City of Baltimore.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

[No. XIX.]

AN ORDINANCE

To raise and extend the Roof of the Lower Centre-Market.

BE it enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, That Michael Diffenderffer, Baltzer Schæffer and Joseph Townsend, be, and they are hereby authorized with the approbation of the mayor, to raise the roof of the lower centre-market sufficiently high, or to renew said roof and extend the same over the brick pavements, and finish it in the same manner as that of the upper market —and to negociate and borrow on loan, a sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars for the said purpose ; and, and that the mayor be, and he is hereby authorized, from time to time, and as often as he may deem it expedient, to pay out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, the whole or any part of the sum borrowed in virtue of this ordinance.

(L. S. C.) BALTZER SCHÆFFER,
President of the first branch of the city council.
JAMES CALHOUN,
President, of the second branch of the city council.
APPROVED, March 14, 1806.
THOROWGOOD SMITH,
Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

AN ORDINANCE

For the payment of the journal of accounts.

WHEREAS by the journal of accounts of the present and late session of the city council, it appears that there is now due from the city of Baltimore, the sum of eleven hundred and fourteen dollars :

BE it therefore enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, That the register of the city shall be, & he is hereby authorised and required, to pay to the several persons, their executors, administrators or assigns, who shall apply for the same, the several sums of money allowed to them respectively, as they appear to be ascertained by the said journal of accounts, out of any money now in the treasury, or that shall come into the treasury, subject to the appropriations of the mayor and city council of Baltimore.

(L. S. C.) BALTZER SCHÆFFER,
President of the first branch of the city council.
JAMES CALHOUN,
President of the second branch of the city council
APPROVED, March 18, 1806.
THOROWGOOD SMITH,
Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

AN ORDINANCE

For increasing the number of lamps in the city of Baltimore.

BE it enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, That the mayor be and he is hereby authorised and directed to cause to be put up the following additional lamps, to wit : One on the north east corner of Waggon-alley and Eutaw-street, in the first ward—one at the intersection of North and Bridge-streets, in the 6th ward—one at the corner of Union and French-streets, in the 6th ward—and two in the 7th ward, to wit: One at the south-east corner of Gough & Bond-streets, and one at the south-west corner of Bank and Bond-streets—two in the 8th ward, to wit : one at the north-east corner of Lancaster and Wolf-streets, the other at the south-west corner of George & Wolf-streets—& two lamps in the fish market. And the mayor is hereby authorised to cause to be lighted the following lamps, to wit : the lamp erected at the corner of New Church and Calvert-streets, in the 3d ward. and the other that is put up at the Baptist meeting-house in Front-street, in the 6th ward—and that the expence of erecting, lighting and maintaining the same, be defrayed out of the funds appropriated for watching and lighting the city, and the said lamps shall be subject to the same regulations as other public lamps in the said city.

(L. S. C.) BALTZER SCHÆFFER,
President of the first branch of the city council.
JAMES CALHOUN,
President of the second branch of the city council.
APPROVED, March 27, 1806.
THOROWGOOD SMITH,
Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

A law of the state of Maryland, passed at Annapolis, January 28, 1806.

(Published by order of the corporation of the city of Baltimore.)

An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to erect Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county, into a city, and to incorporate the inhabitants thereof.

WHEREAS it is represented in this general assembly, by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, that certain alterations in the charter of that city would be productive of considerable advantage, & they having prayed that the following amendments may be made thereto ; and the same appearing reasonable—therefore,

II. *Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland*, That the mode of voting at the city elections shall hereafter be by ballot, in the same manner as delegates to the general assembly now are elected, and that such elections shall commence and close at the same times of the day as other elections do now open and close.

III. And whereas by the act of incorporation of said city, the corporation are to provide for the safe-keeping and preservation of the standard of weights and measures fixed by congress, and for the regulating thereby all weights and measures used within the city and precincts ; and inasmuch as congress have not yet fixed any standard of weights and measures, and as much fraud and imposition may be practised from a want of such a standard, *Be it enacted*, That the mayor and city council shall have and exercise the right of regulating all weights and measures within the city and precincts aforesaid, by the present standard, until one shall be determined on by congress

IV. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of February next.

