laid on our table; they are a sufficient answer to the charge; the American people will now see the truth. No man can attempt to say that in any one case there has been any partiality to or influence by France. What is our situation in regard to the other power? I am afraid of her influence; sincerely afraid of it, because there never was a nation on earth in a situation to maintain an influence favorable to that country amongst us, as is Great Britain. From the commercial relations of her citizens with people here, from our speaking the same language, and the influence they possess from the number of agents in this country, they have the means of influence more than any nation I ever knew, and unfortunately they do possess it. When I say this, I cannot believe that any member of the Executive, judiciary or any branch of the government would sacrifice our rights to that nation or any other, but that they have a powerful interest I have no doubt. Yet I still believe that there is American virtue sufficient to preserve the interests of this nation; and I hope that when any occasion calls for an exertion of the energy of the American people, we shall display it unanimously.

Mr. Randolph begged leave to state a fact. I did not chuse, said he, to interrupt the gentleman from Pennsylvania in his observations, but he is totally mistaken in regard to a most material fact. At the time the report was presented recommending the raising of troops to chastise the Spanish insult, so far from a negociation then pending between the two governments, the very message of the President of the United States if referred to will shew that a complete rupture of the negociation with Spain had occurred, and of the most humiliating character to us. I have thought proper to state this, lest other gentlemen, trusting to the known influence of the gentleman from Pennsylvania might be led into a mistake.

Mr. Smilie said that there was a *suspension* of the negociation there could be no doubt; it had not been broken off, for it was yet continued.

Mr. Rhea (Ten.) said, he would vote for the passage of the bill. He observed, that to form an opinion of the subject under consideration, he did not think it necessary to revert to the history of Cæsar or Pompey, or any commander of antiquity. That he felt as great antipathy against any nation or nations who interrupted our prosperity as any gentleman, but would not descend to designate them by the name of tyger or any other beast; he considered all such epithets undignified and improper to be used, even if we were actually at war with any of those nations.

The very excellent friend of the gentleman from Virginia has said, that we are in a state of war. If the authority of that gentleman is to be taken as implicit evidence of the fact, I will agree we are in a state of war. But I (said Mr. Rhea) do not call that war, where one beats and the other receives it unresistingly. A man receiving a blow, and not returning it, suffers indeed; but it is no fight. In the same manner we have been beaten and have not retaliated. If we do no act of hostility we are not at war. When I contemplate the necessity, even for the support of our neutrality, to shew that on occasion we can assume a fighting posture, it is a reason with me to be in favor of the bill. Mr. Rhea observed, that since the beginning of the session he constantly had been in favor of defensive measures; because he wished the nation to be in that state of defence by which any hostile attack might be the more easily repelled. The best security against attack from foreign powers is to give them sufficient reason to believe we are amply prepared to receive them. But, Mr. Speaker, it hath been intimated that we are about to spend two millions of dollars by raising and supporting the troops intended. Admit it to be so. If we be in a state of war, as some gentlemen intimate, or in danger of being in a state of war according to the opinion of others; it certainly is more prudent to be prepared for any event, than to forbear and do nothing, until an invading enemy takes possession of some strong post within our limits. In that event, it may cost the lives of some thousands of our fellow citizens, and several millions of dollars to dislodge and expel him. Not to raise the troops intended, may operate against the economy gentlemen appear so friendly to at the hazard of safety. Not to raise the troops intended may cause a profusion of expence ten times greater than that which will be expended on the object of this bill. Twenty millions of dollars are of little consideration when compared with the preservation of the rights of the nation and the lives of our fellow-citizens. It certainly is better to be at the expence of money in providing precautionary measures, than for want of them to be at the expence of blood. If, contrary to expectation, the troops shall not be required, they may soon be discharged and the expence will not be great. It hath been said, that if we let Great-Britain alone, she will not trouble us—that expression, said Mr. Rhea, conveys to my mind ample and disagreeable meaning. It appears to intimate that if we patiently let G. Britain go on as usual to impress our seamen, to capture our merchant vessels, to attack and fire on private vessels and the armed vessels of the nation, and deprive our citizens of their lives; if we will quietly submit to every indignity and outrage Great-Britain may exclusively of an actual invasion perpetrate on us; if we will forbear to demand indemnity for past injuries and reparation for past wrongs; and if we will not pursue the mode of redress in our power; then indeed it may be presumed that G. Britain will not actually invade us or trouble us on land. But why hath not G. Britain let us be quiet in times past? What have we done to warrant her in attacking our territory? Our national ship was our territory according to her own decisions. Arguments of that kind have no weight. G. Britain will not make any such bargain. If she had been disposed to have done it, there hath been time sufficient, and there would have been no occasion for the long discussions and negociations we have had. If she had been disposed to have done it, our impressed seamen would have been restored to their country; satisfaction for past injuries would have been made or at least stipulated to be made; and reparation, in the spirit of amity, would actually have been made, without evasion, for the unjustifiable attack on the Chesapeake frigate. It is greatly to be desired that all these just causes of complaint were amicably removed. The U. S. have always manifested unequivocally a disposition friendly to that effect, and many of the greatest and best men of G. Britain have been desirous of an accommodation.

