who had left Oporto, previous to the French taking possession of it, were returning. Lisbon was illuminated two nights in consequence of this glorious news.

It was reported that the Austrians had obtained a complete victory over the French, the latter having lost 25,000 men, including the killed, wounded and prisoners.

A considerable force of cavalry arrived at Lisbon from England on the 2d of June, destined for the interior of Portugal; and it was supposed that they would proceed to Spain. The British and Spaniards were making use of exertions to clear the country of French, and there was no doubt of success. They calculated that Bonaparte had enough to do on the continent.

It was reported at Lisbon, that Russia had declared war against France.

It appears from our papers, that an action was fought on the 16th of April on the Tyrol, between the Austrian and French armies; the advanced guard of the former of 35,000 men was twice repulsed by the latter, being 50,000 strong, under the command of Prince Eugene Beauharnois, when the archduke John came up with a body of reserve of 20,000 men, and entirely defeated the French army, with the loss of 20,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, chiefly the former, with the whole of his artillery and baggage. Prince Eugene was wounded.

Extraordinary Gazette of the government.

Seville, 27th May, 1809.

By official letters received from Trieste, dated 20th of April, the Supreme Central Junta have advice of the archduke John having beat the French army of 50,000, under the command of the vice king of Italy, Beauharnoise, at Salle, Porsia Cornigliano.

They have also received officially through the same channels, advice of *Russia having declared in favor of Austria against France.*

Richmond, July 4.

Last Tuesday the first piece of Artillery—a six pounder—was cast at the Virginia Manufactory of Arms. It will be used to announce the Anniversary of American Independence.

The machine for the making of cannon has been prepared and put up, under the inspection of Mr. Foxall, of George-town.—It is said to be excellent and ingenious.—Mr. F. is to receive 5,000 dollars from the state for his services.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

On Thursday Evening, July 13, 1809,
Will be presented a celebrated play, in Five Acts, Call'd

ABAELLINO,

OR,

THE GREAT BANDIT.

To which will be added,
A Comic piece in one Act, called
SYLVESTER DAGGERWOOD:
OR,
THE MAD DUNSTABLE ACTOR.

*** *Box One Dollar—Pitt Three Quarters of a Dollar.*

Tickets for Children at 50 cents.

*** *Tickets to be had at the Office of Dinmore and Cooper, Eleventh-street, near Pennsylvania Avenue.*

Doors will open at Six—Curtain rise Quarter before Seven o'Clock.

CITY AUCTIONEERS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that having given the security required by law, they obtained a license to sell goods, wares and merchandize at vendue in this city. To accommodate those who may be pleased to employ them, they have built a commodious house adjoining the Store of the Purser of the Navy and opposite to Wm. Prout's, and from their close attention to business, they flatter themselves that they will give general satisfaction.

NICHOLAS L. QUEEN,
HENRY M. QUEEN.

May 29—tf

N. B. At their AUCTION ROOM, will be Sold a variety of Household Furniture, Dry Goods, Sugar in Boxes and a quantity of Beef, Shad and Herrings in Barrels, &c. &c.

N. L. & H. M. Q. Aucts.

July 12—

TURTLE DINNER.

ON WEDNESDAY the 19th inst. at Three o'clock precisely, a fine GREEN TURTLE, weight 184 pounds, will be served up at *A. Lindo's tavern (Sebastian Spring.)* Those gentlemen desirous to partake will find subscription papers at Messrs. Stelle's, Long's, Lindsay's and Rhodes' hotels city of Washington.—Dinner & a pint of wine 2 $.

July 10—3t

TO BE LET

And entered on the 27th of this month,
The HOUSE in F street in the occupation of J. M. Baker.

Likewise to be LET and entered on the 15th of September, the HOUSE on the Pennsylvania avenue, now occupied by Wm Cooper. For particulars enquire of

WM. COCKING,
19th street west.

July 12—wtf

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 6th inst. from the subscriber, living near Clarksburg, (in which there is a post office) Montgomery county, Maryland, a negro man named

SAM,

About 30 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has lost the sight of his left eye, which is very perceivable, is bow-legged and has some impediment in his speech; had on when he went away an iron collar. His dress, country tow linen shirt and trowsers, round about full'd cloth jacket, and some other clothing. It is likely he will get his collar off, change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. Whoever secures the said negro, so that I get him again, shall have, if taken 10 miles from home, 10 dollars, if 20 miles, 20 dollars, if 30 miles, 30 dollars, and so in proportion to the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

WALTER WATERS.

July 12—3t&w3t.

PROPOSALS,

For engraving a representation of America, figured under the form of a Goddess extending the hand of relief to suffering humanity.

IN this piece, two unfortunate strangers, with a young babe, after having escaped from oppression and death in their native country, and more immediately from the watery element, appear in distress on our shores. The wife, seated on a rock, with the almost expiring infant in her lap, exhibits an image of grief and despair.—The Husband, with countenance irresistibly pathetic and eloquent, implores the blessings of God, at the same time seeming to regard rather his tender companion and infant offspring than his own sufferings. At this juncture the GODDESS AMERICA, crowned with beauties and with glories, driven in a Chariot by the GODDESS of LIBERTY, the HORN of PLENTY pouring out its fruits, is introduced upon the scene—She is arrested in her course by the unhappy objects on her shores. Whilst her steeds are held by one of the aboriginal inhabitants, She appears descending from her Chariot to their relief, in an attitude of infinite dignity, her beautiful face a picture of benignity and of pity. It is this point in the history that our author seizes upon, and every circumstance of perspective, drapery, and costume in general, are adapted to it. A description of this kind can however convey a faint idea of such a piece; for as the parts which compose it, must be necessarily successive to each other in their operation on the mind, it cannot make that full and entire impression produced by a simultaneous view of all the parts of the picture itself. This marches directly to the heart, which recognises, by a single glance of the eye, its elegant and touching pathos.

This representation serves to illustrate the agreeable truth, that while through the greater part of the Globe, the Pillars of the Temples of Liberty have been torn from their bases, in this favored land they stand in Corinthian elegance and pristine glory—that while the voice of humanity is almost drowned by the din of war, its cries are still heard in this happy clime. From the great progress of taste and refinement, it is not doubted that the American public will give that fostering encouragement to productions of this nature, without which Genius must languish in inaction and obscurity. The politer nations of the world have boasted of their celebrated galleries and collections of the works of fine art, and it is extremely probable that the frequent contemplation of their statues and paintings tended to keep alive the sentiments, ideas and objects they were made to represent. It is moreover stated that the Italians were never so incited to resistance, nor so thoroughly sensible that their political privileges were gone, as when the French Emperor violated their galleries.

The author of the piece is Mr. *Thomas Gimbrede*, a young gentleman of classic education and correct taste. In smaller trials of his art, he has already attracted the respectful notice of the enlightened citizens of Baltimore, and it is expected that a publication of the proposed engraving, will afford him that remuneration for his labor, in the gratitude and consideration of society, which he justly merits.

CONDITIONS.

The above mentioned piece will occupy a space of 21 by 18 inches.

The price, which is payable on delivery, will be three dollars to subscribers, and five dollars to such as do not subscribe.

Every person who shall obtain ten subscribers will be entitled to one copy.

Subscriptions received by the publisher *John Hopkins*, Philadelphia.

Also, by all the Booksellers.