manly conduct. I have no hesitation to renew that pledge. Act as becomes America and all America will be united in your support. What is our conduct? Do we endeavor to fetter and trample the executive authority? Do we oppose obstacles? Do we raise difficulties? No. We are willing to commit into the hands of the chief magistrate the treasure, the power, and the energies of the country. We ask for ourselves nothing. We expect nothing. All we ask is for our country. And although we do not believe in the success of treaty, yet the resolutions we move and the language we hold are calculated to promote it.

I have now performed, to the best of my power, the great duty which I owed to my country. I have given that advice which in my soul I believe to be best. But I have little hope that it will be adopted. I fear that by feeble councils we shall be exposed to a long and bloody war. This fear perhaps is ill founded, and if so, I shall thank God that I was mistaken. I know that in the order of his providence the wisest ends frequently result from the most foolish measures; it is our duty to submit ourselves to his high dispensations. I know that war, with all its misery, is not wholly without advantage. It calls forth the energies of character, it favors the manly virtues, it gives elevation to sentiment, it produces national union, generates patriotic love, and infuses a just sense of national honor. If then we are doomed to war, let us meet it as we ought; and when the hour of trial comes, let it find us as a band of brothers.

Sir, I have done, and I pray to Almighty God that this day's debate may eventuate in the prosperity, the freedom, the peace, the power, and the glory of our country.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(By Authority.)

SEVENTH CONGRESS,

OF THE

UNITED STATES;

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, on Monday, the sixth of December, one thousand eight hundred and two.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Military establishment of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That for defraying the several expenses of the military establishment of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and three; for the Indian department, and for the erection of fortifications, the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated, that it is to say:

For the pay of the army of the United States, two hundred and ninety nine thousand one hundred and twenty four dollars.

For forage, four thousand and sixty six dollars.

For the subsistence of the officers of the army and the corps of engineers, twenty nine thousand and eighty six dollars and eighty five cents.

For the subsistence of non-commissioned officers and privates, one hundred and fifty four thousand five hundred and forty dollars and seventy five cents.

For clothing, fifty six thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For bounties and premiums, eight thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, ten thousand dollars.

For camp equipage, fuel, tools and transportation, and contingent expenses, fifty eight thousand dollars.

For fortifications, arsenals, magazines and armouries, one hundred and nine thousand six hundred and ninety six dollars and eighty eight cents.

For the Indian department, seventy three thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchasing maps, plans, books and instruments for the department of war and the military academy, two thousand dollars.

For postage on letters on public service to and from the offices of the adjutant and inspector and paymaster of the army four thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, including any unexpended balance of former appropriations for the same object be, and the same hereby is appropriated for defraying the expense of any treaty or treaties which may be held with the Indians: *Provided,* that the compensation to be allowed to any commissioner appointed or who may be appointed for negociating such treaties shall not exceed exclusive of travelling expenses the rate of eight dollars a day during the actual service of such commissioner.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the several appropriations herein before made; shall be paid and discharged, first out of any balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations for the same objects respectively, and secondly, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
APPROVED, March 3d, 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act intituled "an act providing passports for the ships and vessels of the United States."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That every unregistered ship or vessel owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, and sailing with a sea letter, going to any foreign country, shall before she departs from the United States, at the request of the master, be furnished by the collector of the district where such vessel may be, with a passport of the form prescribed and established by the act to which this is a supplement, for which the master shall pay to the collector ten dollars, and be subject to the rules and conditions prescribed in the said act, for ships and vessels of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be paid on every such unregistered ship or vessel, sailing or trading to any foreign country, other than some port or place in America, for each and every voyage, the same sum at the time of clearing outwards, to be received and accounted for in the same manner as is by said act required in cases of ships and vessels of the United States.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, March 2, 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

