time is not remote, I hope, when a chain of population will extend from the U.S. to New-Orleans; but till that time, and more especially from the ease with which possession of the place once had can be maintained, it would be good policy to have there some regular troops, and to control any disposition which exists against the interests of that country and of the U.S. Gentlemen ought not to be so much alarmed about raising an army. We seem unwilling to have them because they have ministered to the prostration of the liberties of the people, and served as an instrument to tyrants. But such an effect is only produced by an abuse of a great good; it is necessary to maintain our government and it may give a tyrant predominance and render him despotic. Let us take care not to abuse a thing which is useful; but not decline to use a weapon because its use may be perverted. We can disband an army when it becomes necessary. We have shewn our power in this by an actual exercise of it; but, no doubt, had the same circumstances existed then that exist now, the army would not have been disbanded: we had not then this western country, this new world, if I may so express it. I beg gentlemen to consider the projects which have been attempted to the westward; they are worthy of the most serious attention. It has been said that the military were competent to defeat that of Aaron Burr. I wish to God it had been the case, and that it had not been necessary to violate the constitution to defeat that project. I would rather have maintained any given military force than sanction the violation of the Constitution and of individual right. As to savages—gentlemen who do not live in the neighborhood of savage tribes cannot conceive the feelings of those who do, and who have still fresh in their recollection the ravages and depredations committed by these savages. It is of importance to keep up such an establishment as shall give tranquility to the feelings of the people there. The force contemplated by the bill, small as it is, may form many rallying points round which the population could collect themselves for immediate defence. At all events I think it is imprudent to postpone this bill to so late a period in the session. It may happen that in a very short time some forces may be required in the neighborhood of the lakes, to secure them from the savage tribes. We are in their neighborhood; we have no security that their attachment to America is permanent; they are capable of being excited by any person who will take the trouble, and who has influence. I am myself opposed in general to a standing army. I believe the citizen militia of America are competent to the preservation of good government and quelling insurrection; but are not properly calculated or used for protection against savages or for the defence of New-Orleans. This place is near the Havannah, and our relations with that government are not very stable. My object is to prevent that place from coming into the possession of an enemy; and therefore wish to keep this bill at least within the power of the House.

Mr. Chandler. I wish the bill could be postponed indefinitely. Though I at first objected to postponement for so long a time, the reasons urged by some gentlemen against postponement have convinced me that it ought to be postponed. If there be need of any more force in consequence of the disposition of the Indian tribes, I shall be as willing to raise them as any other man; but I wish the war establishment to be kept distinct and separate from our peace establishment. At Fort Adams and other places there are now bodies of men, which in case of peace, will be sufficient for all purposes. A gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Desha) has observed that it is necessary there should be a force kept at New-Orleans; that they are not divided into republicans and federalists, but are republicans and monarchists. I must confess that the distinction is rather nice; if for that reason we ought to keep a force there, we ought for seven years back to have kept a force in every sea-port town in the U. S. But, thank God! the judgment of the people has rendered it unnecessary. Therefore, as in time of peace, I shall never vote for increasing our military force, so in time of war I shall not vote against it.

Mr. Nicholas. I hope the bill will not be postponed. I am one of those who believe that the present peace establishment is not competent to its intended purpose. In saying this, I hope I shall not subject myself to the imputation of wishing to erect such a standing army as may in any event be used to purposes hostile to our liberties. For what purpose do we need a peace establishment? Not only to garrison fortifications, but for the protection of our ports and harbors; we must have a force of some kind to preserve our towns from insult by a single vessel. This is the reason why a peace establishment is necessary in our seaport towns. What is the vast extent of our territory? To the westward and to the north and south more than 2000 miles. On various parts of this frontier we keep a chain of garrisons. What is the situation of New-Orleans and the country around it, lately acquired to the U. S. for aught we know against the wishes of those who inhabit it? Its situation is dangerous, and it ought to be protected as it is extremely important to the U. S.—perhaps of greater importance than any point in the union. The Representatives on this floor from the great western waters are more numerous than from any eastern state. What was lately the situation of that country, at a time when there was an expectation of an attempt to wrest it from us? The greatest regular force that could then be collected, was four, five, or six hundred men. Shall we for a trifle risk the possession of that country so essential to the safety and interests of so large a portion of the union? I am not anxious to act on this bill; but I hope before we part hence, that something will be done. If we erect a war establishment, this will not be necessary; but if we do not, this bill or something similar will be absolutely necessary.

