closure to Glover, concerning Burr's plans? Was it to enlist volunteers? No; for Smith never appears to have mentioned the subject to any other person; and if he was in Burr's secrets, he knew that Glover and M'Farland were already enlisted. That they were were engaged is proved beyond the least doubt. The evidence on this point is full and unquestionable. They were not only engaged, but very actively and zealously engaged. This Smith, if he was also engaged, must have known. Why then make a grave and mysterious disclosure, to two of his confederates, of the plans in which they were mutually embarked? Can any thing be more ridiculous than the idea of a conspirator, making a formal disclosure of the conspiracy, to two of his associates? This single consideration would be sufficient to prove, that the story of this disclosure was invented by Glover, as a screen for his own guilt.

But how does it happen that Smith, in looking round for a confidant, did not think of his friend Kelly, his confidential agent, and the usual depository of all his plans and thoughts. Kelly, to whose character men of the first rank in Kentucky, and among them Henry Clay lately a member of this house, have borne the most honorable testimony, tells us in his deposition, that the highest degree of intimacy and friendship subsisted between him and Smith, who wished to advance his fortune, and was very desirous of assisting him. Yet Smith communicated to him nothing of Burr's plans. Desirous as Smith felt of promoting Kelly's fortune, and well acquainted as he was with the benefits of a contractorship, he would hardly have failed to hold out to his friend, the brilliant post of contractor-general or pay-master to Burr's army; which, especially when the treasures of Mexico should once be occupied, would have been so well adapted to Kelly's talents, and so fully adequate to all his desires. Smith, however, does nothing of all this; and he not only avoids all mention of these momentous and magnificent schemes to Kelly, but observes an equal silence to his friends Gano Findley Sellman and Longworth; while he singles out his persecutor and calumniator Glover, as the chosen depository of this great secret, and very gravely communicates it to him, and M'Farland, with a full knowledge that they were already at least as well apprized of it as himself.

Mr. President this tale refutes itself. It is impossible for any man of common sense to believe it. But independently of external refutation, the communication stated by Glover to have been made by Smith, carries internal evidence of its falsehood, by the contradictions and absurdities wherewith it abounds. Can any one believe that a man of John Smith's intelligence and knowledge, told the ridiculous story about the frigate, which Mr. Somebody was building or had completed, in the southern states, to be employed in the expedition? What! An individual in this country build a frigate, to which so few fortunes are adequate. Mr. Alston, who is probably the person meant, though rich, is well known not to have the means of building a frigate, even were he disposed to expend his whole fortune in such an enterprise. And this frigate, moreover, was to be built in secret. Nobody was to see it; for otherwise the building of it by an individual, so strange a thing, would have been a matter of notoriety, with which the newspapers would have rung, and which it would have been wholly unnecessary for Smith to communicate to Glover and M'Farland, and ridiculous in the last degree to communicate confidentially. A frigate built by an individual, and built in secret! Can any one believe that John Smith, a Senator and a man of information, could tell so absurd a tale! Sir a frigate cannot be built in a dry-dock, although it may be kept there. It must be built openly. It must be seen. Its commencement and its progress would be as well known on the Ohio, long before it could be completed, as on the Potowmac. And to represent John Smith, a Senator and a man of sense, gravely telling such a tale to Glover a lawyer and M'Farland a judge, both men of some information, accustomed to read the newspapers, and therefore sure of knowing the falsehood of the tale, is an absurdity so gross, that one is wholly at a loss to conceive how Glover, who depraved as he is by no means appears destitute of understanding, came to admit it into his fabrication. We can account for it only by a reference to the kindness of an over-ruling Providence, which for the protection of innocence sometimes impels guilt to marr its own schemes, by a strange intermixture of folly with its wickedness.

This deposition presents another instance of the same kind, though not equally glaring. Glover swears that this communication was made to him by Smith, under the strictest injunctions of secrecy. And yet he had stated, in the beginning of the deposition, that the communication was made in the presence of a friend, who proves to be Wm. M'Farland. This is another instance in proof of the old adage, "that liars ought to have good memories." Before Glover came to the end of his deposition, he forgot what he had said in the beginning; and thus fell into another of those providential contradictions, by which the falsehood of made-up stories is often detected.

Reviewing then, Mr. President, all these considerations, the bad general character of Glover, at all the places where he has lived; the repeated instances of wilful false-swearing which have been fixt upon him; the contradiction of this story by his friends and confederates M'Farland and Nimmo, as well as by himself; his enmity to Smith, and Smith's ill-opinion of him; Smith's silence on this subject to all his usual confidants and intimate friends; and the inherent contradictions and absurdities of the story itself; I think myself warranted in saying that the credibility of Glover is completely overthrown, and that his testimony must be laid out of the case.

