## AMERICAN

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FROM THE YANKEE. SENATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

January 26. Every man in the community was capable of deciding it for himself, as well as if he had spoke of an approaching crisis, and had most wrathful and malicious glare upon his countenance, as if laboring under a mighty secret, which he was about to divulge. At this time he looked attentively upon his notes, ap- sion. parently for the purpose of making a grand display of prowess, at once terrific to the audithem what he would do? I shall support the rights of Massachusetts at every personal hazgers ex cluded, and the House adjourned.

his speech, made a long harangue in favor of were fifteen thousand, it would create no in-England.—He went over the old ground of flux, because naturalized British subjects are French influence, asserting, "that a political | presumed to be already here. It is really difconnexion existed between the American go- ficult to perceive from what premises the gen- reading. vernment and France, from 1806 till now."- | tleman could have drawn his conclusion. I He said, that Mr. Clay was a violent man, and was a little singular that Washington and Aconquest of Canada was a popular measure. - | they never considered impressment a benefit & c.] - Eds. Amer.

TRUTH AND ELOQUENCE.

his second speech.

liminary remarks he observed: There is more clamor in the senate of Massa- British right and a benefit to the U. States. chusetts, than there is among the citizens of It is contended that the treaty of Monroe and

dianship. on the subject of free ships making free goods. our part that G. Britain might retaliate what Our government does not contend for this; yet | ever she might deem French aggressions, and general Washington was in favor of free ships | might be the judge, when, and how far we making free goods; he made several treaties re- ought to resist them -And it seems she undercognizing the principle. By the treaty of Breda | took in eight days after this letter to retaliate in 1677, and Utrecht in 1713, Great Britain re- the Berlin decree, by her order of 7th January, cognized the principle, and three times was it 1807, before we had heard of that decree. engrafted into treaties with Holland. The resson is, that Great Britain was at these periods, meutral; while other nations were at war. seems singular, that after these opinions and decisions of neutral commercial nations, the gentleman from Essex should be the first to discower that this principle was against the rights of neutrals.

The United States government know the objects of the Massachusetts legislature; they do mot care for them, neither will they find it necessary to use any force. The friends of the union in Massachusetts, are numerous, and fully competent to put down any attempt that may be made to resist the laws of the union by force.

Suppose the sainted shades of your HAN-COCK and your ADAMS, were to visit this senate chamber by accident, and hear your debates, they would naturally conclude they were in the assembly of one of the British colonies. How could it be otherwise, when they heard you justify every measure of the mother country, eulogise her laws and apologize for her offences .--But what would be their feelings when they found, to their disappointment, they were in the Massachusetts senate chamber, hearing the debates on the answer to the governor's speech.

I perfectly agree with his excellency, that, if the war is as he describes it, unjust, it is difficult to account, how those who think so, can rejoice at a victory, or reward the man who has achieved it. Upon the governor's ground, commodore Perry and all his brave associates, must be hired assassins. The cause is not less wicked because it is successful. It would hardly comsir, you had a favorite pair of pistols, and you and I had contended about their efficacy-you that they were of the best construction, and I that they were not. At length, however, I am convinced, and purchase a pair-I see, passing by the highway, very peaceably and innocently your old friend and parent; he was particularly dear to you, he had never done you any essential injury, and at all times been the bulwark of the religion you professed. Though I had | break its billows at its feet.

no ground of complaint against him, yet this is a good opportunity totry my pistel-Itake good aim and lodge the bullet in his heart - I turn to you, " Sir, you was right, I am convinced, come rejoice with me for I have killed your parent with those pistols-they even exceed your "Well," I would say calmly, "if you will not reward me for the act, for I assure you that I did it genteelly." Sir, you would denounce me as a murderer of the blackest hue.

