be in the report) it is in my humble apprehension the very evidence, and the only evidence which such a court would have received.

I should not, sir, thus hazard an opinion in opposition to that advanced by the honorable committee, was I not supported in it by the universal practice of all courts and the concurrence of all writers upon the law of evidence, and enabled to declare that no instance can be produced of a contrary decision.

There can therefore, sir, be shewn neither reason nor precedent for departing in this instance, nor in any other, from those rules and principles which consitute our system of jurisprudence, a system worthy of the admiration of the world as being the most distinguished production of human intelligence, and worthy of our warmest affection as being the greatest blessing we enjoy.

Having now, sir, stated these objections against the present enquiry, and more particularly and more earnestly against the principles which the honorable committee have recommended to govern it, I gladly proceed to discharge the remaining part of my duty by submitting a few remarks upon the testimony exhibited upon this occasion. It will be readily admitted that excepting Elias Glover, no witness deposes directly and positively to the guilt of the honorable member accused. Their testimony is wholly circumstantial, and I hope to be enabled to shew, that from no circumstance they state can guilt be fairly inferred. But the chief question to be ascertained, the point on which this enquiry will be found wholly to turn, is the degree of credit which is to be given to the testimony of Elias Glover. I am much gratified, sir, in recollecting the importance attached to the evidence of this witness in the commencement of this proceeding, and the almost universal acknowledgement that Mr. Smith's fate depended upon the truth or falsehood of his testimony. We are most willing to rest it upon this issue; we could not ask a more favorable one than that which compels every man before he can believe in the guilt of the accused, to the necessity of first believing in the truth of Elias Glover, and this I now proceed to shew is impossible.

(Mr. Key's speech to be continued.)

MILITARY LIBRARY.

No. 10 of this valuable Work is just received, and for sale at
R. C. WEIGHTMAN'S Book-store.

R. C. W. receives subscriptions for major Z. M. PIKE'S EXPEDITIONS to the sources of the Mississippi, and through the western parts of Louisiana, to the sources of the Osage, Arkansas, Kansas, La Platte, and —— rivers, performed by order of the government of the United States in the years 1805, 6, and 7.

This work will be divided into three parts, but comprised in one volume large octavo—Price to subscribers, *three Dollars, in Boards, payable on delivery.*

Subscriptions are also received for an interesting Novel of Mrs. Opie, entitled "Adeline Mowbray, or the Mother & Daughter," in 2 vols. Price to subscribers 75 cents per vol. in boards; to non-subscribers 87 1-2 cents.

July 27—3t

IMPROVED BREED OF SHEEP.
FOR SALE.

From 40 to 50 half blooded English EWES, (part of the flock of the subscriber) got by imported Rams of the celebrated Teeswater, Dishley and South Down breeds—price EIGHT dollars each; likewise half and three quarter blooded Ram LAMBS, TEN dollars each; to be viewed at Ross Hall, near Brunswick, New Jersey.

MILES SMITH.

July 27—3t

MILITARY NOTICE.

MARY A. PIC has the honor to inform military gentlemen that she has just received an elegant assortment of articles in the *Military Line*, consisting of

100 *pair Gold & Silver Epaulets*, among which some are truly elegant.
Plumes of all colors and sizes,
Gold and silver tassels,
Ditto cord,
Tinsel do.
Sword knots,
Cockades,
Stocks, &c. &c.

She has also a parcel of fine VIRGINIA CLOTH, different patterns—umbrellas, a large assortment of split straw hats and bonnets—ribbons, and as usual every other article in the military line.

July 27—3t.

FOR SALE.

THE Two story Brick HOUSE, situate on square number 930 in the city of *Washington* now occupied by Mr. Tunis Craven, as a retail store. The eligibility of this stand for the retail business is excelled by none in this city; being situate on the principal street to the Navy Yard, and very near the Navy Yard Gate. Any person desirous of purchasing the above property may be shewn it by applying to the subscriber, who will also make known the terms of sale.

WM BRENT.

Washington city, Dec. 13—wtf

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FARMER—No. VII.

