sistances for the future; not only so, but negotiation declared to be at an end, by its highly accomplished agent, and to state that the traders of this nation are employed in influencing the Indians within our own territory, without any traders but avowedly agents are openly employed in that business, that it is force to the protection of our defenceless frontiers, is repeatedly contended, their visits, and their fitness for war, are made, highly irritated at being transferred from our harbors, and our coasts, and exposed to attacks of powerful fleets and armies equipped for desolation; subsequently, we find a very extensive coast on the ocean where our commercial rights are wrested, to destruction and our citizens to every species of depredation. And all this is a subject of public sensibility, to inform us of which official information is not necessary, and yet the gentleman from Kentucky declares his high responsibility that there is no danger to war. He has however been kind enough to say, we have some confidence in the nation or recommendation of the executive. He his told us that republican government was a government most of jealousy and suspicion and not of confidence, so far the present admit, he is correct, and this was ground he has so repeatedly to chide our implicit confidence, but we have reasonably hoped, we misapprehended the reaction or evidence. If his declared principles of republican government are correct, we can have no confidence in him nor ought we to have any confidence in ourselves, no one confidents in us, nor we to each other; then it would be to his mind a government of confidence and jealousy all over, but the people are not yet prepared for such a government. They do not know how it will work.

He has asserted more frequently than I recollect that the measure proposed to our little army is too great for the peace establishment and too small for war, and as repeatedly has he conjured what is its object. Mr. President we could tell the gentleman what is the object with it, intended for the very situation the U. S. were in at present, for an immediate state of war and peace, at a time when war was more probable than peace, but peace still supposed, and at a time when had long been with what other nations have usually considered as just causes we are daily encroaching and probably before we are aware of it, we could unknowingly be passed they may become insupportable. When usual war is forced upon us it is too late to have to make up the first beginnings to prepare to meet it. The gentleman has boldly alleged the efficiency of the militia in every purpose of war is fairly commenced. He talks however to many who know more about militia and the advantages of even a small regular army for the militia to rally round. Have he does himself, and pose our sea-coasts to be attacked and our inland seaboards where from peculiar causes which need not be said dispersed, and at the same time our very existence and very thirty settled dominion, to be attacked and the militia individually unsolicited, Could the militia of Kentucky or Tennessee rally at their posts for permanent protection? No, they certainly could not, and the probe that the small bands, suppose them even so willing and alert would be scattered and totally lost in the wilds themselves and more than double the expence to the United States, than the same number of regular troops would be.

Mr. President that he sympathised sincerely with the gentleman on account of his feeling so much sensibilities at the very name or idea of a standing army. This indeed seems to give him as much alarm as if it was as in an army of Hobgoblins or Cannibals, and would not eat him but eat us. But to quiet the gentleman's fears, he would assure him the name standing army was not in our laws, nor the thing. It was not a standing army in the sense in which the gentleman understood in Europe. It was to be enlisted for a short term, and might be reduced or dissolved at the pleasure of the government, and the bounds could be appropriated but for a short period, so that it was to be under our constitutional government to prevent an appropriation for the support of the army; but still further to make the gentleman's fears, he would assure him that the militia were not such bashfuls as he seemed to imagine, they would not, perhaps, always demand the number of which was proposed to be raised for the protection of frontiers even if they were so disposed. But why suppose them so, unfeelingly, the frontier citizens, are citizens and would generally be the sons and brothers of citizens, the soldiers will generally be citizens or have near relations of citizens, and will naturally look forward to the actual state of the frontiers, where they are supposed to protect. Since by the generous can draw nothing of a great experience to this country, to justify this alarm to the degree of affright at the idea of a standing army, a name given only by himself, the good ones particularly, in Europe, even, assure him that half this army would not be enlisted before the next session of Congress. Gen. Wayne's army was seldom much more than half filled during five years.

Sir, I, and he must sincerely hopeful and wished not only for our own interest, but for the interest of the nation, that the peace with the Indians might avail war, but this hope and wishes could not be actually equal to, and be considered being in some measure repaired for it was the best way claim to prevent war or conflict. The gentleman has repeatedly assured us that we have no right to calculate on a continuance of peace, for no such thing, &c. in this he agrees with the gentleman with respect to the uncertainty of peace, in the rest of Europe, with whom their own opinion of a necessity of their own greatness, was not the pea. I'm not quoting the most fagetious wrongs, but he considered that this opinion applied for our situation the effect of the gentleman's own argument. Mr. P. said that he had no confidence in the nature of the British, the Bellicose nation, he knew that their own interest or the want of the means of carrying on a war, was our only security on their part, and a short review of the aggressions and insolence of late of them have often overleaped the bounds of their own interests, therefore we have no dependence on their ownness of their interest or object. He gave the gentleman from Kentucky credit for a very ingenious review of his own argument he would surely himself discover that it was sleeping with his knowledge.

