

ates in Congress.

OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, November 9.

On the bill making further ap-
portion for the support of the navy, dur-
ing the year 1867.

(Continued.)

Mr. S. said that he was perhaps more
than his friend from Virginia :
ped when that gentleman arrived
of life. He would be equally
with him. Yet he did possess a
and could display it when our vic-
tories were the subject. Mr. S. then
an ancient nation who were wont
great national questions twice,
when they were done, that they
might not want spirit, and once when they
were sober, that they might not be defi-
ciency. And he did believe, how-
ever thought, prudence required a
course, and that they ought not to
under the immediate influence
when they took their seats on
the occasion.

The question was now taken on the
committee, and carried. The
committee, agreed to in committee, were
d without a division, excepting
an appropriation for timber, on
the house divided—ayes 103—when
the bill was ordered to a 3d reading to-mor-
row.

Tuesday, November 10.

Question being on the final passage
of the bill, and the yeas and nays on the
being called for :

Mr. J. Montgomery said that as the yeas
and nays had been required he should ex-
right of assigning reasons for the
was about to give. This bill pro-
vided for extraordinary expenses incurred
navy department since the 23d June
These extraordinary expenses had re-
sulted from the cowardly attack committed
by the Leopard on the Chesapeake. This
act marked with such daring and atrocious
circumstances had excited the detestation of
every American ; one sentiment on this
subject prevailed the union. The president
of the United States had adopted firm, en-
ergetic measures on the occa-
sion : amongst others those which had oc-
casioned the expenses for which this bill
provides. He had heard no complaint that
the conduct of the executive was defective
either in prudence or energy. He was au-
thorised and he exercised the authority ves-
ted in him by law, to call out the marine
corps to its full complement. He had ex-
ercised the authority given to him by the act
of 1806, in preparing the gun-boats for ser-
vice ; the sense of the nation and the exi-
gency of the times called upon him to do so.
Other expenses incident to calling out the
marine corps and manning gun-boats, were
comprised under the different articles of
clothing, &c. These extraordinary expen-
ces the president was authorised to incur ;
the state of the country justified him in ex-
ercising that authority, and Mr. M. was of
opinion that the honor of the nation called
upon the house to make the appropriation.
Then, as these extraordinary expenses which
had been incurred, there could be no diffi-
culty ; their honor was at stake for the pay-
ment. There was another item which he
presumed would meet with as little difficulty
as any other ; he was instructed to say, as a
member of the committee of ways and
means that the provisions specified in the
bill were used by the militia called out for
the protection of the port most in danger.
Was there any member in the house who
would hesitate to make an appropriation of
31,000 dollars for that purpose.

At this important juncture, when our
country was in danger, the executive had
examined the state of the several depart-
ments ; in the war department there were
sufficient supplies of military stores—in the
navy department there were none except a
few pounds of powder. At this alarming
crisis, the country being threatened with
war, the people looked up to the president
for energetic conduct—he did not hesitate
to make expenditures to supply the neces-
saries for the department. Of the navy de-
partment, there was more required than of
the war department, because the ocean-
had been committed on the coast.—
What more prudent, more correct conduct
than that of the president could be wished,
or what more could the people expect, than
that he should have made these necessary
provisions of ordnance and military stores,
and timber for gun-boats ? The president
had judged it expedient to make prepara-
tion ; and the state of affairs had called for a
warlike attitude ; for said Mr. M. we have
learned from our departed Washington, that
to command peace we should be prepared
for war—the president had acted upon this
principle, which the house would no doubt
approve. There was no law at that time,
nor had any law yet been passed, to autho-
rise the purchase of these articles ; but the
president of the U. States, when his coun-
try was in danger, hesitated not to take up-
on himself the credit and proper responsi-
bility. Upon these items what was the lan-
guage of the president of the United States,
contained in the message delivered to us ?
Strong and forcible, and clearly showing
the necessity for incurring these expenses :
“The moment our peace was threatened, I
deemed it indispensable to secure a greater
provision of these articles of military stores,
with which our magazines were not suffi-
ciently furnished. To have awaited a pre-
vious and special sanction by law, would have
lost occasions which might not be retrieved.
I did not hesitate therefore, to authorise en-
gagements for such supplies to our ex-
isting stock as would render it adequate to

the emergencies threatening us ; and I trust
that the legislature feeling the same anxie-
ty for the safety of our country so materially
advanced by this precaution, will approve
when done, what they would have seen so
important to be done if then assembled.”

