

...magination has created.—“Hoyle's... ordinarys, cross-roads, brothels and gaming houses, with the scenes of which you appear to be so very familiar, afford you great scope for vulgar detraction. Whilst Mr. Giles is laboring for his country's good, and steadily pursuing the path of glory, he will not deny you the honor of retailing personal anecdotes at second hand, which you might have obtained in a more correct and authentic shape from the mouth of his valet. And, sir, I can assure you, that when his country's welfare is at stake, he will not stop to resent the servile approbrium of a male gossip; nor resort, at any time, by enquiring whether you go to bed "awful or sober;" or whether your present ghastly appearance has been occasioned by the excess of abstemiousness or the excess of dissipation.

I admire the facility with which you quote latin; It is symbolical of your political character; for in words you are quite a Cato, but in actions as great a tyrant as your abilities and power will permit you to be. Whilst you are fluent in the Roman language, you are destitute of every patriotic virtue of that brave and illustrious people.

As you fail at the Smiths because a female relation of theirs is matrimonially allied to the Buonapartes, it is singular that you have not discovered in a late marriage of the general's daughter more immediate danger to the commonwealth from so close an affinity to the nobility of England. Can you not perceive, sir, in the son of lord Mansfield, the germ of an aristocracy that is to ruin the American constitutions? I do not despair of seeing, at some future day, a very severe philippic from you upon this theme; for, as you are of the lineage of the princess Pocahontas, you will hardly suffer any other dynasty to reign over the land of one of your ancestors than your own. In this you display a commendable ambition; and your exertions to gain a throne convince us that you are serious in the pursuit of it. If you should succeed, permit me to recommend Mr. Gallatin as prime minister. I know of no man so capable of serving an Indian king. He has very few scruples of conscience, and is never disturbed by those sensations which humanize the heart. Your secret acquaintance with the amiable secretary, will convince you of the justness of my panegyric. Experience ought to convince you, that women will bestow their hearts and their hands where they please; and that no blame can be attached to the Smiths for a hymeneal connection which they neither sought nor promoted. Accusations of partiality to France have been strenuously advanced against the secretary of state and his brother, because the emperor of the French had captured their property; and if this be a criterion whereby to judge them, how fittingly ought they to be to Great Britain, considering that her cruizers have lately seized in Asia several hundred thousand dollars worth of their property! And, sir, what will even your partisans say to the rumored friendship of the Smiths for France, (a calumny which they have employed in common with Mr. Jefferson) when they read the recent official declaration of the secretary of state in relation to French captures, wherein he distinctly states, that "property to a considerable amount, belonging to citizens of the United States, has been captured and seized by the French, for violations of the Berlin and Milan decrees and under other pretences; that in some instances the merchant vessels of the United States have been burnt at sea by French cruizers, and in others, the indemnity of the vessels and property has been purchased by the means of bills of exchange drawn by the captains of the American vessels upon their owners at a rate imposed by their captors." This, sir, is not the language of a man partial to the court of St. Cloud. And I must remind you, that the Smiths have never paid the interest of the Dutch loan in hand dollars to Louis Napoleon, nor promised Mr. Erskine that the carrying trade should be given up.

I hope, sir, that I have not irritated your temper nor been so bold as to weaken the tartness of your studied sarcasms. But let me solicit you to spare the learned and profound Mr. Macon; for although his celebrated bill, which he modestly styles a "navigation law," is notoriously the performance of an ingenious *pedlar* in expedients behind the curtain; yet it is cruel in you to proclaim that "the manufacture of our laws should be entrusted only to the master workmen of the country." Mr. Macon feels the severity of the reproach; and will think it unkind in a man who has flattered him into his present ridiculous course of politics.

CAMILLUS.

Congress.

SENATE.

Wednesday, January 31.

A bill concerning commercial intercourse with Great Britain and France and their dependencies, was committed to a select committee composed of Messrs. Smith of Md. Crawford, Giles, Franklin, Hillhouse.

Mr. German submitted the following resolutions for consideration.

Resolved, That provision be made by law for protecting and defending by convoy, the ships and vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, loaded with articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States or territories thereof, not contraband of war, bound to any foreign port or place to which the ships and vessels of the United States are not excluded by municipal regulations, and not being actually blockaded by any armed force.

Resolved, That the citizens of the U. S. who shall put their ships or vessels under protection of convoy, of an armed vessel or vessels as aforesaid, shall be permitted to arm in their defence.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill concerning a volunteer corps; but, on motion of Mr. Bayard, it was postponed for the purpose of taking into consideration the motion yesterday submitted by Mr. Pickering.

This motion was modified to read as follows: Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to lay before the Senate any information he possesses rendering it necessary or

prudent on the part of the United States, to augment its military force."