IT has been observed, that the divisions which exist among the republicans have principally arisen, either from local disputes, from a difference of opinion with regard to the extent to which our naval establishment ought to be extended, or from a difference of opinion with respect to the principles which ought to regulate appointments to office. As to personal differences, those are thrown altogether out of the question. They are so contracted in their operation, and ordinarily so fugitive in their duration, that they can have but a very trifling influence on the weight of character of any individual or even administration. Even, however, on this head, were it considered at all necessary, it would be perfectly easy to shew that there is scarcely a political man among us of of equal distinction, who has steered so clear of personal collisions as Mr. Madison. His manners are, universally, allowed to be so amiable, his private virtues so estimable, and his mind so dignified, as to have insured him the universal esteem of all who enjoy his intimate acquaintance. These qualities, so valuable in the private gentleman, have not forsaken him in the councils of his country; where he has never been known to descend to personal altercation, or to break out into angry invective. This abstinence will be the more valued by attending to the period when he took so distinguished a part on the floor of Congress; a period, full of the most interesting events, when the cause of federalism was upheld by a system of terror, and when every man who asserted an independence of character was sure to be overwhelmed by a torrent of abuse. Even, in these unfortunate days, it is not a little surprising that Mr. Madison's dignified deportment commanded the respect of such men; and that, while they assailed every other opponent, they were held in check by something in his character, which prevented them from taking a like liberty with him.

No man can be more fitted than Mr Madison either to heal or to prevent the extension of the evils of a republican schism, which have arisen, or are likely to arise from local disputes. This has been, perhaps, the most prolific cause of the republican divisions. We have seen it raging with a mournful violence in some of the most powerful and respectable sections of the union, and prostrating every thing before it; producing incurable feuds among men, who ought never to have been disunited; separating large classes from the republican trunk, and, in some cases, eventually incorporating them with the common enemy. As of all divisions those of a local character are the most acrimonious, they have done more to endanger the power of the republican party than all the other causes united together. At these scenes the common enemy have looked on with a malignant satisfaction, and it is manifest that there is nothing on which they more exultingly calculate for eventual triumph. Elect Mr. Madison, and their hopes, in this respect, will be blasted. He has enlisted himself under the banners of no local party; he has no local cause on which his political standing or advancement depends; he has no local prejudices to gratify. On the contrary, from the first dawn of his political existence, which is coeval with his attainment of manhood, his mind has been occupied with enlarged principles, and with national concerns. And should he be elected President, we have, from this circumstance, the strongest assurance that he will take side with no local party, but by a steady pursuit of the great interests of the nation, give to all the local parties that may exist in the respective states a rallying point for union and restored friendship. An administration upheld by such principles will rest upon adament; its foundations will be imperishable and unchanging: while an administration, dependent on the fluctuations of local passion, will soon find itself cast upon the angry waves of a tempestuous ocean, without the only anchor which can possibly enable it to outride the storm.

There is no point, perhaps, on which a greater diversity of opinion prevails among republicans, than on the extent to which our naval establishment ought to be carried. Whether justly or not, this has been ordinarily considered as a local question, on which it was the interest of the Eastern states to have a considerable navy, that of the Southern states to have no navy, while that of the middle states has been considered as doubtful: the commercial part of the latter states having maintained, and the agricultural part opposed the expediency of such an establishment.

It is the decided conviction of the writer of these pieces that the interest of the whole Union, on this point, as on every other of radical importance, is the same; and that the interests of the several clases of our citizens is so intimately interwoven, that what affects one will equally affect all. It is also his decided conviction that an attempt at the present period, or until a great change shall have been affected in the relative condition of the United States and Europe, to build up a great naval establishment would be the summit of madness. Tho', however, this would evince the height of folly, yet there may be a point to which the U.S. may prudently progress in the creation of a naval force; and, perhaps, this ought altogether to be regulated by our ability to defend our ports and harbors and to enforce our revenue laws. These are objects which we have the power to attain; the moment we attempt to make use of a navy, on the ocean, at a distance from our shores, it becomes exposed, from its comparative insignificance, to perils, which in case of a serious collision with the great maritime power of Europe, would totally annihilate it. It seems, by the general assent of our citizens, to be reduced to a problem, that in case of a war with the enemies of England, we should have no occasion for such a naval force. Is it not equally clear that in case of a war with England, it would prove altogether useless? I admit, that, if the U. S. regardless of their true interest, which dictates an almost exclusive attention to their internal sources of wealth and prosperity, should resolve on pursuing the same career with Tyre, Venice, Holland, and Britain, and grasp at the possession of the commerce of the world, she possesses the means of ultimately gaining her end. I admit that if such should be her fixed and steady purpose, and if the hearts of the whole population were set upon it, she has now the means of commencing the establishment of a navy that would in a few years be formidable to England, and would eventually prostrate her navy. For it is a fact that our monied resoures are now more than half those possessed by Britain, and that the freedom of our government, the non-existence of monopolies, the vast field for the employment of capital, the comparitive insignificance of our national debt, our exemption from the necessity of keeping up any considerable military force, the simplicity and frugality of our manners, the equal operation of taxes impartially laid and economically raised, the trifling expence of our public institutions, and the universal habits of industry of our citizens, would afford us means much beyond the proportion of those possessed by Great Britain—If then it should be the will of our countrymen to tyrannise on the ocean, to turn every Paradise on earth by conquest and colonisation into a prison and a wilderness, and to prostrate systematically the rights of others whenever they interfered with our interest, this high prize of ambition is within our reach. The seducing means of gratifying this passion, together with that of revenge, are within our power. We can destroy kingdoms as fast as Napoleon can make them. But, having seen this brilliant career, shall we be the happier for it? Will it add to the blessings of liberty, or to our stock of comforts? Will the hundreds of millions, buried in the ocean, or scattered over the face of the earth, instead of being employed in felling our forests, in draining our meadows, in fertilising our fields, in building comfortable dwellings, in cutting canals, in making roads, and in advancing the interests and diffusing the blessings of literature and science, add to our substantial riches or glory? The fountain of light may not be diminished or exhausted by the uninterrupted emission of its beams; but, it would be folly for us to imagine that what we thus prodigally gave to the winds and the waves would not be lost to the great purposes we have enumerated.