Mr. M. had said this trust was well found-
ed ; that the legislature feeling the same
anxiety for the public safety so materially
promoted by this precaution, would declare
that this was what they would have done
had they been in session. He asked, had the
president of the United States passed over
this great emergency, and failed to make
these preparations, ought he not to have been
censured for a neglect of duty ? As these
articles therefore have been purchased be-
cause the interest and safety of the country
required them, and the expenses had been
incurred for the public safety, the house
could not hesitate to give their sanction to
the appropriation.

It had been asked by a gentleman from
Massachusetts whether these articles were
actually paid for ; if paid for, out of what
monies had the payment been made ? As a
member of the committee of ways and
means, he could declare that not one cent
had been actually paid. The president had
said, that he had authorised engagements for
these articles—the government was pledged
for them ; and the house were as strongly
called on by faith and honour, to make an
appropriation for them, as they were bound
to do in the case of the marine corps.

Mr. M. said, it had been asked by an-
other gentleman, perhaps from Connecticut,
whether the timber mentioned was for gen-
eral naval purposes, or for gun-boats only ?
At this important crisis, when hostilities
were menaced, it has been thought prudent
to lay up a stock of timber for building gun-
boats, and it was accordingly done ; but in
laying it up, it had been contracted for and
laid in such a manner as to answer any na-
val purposes. If our differences should be a-
micably settled, and it was not required that
gun-boats should be erected, the materials
could still be on hand for the use of the
navy.

It had been stated, he believed by a gen-
tleman from Virginia, that appropriations
had been anticipated ; that this was not the
language held by the president of the United
States, or these the principles defended
by him in his first communication made to
Congress in 1801. Mr. M. said, he admi-
red the principle laid down by the gentleman ;
appropriations should never be anticipated
but in extreme cases. The principle was
in general correct ; but he would ask the
gentleman from Virginia who had taken
this ground yesterday, if a case could not
occur in which it might be departed from ?
He would ask any gentleman need there
exist a stronger case than the present to jus-
tify such a departure ? He believed not.

They had been told by a gentleman from
Connecticut that in the manner in which
they were now acting, in making appropri-
ations, they were justifying the measure up-
on arguments resorted to by the former ad-
ministration. God forbid, said he, that we
should take any of the principles of the for-
mer administration for our rule of conduct.
The present measure stood on firm ground ;
the exigencies of the times had justified the
anticipation, and not the example of the for-
mer administration.

They had been told by a gentleman yester-
day, that our navy had been disgraced by
this outrage. True, if the officer of the de-
graded vessel, instead of a verbal answer
from the mouth of his trumpet, had sent a
metal one from the mouth of his cannon,
the honour of the navy of the U. States
would have been preserved. That officer
and his conduct were now under investiga-
tion ; but from the courage, character, and
patriotism of the officers of our navy, the
country might be assured, that if occasion
offered, they would retrieve its reputation.

It had been said, that the government
had received two marked insults from for-
eign powers ; he presumed one case alluded
to was that of the Spanish minister ; if he
was wrong in the idea, he wished to be
corrected. This minister began to show his
Spanish airs to our hospitable government ;
he was informed that a demand would be
made for his recall. If it should be thought
that I am incorrect in this, said Mr. M. resort
to the department of state, where facts may
be obtained. What was the conduct of this
ex-minister ? Did he dare to persist in his
insolence ? No—he meanly solicited our
government not to write on or represent his
conduct to the Spanish government. Our
government granted his solicitations ; if they
got rid of him it was immaterial in what
manner. After he thus obtained his point,
what was his conduct ? He came within
the city of Washington, contrary to the un-
derstanding which had taken place. Did
the government then put up with his be-
haviour ? He received on the contrary, an in-
imation that his company could be dis-
pensed with. In the course of a few days
he slunk off to Philadelphia. Under such
circumstances, he presumed no American
would feel the dignity of the nation injured
in this case.

