States, but of a partial substitute for the militia, but for the people at large, in those cases, where there were no militia, and to which they could not be carried without great inconvenience to persons fortifications, for which the militia are sited neither by their disposition or habits.

Mr. Randolph moved a postponement until the day week, and proceeded to what reasons they think it should be postponed. He was fully convinced that if the bill could be postponed for a short time, he could so embue the House to review the subject, the vote would be very different from that which would be now the question taken to-day or to-morrow. He regretted extremely the introduction of the bill into the House—because had it, he thought, been allowed to vote against it and stand on that vote, he should rather from his friends. Nothing any thing like a standing military force, or a standing naval force, if the expression might be used—and he would contend, he did not mean for, not standing at this time. As had been justly observed on another occasion, by Colonel Hamilton, (Mr. Nicholas) we and India have and fostered at an immense expence. Nothing worthy either of the To protect commerce the avowed purpose for which it was raised? Not a single ship. Nothing worthy to fair the warriors, to bring us into difficulties, not to carry us through difficulties, to give us a place in the dignified order of the New Depart ment?" which had been offered them in the shape of good-boats, since instead of protecting our commerce, or even our ports and harbors with our ships of war, we were building gun boats to protect them and forts to protect the inhabitants? We had formerly raised a vast military force, as far at least as officers went to form cadets, we had a regiment of them—*Col Rose?* For what use? As had been lately expressed by a gentleman from South Carolina, he spoke money upon—as a cause for laying taxes which ruined those in public employ who imposed taxes. For those reasons, he wished the majority of the House to suspend any proceeding, if it were only for a few days. The time might come (he hoped it would come) when gentlemen might be thankful and look back with pleasure at having given themselves time to deliberate on it.

Mr. Randolph did not dread this force of course were so sudden, as to outrun the consideration but objected to its principle. It was moreover inconsistent with the principle of the bill and the arguments in support of it. did not hang together. Except one gentleman, he believed upon the ground of a peace establishment, for one consistent reason he thought proper to assign. The gentleman from Boston (Mr. Quincy) was an orthodox disciple of the administration, and he believed, had no doubt perfectly satisfactory to himself. Mr. R. was a dissenter from that school. Would he publish his reasons concerning with him. It is enough for that gentleman that this establishment should be made for it is one of the political believers who say, ask and it shall be given—knock and it shall be opened unto you. Mr. R. was of that sect in politics—he would give anything, & nothing upon it, he would not be one of the disciples of the tenet, the public peace, to every demand, no, even from the highest authority, to continue with the tenet.

