litical career; this was the last public office he sustained in the nation, and from that time, till Mr. S. received the pencilled note asking for the hospitality of his house for a few days, it was not publicly known that he had done any thing to take off the impression which his official conduct as Vice President, and those public acts of the Senate had made. Under these circumstances, and considering the intimacy and friendship which had been contracted while they were associated in the same political body, the Senate of the U. S.—what could Mr. Smith do? What did his early impressions, all the habits of his life, and the honorable feelings and sentiments of a gentleman imperiously demand of him to do? The answer will be anticipated; he could do no otherwise than extend to him the rights of hospitality, receive and treat him as a gentleman. Had he been an entire stranger he could not have done otherwise, without being considered as having disgraced his *native* state, for he was born in Virginia, so famed for hospitality, not only to friends, but to strangers. Had Mr. S. done otherwise than he did, would he not have been disowned as unworthy to be called a Virginian? This act of hospitality and politeness is now considered as a crime, which is to fix indelible disgrace on Mr. S. and his family.

The next thing relied on is, that Mr. S. being informed of the projects and schemes of Mr. Burr concealed them. The gentleman from Massachusetts, has told us that if Mr. S. had come forward and testified before the grand jury of Kentucky, Burr would have been convicted, and his treasonable plot, which has done so much mischief, arrested. The disclosure which Mr. S. states to have been made to him, (and there is no proof on the subject but what comes from himself) is as follows: viz. Col. Burr said to him, "Mr. Smith, my object in a few months will be disclosed; you will not find it dishonorable or inimical to this government. I feel superior to the mean artifices which are ascribed to me; calumniators I do not notice, for as fast as you put one down, another will rise up. This much I will venture to tell you, if there should be war between the U. States and Spain, I shall head a corps of volunteers, and be the first to march into the Mexican provinces; if peace should be preserved, which I do not expect, I shall settle my Washita lands, and make society as pleasant about me as possible." Now I ask, Mr. President, was there any thing criminal, was there any thing unlawful in all this? Was there any thing to excite suspision that A. Burr was engaged in a treasonable plot to sever the Union, or invade the territory of a friendly power, in amity with the U. States? Was it not on the contrary, expressly said not to be *dishonorable or inimicable* to the government? Was there any reason to suppose our government would not, in the event of a war with Spain, accept the services of a corps of volunteers; when the policy seems to have been to rely on volunteers; and laws have frequently passed calling for, and authorising the employment of such force? The evidence of Mr. S. had he appeared before the grand jury, instead of criminating col. Burr, must have operated in his favor; for to have headed a corps of volunteers under such circumstances, would have been laudable. Has Mr. S. ever manifested any unwillingness to disclose what he knew of Burr's projects? On the contrary has he not always done it freely, when there was a fit occasion, not only to his friends but to the officers of government?

Mr. Hillhouses' speech to be continued.

FOR SALE or RENT,

THE Hotel at present occupied by *P. D. Steller.* The advantages of this situation are so well known, that it is useless to say more of it—it is convenient to the Capitol, is calculated for a large establishment, with stablage for 40 or 50 horses. The Bridge, rapidly progressing over the Potomac, with the turnpike road to Alexandria, also in great forwardness, will add to the many advantages this situation possesses. To a man qualified to carry on such an establishment, no situation can insure a more certain and rapid fortune. Occupation can be had any day before the first of October next. Apply to the subscriber,

DANL. CARROLL of Dud'n.

Washington, August 3—eptO

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, Arkansa, Kans, 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.*

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3

We are authorised to state that Maj. JAMES FENWICK, of Charles county, an inflexible Republican, is a candidate for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens as a Representative to Congress from the district composed of the counties of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert, in the state of Maryland.

The following is an extract of a letter from Surinam, dated July 2, 1808:

"On the arrival of three vessels in ballast under the special permission, it was considered as a manœuvre which ought to be counteracted by the government here. The masters were accordingly told that they could not take away the proceeds of old cargoes, nor any debts whatever, and only to the amount of the cargo that should be entered. Thinking, however, that this decision on being maturely considered would not be adhered to, a petition was presented stating that the sole object of the voyage was to collect debts; at the same time communicating generally, that some shooks, hoops, and boards were on board. An answer was after two or three days received that the proclamation would be adhered to, which gives permission only to take away to the amount of the cargo brought. By this cautious wording of the answer, debts though not *positively* forbidden to be taken away in merchandize, are *virtually* so. Thus the parties were obliged, from pure necessity, to resort to deception to get permission to fill their vessels, by entering at the custom-house, and paying heavy duties on articles to the amount of 4000 dollars, none of which were on board. This fiction has succeeded. But were all differences settled, the governor's proclamation were would prohibit any vessel from taking away property that did not proceed from the cargo she brought.