V. *And be it enacted*, That all and every provision of the act to which this is a supplement, that is inconsistent with this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

VI. And whereas by the act to erect Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county, into a city, and to incorporate the inhabitants thereof, certain principles have been established, which are found injurious and inconvenient in their practical operation upon the police and municipal regulations of the said city ; therefore, this legislature, willing to remove such obstructions to the advancement of the general welfare, by enlarging the range of selection, without impairing the public security, and by giving more full and complete effect to the elective franchise in the choice of the constitutional authorities of the said city, ordain and establish the following amendments and alterations, as calculated to remedy the inconveniences which are now experienced : Therefore, *Be it enacted*, That on the first Monday in October, eighteen hundred and seven, and on the first Monday in October in every year thereafter, the mayor shall be elected by a plurality of all the ballots given in by the voters qualified to vote in the respective wards of the said city for delegates to the general assembly, and the judges of the said election in the several wards shall conduct the same in the manner and form prescribed by the act to regulate elections, passed at the present session of the legislature, and shall make return, under their hands and seals, of the person so elected mayor, and lodge the said return with the register of the city ; and in case two or more persons shall have an equal number of ballots for the office of mayor, the said judges shall determine by lot, before they separate, which of the said persons, so having an equal number of ballots, shall be appointed to the office of mayor, and shall make their return accordingly.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That the mayor shall not continue in office more than 5 years successively, nor be eligible as mayor until the expiration of three years after he shall have been out of office ; and in case of vacancy, by the death, resignation, disqualification or removal of the said mayor, the members of the first and second branch of the city council shall immediately convene, upon the notification of the register of the city, whose duty it shall be to make such notification, and the members of the said first and second branches of the city council when so convened, shall proceed by their joint ballot, to fill up the said vacancy for the remainder of the year.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That the voters in the several wards of the said city having the requisite qualification to vote for delegates to the general assembly, shall, on the first Monday in October, eighteen hundred and seven, and on the first Monday of October, in every year thereafter, assemble at the usual place of holding the elections in their respective wards, and shall elect by ballot two members to represent the said ward in the first branch of the city council, and the persons so elected shall be residents of the ward for which they are elected, and shall be proprietors of leasehold or freehold property in the said city to the value of five hundred pounds current money.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That the voters in the several wards of the said city, qualified as aforesaid, shall, on the first Monday in October, eighteen hundred and seven, and on the first Monday in October in every second year thereafter, assemble at the usual place of holding the elections in their respective wards, and shall elect by ballot, one member to represent the said ward in the second branch of the city council, and the person so elected, shall be a resident of the ward for which he is elected, and shall be a proprietor of leasehold or freehold property in the said city to the value of five hundred pounds current money.

X. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases the names of persons voted for, and the offices to which they are respectively elected, shall be designated in each ballot, and the judges of the said elections shall conduct the same in the manner and form prescribed by the act to regulate elections, passed at the pressnt session, shall make their return accordingly, and deposite the same, with their polls, in the office of the register of the city, and it shall be the duty of the said register to notify the persons so elected, and in case of vacancy, or vacancies in either branch of the city council, the same shall be supplied by election in the same manner as vacancies in the first branch are directed to be supplied by the original act.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That no person shall be eligible to the office of mayor or register, or as a member, or as a clerk of either branch of the city council, who holds an office of profit or trust under the government of the United States, the state of Maryland, or the corporation of the city of Baltimore.

XII. *And be it enacted*, That the first and second branches of the city council shall, in the first week of their annual session, by their joint ballot, recommended two persons to each office now existing, or which may arise under any ordinance of the said corporation, and the mayor shall appoint and commission one of the persons so recommended to fill the respective offices during one year, and may also fill up all vacancies which shall happen in any office during the recess of the city council.

XIII. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the said original act, or any supplement thereto, as are inconsistent with or contrary to, the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed ; provided nevertheless, that the changes and alterations ordained and established by this act, in addition to those prayed by the corporation, shall be assented to at the time and in the manner herein after mentioned.