In the other case, it had been said we
had received a blow ; and a blow only ?
No ; Murder had been committed. The reek-
ing blood of our fellow citizens and the in-
sulted dignity of the nation called for satis-
factory retribution, or speedy retaliation. If
retribution is refused, then the constitution
did vest the power in the president of the
United States to resent the injury ; it did
not vest it in the congress of the United
States. If such a crisis should take place,
they would meet it with energy and firmness,
and use every exertion to efface the insult.
The present measure now under consid-
eration, said Mr. M. is the first defensive

measure presented for our determination.
If we give this measure a quibbling, quer-
ring, or reluctant affirmation, the people
will be disappointed in their hopes. I have
no doubt but that the patriotic characters
here called together on the exigency of the
moment, and to whom is entrusted the hon-
our of the nation, will realize all the wish-
es of the people.

Mr. M. concluded by saying, that, feel-
ing conscious of the rectitude of his inten-
tions, as far as his feeble abilities would per-
mit, he had discharged his duty to his coun-
try, his constituents, and to himself.

[Debate to be continued.]

FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Mr. Hewes,

The day after the report of the committee
made its appearance, containing a false ac-
cusation against Judge Dorssey, I observed in
your paper a full and explicit contradiction
of that part of the report, which charged
the judge with the illegal and tyrannical
act of compelling a witness to criminate
himself, and perpetrating upon him an in-
dulgence of five minutes to consult coun-
sel. This contradiction, conveyed in the
most positive and unequivocal language, by
a gentleman whose name was left with the
editor, and who I presume is at all times
ready to substantiate his statement, effectually
puts to confusion the committee who
drew up the report, or the informer of that
committee, whose statement seems to have
been seized with such avidity as to do vio-
lence to truth.

After the statement alluded to was pub-
lished, so denying the truth of the report,
the witness appears in the Evening Post,
supplicating a suspension of public opinion,
until he shall have published his statement,
at the same time denying the correctness of
that which appeared in the Gazette. But
previous to this strange and unlimited re-
quest to prepare a statement, which at the
utmost could not have required more than
half an hour, I am informed, from unques-
tionable authority, that the witness un-
warily CONFESSED, that he never gave any
such information to the committee, and
moreover, that “they had made other missta-
tements, which he caused to be rectified.”

So far then the matter rests upon this is-
sue ; that the committee have charged a
judge, in the honest and unavoidable exercise
of his official duties, with an high judicial
crime, upon the base statement of an in-
former, not to be believed ; or, that their
solemn allegation conjured up in their own
warm fancy, is totally unfounded, as the
witness has since confessed, and they are
amenable to the honest judgment of all ho-
norable men for the accusation thus ad-
vanced without testimony, or upon such as
they might and ought to have known was
discreditable.

Viewing circumstances then as they now
stand, in the most forgiving and favorable
light, delay, to do that which common
sense and honesty would dictate, and which
to preserve the integrity of the framers of
the “report,” eventually must be done by
the committee, the boasted champions of re-
publicanism, and bold asserters of the rights
and privileges of oppressed citizens, argue
strongly that it is deemed expedient to make
some sacrifice of truth to attain the latter
ends of the report. From men, who have
assumed the high and dignified office of
avenging the crying wrongs of the peo-
ple, we might at least have expected to per-
ceive in their attachments that characteris-
tic regard to truth and justice, which points,
with peculiar emphasis, to the people’s
friend. But if the beautiful prospect open-
ed by the lie riot to the imagination of
some of our aspiring, ambitious, youths,
should erase all former attachment to high
toned honor and principle, and an insatiable
thirst for popular glory, swallow up every
thing that is good and valuable, at some
future period, the effects of the report will
be a source of lasting regret to the commit-
tee.

