France and Spain being one and the same, measures taken against one were also against the other. But the effects of strong measures seem now to be viewed in a different light. If it was just then to raise an army against France or Spain to make them respect our rights, it is certainly proper now to take strong measures against both France and England; except the gentleman can shew that the disposition of nations as well as of men, have changed since that time. At the present time the military spirit is a horrid thing; at that time it was a very pleasant thing.

For a single moment let us consider the embargo. The gentleman says it is unconstitutional; that the constitution having prohibited the power of laying a duty on exports, denies the power to prohibit exportation altogether. There is no difference in this respect between the non-importation law and the embargo. If the argument be true, you must allow trade at all times, whether it furnish a means of annoyance against yourselves or not. Is it not a well known fact that G. Britain is in the utmost want of supplies for that navy which murders your citizens, and blocks up your ports; and therefore you partially disarm them. However gentlemen please themselves and amuse the people (for that will be its only effect) with the idea that the embargo is a pleasant thing to Great Britain, we find that even by the debates in their Parliament, their orders are considered as measures so hostile, that they expect a declaration of war. How happens it that we become their apologists? That their conduct strikes gentlemen on this floor in a more favorable light than it does the Britons themselves? They consider them as too strong. These members of Parliament must be much mistaken, if some gentlemen in this House are correct.

To return to the embargo. I believe most religiously that had it not been for sentiments expressed in this country so favorable to Britain—had it not been for insinuations that it was impossible for us to maintain this measure, before this time we should have been treated with respect by G. Britain. I cannot but notice while up what must be obvious to all: that not only in this House but abroad every attempt has been made to shew that this measure is improper, unjust and injurious. The table of this House has been loaded with petitions against the embargo—it is known from what source. Another circumstance attends them: that though they come from different quarters, they owe their existence to one parent, and come from one land. It is very easy to sow the seeds of discord and discontent, if persons industriously and insidiously apply themselves to that object. Whenever a measure has been attempted against G. Britain, we have found what rancorous opposition it has met with.

We are now asked to raise the embargo. What encouragement have we to do it? The treaty of '94 sacrificed our most important rights. Did it conciliate that government? Did she even then respect your rights? From that moment to the present, your flag and citizens have been constantly violated. More than three, four or five thousand seamen have been impressed into their service. Is it possible that gentlemen can criminate the government of the U. States for not accepting a treaty which gave no security against this? Certainly not. The gentleman told us yesterday that we were contending with a great commercial nation, and had very little to offer in exchange for what we ask. Was it necessary to make this apology for Britain? I have thought very differently. Was our commerce of so many millions "nothing?" Let us consider the other point which is taken: that the circumstances attending the treaty alter the aspect of it; for this treaty is (to say the best of it) no better than Jay's, which the gentleman says he so much abhorred. When Jay negociated his treaty, almost all Europe was in arms against France, Spain and Italy, then independent nations. When this new treaty was formed, Italy, Spain, Holland, Switzerland, &c. were at the feet of France; and that war which was engendered at the court of St. James's between Prussia and France was decided. Prussia was overwhelmed; and the knowledge of it reached our ministers before signing this treaty. Germany was at peace. In this situation was the attitude of Great Britain so very imposing as to justify greater sacrifices than were made in 1794? It was not. It was believed and said in this country that the arms of Buonaparte would conquer the world. Why then make this sacrifice? Had we any assurances, if that treaty was ratified, that it would be held sacred? On the contrary doubts were expressed and conditions annexed to it. Has not her conduct since justified a refusal of more than informal stipulations? At the moment when she attacked Copenhagen she had a treaty with Denmark. She first attacked the town and then offered terms of accommodation, which were of course refused. What can be said in justification of that outrage? There was, as we were told the other day, some supposition that the fleet was about to be delivered up to France. It was no such thing, sir; it was justified on the supposition that the treaty of Tilsit contained some secret articles, and the British government did not know what they were. When she had taken the Danish fleet and burnt the city, she asked the mediation of Russia to secure a peace between them. Can we believe her sincere in these things? If she really believed there were such secret articles, is it natural to believe that she would ask his mediation to restore friendship between her and the injured nation? If we could not see a treachery through this mist we must be blind. But I would not have noticed the subject, but that a disposition has been manifested to criminate our government and prejudice the minds of the nation, instead of looking to the real cause.