But I do not believe that gentlemen are quite so inconsistent-I suspect that this repeople right, and perhaps it was found con- the whole House. ence, full of expectation, to make his promised is in point-I will relate it that you may detained by the embargo in districts other than desence of the answer to the Governor's speech. | judge: Two neighbors lived in a state of the those where they are owned or belong.' He looked very important, full of preparation, the bitterest emnity, one of them was sick and The amendment moved by Mr. Wilson of and commenced his harangue with great con- expected to die -he sent for his enemy and Mass. viz. to amend the bill by appending fidence. After some preliminary remarks he proposed a reconciliation—it was agreed to, thereto a new section, requiring the President observed-It would have been better for the and every thing wore the appearance of chris- to instruct the collectors to clear out all vesnation, and not so dishonorable to the govern- tian charity and forgiveness-but as this new | sels from one port to another of the same state ment, if the whole of our troops who had made friend was about taking his leave the sick being still under considerationmarched to the frontiers had been swept down | man beckoned to him-" Stop sir, now reby the Falls of Niagara. He compared the member that if I recover this all goes for noexpences of the present war with that of the thing it is to be just as it was before if I get mendment, and decided in the negative, by the revolution, and observed, that the first two | well." Your case is not very different. When | following vote: years of this war would cost 78 millions of the country prospers and triumphs and you dollars, a larger sum than the whole expences | are sick and likely to die (for die you must | of the war of the revolution. He reprobated in times of prosperity) you send for your pothe Indian war, and asserted that Gen. Har. litical opponents, affect to repent, propose to by adding to it a new section to the following rison attacked the Indians, and invaded their be Americans and to join in rejoicing at our effect: That the President be and he is hereby territory without a just cause, and without any | victories but it is with the sick man's reser- a uthorized to permit the transportation b law to authorize him to do so. He observed | vation-" Stop gentlemen, now remember if | water of such lumber as may be necessary in the gentleman from York, (Mr. Holmes) had | we recover, if any misfortune happen to your | the erection of salt works, provided it should said, the law of the Embargo might be brought | country upon which we can rise, we reserve | appear that the same have been prepared beinto court, and decided on, as to its constitution the right to rejoice as loudly and ten thousand fore the passage of the Embargo Act, and protionality, in 24 hours. He would not take times as sincerely at your country's misfor- vided the owners of the same shall give secuthis tedious method to decide that question .- | tunes as we did at her triumphs." Whether | rity in double the value of vessel and cargo the whole code of Justinian before him. He some gentlemen in the majority to determine This motion was negatived, without a di--certain I am that this is the best way of re- | vision. conciling their seeming inconsistency-and I am inclined to believe that some exultation at our late misfortunes will justity the conclu-

The gentleman from Essex had intimated, that if Great Britain yields the right of impresswhat they were going to do. He would tell induce the influx of British sailors, to the ex- was negatived. clusion of our own. Has the gentleman fored earnestly (but evidently with confusion) on gentlemen keep this act out of view in debate? Yeas and Nays, by a majority of about two to his notes In vain he wandered over them to Is it because it is a pacific measure, and they one. collect his scattered imagination—his memory are afraid to discuss its merits? The majority was gone—he stood before the Senate, the liv- have taken special care to exclude that act be engrossed for a third readinging monument of fallen greatness-a monu- from debate. [Here Mr. Putnam rose and [Next day, Mr. Quincey, having recovered | who have been naturalized here. But if there came from a part of the Union, where the | dams did not view the subject in this light-He considered Union as abandoned, and that | -on the contrary, they opposed it as an in-ME would assist in pulling down the compact, dignity, which the U. States could not endure. Even Mr. Pickering decided the right. Judge Marshall and Mr. King clearly and de-Mr. Holmes made the following remarks in | finitely contended and proved that Great Bri tain had no right to impress a British subject The hon, gentleman rose, and after some pre- naturalized in America. It is a new doctrine, sir, that impressment on board our ships is a