A REPUBLICAN.

MORE DEMOCRATIC CONSISTENCY.

The Democratic meeting at the Panthe-
on, of which James Biays was Chairman,
and Th. Bland, Secretary, under the influ-
ence of that wisdom, by which, from whence-
soever it came, they were enlightened even
like the light of a glow-worm—and actuated
by that sacred regard for the principles of
freedom, which induced them to constitute
themselves something like watch-dogs over
it, to give the alarm, whenever the Civil
Authority, or any portion of the military,
which were disposed to respect the Civil
Authority, came forward to protect the
rights of their citizens against such wolves,
who, in sheep’s clothing, might attack
them, did on that occasion resolve, “that
for the civil officers to request the aid of the
military, to keep peace and good order, is an
example dangerous to the rights and liber-
ties of the people. That such conduct is
an assumption of power hostile to our con-
stitution—and deserving the just reprehen-
sion of freemen !” Quod semper erit valde
memorandum.

But we find that the Committee appoint-
ed by the same meeting, consisting of sev-
en of the best men they could find in their
number, have among other things reported,
“That a corps of patriotic Volunteers, com-
manded by Leonard Frailey, on the evening
of their regular muster, presented themselves
before L. Martin’s house, where Burr, Blan-
nerhasset and Swartwout were at dinner,
with charged bayonets, playing the rogue’s
march.”—This conduct of Capt. Frailey and
company, has received no mark of disappro-
bation, either from the committee them-
selves, or from the Pantheonic Guardians of
the rights of freemen, to whom they report-
ed, but most evidently met their approba-
tion.

Thus we are taught, that the military may
come forward in their military character,
whenever any captain thinks proper, for the
purpose of disorganization.—That any cap-
tain of a company, without consulting his
superior officers, much less the Civil Autho-
rity, may call out his company in arms,—
march them in a body, in military array, and
give them military orders, in their military

character, to insult their fellow citizens, and
to injure, to the utmost of their power, their
good name, fame and reputation !—and, if
so, upon the same principle, to do any other
injury to any person whatever, who may be
the object of their captain’s displeasure ;
and that in all this, there is nothing “hos-
tile to the constitution” nothing “dang-
erous to the rights and liberties of the peo-
ple.”—nothing deserving “the just repre-
hension of freemen” ! !

Oh, no—those dangers can never be ap-
prehended—such reprehension can never be
deserved, when the military have military or-
ders given them which tend to violate the
laws and endanger the peace of the city ;
provided those orders are given by colonels
or captains, acting of their own accord, and
restrained by no superior authority. They
only become dangerous when given by a
Brigadier General, with the approbation of
the Civil Authority, and particularly for the
preservation of order—Happy country !—
The last stage where liberty has a chance
to establish her sacred empire ! Happy
country ! Where we are under the empire
of the laws only !—Away with ye, ye pha-
risaical preachers of liberty,—ye who can
strain at a gnat and yet swallow a camel ! !

A CITIZEN OF BALTIMORE.

* Or, in other words, be who can gulp down
this doctrine, must have a stomach like that of
an ostrich, which, naturalists say, can digest a
ten-penny nail.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.

By the Francis, from Liverpool, London
papers are received as late as Oct. 12th. It
is ascertained that on the 7th of Oct. Mr.
Munro took leave of the king, preparatory
to his embarkation.

A gentleman passenger had a conversa-
tion with Mr. Munro, on the 10th of Oct.,
and was told by the minister that he found
it absolutely necessary to come home and
have a personal conference with the presi-
dent as the last instructions had fettered
him so that it was impossible to conclude a
negotiation with the British government.
He added that he was prepared to state to
the president, how far Great-Britain would
yield certain points, and in what particu-
lars she would remain immovable ; that there
must be mutual concessions, and that he
still hoped that no insurmountable obstacles
existed to an amicable and satisfactory ad-
justment of the concerns of the two coun-
tries.