XIV. *Provided always, and be it enacted*, That the several amendments & alterations established by this act, in addition to those prayed by the corporation, shall have no effect or operation, unless the same shall be assented to by a majority of all the members of the first branch of the city council, after a new election of members in the first session after such new election ; but in case the members of the first branch of the city council, or a majority of them, should determine to adopt a part of the said amendment and reject the remainder, then it shall and may be lawful for them so to do, and the amendments so assented to shall be valid and obligatory to all intents and purposes as a part of the charter of the city of Baltimore.

Commissioners' Office,

BALTIMORE, 27th March, 1806.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city commissioners will meet on Wednesday next, the 2d day of April, to establish the devision line between lots No. 52 and 53, situate on the north-east side of High-street and the second line of that part of lot No. 53, leased by Brian Philpot, to Henry Arendorf, on the 29th day of December, 1792.

Those who are interested, are requested to attend with the surveyor, land marks and papers, necessary for establishing the aforesaid lines.

By order of the board,
SAMUEL VINCENT, *Clk.*

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

SALEM, March 20.

Arrived, schr. Jeremiah, Groves, from Alicant and Gibraltar, 26 days from the latter. Left at Alicant a number of American vessels. At Gibraltar, schr. Peace, Williams of Newburyport. Sailed from Gibraltar in co. with brig Plymouth, Holman, of Salem, bound to the north of Europe ; and brig Washington, from Messina, for Alexandria. The day after sailing, spoke brig Sylph, Clark, of Philadelphia, 30 days from Leghorn, for Canton.

The United States brig Vixen was at Gibraltar when capt. G. sailed, waiting orders. The officers of the Vixen were on board of him, but he heard nothing of the barbarous story lately related respecting commodore Rogers and captain Gale, and we presume there is not the least credit due to it.

NEW-YORK, March 27.

Captain Wheaton, of the ship Beaver, who arrived yesterday morning from Canton, informs, that the Cape of Good Hope was taken by the British about the middle of January. Captain W. received this information from the commander of the Montezuma, whom he spoke on the 5th of February, and who had been embargoed 40 days at St. Helena in consequence of the expedition against the Cape.

The markets at Martinique were very low. On the 5th February, all vessels under Swedish colors were ordered to leave the port in 24 hours.

ARRIVED,

The ship Beaver, captain Wheaton, in 109 days from Canton.

The ship Four Sisters, Moores, in 48 days from Amsterdam. Left, besides those reported by the Orion, Columbia, Dixon, of Philadelphia, for India, repairing ; ships Bradford, Clark, of Newburyport, for Lisbon 1st March ; New-York, George, of Philadelphia, for Antwerp, in co. ; brigs Ann, of Beverly, and Susan, Farley, of Ipswich. The *ship Mercury, Brown, of Baltimore, from Hamburg, for Baltimore, had put into the Texel, with the loss of her mizzen mast and 3 men.* The Four Sisters sailed Feb. 2.

The brig Jane, Gould, from Tobasco, via New-Orleans, in 34 days. Sailed in co. the *brig John, Martin, of Alexandria, for Baltimore, and parted from her off Savannah.* March 19, off the Capes of Virginia, spoke the schr. Alert, Dey, 12 days from Turks-Island, for Alexandria.

The brig Comet, Center, in 26 days from Nantz, via Newport and New-London.

The brig Danube, Hathaway, in 34 days from Trinidad. Off Matanzas, March 4, was boarded by the British sloop of war Hawk, and had a boy, named Hogeland, pressed. Same day, spoke a sloop, 14 days from Philadelphia, for Havana.

Cleared, schr. William, Pratt, West-Indies.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.

Arrived, ship Dorothea, Hayes, Canton, 108 days.

Cleared, brig Charlotte, Franklin, St. Thomas.

Brig Sylph, Clark, from Leghorn, for Canton, was all well, 22d February, 100 miles west of Gibraltar.

Ship Louis William, Hartwell, 32 days from Bordeaux, is below.

Ship Dorothea, captain Hayes, sailed from Macao, 5th December, in co. with the Beaver, Wheaton, and Eliza, Cowman, for Boston.—Saw two ships under American colors, beating into Macao Roads, one of them supposed to be the Pennsylvania Packet, Carson, from Philadelphia.

The ship Ganges, Philips, for Philadelphia.

Ship Mandarin, M'Gee, for Boston.