The fact is that the only just motto of the friend of an offensive navy must be "*Cæsar aut nullus.*" There can be no intermediate point. The establishment necessarily tends to the creation of one leviathan, whose power will be uncontrolled and uncontrollable. The history of the world proves it.

Of such an establishment, then, if Mr. Madison were the friend, he ought to forfeit the confidence of every true American.

It is not pretended that he is; but it is contended that he is the enemy of any navy whatever, and that he is inimical to our whole commerce.

It would, perhaps, be sufficient to repel this charge, to state, that while the sticklers for a navy and commerce denounce him for not being its friend, those who are hostile to these establishments denounce him because he is their friend. Both these charges cannot be true; and as they are both asserted with equal vehemence, it is more than probable that they are both unfounded.

The fact is, that it does not appear that Mr. Madison has ever directly avowed his sentiments on these points; no occasion having presented itself for such an annunciation of his abstract opinions. But, if we look to his conduct as a public man, we shall find abundant reasons to consider him as deeply impressed with the importance of commerce, and as so far favorable to a naval force as it is connected with every practicable protection of trade.

He was, in a great share, the creator of that very constitution, one of the leading objects of which was the protection and regulation of trade.

In Congress he was the projector of the discriminating duties, which, by imposing a greater tax upon foreign than domestic goods and ships, has given us nearly the whole navigation that carries our trade, and by far a greater share than falls to our proportion of that trade. If this evinces hostility to trade, it can only be surpassed by the merchants themselves who grow rich by pursuing it!

Since he has been at the head of our foreign relations, he has been anxiously solicitous to protect the rights of our seamen, and to vindicate those of our merchants in all their lawful pursuits. Deeply as he, with the whole administration, has valued the blessings of peace and harmony with foreign nations, he has insisted upon these great objects as indispensable terms; and, he has, no doubt, acted with the President, in refusing to sanction a treaty which did not embrace them; and, finally, he has written, if common fame is to be relied upon, a tract, more replete with learning and sound argument, on our neutral rights, than has been produced by any other American.

Who, then, it may be fearlessly enquired has done more, has indeed done so much in defence of our commerce, as Mr. Madison? The federalists have, it is true, extolled their own friendship to commerce with as much vehemence, as they have denounced the enmity of the republicans to it. But the professions of party men are lighter even than lovers' vows. They have said much, but what have they done? They have abandoned several commercial rights, but what commercial rights have they secured? They have given up the inestimable principle of free ships making free goods; but what correlative privilege have they acquired?

This charge then against Mr. Madison is idle, unfounded, base. It is coined in the mint of detraction; and those, who are the most busy in giving it currency, themselves know it to be spurious.

Misrepresentation and falsehood have been equally active with regard to Mr. Madison's sentiments respecting a navy. Nothing which he has said or done proves either his enthusiastic attachment or deadly hostility to it. What his abstract ideas are on this head we have no means of pronouncing. Whether, if his will were the law, he would give us a great navy, or deprive us of that which we have, cannot absolutely be pronounced. There is, however, strong reason to think that on this subject he coincides with the sentiments which appear to have influenced our councils ever since the triumph of republican principles. Of those who cooperated in this triumph, some are averse to any navy, others in favor of its considerable extension. This division of opinion, upon a question of the deepest interest, has created a spirit of conciliation and forbearance. The establishment, as it existed, on Mr. Jefferson's accession to office, has been maintained unimpaired. No one, however ardent his patriotism or decided his convictions, has come forward with a proposition to prostrate the establishment altogether.