Mr. Troup. No gentleman in the House feels more anxiety on this subject than myself, or is more sincerely desirous of an increase of our military establishment, because no state in the union is more exposed than the state of Georgia. On the western frontier, she has to defend herself against a tribe of savages more numerous than any other: on the southern she is open and exposed to the invasion of a foreign power; on the sea she has to defend a coast of an hundred and sixty miles, lined with a chain of islands and filled with a negro population, liable to become a point of resort and attack to privateers and free-booters—besides many other exposed points. But, until the commander in chief of the army of the U. S. is acquitted of the charge against him and restored to the confidence of the people, I will not give my assent to any increase of our military establishment.

Mr. Clark. Much has been said to day on the subject of the disposition of the people of the territory of Orleans to the U. States. I should hope that the gentlemen from Kentucky and Virginia have spoken more from report than from their own knowledge, and that they hold a better opinion of the disposition of the inhabitants of the territory. I should have wished to hear those gentlemen state in what instance the people of that territory, have shewn a disposition unfavorable to the U. States. When the possession of the territory was transferred to the U. S. the people knew and prized the benefits which they would enjoy by an exchange. Since that time what evidence have you of their objection to it? Did not the militia of that territory volunteer their services against the Spanish forces some time ago in motion near them? Then why are they accused of disaffection? It is much better to hope than fear; and certainly not correct to reason from those fears. Altho' I am of opinion that no district in the union is more attached than that to the general interests of the country, still I am of opinion, considering the peculiar situation of that country, exposed on all sides, that an additional force is necessary there. In 1806 a force of 2000 men was brought to our very doors before we knew of its being on the way, or even of its being in existence. On the other side of us is the province of West Florida, where there are about 1800 men. When the troops moved from Orleans to repel expected invasion to the westward, we were left as well as I recollect, with but a single company. I wish the country to be so protected as to guard as well against the incursions of Indians as against any other hostile attempt; at the same time I will boldly state, that no part of the Union is more attached to the general government, and that nothing to the contrary can be alledged against them.

Mr. Findley. If gentlemen will turn their attention seriously to the situation of our very extensive frontier, and consider how thinly settled it is, not only in the new states and territories, but in a great extent of some of the old states, they will probably think with me that an increase of the peace establishment is necessary, both to give security and confidence, especially in this time of alarm. That the alarm is considerable, and danger apparent, I am confident. I last night received information that the assembly of Pennsylvania, now sitting, have a bill before them for raising a force for the defence of their frontier, and wish to be informed if Congress would propose an adequate force for that purpose before their bill passes into a law. This is a proof that that state is alarmed. The north west counties of that state, on the account of the great amount of military and company land unsettled, is thinly settled, and those settlements at a distance from each other; consequently the militia are not sufficient for their defence. The Indians west of the Lakes, have in the former Indian wars usually crossed the Lake Erie in their canoes, and spread a hasty destruction; and before the alarm was spread, retreated to their canoes, and escaped from pursuit. The settlements are now much more extensively exposed.

The state of Pennsylvania is not the only one so exposed; part of the adjoining states are in the same situation. When once the Indians make a successful stroke, they triumph in their success, and the neighboring tribes catch the flame and join in the destructive depredations. It would be much cheaper to prevent than to repel such outrages; for this I appeal to experience. If the states and territories are obliged to provide for their own defence they will call on Congress to pay it. The government did so in the late Indian war, Congress appropriated a gross sum, out of which the President paid the militia called out by the county lieutenants and the rangers ordered by the state the same pay as to the regular troops. The state, however in order to obtain good men, gave additional pay. It is for the House to consider, if the protection would not be more cheap and effectual by an encrease of the permanent establishment than by each state and territory providing for their own protection in their own way, without concert. A comparative small force and expence will prevent the Indians from going to war and inspire the settlers with confidence, to what it would require to carry on an Indian war and restore lost confidence. Certainly the present movements and excitements among the numerous north western tribes give just cause of apprehension and call on us to be prepared without delay. Therefore I shall vote against the postponement of the bill and every other unnecessary delay.

After some further debate, in which Messrs. Lyon, Holland and Nelson took part, (and in which Mr. Lyon stated his belief that our situation is perilous, and that he should vote for every thing which looked like defence) the question on postponement was decided in the negative—67 to 40.

On motion of Mr. *Dana*, the committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and it was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Dawson reported a *bill authorising the raising an additional army*; and, *a bill to authorise the President to raise a provisional army*. [Both these bills are blank as to the number or amount of force to be raised.]

These bills were twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28.

The House met.

Mr. Southard. The melancholy duty devolves upon me to announce to the House the death of my colleague, Mr. EZRA DARBY, late a member of this House, from New Jersey.

On motion of *Mr. Holmes*,

Resolved unanimously, That a committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of Ezra Darby, Esq. late a Representative from the state of New Jersey.