"Flour is at 60 dollars—and none good. At Barbadoes it is at 40 dollars, which is more than here, considering the difference of exchange."

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FARMER—No. VIII.

Another source of division among republicans is, with respect to the principles which ought to regulate appointments to office. There is undoubtedly on this head a marked difference. Three different sets of opinions appear to be entertained. Some are in favor of removing all federalists and appointing republicans exclusively; others are in favor of giving each party the share of offices to which its numbers entitle it; while a third class are in favor of retaining every officer who faithfully discharges his duty, and of conferring offices altogether according to the qualifications of the individual, without any regard to his political creed. The ground taken by the second description of republicans is that of the present chief magistrate, and is in all probability that which would likewise be taken by Mr. Madison, if President. This course has been so generally satisfactory, that we might safely submit the decision in silence to the public.

That decision has indeed already been made; and many of those who at first considered it best to retain or appoint none but republicans have since changed their opinions, and acknowledge the correctness of the course pursued by Mr. Jefferson. It may not, however, be altogether useless to consider the reasons which recommend this course over the others.

The political victory, which brought Mr. Jefferson into office, was gained but by a small majority, and we now find his administration supported by a vast majority of the people. Among the causes which led to this result was the moderation with which he exercised the power of appointments to office. It was then thought advisable to pursue a system calculated to transfer the honest part of the federalists to the republican ranks. Nothing could have more effectually tended to this effect than the striking justice and magnanimity with which the power of appointment was exercised.

It silenced the clamor of faction on that very point, on which it is even went to make the greatest noise. It presented so forcible a contrast to the conduct of Mr. Adams, that it required the most perverse blindness not to perceive, and the most unjust judgment, not to acknowledge the purer and more patriotic motives that guided his successor. It was among the most powerful indications that the victory effected was a victory, not merely of men, but of principle. The great mass of the federalists were not so from any decided hostility to republican principles, but from an erroneous belief either that republican principles were unsound, or that those who avowed them were insincere and hypocritical. This conduct removed the film that dimmed their vision. They saw things as they were, and gradually deserted the original cause they had espoused. Had a different system been pursued it is problematical whether the republican ascendancy would have been maintained. The phalanx of opposition would have been preserved entire, and might, aided by the mal-contents from among the republicans, have turned the scale.

The same considerations, with some qualifications, which then operated, still exist, with the addition of others, if possible, still more powerful.

At the first appointment of Mr. Jefferson the course pursued by him was *experimental*; it has now acquired the sanction of *success*.

At that time the federalists possessed a monopoly of the offices; now they hold a minority of them.

At that time they entertained a lively hope of regaining their power; now this hope is confined to a few leaders.

At that time the weight of office might have been sufficient to turn a scale so nearly equipoised; now, it is but a feather in the balance.

On this subject it ought to be constantly held in view that an invariable principle which has regulated the administration of Mr. Jefferson has been to confer no *political appointment* of importance on any individual hostile to his administration. This is unquestionably a sound principle; and there cannot be a doubt of its continuing to regulate that of Mr. Madison. The only safe field for the application of a different rule embraces those offices which are strictly ministerial and confer but little, if any, power. All the great appointments ought to be republican; and if Mr. Jefferson has in any instance made a different appointment it has been the offspring of error.

Let us now look at the other courses which might be pursued.