This business was then postponed to make way for a confidential message from the President.

Philadelphia, March 28.

Are meeting, of thirty-eight constitutional members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania held in the Senate chamber the 14th of March 1808, and continued by adjournment to the 24th.

James Beaty, *Chairman*,
John Nicholson, *Secy.*

Resolved unanimously, That John Shaw be recommended to our fellow citizens, as supported for the office of Governor at the ensuing general election in October next.

Resolved unanimously, That we will use our best exertions to support the nomination lately made at Washington of DE WITT CLINTON for the office of President, and GEORGE CLINTON for the Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved unanimously, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the preceding resolutions we recommend to our fellow-citizens to unite with us in supporting the following ticket, for President and Vice-President.

ELECTORS.

Jonathan Bayard Smith, Nathaniel Irish, Joseph Reed, Isaac Worrell, Jonathan Roberts, Jonathan Bucknyl, Jer Schreiner, Jun. Col. William Irwin, Gen. Francis Swaine, Henry Hiestand, Gen. Andrew Boyd, Gen. John Gleinger, Jacob Hullett, John Anderson, Abram Hendricks, William Hendricks, John Gilmore, Gen. Jonathan Jones, Alexander Brown, and John G. Lowry.

Norfolk, March 28.

The Statira, with Mr. Rose, sailed from Hampton Roads yesterday, and anchored last night in Lynhaven Bay.

Philadelphia, March 31.

Capt. Foster of the Bellona, informs that the evening he sailed from Havanna (March 12th) news was received at Havanna, from Martinique and Trinidad in Cuba, that a British fleet had arrived at that island and landed 3000 men, which was the first, it was said, cut off by the French; this was communicated to Capt. F. by a respectable merchant, who, he was told, was sent for his address—How far it is to be depended on time must determine.

New-York, March 30.

Last night arrived the ship Pacific, Delano, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 23d of February, and Cowes the 25th, and the 27th, lat. 50, 20, was boarded by a French lugger, who examined her papers, but permitted her to proceed, as her cargo was of no value to them. They informed capt. D. they had captured 12 ships off N. York, they had sent to London; and the Marseilles to Liverpool and for Philadelphia, and one for a French port, but not specified.

On the 18th of March, in lat. 42, 12, long. 59, 24, capt. D. spoke the Hannah Harris, from N. York, for Liverpool, for Boston, which had been captured on the first of March by two French luggers, (the first from Guadeloupe, Orleans) from Martinique, on their way home; they having a few hours before captured the Traveller, of Boston, from Liverpool, for Boston, and after stripping her of her sails, he was ordered to the frigate to receive of the Portuguese to proceed, after fitting the crews between decks and stowing them in the frigate, and Napoleon will take on board (without any supply of provisions) the officers and crews of the ships Eliza William and Brown.

The Eliza, Dunbar, of N. York, from Liverpool, for Charleston, was captured the 17th of February, and set on fire, allowing the crew only time to get their clothes.

The William, Rockwell of New-York, from Liverpool for Savannah, was captured the 17th of February, and after stripping her of her provisions, bales, and some cables, set her on fire.

The Pacific was short of provisions and had been on short allowance from their leaving the frigate, and considered that they were taking on board his ship captains Dunbar and Rockwell with part of their officers & crews, and the Eliza's bales.

The frigates had captured 2 British & 1 Portuguese vessels, which they burned.

The ship Ceres, Green, arrived at this port late in evening in 24 days from Cowes, was boarded by French ships in the 20th of February, but they do not contain any news of importance.

It was reported in Paris and Bordeaux, that the Tuscan and Rochefort squadrons had escaped the blockade of the line had formed a junction, and put to sea.

WASHINGTON CITY,

MONDAY, APRIL 4.

The Citizens of the District have this day manifested a spirit of resistance, their public spirit by combining for the purpose of subscribing to the bridge to be erected over the Potomac. Those who have paid a particular attention to the subject, have obtained a number of estimates, are convinced that the stock will be very valuable, that really exposals on any one share is *one hundred dollars*, the *actual* sum required will not exceed thirty or forty thousand. Let us flatter ourselves that every citizen in good circumstances, who considers this as the object of his interest, will be patriotic enough, will according to his ability, make a contribution.

THE COMMISSIONERS
Appointed by an act, entitled "An act, for the *Relief of Citizens of the United States*, "Authorizing the *Erection of a Bridge* over the Potomac, PROPOSE to the *Citizens of the District of Columbia*, to receive Subscriptions for *Shares* in the Bridge, conveyance that the Books of Subscription will be opened on the 1st *Monday in April next*, between the hours of 8 and 12 A. M. at the

Robert Brent,
Daniel Carroll,
Thomas Munro,
Charles Jones,
Frederick May,
Samuel Davidson,
John Thompson,
Joseph Gales, Jun.
Thomas Tovvell,
Cuthbert Powell,
Elias James,
Charles Alexander.