Mr. Rhea said, he had unbounded confidence in the militia, but he would refer to the militia themselves, whether there are not places, important places within the U. S. and territories thereof, which it would be unreasonable to require a division of them to march to, and continue at, for any considerable period of time? From all parts there appears to be one voice declaring a firm determination to maintain the rights of the nation at the risk of life and fortune. The energies of the nation are sufficient. It is time that a system of defence required by the existing state of things was compleated, and the object of the bill is considered by me a part of that system. If happily it shall be found hereafter, that it may not be necessary to continue these defensive measures, there will then be sufficient cause to rejoice that the U. S. have escaped being actually involved in a war which afflicts the world, and there will be no great reason to regret what expences may have accrued.

(To be continued.)

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

By Authority.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Washington and Georgetown are respectfully informed that a sufficient number of Gentlemen,

(For their amusement,)

WILL ON TUESDAY EVENING,

APRIL 19TH,

Perform a Tragedy *(in five acts)*

CALLED

DOUGLASS

Or the Noble Shepherd.

After which will be presented, (Also, by *Gentlemen of Washington and George Town, for their amusement,)*

A Farce *(in two acts)* CALLED

THE PRIZE,

OR 2, 5, 3, 8.

For characters see hand bills.

Doors open at half past five, o'clock, and commence at half past six.

Box one dollar, Pit half a dollar.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Stelles hotel, Mr. Rhodes's city tavern, and at the Theatre, on the night of performance.

April 13—3t

IN obedience to the decree of the high court of Chancery of Maryland, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the premises on the 4th day of May next at 3 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, and interest of Thomas Clark, deceased, in and to part of a Tract of LAND, called *Brock Hall*, supposed to contain about one hundred and twenty acres, and part of a Tract of LAND called *Beall's Hunting Quarters*, supposed to contain about seventy acres, lying in Prince Georges county Maryland. The purchaser to give bond with satisfactory security for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale, payable in fifteen months after said day of sale.

All persons having claims against the said Thomas Clark, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the Register of the court of Chancery with the vouchers to support them within three months from the said day of sale.

JAMES S. MORSEL, Trustee.

April 13——3w

Board.

MRS. THOMPSON [illegible] BUILDINGS has her best Drawing Room and Four Bed Chambers unoccupied with Stables and Carriage houses.

April 6—3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.

Mr. *Hillhouse* yesterday laid before the Senate sundry propositions of amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. materially altering the organization of the Executive and legislative departments, by which the representatives are to be elected annually, the Senators triennially, and the President to be every three years taken from the Senators by lot. The length of these propositions obliges us to defer them until our next.

We should treat, as altogether unworthy of notice, a *miserable* lucrubration in the Baltimore North American, did it not attempt to fix the charge of falsehood on a late article which appeared in this paper on the rupture of the negociation with Mr. Rose. Having no ambition to contend with the writer, either on the score of style or argument, our notice shall be confined to matter of fact. In the National Intelligencer our government is represented as having been compelled to lay the embargo by the French decrees and the British orders of Nov. 11th. This is denied on the ground that the British orders did not reach this country until after the act laying an embargo was passed, viz. on the 22d of December. This is *literally* true; those orders, as officially promulged, did not reach this country until a short time after. But it is a fact that their existence was, notwithstanding, so well known and established in this country, as not to have left a doubt in the mind of any man. By recurring to the National Intelligencer of December 18th, numerous extracts from British papers will be found, under the dates of Nov. 11th & 12th, stating that such orders would be immediately issued, & giving even their details with great precision. Similar articles will be found in the papers considered as most in the confidence of the British administration. There is no doubt, therefore, that when the President, in his message, recommending the embargo, says "the communications now made, shewing the great and *increasing* dangers, with which our vessels, our seamen, and merchandize are threatened on the high seas and elsewhere from the belligerent powers of of Europe," had these very orders in his mind, and was of opinion, either that they had been already actually, or would soon be, issued. They may, therefore, with rigid truth, be said to have compelled us to adopt the embargo.