There is something extremely imposing in the idea of appointing individuals according to their qualifications without any regard to their political sentiments. But a very superficial reflection will shew that no principle in the existing state of things would be more pernicious. Under the specious varnish of toleration, it would vitally impair the fundamental principle of free institutions, that a majority shall govern. It might, from accidental causes, throw a weight into the scale of the minority, that would make it preponderate. The motive that regulated such a conduct, however pure, might be ascribed to pusillanimity; and its exercise, should it happen to call to office men generally of different politics from the administration, might produce the impression, however mistaken, of a want of talent in its friends. It might well happen, that after the long enjoyment of power by their adversaries, they would, from the mere force of habit, count among them more men immediately qualified to discharge in the best manner the common routine of office, than the new administration; although the latter possessed the greater portion of the talent of the country, & could find thousands of men competent, a short time after their induction into office, ably to discharge their official duties. After all, this principle in practice would be found more specious than real; as for one office required to be filled there are hundreds of republican citizens fully competent to the discharge of its duties.

What, in the last place, would be the effect of a general removal and a steady exclusion of all federalists from office?

Some of these effects have already been pourtrayed. There are others, which might be more fatal. Should it be once established that a change of administration would be followed by an entire change of officers, there would be erected thereby the the strongest temptation to subvert the existing administration. Of the host of office hunters, the disgrace of the country, all that were disappointed under one administration would be sure, by open assault or insidious stratagem, to plot its overthrow; and the public offices, from the precariousness of their tenure and the means used to gain them, would be soon filled by the most unworthy members of society. Solid talent and genuine virtue would shrink from so inglorious a contest, in which no honor and little profit were to be reaped. By this means the most fatal engine which liberty has ever had to encounter would be excited into the highest activity. The class of office hunters would be multiplied, and their efforts redoubled; principle would cease to be the presage of victory; every thing would be resoluble into personal consideration.

Already is the earth covered with a swarm of hungry cormorants ready to fill the highest or lowest office granted to their solicitations; men, who would be infinitely better employed at the plough or in the workshop; but who seem to be destined to eternal idleness or dishonesty—For as nine out of ten of them must necessarily be disappointed, and as their *professional* existence altogether springs from an aversion to labor, their only refuge is idleness, in case they possess the scantiest means of subsistence, or dishonesty in case their maintenance makes it necessary to prey upon others. From the increase of such a class, "good Lord deliver us." Their burthen on the community is already great; much augmented it would be intolerable.

But we are told that should Mr. Madison be elected President, he would almost exclusively appoint federalists to office! *Risum teneatis amici!* Mr. Madison appoint federalists exclusively to office! Why? Because he suffers some of his federal clerks to continue in office, and because he treats federalists, in the walks of private life, with the courtesy of a gentleman. Can inferences be more preposterous? Is it necessary for a public officer, to establish his republicanism, to crush the humble and unaspiring prospects of a clerk, or to refuse social intercourse on terms of reciprocity with respectable men, with whom he may not correspond in political sentiment? Is it becoming true dignity to enquire into the political tenets of his servants or clerks, or is it the dictate of wisdom to cut of all social intercourse with those who differ from us in any respect? What should we say, what have we said in the reign of terror of those men who determined to withhold all their business from those who differed from them in politics? Or what should we say of the enlightened individual, or the Chief Magistrate or Secretary of State, who refused all social intercourse with men in other respects however respectable? Would we not consign to contempt the narrowness of mind or meanness of spirit that thus contracted the circle of intercourse and cut off means of that various and accurate knowledge which can only be acquired by an extensive knowledge of men? The great stress which is laid on these trifles only evinces the illiberality of opposition, or its total want of materials wherewith to further its ends.

If Madison is a federalist, we have a right to demand some better proofs. We have a right to call upon those who prefer the charge to substantiate a single instance in which he has advocated a federal measure or maintained a federal sentiment. We have a right to have this established, not on bare surmise or suspicion, but on fact and in the face of day. Ever since he entered in public life, he has prominently exhibited his sentiments. In Congress, and in the Virginia legislature, no man has been more explicit in his declarations, no one has taken a larger share of responsibility on himself; and since he has presided over the department of state, his public duties have been of the utmost importance, and have called upon him unequivocally to avow his opinions. The volumes that contain them are before the public. His speeches in Congress, in opposition to the celebrated funding system, to the memorable British treaty, and on resisting British invasions of our commercial rights, have been published. Above all, his report in the Virginia legislature, on the Alien and Sedition Acts are, or ought to be, in every man's hands. Constitute these the umpires, and blush at the calumny. As well might Washington be charged with toryism, or Jefferson with attachment to monarchy, as Madison with federalism.