[*Mr. Harper's Speech to be continued.*]

EXTENSION OF 17TH STREET *WHARF.*

PROPOSALS for erecting a *Platform Wharf* to be extended from the end of 17th street Wharf at the mouth of the Tiber will be received by Messrs. Abraham Bradley, Michael Nourse, and John P. Van Ness, or either of them until the 5th of September next. The Wharf to be 300 feet long and 25 feet wide. It is to consist of three ranges of White Oak piles of 25 feet long and 12 inches diameter, placed at intervals of 15 feet, with cross braces of 15 feet long, squared 4 by 8 inches, from the middle to the outside piles; and three tiers of string pieces 6 by 12 inches, squared, and framed to the butts of the piles lengthwise of the Wharf, to be covered with white oak plank, three inches thick, or pine four inches thick, and spiked.

Joint or separate proposals will be received for the materials and workmanship, or any part. The Timber to be sound and free of sap, and delivered forthwith.

August 31—3t

COMMERCIAL COMPANY OF WASHINGTON.

The STOCKHOLDERS are informed that Certificates of Stock are prepared and the transfer book open.

JOSEPH FORREST, Pr.

August 31—tf

FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 10th day of September next, at the Hotel occupied by *P. D. Stelle*, all the *HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE* of said Stelle, consisting of Beds and Bedding, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, and Furniture to a large extent.

Terms of sale, all sums of 20 dollars or under, cash, above 20 and not exceeding 50 dollars, negotiable notes at thirty days with approved endorsers, on all sums above 50 dollars, notes at sixty days with approved endorsers— The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

PONTIUS D. STELLE.

August 30—tds

WASHINGTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

ON Tuesday the 25th day of OCTOBER next, will be run for over the Washington course, a Purse of *four hundred dollars*, four miles and repeat—free for any horse, mare, or gelding.

On Wednesday the 26th will be run for, a Purse of *three hundred and fifty dollars*, three miles and repeat—free as above, the winning horse of the preceding day excepted—and

On Thursday the 27th will be run for, "The City and Town Purse," of *three hundred dollars*, two miles and repeat—free only for colts and fillies—Each race to be run and conducted agreeably to the rules of the Club.

The Purses will probably be considerably larger than has been stated. The amount of each cannot be stated with positive certainty, because it is made up, in part, from the tolls collected at the gates, and from the rent of the booths.

SAMUEL BOOTES, Sec.

George Town, August 31—tR

N. B. The members of the Club are particularly requested to meet at the Union Tavern, at 6 o'clock on the evening of the day preceding the first day's race, in conformity to a standing rule of the Club. S. B.

PUBLIC SALE.

WHEREAS the subscriber intends to break up his present establishment, he will, at 11 o'clock in the morning of the first day of the next month (September) expose to sale, a quantity Plate, Linen, and China. Some valuable Pictures will at the same time be offered for sale, should no person be desirous privately to make a bargain for them before that period.

The terms of sale, cash, for all Lots under 20 dollars, and above that sum Negotiable Notes with an approved endorser at sixty days date.

HENRY HIORT,
Capitol Hill, at a house of Mr. Ingle's on the New Jersey avenue

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31.

The Monitor ascribes to the Editor of this paper a mistake in styling Mr. Canning *premier* of England, adding that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is generally considered premier. We acknowledge our mistake, which was inadvertent; but the Monitor in correcting it has fallen into an error; the fact being that an union of the offices of Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury makes the individual who holds them Prime Minister.

The plea of NECESSITY is the principal ground of justification taken by the British government for their late iniquitous orders against the trade of neutrals. This plea, proverbially that of tyrants, is depicted by Mr. Roscoe, one of the most distinguished writers of the present times, in its true colors. The attack on Copenhagen was the ostensible occasion of his remarks; but, as they were penned since the emission of those orders, there can be no doubt of their being likewise in his contemplation. Our literary readers must be well acquainted with the reputation of Mr. Roscoe for talents and humanity, and for a nice sense of honor. The deliberate award of such a writer will be that of history, which cannot fail to allot to the present British administration a distinguished niche in the temple of fame, for

"*Men who whole nations filled with flames and blood,*
"*And swam to empire thro' the purple flood.*"

Alluding to the outrage committed on Denmark, he says:

"Soon after the accomplishment of this very extraordinary and unprecedented transaction, a declaration was issued by the British government, for the avowed purpose of justifying it to Europe and the world. As the facts were notorious and indisputable, no attempt is there made to palliate, in any respect, the horrors that attended it, and the declaration is confined to reason of justification only.