As we know nothing to the contrary, is it not most fair to infer that these ideas are the same with those of Mr. Madison? If he has ever avowed others, let them be stated. Until this shall be done, we must conclude that his ideas are the same with those ascribed to the President, to the administration generally, and to Congress.

We are told, upon almost every important occasion that Mr. Jefferson's and Mr. Madison's sentiments are the same; that, early friends, they have been brought up in the same political faith. Is it not then to be inferred that the same correspondence of sentiment, that so happily subsists on other important subjects, likewise subsists on this? If then the course pursued on this head by the President and Congress has been satisfactory to the country, is there not the best reason to believe that that pursued under the Presidency of Mr. Madison, will in being the same be equally satisfactory?

A FARMER.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

The *Secretary of State* left this city yesterday for his seat in Virginia.

General *Wilkinson* left this city on Monday last for Baltimore.

The opposition prints are still industrious in their efforts to misrepresent the measures of the administration with respect to foreign nations. For this purpose, in defiance of truth, they ascribe to them a disposition to propitiate France by unworthy concessions, while more is required of England than we have a just claim to. It is alleged, that, while the conduct of Britain is condemned in the most unqualified terms, that of France is viewed as at least venial, inasmuch as flowing altogether from the conduct of Britain.

Nothing can be more unjust or untrue than this representation. However censurable the measures of the British cabinet may be considered, they are not admitted to be a sufficient reason for the measures of France towards us. Although England may have no cause to complain of them, we have. The measures of both governments are viewed as unjust invasions of our rights, and we do not admit the right of one belligerent nation, on the plea of retaliation against another, to infringe, much less to destroy our essential rights. We venture to say, boldly, that our government, viewing the conduct of both governments in this light, has held the same language to them.

As this has, undoubtedly, been the course pursued by our government, so ought the sentiments on which it has been adopted be those of every friend to his country. Predilections or antipathies to this or that foreign nation, ought universally, in such an exigency, to give place to patriotism.

But the opposition prints will not suffer this honorable sentiment to prevail. They seem to have two objects equally at heart; to libel their own government, and to eulogise that of Britain. Hence their assiduity to prove France the original aggressor in those infractions of neutral rights which have caused the present crisis. If they can succeed in establishing this fact, they seem to consider their point gained, and especially to have altogether exculpated England.

Although for the reason we have assigned, even if their success in establishing this fact should be complete, they would not exonerate Britain from censure, or take from us just grounds of complaint against her, we will meet them on their own ground, and shew, to the satisfaction, we trust, of every candid mind, that the original aggressions on our rights were on the part of Britain.

We have not time, nor is it necessary to enter into an elaborate discussion of the subject. The view, we shall offer, shall be concise, and will principally consist in an enumeration of facts.

The *Berlin' decree* of the 21st of November 1806, declaring the British Isles in a state of blockade, is pronounced the original aggression. But the absolute falsehood of this allegation appears by the following facts:

1. By the previous extensive *violations*, by Great Britain, of the *colonial trade*, under the order of council of June 11, 1803, unlawfully restricting the trade of the United States with a certain portion of the unblockaded ports of her enemies, and condemning vessels with innocent cargoes, on a return from ports where they had deposited contraband articles.

For ascertaining the character and extent of these invasions of neutral rights reference may be had to the numerous mercantile memorials presented to Congress in the session of 1805-6, which emanated principally from the opponents of the administration, and the orthodoxy of which they cannot therefore contest. From the volume of remonstrances presented on on this subject, we shall confine ourselves to the following extract from a representation of Mr. Gore to the Secretary of State, made on the 18th of Nov. 1805.

"The principle," says Mr. Gore, "understood to be admitted by Great Britain is, that in time of war, a trade carried on between two independent nations, one neutral and the other belligerent, is unlawful in the neutral, if the same trade was not allowed and practised in time of peace. This principle, though assumed by Great Britain, is now, and always has been resisted as unsound by every other nation. She always assumes as a fact, that the trade with a colony has always been confined exclusively to ships of the parent country. In virtue therefore, of this assumption of principle and fact, she deems unlawful and derogatory to her rights, the trade of a neutral with the colonies of her enemies. However, in the last war