I should have supposed, after what has been communicated to us, no one would have accused this government of a want of justice in its negociations with foreign powers. Whoever has read the instructions of the Secretary of State to our ministers must be convinced to the contrary. Even on the subject of impressments they were instructed to press it in such a manner as not even to irritate the feelings of G. Britain. A peculiar solicitude has been displayed, in all our proceedings, to maintain friendship. It has been all in vain. We have been driven to the last alternative, either to shut up our ports for a while or to fight. What do gentlemen now ask? That *we* should open our ports to Great Britain alone: for that would be the effect of raising the embargo. Has it been in the power of our government to make a settlement? No. Are gentlemen willing to put up with what has happened? The terms which Great Britain has offered it would have disgraced any people to accept. After she has attacked your national ship, shed the blood of your citizens, and obliged you to exclude ships of war from your ports, she requires that you rescind your proclamation before she will even tell you what satisfaction she is willing to make. She says, I have abused you; humble yourself, succumb to me, and I will make such satisfaction as I think fit. This is the nation for whom you are to lift the embargo, and these the favors you are to receive in return. I had rather see this nation again tributary to them, than sacrifice so great a proportion of their independence, than acknowledge that all we have done is wrong, and all they have done is right. I consider that whenever this nation is reduced to such a state of apathy as to endure these things, our independence is not worth a straw. You have certain rights, first principles. Recede from them and you open yourself to perpetual violation; if persisted in they will prostrate your independence. With these sentiments I cannot consent to repeal the embargo; and the opposition to this resolution seems to be founded in a wish to do that.

Mr. Key. [Here should have been inserted, in course, Mr. Key's speech, which was given in our paper of the 27th ult.]

Mr. Sloan said he had been sorry that yesterday morning a debate had commenced on this subject; but he rose to acknowledge his mistake, for no debate which he recollected had progressed so much to his satisfaction as this. It has given an opportunity, said he, for the enemies of the measure of embargo to bring up all their artillery against it. I flatter myself that my friend from Maryland was reserved for the forlorne hope, with the heaviest artillery? What has he done? He may consider it paradoxical in me, when I say that he has convinced me of the wisdom and propriety of it; and all his artillery has had no more effect than a child's popgun would have. He has fully convinced me that it is an impenetrable fortress, so cemented together, that it cannot be shaken; and I flatter myself now that it is in vain to attack it. I hope the friends of the measure are convinced that there is no occasion to defend it; I hope they will consider themselves perfectly at ease about it, and let its enemies play all their artillery upon it. The nation are united more and more in favor of it, considering bloodless arms more powerful than the sword. I consider the U. States to be supremely blest, that they are so situated that they can live within themselves; and that by the bounty of Providence the country abounds with every thing to make us happy. Is it possible that any persons are so lost to the feelings of humanity as not to rejoice at it? Very numerous indeed are the advocates of the measure; and it gives me pleasure to be surrounded by so many who prefer peace and prosperity to war and carnage. We have nothing to do, but to adhere to this measure until the unjust orders and decrees of our enemies are revoked. I shall not detain the House on this subject, because it is one which does not require much to be said upon it. An attempt to illuminate it would be as futile as an attempt to add light to the glorious luminary of heaven. I had almost trembled when my friend from Maryland rose, lest he should work some effect; but I heard him with great attention, but stripping his address of the flowers of eloquence, having ransacked the universe, travelled from one end of the U.S. to the other, and given us a geographical and historical account of them, I discovered only this solid argument in all he said: that the constituents of some gentlemen have power to evade the embargo law, whilst his have not. I hope the friends of this wise and prudent measure will consider that it is secure, and does not want further defence.

(Debate to be continued.)