Messrs. Southard, Masters, Porter, Helms, Newbold, and Lambert form the committee.

On motion of *Mr. Blount*,

Resolved unanimously, That the members of this House will testify their respect for the memory of Ezra Darby, Esq. late a member of their body, by wearing crape on their left arm for one month.

On motion of *Mr. Holmes*,

Resolved unanimously, That the members of this House will attend the funeral of Ezra Darby, Esq on to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

On motion of *Mr. Nicholas*,

Resolved unanimously, That a message be sent to the Senate to notify them of the death of Ezra Darby, Esq. late a member of this House, and that his funeral will take place to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Helms. In order to give time to make preparations for the last offices to our friend, I move that the House now adjourn.—Agreed, *nem. con.* and the House adjourned at about half past 11 o'clock.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29.

DIED—In this City, about four o'clock yesterday morning, of a consumptive complaint, the Hon. EZRA DARBY, Member of the House of Representatives from the state of New-Jersey, in the fortieth year of his age.

Both in his public and private walks, Mr. Darby was an ornament to society. He was a true patriot, a real philanthropist, a tender husband, a kind neighbor, a faithful friend.—But more than all these, he was a sincere christian. He firmly believed in the doctrine of the gospel, and for several years was a public professor of the religion of Jesus Christ, which proved the sweetest consolation of his declining moments. Malignity could not impeach his character, nor death blast his hopes. He sleeps in Jesus, and shall awake in his likeness. He has left a tender consort, and a numerous train of friends and relatives to lament his loss.

The subject, now under the consideration of the House of Representatives, relative to the classification of the Militia, is indisputably one of the first importance that can be discussed under a government whose structure is republican. Having invariably viewed the principle of a select corps as alone calculated to give the militia that energy that shall supercede the necessity of a large standing army, we are happy to find the advocates of this feature coming out with those arguments which we think cannot be dispassionately weighed without proving irresistible—Several days have already been given to the discussion, and there is every probability that many more will be consumed previously to a final decision.

There are, in our opinion, three great results which will flow from the adoption of this principle, an economy of treasure; an economy of blood; and an almost certain preservation of liberty.

There can be no doubt of the practicability of rendering a select militia corps so respectable as greatly, if not altogether, to supercede a resort to a large standing army; certainly so far to diminish the quantum of standing force as to lessen the expence that would otherwise be incurred, and still more to diminish the danger to be apprehended from it.

Such is the correct jealousy in the U. States of a standing army that it may be assumed as certain that it will not, in times of peace, be tolerated to any considerable extent—These, then, will be the seasons, in which schemes of treason and rebellion will be organised, unless there constantly exist some efficient power, strong enough to crush them, before they shall have attained a dangerous maturity—For, however comparatively patriotic the citizens of the U. States are, every one knows the magical effect of success, and the consequent danger of suffering any such efforts to be crowned with the eclat of triumph. A select militia, ready, at a moment's warning to crush treason or rebellion, and so organized as to leave no hope of impunity, will be the only effectual antidote. Had such a militia existed Burr would never have dreamt of success.

If the effects of such a system be to avert the causes of war, internal or external, its influence, in a pecuniary point of light, will at once be perceived to be immense. In a time of peace our military establishment costs a million; in a time of war, it would cost ten or twenty times as much.

The economy of the blood of our citizens would be still greater, and more important, not only by preventing the necessity of a recurrence to arms, but likewise in carrying into the field, in case of such necessity, men enured to arms, fully equipped and well disciplined, who would consequently be able to make a better stand against the enemy.

But the strongest argument, in our opinion, in favor of this feature, is the mound it will raise round our republican institutions. By superseding in common times the necessity of a resort to any considerable standing force, it will save the community from the contamination which a large permanent establishment produces even in the purest state of society; and, in case of the necessity of such a resort, the danger of a standing army usurping or awing the civil power will be completely averted, by the existence of a patriotic body of citizen soldiers whose swords would instantly be drawn on the assailants.

The Senate of Virginia has rejected by 13 votes to 6, the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, concerning the Federal judiciary.

From the Richmond Enquirer of January 23d.

LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.

About 1 o'clock on Thursday, the following ticket was circulated among the members of the Assembly:

Those members of the General Assembly, of Virginia, who are friendly to the election of JAMES MADISON, to the office of President of the United States, and they only, are requested to attend this Evening, at six o'clock, at the Bell-Tavern, in order to make arrangements for effecting that object.

Thursday, 21st Jan. 1808.

About 4 o'clock, Mr. Semple rose in his place in the House of Delegates, and notified that a meeting of the members of the Assembly would be held at the Capitol for the purpose of forming an electoral ticket, to which all the members of the Legislature were invited. After some animadversions from Mr. J. H. Smith (of King and Queen,) Mr. Gholston moved an adjournment, which was lost. An adjournment was then moved by Mr. Smyth (of Wythe) which was carried.