"The first argument relied upon is "*the* CRUEL NECESSITY *which obliged the British sovereign to have recourse to acts of hostility against a nation, with which it was his most earnest desire to have established the relations of common interest and alliance.*" This passage contains the complete avowal of the principle upon which the British ministry acted. It presumes not only that the laws of morality and justice, and the rules of good faith, which attach one individual or one nation to another, may be dispensed with from temporary motives, but that either of the parties has a right to judge of such motives, and to disregard those rules, whenever he may think proper. That this doctrine cannot be supported, must be apparent to every one, from the slightest observation of the consequences to which it must lead. At no period of society have mankind been so lost to the dignity of their nature and the interests of their association, as to avow it. Even states and sovereigns at war, under circumstances of the utmost exasperation, have rejected it with horror; and it may truly be said, that the establishment of such a maxim, even between belligerent powers, is all that is now wanting to complete the downfal of Europe, and to destroy the hopes of mankind. Jealousy, hatred, assassination, poison, treachery, cruelty, and revenge, are its instruments, to be indiscriminately employed *as necessity requires*, and upon these grounds every crime and every atrocity may be equally jutified.

"That such doctrines have of late been asserted in this country in the most open and profligate manner, is a dreadful symptom of that moral and intellectual depravity which precedes the fall of nations. To read the daily effusions of some of our popular writers, one would suppose that the human race was not the offspring of one common parent. By one reverend divine we were some time since told from the pulpit, in the face of a learned university, *that the nations of the earth have no laws in common*, and *that, where there is no law there can be no transgression. That they are to be considered as so many wild beasts; and that the strongest, when it has the power, has also the right to destroy the weakest.* A political writer, whose works have obtained a very extensive circulation in this country, has also dared to insult the common feelings & the common sense of mankind, by asserting that *might constitutes right*, that, *with the maritime strength which this country now possesses, not a ship belonging to any other power should be suffered to pass the seas, but upon conditions prescribed by us*; and to this he very impartially adds, *that Bonaparte has also a right, where not prohibited by a previous positive contract, to make what conquests he pleases.* These absurd and extravagant positions are however more likely to open the eyes of the public, than to obtain its assent. To little purpose, indeed, must that man have studied, either within the walls of a college or without, who does not know that all laws have existed prior to the promulgation of them, and that it was as unlawful to rob or murder, before the prohibitory precept was committed to writing, as it has been since. It is on this very idea that Montesquieu has founded his immortal work, which is, in fact, an enquiry into laws as they subsist in the nature of things, and not in either positive precepts, or actual practice. "*Intelligent beings,*" says he, "*have laws which they have made; but they have also laws which they have not made. To say that there is nothing just or unjust but what is commanded or forbidden by positive law, is to say, that before the circle was traced, all its* radii *were not equal.*" But why restort to these authorities for truths which have received the highest sanction? Are not nations uniformly spoken of in the sacred writings, as accountable, collectively for their moral conduct? As being just or unjust; oppressors or oppressed? And are they not, as such, punished or rewarded? A proof, not only that the Supreme Being imposes this responsibility upon them, but that the knowledge and opinion of it has been admitted and acted upon through all ages, and that it has been reserved for the present day to discover that a nation is bound by no laws human or divine, but that if it have the power, it has also the right to rob, murder, massacre, and despoil all that are unable to resist its violence, may excuse its enormities under the pretext of *cruel necessity*. What then is this horrible doctrine, that disowns all responsibility? That contemns the idea of a moral Providence, & condescends not to justify its atrocities but by its will? What is it but a direct apostacy from the Creator and common Father of all his creatures? The crime, which as it is in its consequences of all others the most extensively injurious and destructive to the interest and the happiness of mankind, is uniformly represented as the most peculiarly obnoxious to the divine displeasure; and which, under the just dispensations of an overruling Providence, cannot fail to subject all who dare to avow it, to the awful denunciations recorded against those shall disregard that precept, equally applicable to nations as to individuals, TO DO JUSTICE; TO LOVE MERCY; & to WALK HUMBLY WITH GOD."

It is a singular fact that the Jacobin Club in the town of Boston, not only aims to control the politics of Massachusetts, but of the neighboring states. It has been asserted that the federal ticket for representatives for the state of New Hampshire, was selected at Boston; and it is certain that many pamphlets and political addresses to the people of New Hampshire have emanated from that place. The following paragraph is a specimen of the regard for truth and decency which characterise these bantlings of the junto.

"Be not then deceived;—and you will not be, if you look to the enmity of the *Virginia* demagogues to Commerce, and to the invisible hand of foreign influence in your national administration, for the sole cause of your Embargo and Non-Importation laws:—and of course for the misery and distress so universally experienced."

