before appearious British forces, and by the the war and share industries, were reduced as, to 12,476. Yes we seem now to be to full into this some fetal error—And for any fears of the possible influence of regula upon our liberties. But, sir, these fears compoyalice, than the enemy to be annoyed a have submitted long ago. We have the ground of resistance, and cannot re and their m whole subject, he trusted that the Senate ancirr with the committee in apinion that the of men recommended, is not too great for rooses of the government; nor beyond the ent oblitties of the United States.

become predigal waste and profussion of economy. To this opinion he still albered; and he thought that there never was in occasion, where the remark would apply with more force and propriety, than at present. The gentlemen who express so much concern for the treasury department tell us, that the gentleman at the head of that department possesses the most spleadid financial talents, &c. Mr. G. mid he hoped he did; and he was not disposed to detract sught from this impression; but he could not help remarking, that he should feel more con-frience in that gentleman's financial reputation, if it were founded more on facts, and less on rumour

and antidipation.

The honorable Secretary's financial reputation was made to his hands by others. He has had little or no share in it. He has anomally given us the goost lucid views of the amount oid manner of revenue received at the treasury, which was provided by others, and the manner in which it has been dishursed for the purposes of the government. But this is no difficult task, and is no evidence of financial skill; which he understood to consist in the familie of certains the manner into the treasure. bursed for the purposes of the government. But this is no difficult task, and is no evidence of financial skill; which he understood to consist in the faculty of getting the most money into the treasury, with the least inconvenience to the contributors.—He was not disposed, however, to complain of this inactivity on the part of the honorable secretary; because the government had never called upon him for greater exertions, and perhaps had no occasion to have made such a call, until about three years are. But, sir, what does this gentlemantell us, upon whose splended financial talents we all rely?—That the national resources are equal to all the national exigencies. In his last report, he says, in substance, there can be no doubt of the ability and the will of the nation to furnish all the necessary supplies. If, then reliance can be placed on his splendid financial talents; only give them scope for action; apply them to the national ability and will; let them perform the simple task of pointing to the true modus ofterandi; and what reason have we to despair of the republic? What reason have we to despair of the republic? What reason have we to despair of the republic? What reason have we to despair of the republic? What reason have we to despair of the republic? What reason have we to despair of the suggestion of that gentleman. That is what is called the Mediterranean Fund; and that is enoughly presented to up in a very suk-ward and crooked form. But agrainst this may be placed the repeal of the sait tax; one of the most improvedent measures ever stoopted by this, or any other government. He presumed the secretary at least yielded his assent to that measure, Mr. G. said, he was extremely opposed to this measure at the time of its adoption; had twice reported against it, as the chairman of the committee, to whom the subject was referred; and he believed, it was twice rejected by this honorable body. His single vote, he believed turned the scale. He should have perseved in his opposition, botwithstanding the pop

Nors -- Population of the United States at Jour se-vegal periods. 1780 | 1790 | 1800 | 1810 2,081,000 | 3,929,326 | 5,308,666 | 7,239,903

which have since been called for by common mo greater expenditures had been incurred by the government than have taken place. Besides, the diminution of treasury funds, it has had the most baneful inducate upon the salt works, which had been established under its protection, and which would, under the influence of the same protection, and which would, under the influence of the same protection.

on these executions to distrove the appendix financial indents of the homospace that is the property of the summary of of the s determined, that we should be no longer neutral; if you had 30,000 men on the confines of Cana-and had adopted the most injurious measures in da, Great Britain would then besieve you were in relation to us, to coerce us into the war; each urg- carnest. She would know that after that force was

of them would find any interest in a war against us; to her West Indies, &c. Besides, the war would and each wished us to take a part in the war, not against uself, but against its enemy; and perhaps the accommodation would not be the less durable the accommodation would not be the less durable for having been sealed with blood. This measure petent military force, perfectly prepared and placed in a situation for action, none of the e inducements rding been sealed with blood. This measure not opposed upon its intrinsic merits or deme-our it required to be backed with other meaprepar tion and carpence; and hence the ing of the rejection of this measure, both at home and abroad, was submission to the belligerent aggressions to er, in other words, notwithstanding all our previous patriotic speeches and resolutions, we were determined not to resist by force. And what has been the result of this conviction on the part of the belligerents, of the submission on our part ! G. Britain immediately disavowed an arrangement made by Mr. Erskine, under the influence of instructions given under a contrary conviction; a conviction produced by the measures of this body, and by a report made by a gentleman, then a member of the House of Representatives and whom I now see with pleasure on this floor, and a resolution adsee with pleasure on this floor, and a resolution adopted in consequence of that report. This resolution declared our determination to resist the belligerent aggressions, with only two dissentant voices. The measures of this house, without any declaration, were calculated to produce the same conviction. In this state of things, Mr. Erskine received his instructions, and a satisfactory arrangement with G. Brunin was the consequence; but the moment G. Butain found we had receded from our own ground, and falsified our professions, she disavowed the arrangement, and now perseveres in hostile inflex inlity. How did France act, upon being apprized of this improvident and fatal recession? Her emperer immediately seized and confiscated all our property within his control; and his minister officially sold us, that he would have expected something more from a Jamaica assembly! It is not to be presumed that Great Britain and France acted in concert upon this unfortunate occasion; and therefore the authors conduct of each must be proof positive. pon being apprized of his casion? Her emperer and casted all our property and unister officially unided to be pressured as a something more little and something more little a yous conduct of each must be p l understanding and effect of our depr