Another allegation of falsehood is that the article in the National Intelligencer contains the declaration that the *first requisition* [on the part of Mr. Rose] was that the affair of the Chesapeake should be separated from all other subjects; and it is attempted to support this charge by the following quotation from Mr. Rose's note of the 17th of March, written twelve days subsequent to the definitive answer of Mr. Madison: "It will be in your recollection," says Mr. Rose, "that in our first interview I stated the *condition* which makes the subject of the present letter, before I was informed by you that the President of the U. States would consent to the separation of the two subjects."

Without intending to impeach the veracity of Mr. Rose, the reader is referred to the following statement of Mr. Madison, which will shew, that however Mr. Rose may have *informally* alluded to the revocation of the proclamation in his first interview, it was not presented as a *requisition*, the term used in the National Intelligencer. It is very possible that it may have been glanced at with a view of feeling the pulse of the American government; but the recital of Mr. Madison proves that it was but *informally* mentioned, without being urged in the shape of a *demand*; and every man who has ever heard any thing of the nature of diplomatic intercourse knows how many points are introduced which it is not intended to insist upon.

"Our first interview," says Mr. Madison, "having opened the way by an acquiescence in the separation of the two cases insisted on by his Britannic majesty, notwithstanding the strong grounds on which they had been united by the President, it was not to be doubted that a tender of the satisfaction claimed by the U. States for a distinguished and an acknowledged insult by one of his officers, would *immediately* follow.

"It was not, therefore, without a very *painful surprize* that the *error* of this *expectation* was discovered. Instead of the satisfaction due from the original aggressor, it was announced that the first step towards the adjustment must proceed from the party injured; and your letter now before me, *formally* repeats, that as long as the proclamation of the President which issued on the 2d July, 1807, shall be in force, it will be an insuperable obstacle to a negociation" &c.

If the construction attempted by the North American to be put on the subsequent declaration of Mr. Rose be just, how, in the name of common sense, could Mr. Madison have said it was not to be doubted that a tender of satisfaction "would immediately follow," after the agreement to separate the subjects? Or how could he have expressed a "painful surprize that the error of this expectation was discovered?"

The general election was held in Massachusetts on the 4th inst. and we are happy to say, that, notwithstanding the infinite pains taken by the enemies of the measures of the general government to prejudice the public mind on the causes and effects of the embargo, the republican majority has increased even in the district embracing Boston and the adjacent towns. In Boston Mr. Gore had 2610 votes, and Mr. Sullivan 2118. The aggregate votes in thirty three towns, including Boston, for Sullivan are 8443, and for Gore 9285. At the last election for Governor, the same towns gave Mr. Strong 10,460—and Mr. Sullivan 9808. Republican gain 358 votes.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following are the Yeas and Nays on the following resolution in the case of John Smith.

Resolved, That John Smith, a Senator from the state of Ohio, by his participation in the conspiracy of Aaron Burr, against the *peace, union,* and *liberties* of the people of the United States, hss been guilty of conduct incompatible with his duty and station as a Senator of the United States, and that he be therefor, and hereby is expelled from the Senate of the United States.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, Gilman, Gregg, Kitchel, Maclay, Mathewson, Milledge, Moore, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of Tenn. Sumter, Tiffin, Turner—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Giles, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Howland, Pickering, Pope, Reed, Smith of N. Y. Thruston, White—10.

The discussion on this subject was exceedingly interesting. We shall give it to the public at an early day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

Mr. D. Montgomery obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Ilsley reported a bill in pursuance of a resolution proposed by him to empower the president to exchange certain scites for fortifications near Portland.—Twice read and referred.

Mr Rhea (T.) said he had heard much these few days past respecting the commercial orders and decrees of the European powers; these had no doubt been all published in the newspapers, but he questioned whether they were distinctly known, or had ever been considered collectively. He therefore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of state do transmit to this House authentic copies of the several accredited documents which may be in his office, and which do contain articles of treaties, commercial orders and regulations, and orders and decrees of blockade, affecting the commerce of the U. States, which may have been respectively made, or issued by the governments of G. Britain & France, at any time since the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, exclusively of treaties to which the U. S. are a party.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill for transportation by mail of the documents accompanying the message of the President of the U. S. went through the committee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. It was afterwards passed without a division.