In assigning reasons why the bill should be postponed it was difficult, if not impossible, to refrain from argument on the merits of the bill itself, and for this reason. The bill was predicated (to use a fashionable legislative phrase) on an urgent public necessity, which was incompatible with procrastination and delay: he hoped therefore to be indulged, if in assigning to show that the question ought to be postponed, he should go into an examination of the merits of the arguments in favor of the bill. His eloquent friend from Georgia (Mr. Troup) to whose good opinion he should feel himself yet more attached if he were not conscious that his commendation ought in justice to be remembered to another quarter; for in point of argument it hitherto seemed to have all belonged from N. Carolina (Mr. Stanford) whose speech that day for weight of matter, for solid reason and unbiased, and the palm of eloquence should more justly be conferred on him than on the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. D. H. Williams) or the gentleman from Georgia himself. He was indeed, he said, the more cause than having misconceived him. The mistake personal was from Mr. Troup, who had given him this gratuitous compliment which although highly flattering, was, he thought, highly injured, because he was sure it flowed from a sincere heart—had assigned no reason, but supposed he had misunderstood some of the positions; for that gentleman was incapable of intentional misrepresentation. Towards the other mistep was taken the other gentleman, Mr. Williams. The mistake personal was from him, and was occasioned by a misrepresentation, he was inclined to think not. He did not (as his worthy friend intimated) represent the present as a period of peace and plenty breathing in unmurmuring abundance. He had represented it as a period of peace in proportion as we were pressed by the two great belligerents on the ocean, and of danger from either. Danger from both nations, on one hand aggravated by the other, on the other. As for the events which followed and collision (Mr. Burwell) so pointed out, he had not said it was possible, when that gentleman's grandchildren should come of age they should not come to a state of collision in proportion to the equal pressure of the two great belligerents and the equal danger of war, and danger of attack or invasion by either. The sole difference between them was, that the one is endeavoring to seduce you by very coarse caresses and clumsy address, instead of the other, who would gain you into the war—such as anxious to beat you to her proposals, and differing from the other in manner but little in them) by which to accomplish the object. Now if gentlemen on the opposite side are you are on a hostile footing with the other, will she, if they possess one spark of the generous sentiments, receive from her protegee? He would rather stand in the predicament to both in which he stood in the year 1793 in the same predicament to either, being on terms of amity with the other—he would rather stand in the predicament of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Troup) who had no influence in the assembly. He feared that under the circumstances of the bill, it was no cause of complaint against France we might be mad enough to throw ourselves into her arms at Algiers and that if we had nothing to complain of on the part of England, especially at a time when the gentleman could stand between us and inevitable danger we should be equally safe from danger from our neutrality in favor of England, which when we depredated on our commerce, we should Liberty along with it. He therefore drew conclusions from the two representations of the Chancellor and Mr. Erskine, however great an evil each might be by itself. The pressure of either of the belligerents was equately of sufficient weight perhaps to crush our neutrality—but presuming we were to be overwhelmed by the pressure in every direction with an equal force, we should not be able to pass the Rubicon equally, he was sure, with perfect freedom in our neutral elements. Such was his impression—he was sorry he had differed from those to him that such was the impression on them, on every member of the House, and that the things of Mr. Erskine's time had been urged and repeated he would show that he had equally stood in the predicament of 1793—1803—1806. He was sorry the situation of the parties was such, that he should—that the question of consistency had been stirred, because in an assembly of gentlemen like the present it must have an all effects. If any, on the cause which he wished to support. Mr. Randolph was sorry to see in our present difficulties to their original source but he had hoped, that the Chancellor would be silent on the cause. They had been brought into view by others and it behoved him to speak. He was sorry—conscious, in 1803—he was of opinion that we should show a determined front to France, and that we should not be to come into collision—that Spain being in fact identified with France, in proportion as England was in fact identified with Spain we would not relax from our just claim upon Spain, if, they did not yield to embrace us with England, they would be convinced we were in earnest to hold the scales of neutrality not only with a steady and impartial, but with a high hand. When however he had proposed to raise troops for the defence of Natchez and New-Orleans, for the Sabine, and Natchez too, no treaty was pending between the U. S. and Spain, the negotiation had been broken off, and the President had told us, that the crisis required the interposition of force. The negotiation was broken off in a manner offensive and disgraceful to us, and was never resumed until the treaty was in millions for the purpose of recommencing it passed the House. The case was the same which he took then—but, unfortunately we had proceed but one step, and that was, we had adopted a measure of concession (the non-importation act) which was pending and which was and a negociation actually pending. Towards the other mistep was taken the other gentleman.

He said, Mr. R. the state of things he endeavor, may flood from Georgia to Canada—and there he would be offensive war waged by either of the belligerents upon us or by us upon them, we are in a state of war, and domestically wrong. You have been warned that the trigger was spring on you and he thought it was time to be alarmed by the fate of Cojeschagen, and the seizure of the Spanish frigate and pacific treaty. He had been unimpeached to proceed in proceedings of indecisive attack. There were opinions and reasons that appeared to him reasonable on justice, reason, or the laws of nations (the last subject of reason) never have had weight with us—the Chancellor and Mr. Erskine have argued to swell the pondrous volumes of jurists, and to stuff the shelves of our libraries—opinions have never been ruled by them, and never will belong as a superior tribunal is wanting to enforce obedience to them. The Romans indeed put on the semblance of that virtue which they had not, and assumed the mask of the character and preserved the consume with great address—but even that was lost when the Romans lost of father justice in their conduct to the neighboring states; for they assumed and put on the same, reserve—keeping up their professions until they had disgraced and incorporated the whole world under the banner of conquest, when they instantly turned their arms against their protectors—perhaps the very ally who had assisted them in their last conquest. It is a mere assumption of virtue to those maxims of equity and good faith so much relied upon by diplomatists since I am sorry to say they disregarded. I see the same system pursued on land on one side, and on another the other; and that we shall have no respect for any obligation however sacred, the violation of which we consider to be equally safe either. I shall never be the apologist of either power; neither shall I dwell on the provocations of either, the illusions of the one, passing over of the same time those of the other. If the force of Bilgiers, and the force from Georgia represents them to be, our measures are radically defective. If war be expected, it is time for the embargo was your merchantmen, and cruiser for commerce and commerce as well as the cruiser. Like the great American tortoise drawn in bridged, as this nation living—as one of the Roman emperors said, I forget just, you do not see him trotting—he leaves the lies motionless on the ground it is wonderful to see how he hides that he makes the best of his way, and has established by his quickness at nearly two thousand dollars per sage.