The question on this resolution was decided as follows:

Yeas, Messrs. Bayard, Champlin, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Horsey, Pickering, Reed.—7.

Nays, Messrs. Anderson, Bradley, Brent, Campbell, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gallard, German, Giles, Gilman, Gregg, Lambert, Leib, Matthews, Meigs, Parker, Pope, Robinson, Smith, (Md.) Smith, (N. Y.) Sumner, Turner, Whiteside.—24.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill concerning a volunteer corps, and, after discussion, adjourned without taking a question on it.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Communicated for the Freeman's Journal) Tuesday, January 30.

Mr. Fisk called for the order of the day upon the bill providing for the third census. Yeas 45, Nays 44. The speaker voted in the negative and the call was lost.

Mr. Eppes called for the order of the day upon the annual appropriation bill. Carried.

Mr. Curtis was called to chair.

In this bill ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars is appropriated to cover the default of the late democratic Collector of New Orleans, Mr. Brown.

The bill involved an appropriation of 4500 dollars for an Ambassador to Madrid! (To King Joseph Bonaparte!!!) Mr. Quincy moved to strike it out. Mr. Eppes objected. Mr. Bacon said he believed a minister would not be sent unless there should be a settled government in Spain. (The Executive, seem to think Mr. Jefferson's "contest for the government in Spain" is almost over. Mr. Quincy said if there should be a settled government in Spain, the President would have a constitutional power to send a minister without a previous appropriation, as in the case of the minister to Russia. Mr. Upham said that by making this appropriation, the House would virtually tell the President that it was his duty to send such a minister. M. Root said the thing did not strike him with much alarm—probably the Junta, or *Gunta!!!* or whatever it was called, exercising some of the attributes of royalty, would soon expire, and in that case it would be proper to send a minister to King Joseph. Mr. Lyon delivered a very animated speech. He said the gentleman from New York, and the republicans of the new school, were advocating the OLD FEDERAL DOCTRINE of appropriations in gross. Mr. L. was still in favor of specific appropriations. He said if one of the Bonapartes were to reign at Madrid, the money paid for such a mission would be thrown away, as all the business would be done at Paris. Joseph would not dare to make a single stipulation without leave of Napoleon. He would say the same of the mission to St. Petersburg. He had repeatedly asked why a minister was sent there, and could get nothing for an answer but a smile, a nod of the head, or some such thing. Alexander had trucked to Napoleon—he had become one of his tools, one of his servants, one of his vassals. What necessity was there for this mission? Here again, if there were any business to do, it must in fact be done at Paris, and the NINE THOUSAND DOLLAR outfits, and FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR salaries, would be lost. If the house were to become the humble tools of the executive in these concerns, better to give him the power of appropriation itself. Mr. Quincy added the remark that the house were called upon to vote a sum for a mission to a court which had never yet been recognized by our executive. Mr. Rhea hoped a minister would be sent to Madrid! Mr. Goldborough delivered a concise but very handsome speech against the appropriation. He said the executive appeared to have settled this point by refusing to receive a minister from Seville, and the true question now appeared to be, whether the house would at once sanction an embassy to Joseph Bonaparte or not. He was opposed to it. Those who wished for such an embassy would vote for the highest sum proposed. Mr. McKim said he was not attached to Napoleon, or to the Junta but thought we ought to send an ambassador to Madrid when the government should be perfectly established there. Mr. W. Alston thought just so. When there should be a government in Spain, such as the civilized world would recognize! (Mr. Alston will not deny that he meant the government of the "Philosopher" Joseph) we ought to have a representative there. Madrid will still continue in Spain as heretofore. (Will it indeed, Mr. Alston?) We are not going to send a minister to our own country—(How sage this remark!) There is no other Madrid but New Madrid—(How sage!) Mr. Emot said that he thought the whole business must be a mistake of the Secretary of the Treasury or his clerk, as such a mission was provided for in former laws. In the present state of Europe, two ministers to that quarter of the globe would be as useful as two thousand! It may be necessary to send a minister to Holland, to Naples, to Wittenberg, even to Canton, but we ought not to legislate upon such possibilities. Mr. Eppes said he was indifferent whether the appropriation was made or not. Mr. Lyon again opposed the appropriation, but was interrupted by a most tremendous and overwhelming *barak* of *dogs* in the gallery. A member called out, Order! and the dogs were soon driven down the stairs. Mr. Montgomery replied to Mr. Goldborough. He said the Junta had thought proper to send a minister to this country, and the executive, who had a right to judge, had rejected him, and had judged correctly. It was not intended to send a minister to the court of Joseph, until the government was settled down! The executive would then do as he thought proper. Mr. Key said that in the case of Mr. Short, there was no previous appropriation, but the late President thought such an embassy necessary, and he had in his power a contingent fund to defray the expense. The present President would have such a fund also. But we object that this appropriation will give a colour to the embassy at all events. Mr. Rhea of Tennessee uttered a tolerable quantity of words which were no doubt intended to constitute a speech. But the words appeared to have been lately frozen, and to be just beginning to thaw out, producing strange, incoherent sounds, like those mentioned

in the witty work of a wanton wight, called RA-DELAIS.