For erecting a Light House at the entrance of Penobscot bay, or any other place in its vicinity, that may be deemed preferable by the secretary of the treasury.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That as soon as a cession shall be made by the state of Massachusetts to the United States, of the jurisdiction over the land proper for the purpose, the secretary of the treasury be and he is hereby authorized to purchase so much land as may be necessary, and provide by contract, to be approved by the president of the United States, for building a light house on Whitehead at the entrance of Penobscot bay, or any place in its vicinity, that may be deemed preferable by the secretary of the treasury and to furnish the same with all necessary supplies; and also, to agree for the salaries or wages of the persons who may be appointed by the president for the superintendance and care of the same; and that the president be authorized to make the said appointments.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there be appropriated and paid out of the monies arising from imports and tonnage, the sum of seven thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting the light house as aforesaid.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
APPROVED, March 3, 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

Directing a detachment from the Militia of the United States, and for erecting certain Arsenals.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, whenever he shall judge it expedient, to require of the executives of such of the states as he may deem expedient, and from their local situation shall be most convenient, to take effectual measures to organize, arm, and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning a detachment of militia not exceeding eighty thousand, officers included.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the president may, if he judges it expedient, authorize the executives of the several states, to accept as part of the detachment aforesaid, any corps or volunteers; who shall engage to continue in service for such time, not exceeding twelve months, and perform such services as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the detachments of militia and volunteer corps as aforesaid, shall be officered out of the present militia officers, or others, at the option and discretion of the constitutional authority in each state respectively; the president of the United States apportioning the general officers among the respective states as he may deem proper.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That one million five hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for paying and subsisting such part of the troops aforesaid, whose actual service may be wanted, for the purchase of ordnance and other military stores, and for defraying such other expenses as, during the recess of congress, the president may deem necessary for the security of the territory of the United States; to be applied under the direction of the president, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That twenty-five thousand dollars be appropriated for erecting at such place or places on the western waters, as the president may judge most proper, one or more arsenals; and that the president cause the same to be furnished with such arms, ammunition and military stores as he may deem necessary.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
APPROVED, March 3d, 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

Making further provisions for the expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That a sum of two millions of dollars, in addition to the provision heretofore made, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the president of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before congress, as soon as may be.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the president of the United States may, if he shall deem it necessary, and he hereby is authorized to borrow the whole or any part of the said sum, at an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, reimbursable before the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven. And it shall be lawful for the bank of the United States to lend the whole, or any part of the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That so much as may be necessary of the surplus of the duties on imports and tonnage, beyond the permanent appropriation heretofore charged upon them by law, shall be, and hereby is pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest, and reimbursement of the principal of all such monies as may be borrowed in pursuance of this act, according to the terms and conditions on which the loan or loans may be effected.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, February 26, 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

From the Aurora.

PEACE OR WAR?

From a consideration of the financial circumstances of the two *rival nations* which have for centuries given such wonderful evidences of the *reality* and the *efficacy* of the theory called the *balance* of power—we should be disposed to think PEACE the political interest of their governments as well as the true interest of the *people* of both nations—the latter consideration, however, seldom enters into calculations of the disciples of the *old school*, or of the *new-old school*.

It would seem to be the particular interest of the government of Great Britain to avoid a war, because they must always make peace when their money cannot procure them continental alliances—but particularly when their *funds* arrive at a certain point of depreciation.

It is unquestionably the particular interest of the government of France not to go to war, because it must endanger the present government of that country, because if the interest of that government is the interest of the people, France was never in her proudest days of glory and power, so great, so powerful, or so populous; France in her interior policy, the progress of arts, agriculture, science and improvement, is now more flourishing than at any former period, and with ten years peace would inevitably become if not the first, equal to the first manufacturing and commercial nation in Europe.

In what cause then are we to look for the present aspects of hostility in Great Britain? How are we to reconcile them with recent events?

With the continued emission of paper instead of bullion from the bank of England.

With the adulation lavished on the first magistrate of France by the crown lawyers in the trial of Peltier.

With the recent executions for treason.