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county will be exposed to public sale at the late Dwelling Plantation of *Zephaniah Prater*, deceased, on Monday the 11th of July next the whole of the deceased's Personal Estate, remaining unsold, consisting of Negroes and sundry articles of Household Furniture. A credit of six months will be given on the purchasers giving bond with two good securities with interest from the date.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

ZEPHANIAH PRATHER, Ad'r.

Prince Georges county, June 22—tds

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Montgomery county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county in in Maryland Letters of administration on the personal estate of William Richards late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, or Jesse Leach my agent, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 16th day of June, eighteen hundred & eight.

TABITHA RICHARDS, Adm'r.

Rockville, June 22—3t

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on the evening of the 7th inst. *a bright Mulatto Man*, named *BOB*, who calls himself *Robert Thomas*, about 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eyebrows, large full eyes, not very dark, and is a stout, well made, handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the forefinger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, but delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broad cloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am unable particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the Negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas, and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I shall get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will all also be paid, if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in prince George's county, Maryland.—He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

ALLEN B. DUCKETT.

May 13—eptf

NOW LANDIAG

From on board the schooner VIRGINIA from New York,

First quality St. Croix SUGAR in hogsheads, prime green COFFEE in bags, fresh TEAS, Bordeaux CLARET in boxes of one dozen each, SWEET OIL, OLIVES, CAPERS & ANCHOVIES, for sale by

ROSS & GETTY.

George Town, May 23—tf

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE FARMER—No. III.

The preference of Mr. Madison over the other candidates for the Presidency, is strongly recommended by his being the only one likely to insure the unanimous support of the republicans.

That the individual ought to be preferred who will receive this support is not questioned. It is of vital importance to the maintenance of our rights, to the preservation of our republican institutions, to their vigorous administration, that the man, who fills the exalted station of chief magistrate, should have the full support of the republican interest. Recent events admonish us that federalism, though it has slumbered, is not dead; and that when it has a favorite object in view it is still capable of mighty exertion. The same events admonish us of the necessity of union among the republicans as the only effectual antidote. Many of our *good* republicans have indulged the Utopian dream, that the real interests of the country would be as safe in the hands of federalists as republicans.

There is something so captivating to the heart of a philanthropist in an oblivion of past differences and in the renewal of brotherly affection, that the existence of such a sentiment ought not to surprize us. But a wise man, whose confidence has been once abused will be diffident of professions that may again ensnare him; and common sense as well as philosophy teach us the value of scepticism. There was recently a period, when our political opponents seemed indeed to be holding out the olive branch; when the political milenium was apparently at hand; and when the lion and the lamb exhibited marks of mutual regard. But let us recollect that this was a period of sun-shine; a period when a virtuous and enlightened administration was reaping its reward in the unclouded prosperity of its country. Then, we were told, by our opponents, why keep up an unmeaning strife; we differ but in name; *we* are republican federalists, and *you* federal republicans; our objects and interests are the same; you have, we admit, made your country prosperous and happy, but it is by following up our measures. You have done the same as we should have done, had we been in office instead of you. Let us then bury the hatchet, and henceforth live in peace.

The harmony of the spheres could not have been more soothing to thousands and tens of thousands of republicans, than these syren sounds. Their arms were opened for the embrace of restored friendship. The cup of reconciliation had almost reached their lips, when, alas! the horison is overcast, and a tempest rises in the east. The day of danger comes, demanding the union and co-operation of all parties; the opposing to our enemies the unbroken column of our strength.

Do our political adversaries on this occasion unite and co-operate with us? No, the cup of reconciliation is instantly dashed to the ground; and instead of aiding us, they take part with our enemies; they endeavor by a clamorous and undiscriminating opposition, to paralise the strength of the government, and thus to embolden the hostility of our enemies. They traduce the motives of the most virtuous men, misrepresent their actions, oppose every thing done, and offer to do nothing.

Most truly may we exclaim with the moralist, that it is the day of adversity that tries friendship. The moment the troubled state of their country presented a gleam of hope of turning the popular feeling against the administrators of the government as its cause, the mask is thrown aside, and treachery exchanged for treason; not for that *legal* treason, which, with its overt acts, knows how, under the protection of judicial ramparts, to laugh the public vengeance to scorn, but that treason of the heart, infinitely more atrocious because more cowardly, that insidiously attempts what it dare not openly practise.