SENATE—APRIL 19.

A bill to authorize the President of the United States to suspend the operation of the act prohibiting the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandise, and the acts supplementary thereto, was read a third time and passed.

APRIL 20.

On motion of *Mr. Wells*,

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorize the President of the U. S. to have manned and equipped for service, with all convenient dispatch, the vessels and other vessels of war of the U. S. to be used, as in his opinion, the circumstances of the country and the conduct of foreign powers towards the U. States may require.

A committee was then upon appointed to bring in a bill conformably to the resolution.

The bill entitled "A bill in addition to the act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," and the several acts supplementary thereto; and for other purposes," was read the third time & passed.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Condit, Crawford, Gaillard, Gilman, Gregg, Howland, Kitchel, Mathewson, Stillwell, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Smith, (Md.) Smith, (N. Y) Smith, (Ten.) Sumpter, Thruston Tiffin, and Turner—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradley, Hillhouse, Mitchill, Pickering, and White—5.

Among other provisions this bill contains the following:

"During the continuance of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States, no vessel of any description whatever, shall be allowed to clear, nor until the master or commander shall have delivered to the collector, or surveyor of the port of departure a manifest of the whole cargo, specifying, including articles of domestic growth or manufacture, as well as foreign merchandise. And it shall also be the duty of the collectors, agents, or factors of every such vessel, to produce within one month after the date of the manifest of the district from which the vessel departed, a certificate of the landing of the whole cargo specified in the manifest of U. S. within the bay, sounds, rivers or lakes, to which the navigation of such vessel is usually accustomed, to the collector or surveyor, of the port where the cargo shall have been landed.

"If any such vessel shall attempt to depart from a port of the U. S. without sclearance, or before the manifest shall have been duly delivered to the collector or surveyor, in the manner herein prohibited, shall forfeit the sum of thousand dollars, *Provided always*, That no such vessel shall be required to be secured to our or prevent the recovery of the penalty on the bond given for such vessel.

"No ship or vessel, having sailed from whatever or bound, shall, during the continuance of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S. be allowed to depart from any port of the U. S. for any other port or district of the U. S. without the leave of the territories, colonies or provinces of a foreign nation; nor shall any clearance be granted to any such vessel, bound as aforesaid, without special permission of the President of the U. S. and any such vessel, if bound shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, proceed to any port or district of the U. S. or to any of the territories or provinces of a foreign nation, such ship or vessel, with her cargo, shall be forfeited, and the owner or owners, agents, factors, and freighters of such ship or vessel, shall be every such offence forfeit and pay and the master and commander of such ship or vessel, as well as all other persons, who shall knowingly be concerned in such offence, shall forfeit and shall each respectively forfeit and pay for every such offence, whether the vessel be forfeited or not.

Yeas and Nays on the passage of the bill to authorize the President of the U. States under certain circumstances to have the provisions of the act laying an embargo.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Condit, Crawford, Gaillard, Gilman, Gregg, Howland, Kitchel, Mitchel, Mathewson, Stillwell, Mitchill, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Smith, (Md.) Smith, (N. Y.) Smith, (Ten.) Sumpter, Thruston, Tiffin, Turner, and White—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Goodrich, Hillhouse, Pickering, and Sanford—4.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.

Mr. Bard said, yesterday he was at a loss to know what was the trespass on the time of the House he was yet compelled in justice to his colleague to inform gentlemen, the consideration of the House. It would be recollected that the situation of the state of Georgia had been given by him and his colleague (Mr. Troup) when the general proposition bill, which has been rejected by the Senate, had been under consideration; even the opponents of the bill had then said that they would agree to pass a special bill for Georgia, whose population is of new and fertile country, with a rapidly increasing population