the commonwealth. Out of this house every | Pinckney could have settled all difficultiesthing indicates peace and quietness. If you are That treaty, if ratified, would neither have setsincerely desirous to have the constitutionality | tled the question of impressment nor preventof the embargo law decided, I have observed be- | ed the orders in council-This I will provefore, you may apply to the judiciary, and have | The treaty itself contained no stipulation on a speedy decision; and then, if not agreeable to the subject of impressment—The note on addition to the military force now authorised your feelings you can still pursue your revolu- that subject was never considered in the na by law. tionary course. I have heard of some gentlemen | ture of a stipulation; and the British ministry who proposed to take the sword in one hand, when called on for an explanation, disavowed and the constitution in the other, and demand | having made any arrangement. The British their rights. If the gentleman was to attempt | ministry by their letter of 31st December, such a thing in the district of Maine, where he 1806, expressly declared that if the Berlin decame from, he knew the course which would cree was enforced and not resisted by Ameribe pursued against him; he would be taken be- | ca, they claimed the right to retaliate, notwithfore the judge of probate, and be put under guar- | standing the treaty-Had that treaty been ratified by Mr. Jefferson, after this avowal, it The gentleman has made strange remarks up- | would have been construed into an assent on

In speaking of French influence, Mr. Holmes observed-The gentleman from Worcester speaks of Genet and Fouchet and of their insulting the government. Whatever attachments we might have had for France, when struggling as we thought for liberty, we have none now. Her attempt failed and our attachments, if my, vanished at the establishment of her monarchy. The gentlemen alludes to flour contracts. It is perhaps not necessary to go back to the days of Fouchet, to prove " flour contracts." It is possible that some very late contracts might implicate some of our friends near home. It it is perhaps most prudent for the gentleman and his friends to say very little of flour contracts. Was the sending back Turevidence of French influence? Had Mr. Madison sent back an insulting letter of a British minister unanswered, the gross and wanton insult offered to his majesty's crown and dignity would have been sounded from Georgia to Maine, the minister would have appealed to the people in the form of a circular to the consuls or some other form, and he would been sympathised with, carressed feasted by all his majesty's faithful subjects from Washington to Boston. Yet Mr. Madison, for refusing to answer this letter and compelling the writer to take it back, is a Frenchman. Was Washington an Englishman, in a similar case, for sending back a letter unopened because it was insultingly addressed?

Mr. Holmes, after reading the documents report with the views of a moral and religious | lating to the Russian mediation, observedtrue, as you say, that your party have been the that Mr. Daschkoff had no authority to pro- therefore, would be at once to place at the any benefit to the public service in any wise exclusive advocates of a navy, and we have pose this mediation? Here is proof that will disposition of the government 3000 men—an commensurate with the encreased expense. from being the fact, would that be a reason for | man James Madison. Let these gentlemen at of no little moment. rejoicing at a triumphs in a bad cause? Suppose | tempt to impeach his character—they cannot | vert the universe! No sir-his mountain stands | deplorable situation than even gentlemen in the strong-it is established on the rock of eter- | minority had been in the habit of supposing.

## CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, Feb. 8. Several petitions were presented and refer-

Mr. Ogloley of N. Y. from the committee on description." You would view me with horror. the Judiciary, reported a bill for the better organization of the courts of the United States rejoice at the event, you may at least honor and within the district of New York; which was

twice read and committed. Mr. Lowndes of S. C. from the naval committee, to whom was referred the bill from the Senate it in addition to the act allowing a bounty to the owners of private armed vessels, joicing is matter of policy rather than sincerity | &c. reported the same with a verbal amend-It was necessary to dissemble to keep the ment; which was referred to a committee of

venient to pacify your own consciences- The House resumed the consideration of the Men sometimes practice this artifice upon unfinished business, being the bill to provide Mr. Quincy rose amidst a crowded audi- themselves-I remember a case which I believe for the return to their own districts of vessels

And no debate arising thereon, The debate was taken on this proposed a-

For the amendment

Against it Mr. King of N. C. moved to amend the bill some consciencious misgivings, were the cause | that the lumber thus transported shall be apof the rejoicings at Perry's victory, I leave for | plied exclusively to the erection of salt works.