The act of Congress authorises the Commissioners, to receive Subscriptions, and requires the payment of Ten Dollars on each share at the time of subscribing. The remaining Ten Dollars on each share, at the time of the bridge over the river Potomac, within the Jurisdiction of the City.

February 19—

The following letters are offered to the public as honorable attestations to the patriotic sentiments and conclusive proof that the enemies, notwithstanding all the privileges and favors, which it supposes, is a popular measure. We be well-wisters to the sentiments of Col. Hampton are fully persuaded, that the pacific planting interest, who will suffer most in this measure than any other description of our citizens, and the intelligent body of men do not cherish the infatuated hope of enjoying all the comforts of peace, and the security and prosperity during the continuance of a state of things only less destructive than war, and the expence, we suppose is a substitute for war, they feel the necessity of cheerfully submitting to the sacrifices which such a system of non-intercourse produces. By meeting them with spirit, and by supporting the government, they prove to their countrymen, that we can make any honorable sacrifices, and bear any burthens for the support of our rights and interests upon a basis of permanent security. It is extremely probable that the system will be productive of great injuries, and the security we shall obtain against future wrongs, will depend on the attitude, with which the enemy shall be borne.

Col. Hampton, the writer of these letters, was a respectable revolutionary officer, distinguished for the activity and bravery, which he displayed in the prosecution of his judgment. In the present perilous of our war, he rendered the most useful assistance to general Sumter in resisting the British army in South Carolina. He commanded a regiment, and part of a brigade at the battle of Eutaw Springs, where he distinguished himself by making a vigorous and successful charge, in which he brought off above a hundred prisoners, and in which his major and other valuable officers fell. He was in service to the end of the war, and his services will be properly appreciated by the fact that his reputation stands in above seventy thousand dollars.

In consideration of the stagnation of business occasioned by the embargo, in many of the counties of South Carolina, an amicable convention has been entered into between debtors and creditors to stay executions for the sale of property.

Extract of a letter from Col. Wade Hampton to Gen. Sumter, dated March 14th.

"It is difficult to imagine the pecuniary effect, and the individual distress occasioned by the embargo. It pervades all classes, and extends to every corner of the state. The peculiar stage of the African trade had stripped the planting interest, pretty generally, of their ready money, and involved many of them in debt. The crop was just coming in to their hands, but being cut off from market, remains nothing between the harvest of the sheriff's auctioneer and their property—and I fear, that this description have multiplied to an astonishing degree, in every part of the state, that has experienced the distress, and the gloomy prospect afforded by the latter mails from Washington, seem to promise no early quiescence in the measure, proceeding from a confidence in the government, that really exceeds all that I would have conceived possible. I would, however, at the same time, in a solitude or war, and although I am distressing in a pecuniary view, at least to individuals, I feel myself, I will turn out less so to the country, if the end proposed could be answered by it. Under this impression, I have the idea of its being soon removed, and indeed if it had, I would have been more inclined to the measure, as it is having been uselessly oppressive; but if the measure had been adopted for a definite time, I would have, and answers the end, it can, but be preferred to open war. After all the sacrifices and hard dealings of the governments of England and France, have turned out the most powerful advocates for the system, I fear, embargo, and have contributed very much to reconcile the people, of all classes to it. I mean

"By it as it may, we must face it, with all its consequences, you and I should, at least have the satisfaction that we cannot expect worse times than we have passed through."

Extract of another letter from the same gentleman, dated March 14th.

"If the measure for raising an additional, or provisional army, now before Congress, should be adopted, I am inclined to make a tender of services in it. Without soliciting any thing for myself, I think you, in the event I have mentioned, barely to mention my wish, to the proper department."

"If I could suppose I had any claim on the notice of the government, I could not do less than make it through you: for having commenced my military career in 1775 (before I was twenty-one years of age) in your regiment, and completed it in this, and the two corps I had the honour to command, I should be almost under your immediate eye, for nearly six years, no one is so well disposed to judge of my qualifications."

"But I assume no such claim. The wish is, I could not look on as an idle speculation, the prospect of war, and having never served in the militia it is now too late to begin. I feel the spirit, and have the habit of a soldier, and none about it requirements, I should offer to the department that would not disbrace my former services."

IN THE CASE OF JOHN SMITH

IN SENATE, APRIL 1, 1808.