A writer in the Charleston Times, under the signature of a NATIONALIST, has given to the public a series of essays, tending to reconcile parties, and to enjoin on all, laying aside foreign partialities, to rally round the standard of their own country. In one of these essays we find the following passage, which forcibly arrested our attention, as it will that of our readers:

"In support of the assertion, that approval or disapproval of the embargo, is no test of republicanism or federalism, it is perhaps sufficient to appeal to the daily observation of every citizen who is in the habit of reading the public papers; the extracts on this subject, which have been recently published from the democratic papers of other states, abundantly establish the position. One democratic paper in particular, the *Albany Register*, in a piece, ascribed (with every appearance of truth) to *citizen Genet*, the son-in-law of the Vice-President, has gone further in condemning the embargo, and contains more bitterness of sarcasm against the Executive, for recommending and patronizing this ruinous measure, than all that has yet been seen in the federal papers. It must nevertheless be, in candor, acknowledged, that these seem to be running a race of glory with the former in this (at this juncture) unpatriotic career. Not vain enough to obtrude my advice, in recommending to the federal editors rather more moderation on this topic, I shall resort to the authority of ONE, whom they all loved and respected while living, and whose memory they now venerate when dead, while they still weep over his bier; one who was so high-toned a *federalist*, that the newspapers of one party have, on a late mournful event, teemed with eulogies, while some of the other party have not even deigned to notice his decease; one who loved his country, if ever man loved it; whose virtues were an ornament and a blessing to it; and whose splendid eloquence shone one of the brightest gems in the American Constellation—FISHER AMES, it will be proved, was a warm advocate in Congress, for an embargo, in 1794, when this country was on the brink of war with Great Britain; of which he was, in that assembly, reminded in 1796, when he recommended different measures with respect to France, by *Mr. Parker*, (one of the Virginia members) in these words—"When the orders of 6th November, 1793, were issued by the British government, it was proposed by this House *to lay an embargo*; at that time, it was said by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. AMES) 'we must be sober minded and discreet; we must not provoke this powerful nation; she is armed at all points like a *Porcupine*, her quills are sharply pointed, and she is in confederacy with the most powerful nations of Europe; *therefore it will be wise to shut ourselves up like the* TERRAPIN, *and wait till events change the face of Europe, but on no terms go to war.*" [Cong. Deb. 5th vol. p. 72.] To this attack, Mr. AMES thus replied, [p. 77.] "What had been his language with respect to Britain? Did he say we were to submit? Or did he say we were to defend our country? Was he then afraid, as they were now, that soft words (to France) would not be soft enough? Such language came not from him. But he said, do nothing to irritate, wage no war, no hostility—such he called sequestration, and acts of that nature—*he therefore wished to shut ourselves up in our shell like a* TORTOISE; but, at the same time, he recommended troops to be raised, ships to be built, taxes to be laid, and a spirited claim of justice to be urged; the gentlemen, who wished at that time to preserve peace, did not wish to hold out the olive branch alone, by leaving the country defenceless; this many of their opposers absolutely did. It was then the wish of his friends, to urge every exertion of the country, to have strained its faculties till they were ready to crack, and *to have called forth the last dollar, and the last man, in defence of the country, in case of necessity.* Did this look as if they wished to truckle to Great Britain? Many of their opposers, so zealous then for retaliation and reprisal, were not for any thing else—neither troops, ships, taxes, nor treaty. Will the present opposers shew half the spirit now, that we felt and expressed at that day?" FISHER AMES was then, clearly, the first suggestor of the *Terrapin* policy."

NEWSPAPERS.—There are at present printed in the United States about *three hundred* newspapers; of which twenty-four are daily papers. Of these seven are republican, twelve federal and five neutral.

Of papers printed three times a week there are about twenty-five. Twice a week, about twenty.

The remainder about two hundred and twenty-five, are weekly papers.

Within the last month we have noticed the establishment of eight new weekly papers, viz.

Weekly Expositor—York, Pen.
Statesman—Newburyport, Mas.
Pilot—Cazenovi, N. Y.
Vermont Courier—Rutland, Vt.
Weekly Chronicle—Natchez, M.T.
Herkimer Herald—Herkimer, N.Y.
Missouri Gazette—St. Louis, Lou.
The Dove—Washington, K.

It is believed that since the adjournment of Congress at least twenty new papers have commenced; and proposals are in circulation for about twenty more.

INSANITY.

QUEM DEUS VULT PERDERE PRIUS DEMENTAT.

The following example is from the Baltimore Federal Republican:

"In the historian's page, Jefferson and Madison will rank with the Prince of Peace and the long list of European TRAITORS who have sold their countries for the gold of Buonaparte!"

The following instance is from the New-York Gazette:

"The speech of Mr. Canning on American affairs, is a key to the *dark* closet of our cabinet!"