The motion to strike out the appropriation for a mission to the court of Madrid prevailed, 52 to 35. (And the People will say Amen.)

On motion of Mr. Upham, the committee rose at half past four, 42 to 40.

(From Washington papers) January 31.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The house again went into committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the support of government during the year 1810. The bill was gone through, and Mr. Curtis reported it to the house.

Mr. Lyon moved to amend the clause reported by the committee "for the expenses of foreign intercourse" by specifying Great Britain, France and the Brazils as the countries with whom intercourse should be maintained, so as to exclude Russia.

Messrs. Dana, Lyon, Quincy, Pitkin, Sheffey and Stanford supported the motion. Mr. Quincy and Mr. Sheffey were not opposed to the mission to Russia, but were desirous of making the appropriations specific to each nation, in preference to appropriating the whole under a general head.

Messrs. Eppes, Smilie, Pickman, Rhea, and McKim opposed the motion. They all expressed themselves decidedly in favor of the mission, except Mr. Ricketman, who said he should vote against the motion, because it was not the province of the house, but of the President and Senate to decide on the propriety of a mission to a foreign nation. This argument was also used by other gentlemen, and replied to by Mr. Sheffey and Mr. Stanford.

The debate on this subject was dissuatory and diffuse. Those opposed to the mission to Russia contended that we had no occasion for a minister there, more especially as that power appeared so subservient to France, and as a "northern confederacy" was said to be forming there, in which we might be expected to participate. To this it was replied that blind subservience to the views of France was not apparent in the conduct of Russia; that she was almost the only nation which traded with us on terms of reciprocity, and appeared to be in Europe almost the only supporter of neutral rights—and it was therefore said to be peculiarly proper that we should have a minister there.

Before a question was taken on Mr. Lyon's motion, the house adjourned at half past four, February 1.

Mr. Morrow reported a bill authorising a digest of the land laws of the United States and the publication of a certain number of copies of the same.—Twice read and committed.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1810.

Mr. Lyon's amendment yet under consideration.

Mr. Eppes stated that the amendment proposed an entire innovation in the practice of Congress in respect to foreign intercourse, and quoted the laws of the U. S. for eighteen years past to shew that the language of the appropriation law had always been the same as now used in the bill.

Mr. Lyon's motion was then negatived by Yeas and Nays, 77 to 39.

The amendment made by the committee of the whole to fill the blank "for contingent expenses of foreign intercourse" with "fifty thousand dollars" being under consideration.

Messrs. Quincy, Dana, Gardener, and Gold opposed the appropriation; Messrs. Eppes, Sheffey, Macon, Bacon, Alston, Rhea, (I) Montgomery, Key and Pitkin, supported it.

Those who opposed it stated as a reason for their opposition that, by the report of surplusses unexpended at the end of the present year, it appeared there were unexpended, under the head of "contingent expenses of foreign intercourse," 70,000 dollars, which added to 50,000 dollars now proposed to be appropriated, would make 120,000 dollars at the controul of the government for contingent expences of foreign intercourse and, added to the appropriation in the bill for the ordinary expences of foreign intercourse, would make near 170,000 dollars subject to expenditure for foreign intercourse during the present year, that there was no reason why this additional appropriation should be made when so much remained unexpended of a former appropriation; that even if there were no balance on hand, this was no reason why the contingent appropriation should be larger now (as it is) than at any former period; and that, if the appropriation was made, it would be proper to know to what object it was to be applied. Mr. Gardener expressed a hope that it was not for secret service money or to aid in the establishment of the Northern Confederation so much spoken of; but said it was no good men that under the late administration a minister had been sent to Russia without information given to either branch of the Legislature, and that another should now have been sent, without any reason being assigned for it.