Ship Hancock, Dorr, for ditto.

Ship Rebecca, M'Keevor, for Philadelphia

Ship True American, Conklin, for Europe, sailed 15 days before us.

Ships New-Jersey, Cooper, and Ploughboy, Jones, for Philadelphia ; and ship Derby, West, for Boston, sailed 5 days before us.

December 12. Passed the Straits of Sunda, in co. with the Montezuma and Eliza.

December 19. Java Head, N. E. 15 leagues, spoke the New-Jersey, Cooper, all well.

December 26. Came up with and spoke the Ploughboy, Jones, all well.

January 20. Lat. 35, 49, S. long. 22, 30, E. spoke the ship Bordeaux Packet, 17 days from the Isle of France, for Philadelphia, all well.

Feb 4, lat. 15, 30. S. long. 13, W. we were brought to and boarded by the Patriot, a French 74, five of the line and a frigate then in company, standing by the wind to the southward, viz.

L'Eole, 74 guns,
Le Patriot, 74 guns,
Le Foudroyant,
L'Impetueux,
Le Caspart,

Le Veteran and La Valereux, of 44 guns, out 52 days from Brest, under the command of admiral Ouillemaix, and were informed that the Veteran was under the command of Jerome Bonaparte, they had taken several prizes—treated us politely. We did not learn their destination, but supposed they meant to touch at St. Helena. They enquired particularly after the India and China fleets, the latter of which had not arrived at Canton, Dec. 5, but were daily expected.

Feb. 22, spoke ship Rebecca, M'Keevor, from Canton for Philadelphia, all well. Capt. M'Keevor had spoken the Mandarin, about 15 days before, who had parted from the Ganges, Philips, in lat. 14, S. long. 38, E.

March 3, lat. 24, 2, N. long. 65, W. was boarded by the Leander, capt. Whitby, of 50 guns. Ship's papers, letters of instruction, log-book, seamen and their protections strictly examined ; the conduct of the boarding officer, was polite and gentlemanly. At 9 A. M. was boarded by a ship of 14 or 16 guns, under English colors, and treated politely ; called her a king's ship, the Indian, but appeared to be a Bermudian privateer. She had "Fair American, of New-York," in large letters on her stern.

March 8, in lat. 29, 40, N. long. 70, spoke schr Martha, from Philadelphia, for St. Jago de Cuba, 7 days out, very leaky.

Vessels left at Canton, Dec. 5.

Ship Pekin, Watters, for Philadelphia, in 4 days.

Bingham,	Williamson,	6
Jefferson,	Harrison,	6
Hebe,	Otto,	12
Active,	Morris,	30
Eugenia,	Sturges, for Europe,	30
Attahualpa.	do.	unknown.

Brig Pennsylvania, M'Pherson, destination unknown, and time of sailing uncertain.

Ship Citizen, Hubbell, for New-York.
Ceres, Ruker, do.
Iris, Warren, Providence.
Amethyst, Smith, Boston.
Huron, from N. W. coast for Europe.

To the above we are happy to add, that the captains, supercargoes, officers and crews of the American vessels at Canton, were all in the enjoyment of good health.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 28.

On Wednesday the bill prohibiting the importation of certain [British] goods, wares and merchandize, passed the house of representatives by a majority of 61 votes. The yeas and nays were as follow :

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, jun. Anderson, Bard, Barker, Bassett, Bedinger, Bidwell, Blackledge, Blake, jun. Blount, Brown, Butler, G. W. Campbell, Chandler, Claiborne, Clark, J. Clay, M. Clay, Clinton, jun. Clopton, Conrad, Cook, Covington, Crowninshield, Cutts, Darby, Dawson, Dickson, Earle, Early, Elliot, Elmer, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Fowler, Goodwin, Gray, Gregg, Green, Halsey, Hamilton, Helms, Holmes, Jackson, Jones, Kenan, Knight, Lyon, Mac Farland, Magruder, Marion, Masters, M'Creery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Jeremiah Morrow, John Morrow, Mumford, R. Nelson, Newton, jun. Nicholson, Olin, Pugh, T. M. Randolph, Rea, of Pen. Rhea, of Ten. Richards, Russell, Sailly, Sammonds, Schuneman, Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, J. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanton, Thomas, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Walton, J. Whitehill, R. Whitehill, D. R. Williams, M. Williams, N. Williams, Wilson, Winn and Winston, —93.