The politics of a free government are simple, and comprehensible by every capacity.

The politics of governments in which the people have no control—and whose interests and happiness never influence the system, cannot be easily penetrated. They are subject to the influence of all the worst passions of personal or combined ambition—of rivalty for power and dominion—of secret intrigue and jealousy—of corruption or lust of wealth—of individual and factious caprice. It is difficult therefore to assign a precise cause for the actions of governments liable to these various propensities.

When the continued emission of *bank paper* in lieu of *bullion* was first notified, it was a very general opinion that the continuation of the law was solely influenced by commercial considerations. We are not disposed to doubt that the fluctuations of trade upon a peace, considerably influenced such a measure; but we could not but suspect at that time, that the renewal of the law for the prohibition of the emission of *gold and silver, indicated very strongly an apprehension of war, and a determination to be prepared for it.*

Our reasonings on this subject were thus formed. The influx of *money* must have been unusually great upon the return of peace. The exportation of money must have been immensely reduced, by the cessation of subsidies, the payments of forces in foreign countries, the reduction of the naval establishment, and by the return of numerous *factors* established in convenient situations on the continent during the war whose establishments must have ceased to be equally lucrative or necessary in peace. We therefore believed that the *influx* of bullion must have been greater in proportion than the *outflux*; but the cabinet of England very wisely foresaw, that it was the most prudential policy to continue the law for *paper emissions* while any appearance of danger prevailed, rather than endanger credit itself by the present repeal and subsequent renewal of the restraining law. We therefore thought the measure did not so much indicate a want of *solid money* as want of confidence in the *solidity* of the *peace*.

The trial of *Peltier* we considered in a light of political debasement, which disposed us to think contrary to our former conclusion—that the British government was reduced to the last extremity of humiliation.

We were further induced to this belief by the trials of col. Despard and others for treason. *Plots* have been ever the favorite machinery of the British government. A plot has been at different times employed to blind the nation to the iniquity of its rulers—to destroy a patriot—or to terrify and enflame the people—And when the silly contemptible meetings at three or four obscure beer-houses, were converted into a plot of stupendous magnitude, we could not but believe that things were in a very bad state indeed, when *John Bull* must be amused with a little *bloodshed* and *beheading*, after the volumes of execration which had been lavished on the guillotine. We considered this as the last desperate act of irascible and defeated ambition, upon a little object after defeat by a greater.

Local motives were not wanting however, to induce a persuasion that war was secretly meditated by Great Britain, and among others, the violent efforts of notorious British partisans among ourselves, on a recent occasion. Mr. *Goveneur Morris* on the floor of congress loudly proclaimed his wishes, that we should not only go to war with France but that we should invite the powers of Europe to a coalition and boldly take the lead in the enterprize against that nation; *James Ross* was not less pointed or solicitous for the war. It struck us at the instant when those sentiments were uttered on the floor of congress, that they were founded on a *secret knowledge* of the views and intentions of the British government.

That there is good ground now to believe a serious disposition to war we infer from the *season* in which it has been indicated—the following ideas thrown out by the celebrated *Turgot* in an official memoir in 1776 speaks for us.

"It is well known that there is a season "which England will select for the execution of any hostile projects against "France. This disquieting season is the "interval between the commencement of "April and the end of October, in which "our sailors engaged in the fisheries and "our ships employed in the American "trade offer an easy prey to England and "afford her the certain means of weakening our maritime force before even "the beginning of a war. We were "furnished with the fatal experience of "this fact in the year 1755.

"To this season succeeds a second, in "which the absence of the sailors of "Great Britain leaves them a prey to "the united powers of France and Spain. "The season is that in which the English "are employed in selling their cargoes "in the ports of Portugal, Spain, and "Italy; this season lasts from October "to January. During this period England cannot adopt any hostile projects, without taking such precautions as would disclose warlike pretentions."