Mr. Adams, from the committee appointed for hearing counsel, the *President* said the Senate were ready to hear the counsel on the subject of the resolution, which had been referred to them, and had to offer why the *resolution* (for expelling him) should not be adopted.

Mr. *Adams* submitted it to the Senate, whether it was not good proper that the counsel should be permitted to offer evidence, why the *report* should not be adopted. He remarked that in the case the whole report was founded on evidence, and that in final resolution was founded, had been the subject of discussion, and of adjournment, and he thought it desirable, that the current cause, that the witnesses, opportunity might know the ground on which the Senate acted.

A short conversation ensued on the suggestion of Mr. Adams in which Mr. Bayard, Mr. Tiffin, and Mr. Mitchell, took part, the last of whom, relatively noticed, in reply to Mr. Adams's remarks, it was said that I must not expected to a deliberative body, however agreed in the guilt of innocence of the accused, would be able to unite in their agreement to a complicated report, embracing a variety of abstract and disputable principles.

Mr. *Giles* intimated the idea that this discussion was premature; that as the Senate had by their vote determined to hear counsel on the report, it was proper that this course should, in the present stage of the business, be pursued. He said, that the counsel counsels, it would be for the Senate, at their leisure, to hear, and see fit, either to decide on the resolution alone, or on the report connected with it.

This seemed to have generally been acquiesced in, without any vote.

Mr. Key, of counsel for Mr. Smith, spoke of his acquaintance with Mr. Davenport, Morrow and Sturgess of the House of Representatives, to attest the credibility of witnesses, and their fitness for a subpoena for gen. Wilkinson.

It was insinuated that the usual mode of proceeding in such a case was to request the attendance of the witnesses of the Senate.

Mr. Key then opened the defence by a few very concise preliminary remarks, which were, that the counsel of Mr. Smith left highly gratified in the confidence the Senate with a body of testimony which was adequate to fasten them with the assistance of the Senate, and that the ill of the proclamations which had arisen from the distance and the extent of the testimony, was now entirely removed, and that although testimony was still coming in they were fully satisfied with the sufficiency of what was in hand.

He said that they would be able to show that the testimony of Elias Giles Mr. Smith's accuser, was so limited that if his testimony were contrect John Smith was innocently of his conduct, and that he was entirely to destroy its weight by destroying his accuser's credit. They would, however, show no other of there were was anything one in the other testimony which materially affected the character of the accused. They would also, under this, enter into a consideration of the principles on which a decision in this case ought to be made; and endeavor to show that that decision could only be made according to legal evidence; that the Senate were, bound by judicial principles, and that the accused was improperly entitled to the same privileges as he would be in a court of justice.

Mr. Key said he should first proceed to offer depositions to discredit Elias Giles's testimony, and that he had not only made charges, which were contradicted by respectable testimony, but that he had made declarations at other times. He would commence with the proof of his general character, and the witnesses he had been such, ever since he entered into life as to deny the charge of his accuser. Comprehend, he would show that he had in several instances perjured himself. He would then show that his statements to prove himself in this case, by establishing the existence of a conspiracy against him, was the head, is ruin Mr. Smith.

Mr. Key was about to read sundry depositions, when Mr. Bayard of Connecticut, Previous to this he read the evidences of notice given by Mr. Smith to Mr. Giles, of his intentions to take depositions relative to his character. From these it appeared that Mr. Giles had informed Mr. Smith of his intention to take depositions at Dedham, N. Y. on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th days of January, 1808, in the Mess. Territory on the 26th—at Cincinnati the 28th—at Chillicothe the

Mr. Crawford objected to reading these depositions. He observed that he was not prepared to meet the character of Mr. Giles; that the Senate had, in both cases, permitted the witnesses to be examined in the presence of the accused, and that it was a case of reasonable notice having been given to the person, whose character is to be impeached, to discredit; that in this case no such notice had been given, and he believed that the notice was not short to be the least, too to Mr. Giles.

Mr. Key, on the ground for Mr. Smith, observed that as much time had been given by Mr. Smith as he could possibly have had, if he had for taking depositions at the several places had been so distant as they were, and that the day after Mr. Smith's getting the testimony forwarded to the seat of government by the last of March in the period that fixed by the Senate for his hearing.

Mr. S. Smith said that, although he remembered the last of March, it was a hearing had passed on the 2d of January, the notice of Mr. Smith's was not received, from the Mess. Territory, at Harrysville, in Virginia, where he had put them on the post-office.

Mr. Adams observed that he was ready to be principal examination, and 4 days, that according to Mr. Smith's, Tuesday which fell on the 2d January, had had taken place, it was not expected that deposition, in the Mess. Territory.

Giles, would be taken at any other place than Cincinnati—that, if the Senate should think it proper to hear said, they would be taken by the Senate only for what they were worth,