Mr. Wilbour presented a memorial from the corporation of the town of New-Port, Rhode Island, stating that the island of Rhode Island is defenceless, & praying such measures may be adopted as shall place it in a better state of defence. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Newton reported a bill to erect Plymouth in North Carolina, into a port of entry, and to change the name of the district of Nanjemoy into that of St. Mary's. Twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

MONDAY, APRIL 11.

Messrs. Wilson, Hoge, Storer, Smith (P.) and Elliot obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Quincy presented petitions from five towns in Massachusetts, respecting fish, stating the peculiar distress under which they labor from the operation of the embargo; that it falls unequally upon that class of citizens to which they belong; that they are the class least able to bear it; that their soil is miserable and sandy; and that they depend wholly upon the fishing business for support, having no other employment than fishing; that to carry it on with any success, they should have the right of exportation, as great part of the product of their labor is consumed in foreign countries; that the common home consumption is much reduced by the present low price of other articles for the support of life; that the whole of their product now on hand is of a perishable nature, and great danger will arise in consequence of its putrefaction in summer; that in their opinion it would be better to lose part by capture than to lose the whole from the denial of the privilege of exportation. They pray therefore that they may be allowed to export in foreign ships; they consider that the principle admitted by the permission granted to vessels in ballast to bring home property from abroad, applies here, as that principle was the only mode of saving property, and the proposed mode is the only one which may be devised for saving a valuable property in fish; if this be denied, they pray that the Secretary of the Treasury may be allowed to buy their fish.

In connection with these petitions Mr. Quincy said he would offer the following resolution, and would preface it but by one observation: that these petitions came from a great number of the laboring class of citizens, stating that their very subsistence was at stake: and that some mode must be devised by which they may escape from perishing:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the peculiar hardships and sufferings to which the citizens of the U. States immediately interested in the fisheries are subjected by the various acts laying an embargo, and that the committee be instructed to enquire, whether any, and if any, what relief ought to be extended to them, and that it have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The House agreed to consider the resolution, Ayes 72.

After an hour's debate (which will be given hereafter) on motion of *Mr. Newton*, the resolution and the petitions were referred to the committee of the whole, to whom similar petitions had been referred—56 to 26.

Messages were received from the Senate announcing their agreement to the amendments of this House to the bill for raising an additional military force, and to the report of the joint committee on the subject of adjournment.

The House took up the report of the committee of adjournment, (directing the Speaker to adjourn the House on the 25th inst.) and passed it without a division.

A bill from the Senate for registering certain claims to lands lying in the state of Tennessee, was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Poindexter presented a memorial from the legislature of the Mississippi territory, complaining of the mal-conduct of P. B. Bruin, presiding judge of the territory of Mississippi.

Mr. P. then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to *prepare and report* articles of impeachment against Peter B. Bruin, one of the judges of the superior court of the Mississippi territory, and that the said committee have power to send for persons, papers and records.

Mr. Poindexter hoped the resolution would be adopted; he did not expect that a committee could act on the subject during this session; but it might be put in a state of progress.

Mr. Randolph said he hoped the resolution would lie on the table. He had heard, and he was extremely sorry for it, that the House had concurred, *sub silentio*, with the Senate in their agreement to the report on the subject of adjournment. If the House then were bound by their own resolution to adjourn on the 25th, nothing could be done on this subject during the present session. He hoped not to be considered as opposed to the resolution, for he trusted it would at some future time be acted on, and was sorry that the constitution of the U. S. had not provided a more adequate remedy for these acts of offence. It would be remarked that it was not proposed that the committee should act during the recess; he hoped therefore that it would lie on the table, and the House would take up such business as it was deemed essential to act on during the present session—such as the bill for arming the whole body of the militia of the U. States.

Mr. Smilie wished to know what grounds there were for this proposition, before he consented to pass a resolution declaring an opinion.

Mr. W. Alston said, that the paper which had just been presented by the gentleman from Mississippi, was the result of an enquiry held by the legislature of the territory. They had said the man was disqualified, and Mr. A. thought it was the best and shortest way to appoint a committee to report articles of impeachment.

Mr. Pitkin hoped the House would never depart from the dignified course which the legislature of the union ought to pursue. A resolution of the legislature of a state or territory was not of itself sufficient ground for a resolution for impeachment. A com-