To my countrymen, I appeal, whether the enemies of liberty have ever assumed a front of more deadly hostility to the existing administration, and the true interests of their country.

Let us not then delude ourselves. We have enemies within our walls, inexorable, vigilant, and powerful; such enemies as the cause of equal rights must forever wage an unceasing war against. They spring up from the very nature of things. The same inordinate love of power which has raised Napoleon to his lofty eminence, impels them; and if they do not pursue the same means to attain their ends, it is because we are vigilant and powerful. Let us forever remember that they would, but for this vigilance and power, have made Burr our President; and who doubts but that, either he would have been another Napoleon, or our fields been crimsoned with blood.

To be safe then we must be united. Whoever is our next President must have all our votes; & James Madison is the only candidate that can unite them. To shew this a thousand facts and reasons might be assigned; but a regard to conciseness must limit the number.

1. An unequivocal majority of the republicans have declared themselves in his favor. This appears, by the Congressional nomination, by the avowed sentiment of Virginia, of the whole Western Country, and of various other sections of the Union. No regularly organised body has declared itself in favor of any other person. Will this majority yield their just pretensions to the minority of the republicans, if indeed, such there be? The vital principle of liberty is that a majority shall govern. To yield, therefore, to a spirit of conciliation at its expence, is impossible.

Even should it be admitted that some other candidate, by adding all the federal votes to a minority of the republican votes, could command a constitutional majority, does this give such candidate any pretensions to the confidence of the republicans? It does not. It destroys them. Because the inevitable effect of such a heterogeneous coalition of interests in any one man, would be a forfeiture of republican confidence in him. His election would be the triumph of federalism, arising from the defection of the republican minority. This would absolutely destroy the union of republicans, and rob them of their strength. They would be the prey of their adversaries. The republican party would be broken up—and, whatever the nominal politics of the President elect might be, the government would be federal. He would be the *creature*; the federalists the *creator*.

2. The political character of James Madison is better understood than that of either of the other candidates. I mean no reflection on them when I say so; but the fact is indisputable. Madison has been tried in a crucible to which they have not been exposed. The station he has occupied for eight years has called upon him, not merely to profess but to practice what he considers as most involving the solid interests of his country. Of his general republican principles I shall say nothing, but that he is as much, though probably no more a republican than James Munroe and George Clinton. On this ground they are all equal. But it is manifest that the actual contest among us is as to the policy recommended by our foreign concerns. Shall we preserve the peace of the country at every sacrifice but that of honor; shall we refrain from large standing armies; shall we avoid the dangers of a great navy; shall we uphold our great neutral and maritime rights in the style adopted by Jefferson; shall we refuse to take part with either of the belligerent nations of Europe? These are the great features of the present administration; and they are equally upheld by James Madison and Thomas Jefferson. Between these virtuous and illustrious men there has always subsisted, there still subsists the closets confidence. If, therefore, James Madison, is elected President, all these great traits will continue to characterise the administration. Whether this will, likewise, be the case should another succeed him must, to say no more, be doubtful. Might not Mr. Munroe, if elected President, give us the rejected treaty; and might not Mr. Clinton give us a great navy? I say not that they would; but they might; and we want neither. Either would divide; both would probably ruin us.

3. We all know the talents of Mr. Madison for managing our foreign affairs; we have read with approbation and delight his incomparable defence of our rights, which has reflected distinction on his country, and impressed on the foreign world a conviction of his talents. We do not know that the other candidates possess the same genius, the same learning, the same accurate perception, the same *suaviter in modo* blended with the same *fortiter in re*. These necessary attainments of an exalted station would make him independent; the want of them in others might produce weakness and dependence.

4. That part of the republicans, who, if their own individual opinions were to govern, might take some other candidate in preference to Mr. Madison, are themselves divided in opinion as to the eligible candidate. Those of New York are for Mr. Clinton, while those of Virginia are for Mr. Monroe. A cordial union between them is impracticable. Each may be willing to give their support to the candidate of the other as Vice