The Speaker having declared this vote be-

House on the question-He (Mr. K.) then moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee of Foreign Relaence, pathetic and sublime. He then observed, ment, it would be the destruction of our ma- tions, with a view to having some such provithat gentlemen on the other side had enquired rine. And the reason he gives is, that it would sion incorporated therein. This motion also

Mr. King then moved that the bill be regotten that we have a law, expressly exclud- committed to a committee of the whole house. ard. Mr. Q. here seemed to pause, and look- ing British sailors from our employ? Why do This question was decided in the negative, by

The question being then stated, that the bill

Mr. Potter of R. I. opposed the bill. He ment of weakness and imbecility. At last, af- said that he did not notice the act, because it was opposed, he said, to any bill which should ter a pause of several minutes, he exclaimed in did not exclude British subjects which had give to the measures of the United States a an audible voice, I AM GONE, 31R, and sat been naturalized here.] The gentleman is character of instability. Such he considered down. The Senate was thrown into much welcome to his explanation, but it does not all the bills in any manner relaxing the provisiconfusion, the windows were thrown up, stran- help him to his conclusion. It is thought that ons of the embargo law. If we were to have there are not fisieen hundred British sailors | commerce, let us have it free and unrestrained; if Embargo, let it be complete and stable. In support of this sentiment, Mr. P. made a number of remarks of a practical character. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third

The engrossed bill giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain on board the public or private armed vessels of the U. States; the engrossed bill for attaching to the Canton district in Ohio, a tract of land lying between the foot of the Rapids of Miami and the Connecticut Reserve; and the engrossed bill to compensate Michael Hogan for the ocsupation and damage done to his house, by certain United States' troops; were severally read a third time and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

THE RIFLE REGIMENTS.

The bill which passed this House a few days ago for the conversion of five regiments of infantry into riflemen was returned from the Senate with an amendment, striking out the material part of this bill, and substituting a provision to raise three regiments of riflemen in

And the question having been stated on con-

curring in said amendment-Mr. Troup of Geo. advocated the adoption of the Senate's amendment. He recapitulated the arguments which had been urged in this House when the subject was before under consideration; and drew a conclusion that it would be best upon the whole to accept the amendment of the Senate. In reply to the argument then urged that the bill proposed an argumentation of the expenses of our military establishment, which ought to be avoided, Mr. T. said that four regiments of volunteers last year in service having now passed out of service, the addition of three new regiments, as proposed by the Senate, would still leave a diminution of the total of our authorized military force. It was, from impending danger. he understood, in contemplation to introduce a bill to authorize a consolidation of all the regiments; and if such a proposition should | ment of the Senate. For his part, he said, he | Britain ever thought of making war upon succeed, no doubt the President would, as | was not panic-struck with the late increase of | them? He made a number of remarks illussoon as practicable, consolidate all the force | the power of the enemy. He did not feel the | trative of the general defence provided by the actually in service, and rid the public of the firmness of his nerves shaken, particularly government, and of the comparative assistance burthen of supporting as many unemployed when he reflected how capable the country is extended to Maryland and Virginia, and the officers as should appear to be supernumerary. to meet any exigency which might arise. He relative co operation of the state governments, On this consideration, he conceived it would | could wish that some of the considerations | &c. &c. and concluding by repeating the opibe advisable to adopt the amendment. It was now so feelingly impressed on this House had nion he before expressed relative to the dealso known that the fortunes of Europe have suggested themselves to gentlemen, before the fence of the important posts on the seaboard. changed. If the result should be a general con- measures were taken which placed us in our tinental peace, to which G. Britain would now | present state of war. He did not know, he be a party, a vast British force now employed | said, that the naval force of G. Britain was on the continent would be liberated from that greater now than it was when we entered inservice, and some part of it at least might dur- to this war; and however that might be, he ing the next summer be employed on our | did not feel that the salvation of this country | reau's silly and insolent letter without an answer, frontier—and in that event, it might be a mat. rested on the question whether three regiments ter of painful regret to the Legislature that of infantry should be converted into riflemen, there had been an omission of a provision of or the riflemen should be raised in addition this character for the general defence. The to the present military establishment. Mr. W. responsibility for the proper prosecution of the | said he should be sorry if he could suppose war rested with the executive department of the | that the safety of the country, its capacity to government, by whom a call had been made | defend itself, depended on this question. Genfor these three regiments in addition to the | tlemen now speke as if they were afraid of be present military establishment. There would ing overrun; as if at this early period we be a great advantage, he added, in the oppor- were hardly able to defend ourselves. He trusttunity afforded by the proposed amendment of ed the government would now see the necesselecting the officers and men to compose these | sity of defensive measures. He felt humiliated regiments from the parts of the country most | as a member of the community to hear it said accustomed to the use of the rifle, and it would great efforts are necessary to defend ourselves. not be easy from the officers now in service If such efforts were necessary, it was not the to make such a selection; and there appeared | fault of the country; it did not arise from the to be a confidence that they would be easily want of resources, but from the wanton misapraised. Such was the popularity of this des- plication of those resources. Mr. W. said against our fortified posts. Mr. C. was therecription of force, that three regiments of rifle. he could see no reason for the amendment pro- fore surprized at the allegations of the defence-