At 6 o'clock, the meeting at the Bell commenced. Mr. Barbour nominated Robert Taylor (Speaker of the Senate,) as Chairman of the meeting; which was unanimously agreed to.—Mr. B. then nominated Thomas Ritchie, as Secretary to the meeting, which was agreed to without opposition.

It was then moved and carried, that the Senatorial districts and the counties, should be respectively called over, for the purpose of ascertaining what and how many Senators and Delegates were present. The following is the list of those who attended as the friends of JAMES MADISON.

Here follows the names of *eight* Senators, and *one hundred and fifteen* Delegates.

Mr. Barbour then moved that the law should be read, regulating the Electoral districts, for the purpose of nominating Electors; which was agreed to. Nominations were then made principally by the Senators and Delegates from each district respectively. The following ticket was then formed:

Joseph Godwin, Benjamin Harrison, George Dillard, Dr. R. Field, Col. Thomas Reed, Joseph Eggleston, Hugh Nelson, Col. George Penn, Philip Norborne Nicholas, Judge Spencer Roane, John Roane Robert Taylor, Gustavus B. Horner, Robert Nelson, Mann Page, Richard Barnes, John T. Brooke, Judge Hugh Holmes, Osborne Sprigg, James Allen, Judge Archibald Stuart, Col. Alexander Smyth, Gen. John Preston, & William M'Kinley.

On motion, a permanent corresponding committee of five, to reside at this city, was nominated and appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Dr. Wm. Foushee, sen. Peyton Randolph, Samuel Pleasants, Thomas Ritchie, and Jarvis Storrs.

On motion a corresponding committee of three was appointed for each county.

Mr. Barbour then moved, that the Secretary should keep open a list for the insertion of such members names as had not attended this meeting—Agreed.

The meeting then adjourned.—And never have we seen one, which exhibited more concord, unanimity, good order & good humor.

The following absentees have since directed their names to be added to the original list: Col. Selden and Gen. Pegram of the Senate: and Messrs. Lemuel Riddick, (of Nansemond) and John Hill, (of King William) have since been added to the list. Of these gentlemen, Gen. P. attended at the Capitol and was one of the 10 mentioned in the following paragraph.

We understand that a meeting was held at the Capitol, when Gen. Hungerford, of Westmoreland, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. T. Hansford Secretary. On a division, it was found that 57 were in favor of Mr. Monroe, and 10 of Mr. Madison. The meeting adjourned (without forming an Electoral ticket) until last evening. On last evening, the weather was rainy, and the meeting adjourned until this evening—We have not been able to obtain a correct list of the names of those who attended at the Capitol on Thurday evening.

New York, Jan. 22.

We are authorised by some of the friends of general Moreau, to state, that the rumors which have been published respecting the object of his journey to New Orleans, are altogether unfounded. It is to be hoped that the public mind will not receive any unjust or improper prejudice, from the groundless rumors of the day.

Chillicothe, Jan. 11.—Neither of the persons recognized to appear here before the circuit court, by the chief justice of the U. S. in Sept. last, have yet made their appearance.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the UNITED STATES MILITARY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will be held at the first apartment on the right hand in the War Office, on Saturday the 30th instant, at half past six, P. M. The chair will be taken at 7 precisely. Should any of the individual notices miscarry the members are requested to attribute the failure to accident, and attend notwithstanding. Commissioned officers of the army, marine corps and navy, whether members or not, are also requested to attend.

JONA. WILLIAMS,
President.

January 26—2t

In pursuance of a deed of trust, dated on the 17th day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, from Isidore Hardey, of Prince George's county, Maryland, to John Francis Hardey, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the first day of March next, if fair, and if not, the first fair day thereafter,

ALL those two Tracts or Parts of Tracts or Parcels of Land, lying and being in Prince George's county, called *Gardiner's Meadows* and *Tyler's Advantage*, containing 330 acres. These lands are encumbered with the right of dower, and will be sold for cash.

The above tracts of land are situated about 5 miles from Piscataway, in Prince George's county, and are tolerably well improved. A more minute description is deemed unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase will view the premises, either on or before the day of sale.

RICHARDD B. GARDINOR,
Adm'r of John F. Hardey.

January 29—M.

A CARD.

MR. GENERES has the honor to remind his friends and the Public that his BALL will be on Monday next, (if fair) and to be continued on the same day every week, at Mr. Stelle's Hotel.

Mr. G. gives lessons at the same place at 11 o'clock in the morning.

January 29—3t