Russia has shut her ports against the En-
glish.

Ten or twelve American vessels were in
the Downs, bound to Holland and Antwerp,
detained.

Oct. 2.—The river Eyder was declared
in a state of blockade by the English.
Baltimore Oct. 7.—Arrived, Betsey, from
New-York for Rotterdam.

Deal, Oct. 9.—Came down, Young Fac-
tor for New-York.

Groesend Oct. 6.—Passed Pennsylvania,
New-York.

Greenwich Oct. 3.—Arrived, Rover, N.
York.

Deal, Oct. 4.—Sailed, Remittance, N.
York.

The Russians.—By an arrival at Salem
on Monday last, information was received
that the Russians had detained all the En-
glish vessels in the port of Cronstadt.
This we think highly probable, as it is on-
ly acting in conformity with a fundamental
maxim of policy adopted by the Russian
government for more than half a century,
always to finish their wars by fighting
against their own side. What may be the
reasons of state for this, we do not know,
but so it is, they invariably commence allies
and leave off enemies.

“Pacific rumour.”—Another Salem fish-
ing smack has got in with the treaty all sig-
ned, sealed and delivered, received from a
monstrous fastidious English packet, which
the fisherman spoke with off the Banks,
the wind was so high, he could not hear
the sound of his own voice ; and which
news he was desired to report to the prin-
ter as soon as he got ashore.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23:

Arrived, ship William, Crosby, Lime-
rick 67, Ballast ; schr. Retaliation, Dag-
get, Boston, 3 ; Betsey, Foster do.

Cleared, ship Liverpool, Hamilton, Li-
verpool ; Comet, Dixey, N. Orleans ; Ag-
nes, Bunce, Charleston.

Brig Charlotte, York, Kingston, Jam ;
sloop Schenectady, Smith, New-York.

The ship William Johnston, Wells, from
Amsterdam, and a dismantled brig, are be-
low.

Captain Collet in the ship Pigou, of this
port was spoke the 4th of October, off the
Seaw, from Cronstadt, for London. Capt.
C. informs that previous to his departure
from Cronstadt, the British shipping were
detained by an embargo.

To the Merchants and Traders of Philadelphia.
FRIENDS & FELLOW CITIZENS,

A memorial addressed to Congress, so-
liciting particular attention to the Mercantile
interest of our country, in the negotiations
now pending between America and Great
Britain is at the Merchants’ Coffee-House,
waiting your signatures.—To withhold them
at a crisis so important, may prove very in-
jurious, when that August Body should know
the decided sentiments of all the trading
part of the community. Let none withhold
their signatures under the supposition that
they will carry no weight in the memorial ;
your votes at an election tell in value with
him who can count his thousands, and who
files the names of his vessels with every let-
ter of the Alphabet. Is your property small ;
of course you can least afford to lose a part
by a ruinous war ? with some, the memori-
al may not in every part agree with what

they would wish it. It has been adopted
by a very large majority at a full and nume-
rous meeting and contains the wish of a
continuance of such a peace as shall be con-
sistent with the honor and welfare of the
nation ; that each word should be so placed
as to meet the views of every individual is
not to be expected in a world so disposed to
variety as ours. With some the propriety of
the memorial may be doubted ; but if in
the moment of warmth, while smarting un-
der the base and insulting conduct of a Bri-
tish commander, resolutions and addresses
were thought proper, why withhold our sen-
timents on the present occasion when re-
dress may be obtained by negotiation, before
we plunge into the uncertainty and horrors
of war ? And while we feel the glow of
patriotism in our bosoms urging us to re-
venge, may not this patriotism be turned
into a Channel more likely to gain the de-
sired end, than bold precipitation ?—Let
none say that Congress will pay no atten-
tion to the memorial ; their wisdom and
prudence will no doubt lead them to re-
dress with attention the desires & wishes of those
whom they represent, and who, under our
happy government, have the inestimable
privilege of presenting their desires and
complaints before the men of their choice.