I officers enough, more than there was any use I -and the protection afforded to New York I quate to the enterprize of the enemy against it.

this bill, for which new officers must be ap- in France. Mr. G. said he did not feel at all pointed .- Mr. S. said he did not think so | alarmed for the safety of the country. If Lord meanly of the officers now in service. From | Wellington and his hundred thousand men what quarter did the gentleman expect to ob- | were transported here to-morrow, they would tain men fit to command in these-rifle-regi- | be repelled with disgrace. The power of the ments? From Georgia, Tennessee, Kentuc- country was amply sufficient for all the purky and Ohio. Now there was not a man in poses of desence, and for the purpose, he trustour present army from those states, who was ed, of also chastising an invading enemy. fit for anything, that was not competent to | Mr. Grosvenor of N. Y. spoke at some command in rifle corps; and instead of one or | length against the amendment. After going two hundred, the required number to officer over the ground taken by Mr. Sheffey against these regiments, there were five if not ten times | adding to our present army, he stated that, the number of officers in the present army | whatever might be the circumstances of the from those states. It did appear to him, he country, they could have no weight unless it said, that when gentlemen saw crowding up- were proved that the men already authorized on them loan bills to the amount of he did by law to be raised could be recruited. We know how many millions, treasury note bills | had not in service altogether more than persome attention ought to be paid to the princi- pointed and receiving compensation for four into power-to husbanding the public resour- | the doctrine that this force was to be voted beat least. Last year, officers enough had been | does the country require this or require that? appointed, if he mistook not, for an army of He then noticed the remarks on the present men. He rose principally to call the Yeas & would carry into effect your project. I