The retention of Egypt, Malta, and the Cape of Good Hope were certainly very strong indications of an apprehension of, or a disposition to war, on the part of Great Britain. However, we did not consider even these circumstances in so serious a light, or so indicative of an apprehended or intended war, as the matter of the *bank emission of paper*.

After all it is yet doubtful, whether war is seriously intended by Great Britain—it is doubtful for various causes, already noticed, the interest of commerce and manufactures would seem to forbid it. Yet if war does actually take place, it must be *a war for trade*, a war to break up the establishments formed and forming in France for commercial purpose.

France has contrived to cut off the exportion of *wool* from Spain to *Europe*. That *staple* so important to the fine cloth manufacture of England now finds its way into France alone. The British manufactures of woolen have for centuries been its favorite source of opulence, and so sacred in the estimation of that government, that the *twelve judges* in parliament are seated on *wool sacks*.

This among other means of commercial industry and revenue, has been seriously endangered by French rivalship—and the effects are *already felt* even in our importations from England in the various branches of woolen goods.

If Britain goes to war then it will be a commercial war—and collaterally a war to derange the present policy of France.

But there are considerations in which we are more particularly interested.—What would be the effect on the United States of a war between Britain and France.

Certain effects would necessarily be the result. The emissaries and the adherents of Great Britain would employ their usual wickedness and new schemes of fraud and deceit to involve us in the war.

The emissaries of France would seek to do the same thing on their side.

But our government sustained by the people, would maintain a solemn and a sincere neutrality.

Though war is ever to be deplored whoever may be the aggressors or the combatants; the effects will, however, necessarily result to our advantage, should war take place.

We shall be disentangled from foreign alliances.

Our neutral flags will again pervade the course of every wind and sea.

Our government will be enabled to negociate with more effect for the security of our frontier and other objects on the Mississippi.

Perhaps a more rigorous enforcement of the militia system, throughout the union may be among the effects of a war in Europe; and perhaps a further augmentation of naval expenditure; but the latter must entirely depend on incidents which may or may not arise if a war should take place in Europe.

ARE YOUR FENCES GOOD?

Great care should be taken, in the spring of the year, to shut up fences and prevent horses and every kind of cattle from running over grass lands. Grass, at its first springing up, has no degree of hardiness; it is too tender and delicate to sustain injury. The bite of cattle, while it is in this state, opens its bleeding pores, and, as it were, poisons it and prevents its future growth. Moreover, the tread of the cattle's feet so wounds and mangles roots of tender grass, as to disable them from sending forth and nourishing their blades. The gnawing of horses upon tender spring grass is more pernicious than that of neat cattle, as they bite closer, and while the ground is soft, often take up a part of the root with the blade.

Early spring grazing has also this pernicious effect, that it lays the ground bare and exposes it to the rays of the sun, so that in case of an early drought, the surface of the earth is hardened and the roots of the grass become scorched, which not only prevents the next ensuing crop, but injures the soil for many years to come. Farmers often do not consider how much they lose by a few days neglect of their fences in the spring. They had better pay double or even treble price for seasonable fencing, than to let their fences lie down and the cattle graze their lands. *Balance.*

The frequent abuse of power by judges of the courts and justices of the peace, will one day render a total revision of the received maxims concerning the tenors of justical office necessary. It will one day be a subject of enquiry, why judges and justices of the peace should be more independent of the control of a free people, than those who have the formation and execution of laws entrusted to them. It will become a subject of enquiry, whether there is any analogy between what is called the *independence of the judges* in England, and the *independence of the judges* in America—and whether making the former independent of the *king* justifies the making the latter independent of the people. The time is not perhaps ripe for these discussions, but a few such ruffians as *Chase* placed on the bench would soon render the discussion and the reformation inevitable. [*Aurora.*]

Wants to Purchase,

FROM *fifteen* to *twenty Slaves* of both sexes, any person inclinable to sell can hear from the purchaser, by directing a letter to A. B. Post-office, Easton.

March 22, 1803. 4