In reply it was said that the report alluded to of unexpended surplusses was made some months ago, and that the balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations was merely nominal—for, by the same report there remained unexpended of the appropriation for the civil list 500,000 dollars, which every one knew would be expended before the end of the year; that, by that report, more than a million remained unexpended of the navy appropriations, and no one could doubt but that would be drawn out; that gentlemen should be consistent in their opposition, because that for the same reason which they opposed this appropriation, they ought to have opposed the appropriation for the civil list; that this item was intended and always had been appropriated to cover contingent expences of intercourse, not expressly provided for by law, as for instance, the outfit of a minister, dispatch vessels, &c.; that the sum was larger now than usual, because of the state of our affairs, which rendered it necessary for the government frequently to send dispatch vessels to Europe, the ordinary mode of intercourse being closed. Mr. Montgomery observed in reply to the intimation about a Northern Confederacy, that he could not conceive to what gentlemen alluded. He had indeed heard a year ago of a plan of a Nor-

thern Confederacy on this continent, by which Union was to be divided by the Hudson and annexed to the British provinces. Perhaps gentlemen alluded to that. As to secret service money, he knew of none expended under the late administration, under a former administration, it was true, there had been some small expenditures of that kind, some of which are now under consideration at the Comptroller's office, for instance, "for secret service money, dollars;" and even an item of \$15 paid to a keeper for secret service, which service he had, was tracing the clues to the famous tub arrived at Charleston in '98 or '99.

The House agreed to the appropriation by and Nays, 102 to 16. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Dana, Ely, Garfield, Goldsborough, Gold, Hubbard, Lewis, Livingston, Lyon, Pickman, Quincy, Stanford, Van Dyke, Van Rensselaer and Wheaton.

The remainder of the appropriations being agreed to without opposition, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

STATE OF THE ARMY

Two messages were received from the President of the United States by Mr. Edward C. His Secretary, the one transmitting a report of the Treasury in obedience to a resolution of Congress for information on the subject of the instructions given to the armed vessels of the United States for their conduct with respect to the foreign armed vessels within our waters. (It appears in this report that there have been no instructions on this subject issued since 1805.)

The other message transmits the following report of the Secretary of War, in compliance with a call of the House.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 30, 1810.

Sir, In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d inst. I have the honor to transmit you the following returns, marked A, B, and C.

A exhibits a general return of the troops of the U. S. composing the military peace establishment and the additional military force existing; the particular force of each regiment, corps, taken from the latest returns received the adjutant and inspector of the Army on 28th of November, 1809, to which is subjoined the present disposition of the general officers.

B. A return of the regular forces allotted to the defence of New-Orleans, comprising those of the military peace establishment, station and the additional military force existing there on the 2d Dec. 1808.

C. The disposition and effective strength of the additional military force ordered for the defence of New Orleans, taken from the latest returns received at the office of the adjutant and inspector of the army, to which is subjoined a list of the resignations, dismissals and deaths of the army since the 1st of January 1809.

The additional force ordered for the defence of New Orleans was detached from the regular corps as they had been recruited; arrived at that place between the 10th of Feb. and 20th April, 1809. Leaving a detachment camped at Terre-au-Beuf on the Mississippi, sixteen miles below New Orleans, on the 1st of June, where they remained until the month of Sept. In Sept. they embarked near Natchez six miles in the rear of Natchez, at which they halted for the winter.

It must have been expected that the summer and autumnal months would be devastated by their removal to a more Southern climate. The whole of the detachment has affected with disease, and the number of returns will be found eventually to exceed those of the latest returns.

Since their arrival to their present station, latest advices state that they are convalescing. Have the honor to be &c.

W. EUSTIS

The President of the United States

The message, report and documents accompanying the same were referred to a select committee composed of Messrs. Newton, Nelson, Cochran, Winn, Howard, Hallock and Mumford.

A motion was made by Mr. Lewis, to print the message & documents. This motion was supported by Messrs. Newton and Eppes who contended that no other nation in existence ever exposed to the world the precise state and disposition of its military force, and at this time particularly it would be improper for us to do so. Messrs. Ely, Lyon, Macon, and Talbot supported the motion for printing, alleging there was no occasion for secrecy of our movement in relation to an army of five or six thousand men, as a knowledge of their preparation and situation would be of no importance to an enemy, if we had one, but was injurious to the people of the United States.

Before the question on printing was taken, the House adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 2, 1810.

The question under consideration when the House adjourned, for printing the report of the Secretary of War, was carried affirmative, 50 to 38.

Saturday, Feb. 3.

Owing to the extreme inclemency of the weather, but few members attended at an hour of meeting.

A quorum not being present at a meeting, motion was made to adjourn, and carried. Yeas and Nays, 22 to 19.

Monday, February 5.

Mr. Mosely called for the consideration of a resolution submitted by him on the 2d inst. in the following words:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be required to cause to be laid before the copies of the several communications transmitted to the government of France in pursuance of the authority vested in the executive, as mentioned in the president's message to Congress at the commencement of the present session, and parts as may in his judgment require to be printed. An amendment had been proposed by