Mr. Robertson of Lou. said he should vote our practice was against our theory. Although for the Senate's amendment; because, although | the object of the war never could be attained every observation made by the gentleman last we were pushing on in the same old blusterup might be true, yet he believed it his duty to | ing manner, laying embargoes, raising armies, vote for it as an augmentation of the army .- | &c. Mr. G. ridiculed the idea which had been Although the men now in power might have | held out of the efficiency of the protection of come into it on principles of economy, they afforded to the maritime frontier; quoted the came in on broader principles, the general | address of the Republican Legislature of North therefore allowed to move a division of the good and the safety of the country, which is Carolina to disprove it; cited the exposed sinow a stronger and ought to be a more ope- tuation of Maryland and other states borderrative principle than that of economy. The | ing on the ocean; and said, in short, that there view which had been taken of this subject by were not ten points from Maine to Georgia the chairman of the committee, Mr. R. said, but what were exposed and lay at the mercy ought to excite the attention of the house. - of the enemy, &c. The country possessed re-He had adverted to the present state of Europe | sources enough in men and money, and would -and demanded whether, under present cir- unite and freely expend both in opposition to cumstances, a large army was not necessary any invading enemy. But the people would for the protection and safety of our country. - | not agree to carry on this offensive war, about What certainty was there that with the im- | the causes of which its very advocates disagree: mense armies now under the control of En- | they were not satisfied that the blood of the gland, and her great navy, she would not | nation ought to be poured forth to attain obmake an attempt on this country infinitely | jects not essentially important; and which, if more hazardous to our existence as an inde- | important they were, are not within our grasp pendent people than we can anticipate. It at this time. Mr. G. again turned his attenwas impossible to take a view of the present | tion to the bill, and said there were thousands omnipotence of the British government, with- of men appointed to military office living like out feeling a conviction of her power to in- leeches on the Treasury, who were unemjure us. Whilst there remained a power in | ployed; and he saw no reason for adding to Europe in some measure competent to coun- their numbers, as proposed by this bill. teract her stupendous force, it might not have Mr. Rhea of Ten. spoke in favor of the been necessary to feel, in relation to that pow- amendment. He paid all respect to the advice er, as prudence at present dictated. Our at- of gentlemen in opposition to it, but at present tention had, he said, for a length of time been | he could not take it, because he was compeldiverted from the course of Great Britain and led to pursue his own opinion; which was fixed almost exclusively on the disposition of | favorable to every measure calculated to suphim who had been called the tyrant of the port a war which he religiously believed to be world, to produce in Europe a power destruc- just and undertaken in a good cause. tive of the liberties of Europe, and ultimately of this nation. What was the present state of | in explanation and partly in reply to those who things? How much soever we might have had | had followed him. He disavowed any asserto fear, under any imaginary state of things, I tion, as imputed to him that the officers now from the preponderance of France, we had in service were not to be trusted.—He denied infinitely more now to fear from G. Britain .- also, that he had contended for the infallibility Whilst our sympathies have been directed to | of Executive recommendations .- He had been the fate of Spain, Holland and Italy, Britain | very much misunderstood too, he said, if he had, either openly or clandestinely, possessed | had been understood to feel any panic or afherself of all the naval power of the world .--Her recent successes on the continent called | tish power. But was it not well to understand upon us, Mr. R. said, to take a view of the situation of our own country, now differing materially from what it had been. Whilst we had been amused by alarms sedulously excited as to the growing power of Bonaparte, Britain had possessed herself of all the power necessary to enable her to operate. She is the power whom we ought to fear-against whom | cause for apprehension in its magnitude? Whewe ought to be on our guard. Instead of us- | ther fearful or not of British power, it was proing her recourses in Europe in future, why per to pay some regard to the extent of a might they not be employed to subsidize foreign | power, greater perhaps than ever had been troops for service in this country? Why might | possessed by any power since the days of cinot the troops in Spain, be transported to the | vilization began. The situation of things on U. States? What was to prevent it? The o- | which the present war was predicated was vecean is free to her ships, he said, and she has | ry different from the present-and was it not no use in Europe now for the immense force | wise to make preparations to meet it? Mr. R. and expenditure heretofore employed. Under | declined on this occasion entering into the a full view of these considerations, he should object of the expenditure of public money as vote for the Senate's amendment. So far from | illtimed, &c. &c. refusing the demands of government, all he feared was, that there would not be a sufficitry on this head; and that enough force would not be asked for the security of our liberties

Mr. Webster of N. H. opposed the amendpeople, to rejoice at a murder, because it was | What will those gentlemen say, who have un- men could be more expeditiously raised than posed, which would only have the effect to less state of our sea coast. The language of gendone with a favorite weapon. Suppose it to be dertaken to prove by "facts and reasoning," one of infantry. The effect of this measure raise additional officers, without promising themen had a meaning, however. They had