AN AMERICAN.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 22.

Mr. Hewes,

Your paper of Saturday, the 21st Nov.,
in an article over the signature of “Sting,”
contains certain insinuations & conclusions,
which, though I would charitably believe,
were not meant for me, are calculated to in-
jure me in the publication which at present
demands a considerable share of my atten-
tion, viz. “The Bible Explained,” for which
I have received the most liberal and general
support. I have no wish to reciprocate,
justify or extenuate the conduct of any per-
son or party in the business alluded to, but
merely to clear myself, as I have no concern
directly or indirectly in the affair pointed at
by the writer of “Sting,” who I hope will,
as an act of common justice, acknowledge
his error. HENRY S. KEATINGE.

The writer of the above will find that,
in yesterday’s Gazette, a friend of his in
this city, has done him ample justice—by
pointing out the error, and by testifying to
his good character and the value of the work
in which he is so laudably engaged—viz in
publishing “the Bible explained.”

The senate of the United States have
passed the bill making the appropriation for
the navy department to a third reading,
without opposition.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23, 1867.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the Whig of the 10th instant, was
inserted, an address signed James Biays, in
which he stated that Th. rowgood Smith,
Esq. the Mayor of this City, assured him,
that he, the Mayor “held the conduct of
those men, whose offices had been exhibit-
ed, in as great abhorrence as did any of his
fellow-citizens, and had often so declared to
his friends.”

Convinced as I was, that he must have
been misunderstood by Mr. Biays, and con-
sidering Mr. Smith bound in justice to his
character, to explain or to contradict Mr.
Biays’s assertion—I waited until the 17th,
not a little surprised at his silence. On that
day I sent him a letter, of which the follow-
ing is an extract : “The persons, whose of-
fices were exhibited, are Chief Justice Mar-
shall, Aaron Burr, Herman Blannerhasset
and myself. I feel it therefore my sacred
duty, after having waited so long for you to
explain this business to the world, to request
of what conduct do you know either of those
four gentlemen to have been guilty, for
which they, or or either of them, ought to
be abhorred by any honest man in the com-
munity.” The next day I received an an-
swer, of which the following is an extract :
“In regard to Chief Justice Marshall and
yourself, I have no hesitation to declare,
that I neither expressed, nor insinuated to
Captain Biays any abhorrence, on my part,
of either of you. To such a sentiment, having
never felt it, I could not have given utter-
ance.” A respect for myself, or, rather, as
a proof of the respect which I entertained
for the Mayor, has induced me to state these
facts.

That gentleman and Mr. Biays, are now
at issue before the public. I have no inter-
est in what may be the decision.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Married on Tuesday last, near Creager’s
Town, by the rev. Mr. Dubois, Mr. Joseph
Minghiny, of Jefferson county, Vir. to
Miss Mary Head ; and Mr. James Clark, of
same county, to Miss Elizabeth Head, both
daughters of Mr. William Head, of Frede-
rick county.

Extracts from London papers by the Poca-
hontas, received at the Office of the Fede-
ral Gazette.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

It is stated, we understand, in some let-
ters, that M. Budberg, the Russian minis-
ter for foreign affairs, had been displaced.
This person was employed in negotiating
the treaty of Tilsit, and is generally sup-
posed to be attached to the French interest.

The bustle in the Russian war depart-
ments does not appear to have excited any
alarm among the masters of the British ves-
sels in that country. There were not above
forty-six merchant ships, we learn, in the
different ports, and they were loading at
their leisure, without the least apprehensions
of being detained.

The recent proceedings in the island of
Zealand have had a most serious effect up-
on trade and credit. The failures among
the merchants at Copenhagen increase daily.