NAYS.—Messrs. Betton, Broom, J. Campbell, Chittenden, Dana, Davenport, jun. Ellis, Ely, Garnett, Hastings, Hough, Lewis, jun. Mosley, J. Nelson, Pitken, jun. Quincy, J. Randolph, Standford, J. C. Smith, Spalding, Sanford, Stedman, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmage, Tenney, P. R. Thompson, T. W. Thompson, Trigg, Van Rensselaer, Verplanck and Wadsworth. —32.

NINTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, March 25.

Mr. Crowninshield from the committee of commerce and manufactures reported a bill to amend in the cases therein mentioned, the act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Thursday.

Mr. J. C. Smith, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the memorial of Daniel Cotton, in which the house concurred.

Mr. D. R. Williams offered a resolution directing the post-master general, after the day of to cause the post-office for the city of Washington to be kept at or near the capitol.

Wednesday, March 26.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill supplementary to the militia act of the District of Columbia.

The committee on public lands on the petition of —— Robertson, made a report concluding with a resolution that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition, under the impression that if any provision be made for his case, it should be of a general nature including all like cases.

Mr. Blackledge. From the best information I have been able to collect, by an examination of the documents laid on our table, as well as by conversation with gentlemen better acquainted with the subject than myself, I find that from the sales of public lands already made, there will be to be collected in the course of about 4 years upwards of two millions of dollars ; from the same sources of information I likewise learn, that in the course of the present year in the state of Ohio only, upwards of 200,000 dollars are to be paid, or the lands must be sold to raise the balances from the persons owing this enormous sum, and that sales for a part of it are to commence in this, or the next month. The petitions presented to congress at this session, praying for an extension of credit for the balances due from the petitioners, and depicting the distresses to which many must be reduced if our laws are rigidly enforced, ought to draw our attention to what is to be the probable consequences of a system, which in practice is found likely to bring largely in debt to the government, so considerable a proportion of the citizens of any section of the union. To my mind, there is nothing more obvious, that that if the present system of selling our lands is persevered in, the peace of the union may, and probably will not be preserved. Men who have paid three-fourths or perhaps more of the purchase money for their lands, and spent several years hard labor in improving them, cannot feel very strongly attached, nay must feel an aversion to a government whose rigid policy, in consequence of their having failed to pay the balance which may be due, takes from them not only their lands & improvements, but even refuses to refund that part of the purchase money which may have been paid. Let the number of persons of this description increase to that extent to which our present system naturally leads, and I fear sir, it will be impossible to enforce your laws. No man will dare to bid at your sales, his life must be in danger if he does ; and tho' the lands in such cases would revert to the government, what good would it do them ? The first purchaser is in possession, and the spirit of the community, in which he lives is in favor of his holding it. To evict him you must resort to force, the consequences of which are too obvious to need description. A committee of this house have already decided the principle that it would be improper to grant a larger indulgence to those whose time of credit have expired. To have decided otherwise would have been to adopt towards your debtors for the purchase of your lands, a practice directly contrary from that which under similar circumstances of hardship has been uniformly observed towards your debtors at the custom-houses ; a distinction which cannot, I conceive, be justified by any principle of policy or justice. I know of no way by which the evils to be apprehended can be so effectually averted as to put a stop to the practice of selling the public lands on credit, and with the view of bringing the subject before congress, and ascertaining their opinion upon it, I beg leave to submit the following resolution :

Resolved, that the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing all such parts of the several acts for the sale of the lands of the United States as authorizes a credit on any part of the purchase money, and that they report their opinion thereupon.

Mr. Newton moved an amendment, going to refer this resolution to the committee of ways and means which did not prevail—Ayes 13.

When the resolution was agreed to without a division.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, from the committee to whom were referred sundry memorials from the legislature and inhabitants of the Mississippi territory, relative to the establishment of a hospital at Natchez, made a report in favor of aiding such an institution, by granting 15,000 acres of land.

Referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday.