ful financier, had been the most efficient weapon for beating down all measures, which he believed, were best calculated to support the character and promote the interests of his country. Mr. G. said, it had always given him pleasure to see that debt in a tapid state of reduction, and he had at, all times given his aid to facilitate that object. We had, so ever, experienced the effects at a debt of above 10,000,000 of deliars, now reduced to perhaps forty williams of deliars; now reduced to perhaps forty williams of deliars; yet this difference of the mount of debt had never been fall by accrety. It had produced no sensible effect upon the common attentions amongst men in their pecuniary affairs, but he had every gentleman to reflect and recollects, dispets to

relation to us, to corres us into the war; each urging us to war against its enemy. What was the proper and manly reply to these aggressing notions? Here is a proposition of accommodation to each of you; if either accepts, we pledge ourselves to issue letters of marque and reprisal against the other, it refusing the accommodation.

This was the very situation in which each wished to place us against its enemy; and of course both would protably lave accepted the proposition; one of other committees against that other, it would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have produced a state of hostilities against the war against us; and she would risk much in its protection. It is important to her, as a protection and months pust. for the preservation of peace would be presented to the British cabinet. But, if disregarding these con-siderations she should prefer war, no gentleman can seriously conclude that even 30,000 additional troops can be too many for the purposes of war.

The noisy he raid of a busy world." POREIGN.

Nonvolk, February 7—We are indebted to a contieman who came passenger in the brig Drumnond, captain Langdon, from Plymouth, for Longon papers to the 12th of December. These papers to not afford as much interest as we might have expected.—The king is now publishly proa be past all hopes of recovery; the re-on the regency will certainly cease at the a Parliament, and the Prince Regent will inister the government according to ent: A change of importance is talk-inistry, but we see nothing to warrant \$2.1-2 per bushel, and in good demand-

American affairs, the London papers say the Freshlent's message excited neither suring patron. A general sentiment appears in the England that the administration, and suit the party who support it, are so deadly a Great Britain, that no hope of accommona be entertained. It does not appear that assures are taking to remiorce their Americans, except by one regament for Bermuda; we fear our friends, most of whom a second contest, except by one regament for Bermuda;

against the French, the most important of wigiven in this days paper, atchieved by the ce
ed Mina. In this land of warters use Frie
in the month of Galbeer, and the carry part in the month of Galacer, and the early part of vember, upwards of \$,000 men, besides end sustained by the defeat of Garard by Gen. Hill: by Guand (was abordines) in consequence) we deteated by Balasteros. The cause of the Postria becomes more popular in England, and endeated to remain more popular in England, and endeated to remain were preparing for S and Portugal.

Physicath, December 10.—The most portant intelligence received since our relates to our affairs with America; President's speech, which will be found in their part of our paper, breathers nothing

ther part of our paper, breathes nothing

soners to the count, and his Majesty's shiris being fortunately in sight, Capt. Christian took on board four mudred. Mina force was seven hundred infaury, and t

Norfolk, February 5.—Yesterday arrived here the schooner Happy Couple, Capt. Jef trey, from Lisbon, which she left the 14th of December. By this vessel we have receiv Lisbon papers to the 13th of December. Th contents are without much interest. Nothi new from the grand armies, who occupied the same positions nearly, tout they had for some

By accounts received at Lisbon on the 13th December, it is stated, that Suchet had rour ed from Saguntum, taking with him the l by artillery. The celebrated partizan Ma had made 2500 prisoners in Daroca. The active and enterprising Ballasteros had advanted three times near to Seville, but 8000 as b ing sent from that place against him, he was obliged to retire on the 33th of November to the vicinity of Giornitar. Soult was at Seville and inactive.

The general complexion of affairs in the per-decidence is certainly favourable in the per-ot cause: the French are arrested in their pid course of conquest. We do not be pattles like those of Austerlitz, Jena, Feld and Wagram, deciding the fate of a nation ton, of protracting the war until the people Spain and Portugal are made soldiers, maded will succeed. The whole force of the Pourguese, including 40,000 in the service Great Britain, is stated at 85,000 regulars. sides the militia who are all in training, have been two years or nearly inactive ser Frequent battles with their enemy have them considence, which they will not soon rtugal has not a French soldier in it,