been its exclusive foes, which by the bye is far put down the revilers of that great and good object which under present circumstance was Mr. Gholson of Virg. rose principally to reply to a remark which fell from Mr. Webster. Mr. Sheffey of Va. said it would be very ex- Mr. G. said he felt a confidence that the rereach it-Let your most malignant papers at. | traordinary, if true, that of nearly six thou- sources of the nation had not been wantonly tack him-let your Little Rebel and other lit- sand officers in the public service, and doing but judiciously applied. When it was recol- an opportunity to say that our arms had failtle reptiles raise their puny hands to pull down | nothing for their wages, we cannot select an | lected that England, with her hundred ships the fair fabric of his fame. As well might the hundred men fit to command three regiments of war on our coast, had not been able to gain were prophets; and verified their own predicmost contemptible groundling attempt to sub- of riflemen. If so, the country was in a more a foot hold in our territory since the declarations by using every effort to bring them ation of war, he did think, that the remark that | bout, in order that they might take advantage our resources had been wantonly misapplied nal truth,—In vain will the storms of faction | But such was the amount of the argument; | was not justified by facts. An efficient protecburst upon its brow, and the ocean of calumny for it had been alleged, although there were tion had been extended to our maritime frontier in the main the protection had been fully ade-

for, yet they would not suit the purposes of I was not inferior to that given to any port even

for he did not know how many millions more, haps 15,000 regulars, whilst officers were apples on which the present majority had come | times the number. He protested also against ces, not squandering them. The gentleman | cause the Executive had required it. On all had told the House that our military force, subjects coming before them, they ought to even with the proposed addition, would not | judge for themselves as the constitution requirbe greater than it was last year. Mr. S. said ed. The only question ought to he, not, does It would be greater by the number of officers | the Executive request this or request that, but sixty-three thousand men; and their number | aspect of European affairs. I have long was not reduced. This amendment, if agreed | thought, said Mr. G. that this war would lead to, will add to the Military Establishment, on | you into the difficulty the gentleman from paper and at the Treasury, three thousand | Louisiana suggests. I never believed you Nays, on this question. He could not per- | am glad that gentlemen are waking to their suade himself, he said, that there are not senses on this subject, that they are now thinkamong the thousands of men who eat the pub. | ing of making provision for defence instead of lic bread without rendering any service there- | conquest. Once the subject was differently for, a sufficient number competent to do duty | viewed. Once, we were to march with a few in rifle regiments, without appointing others. | regiments into Canada, and sweep British -He therefore could not vote for the amend- | power from the continent. In theory, Mr. G. said, we were coming to our senses, but

Mr. Robertson of Lou. again spoke, partly fection of the nerves at the magnitude of Brithe character of your enemy? The gentlemen on the other side had frequently expressed their fears of the predominance of France. Were they panic struck at the power of the Corsician tyrant? Were their nerves affected, and were they fearful of his might; or did they take a clear view of his power, and see

Mr. Gholson also spoke in explanation, and vindicated his remark as to the defence exency of proper feeling throughout the coun- tended to the maritime frontier. To be sure a few villages in Maryland had been destroyed, but who ever thought of defending harmless villages, in no way connected with military operations? What government but that of

Mr. Calhoun of S. C. spoke in reply to

Messrs Grosvenor and Webster. He said the arguments of these gentlemen in relation to the protection of the frontier would be much better if our memories were worse. Who did not recollect the predictions so often reiterated during the first session of the twelth Congress, that within six or at furthest twelve months after the declaration of war, our sea coast would be depopulated, our towns destroyed. our citities burnt, and the inhabitants driven beyond the mountains. Were these predictions realized? Or rather were they not in every respect falsified? So great had been the impression produced in England by the inactivity of the vast British armaments on our coasts, that it had excited the attention of the Parliament, and produced much censure. This inactivity, however, Mr. C. believed arose not from any deficiency of that spirit and enterprize which has always been considered the characteristic of British seamen, but was owing to the danger of attempting any thing nada abortive. One way to do so was to call out more than the proportion of military force to the sea-coast and leave the government destitute of the necessary force to carry on operations in the North. They would then have ed. They were actors at the same time they of them. It was very difficult to give entire protection to every part of our sea-coast : but