A message was received from the senate, stating that they insisted on their amendment to the bill for fixing the compensation of the officers of the house. That they have agreed to the resolution returning thanks to Mr. Nissen, the Danish consul at Tripoli—That they have agreed to the amendments of the house to the Ohio road bill (this bill has consequently passed both houses)—and that they have receded from all their amendments but the last to the bill providing rules for the army.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

The bill prohibiting the importation of certain [British] goods, wares and merchandizes was read the third time

Mr J. Randolph spoke for a few minutes against the passage of the bill.

He was followed Mr. Clotpon, who advocated the passage in a short speech, prefacing his remarks by observing that during the whole previous course of this business he had been detained from the house by extreme illness.

Mr. Newton then spoke at considerable length on the same side.

Mr. Lyon moved to recommit the bill, with the view of so amending it as to give its operation effect on the 1st of July, and also with the view of proposing further amendments.

Mr. Bidwell opposed the recommitment.

Mr. Sloan made a few remarks in favor of the bill.

Mr. J. Randolph again spoke against the passage of the bill.

The motion to recommit was lost—Ayes 20.

When the yeas and nays were taken on the passage of the bill, and were—Yeas 93—Nays 32.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Gregg in the chair—on the bill making appropriations for the civil list.

The several blanks were filled and the bill reported to the house

Thursday, March 27.

The house were almost exclusively engaged in considering the bill making appropriation for the support of government, which having undergone various amendments, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. J. Randolph from the committee of ways and means, reported two bills, one making appropriations for the support of the military establishment, and the other making appropriations for the support of the navy, for the year 1806, which were referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Clark moved the following resolution :

Resolved, That it is expedient so far to amend the act fixing the military establishment of the United States, and to abolish the office of brigadier-general in the army of the United States.

NINTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 6.

Debate on Mr. Gregg's Resolution.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. JOHN RANDOLPH.——Mr. Chairman—I did expect, on coming to the house this morning, that the friends of the resolution under consideration would have brought forward some arguments to shew (what they had studiously avoided) that the ability to coerce Great-Britain, is within the compass of this nation's power ; that this power ought now to be exerted ; and that the proposed measure is equal to the desired effect. It behoves them to demonstrate all this, before they ask for our support. I did not come down to the house with the expectation of listening to a gross misrepresentation of my expressions yesterday—loose and desultory as I allow them to have been : much less was I prepared to hear such misrepresentations from the lips of aged men, whom I have treated with invariable and guarded respect ; between whom and myself there has long existed a political friendship—real on my part, apparent on theirs. I did not indeed expect to hear particular expressions, used by me in the ardor of debate, broken and culled from their connecting members, and mutilated and tortured into meanings which cold-blooded malice alone could have devised. Sir, in this way of proceeding, (without intending any profane comparison) the Bible itself may be made to preach atheism,—to declare that there is no God : "*The fool saith in his heart, there is no God.*" Taken together, it is inspired wisdom ; dismember it, it is impiety.

It has not been denied by any member on this floor, that the carrying trade, that the commerce and navigation of these states, ought to be protected. The only question is, *quo modo?* Have you the ability to protect them by war, and are they of sufficient value to justify the expence of such protection ? We say, no ; they cannot pay for so dear a defence, rich as they may be : but above all they cannot repay us for the loss of our constitution ; it is above all price. We go farther : we affirm that trade is now protected by the most efficient means within our power, by discriminating duties, laid by the votes of southern men ; and yet, sir, we are threatened with schism, with a dissolution of the union, if we do not adopt particular systems, devised by chance, begotten of ignorance or imbecility. Are these the *mild* and *conciliatory* plans and ideas of which gentlemen boast ? Is this mildness ? Is this conciliation ? Is this peace ? The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) with a face of wondrous importance, tells you, that by the constitution we have power to raise and maintain armies, to build and equip navies : from which he draws the inference that (under whatever circumstances, I suppose) we must actually do what the constitution allows. And yet that gentleman, in former times, voted with us against armies and navies ! Let him justify himself, if he can, upon his new principles. I repeat it, if the unjust aggressions of a foreign nation, if indignity and insult, abroad, are always to produce war, the gentleman was