If, indeed, he were a federalist, how different would be the language which is echoed and re-echoed through the federal presses throughout the union. Much as we there hear of the energy of Clinton, and the talents of Monroe, Madison is the constant theme of their invective. He and Mr. Jefferson are the *par nobile fratrum*, equally the victims of slander because equally the objects of fear. Why? Because, they well know that they have as little to expect from the one as the other.

A FARMER.

FROM THE VIRGINIA HERALD.

At a meeting of the Culpepper Society for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures, held the 4th day of June, 1808.

Resolved, That to the person, being an inhabitant of this county who shall manufacture in his or her ownfamily, the most approved piece of linen cloth, from flax or hemp, not less than twenty yards, at least one yard wide, the sum of twenty dollars premium shall be given. For the most approved piece of cotton cloth, not less than 15 yards, at least one yard wide, the sum of fifteen dollars; and for the most approved piece of woollen cloth, not less than ten yards, at least one yard wide, the sum of ten dollars. In each case the entire piece is to be exhibited to the society, on the first Saturday in December next, the preference to be awarded by a committee of the society then to be appointed. It is required that the process and manner of fabricating the article shall be communicated to the society on that day.

TESTE,

D. JAMESON, *Secretary.*

There have undoubtedly arrived into the ports and harbors of the U. States, since the existence of the embargo, five British letters of marque, to one French armed vessel, and in every instance, have sailed with the same privileges the French have done. They have uniformly been allowed to put on board as much provisions as were necessary to support their crews to their respective ports of destination, and the French have never enjoyed any greater privilege; and yet strange to tell, we hear nothing but French influence and partiality to France. "Flour, rice, butter, beef and pork," are necessary to the support of a Frenchman as well as an Englishman.

Balt. Amer.

The following is a postscript to a letter received by a gentleman in N. Y. from his correspondent in London, dated June 2:

"The times are very bad here. The disaffection among the mechanics and manufacturers has risen to an alarming height, particularly in *Manchester* and *Birmingham*. In these places the government has been obliged to call out the *military* to disperse the different tumultuous assemblages. Numbers of the half starved inhabitants have been killed; but the tumult still continues—*and the people cry for vengeance!*"

New York, July 28.

The frigate Chesapeake, Captain Decatur, sailed yesterday on a cruize. The repairs of the Constitution lying at the Navy yard of this port are nearly completed. The long delay which has taken place in her completion has been owing to a deficiency of workmen. Fifteen or twenty of the gun-boats are hauled up into the mill pond at the Wallabout, and a number at the Wallabout, and a number are also in Newtown creek. They are nearly all dismantled and generally without crews. At Governor's Island, the fortification progress rapidly; five hundred laborers are constantly employed at the rate of 75 cents per day. The grand tower is raised one story, and will form an almost impregnable fortress. It is situated on a point of the island which at once commands the entrance of the Narrows and the East and North rivers, and is also so situated that the guns of the ramparts also command it. The ingenuity of Col. Williams, aided by the skill of Messrs. Hillyards and Souder has wrought wonders on this island. In point of neatness of workmanship and real strength, Fort Jay is superior to any other in the United States, and perhaps is surpassed by few even in Europe.

Norfolk, July 28.

Yesterday morning arrived here an officer from his Britannic Majesty's brig Emulous, Lieutenant Stupor, which anchored on Tuesday evening off Old Point light-house, in 17 days from Barbadoes, with dispatches from Admiral Cochrane to Col. Hamilton and Mr. Erskine, the British minister. To the politeness and attention of Col. H. we are indebted for copies of the following very important letters.

SPAIN IN AN UPROAR!

Extract of a letter from Lord Collingwood to Admiral Cochrane,

Dated off Cadiz, June 18, 1808.

"The Flying Fish having joined me on her way to Barbadoes, I avail myself of the opportunity to put you in possession of such events as have occurred in Spain, and come to my knowledge.

"You will doubtless have been already informed of the resignation of the crown of Spain by Charles IV. to his son; of the dismissal of the Prince of Peace, and the seizure of his estates; of the accession of Ferdinand VII. that Bonaparte had inveigled both those Princes, and the rest of the royal family to meet him at Bayonne; that he made them all prisoners; having obliged Ferdinand to return the crown to his father, and induced the old king to lay it at his feet, to be disposed of as he might direct.

"Soon after Ferdinand's quitting