

aid legislature, Kenney Johns was appointed by the governor of said state, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation aforesaid.

"Whereupon the committee submit the following resolution.

"Resolved, That Kenney Johns, appointed by the governor of the state of Delaware, as a Senator of the United States, for said state, is not entitled to a seat in the Senate of the United States; a session of the legislature of the said state having intervened, between the resignation of the said George Read and the appointment of the said Kenney Johns."

On the question to agree to this report It passed in the affirmative—Yeas 20—Nays 7.

The yeas and nays being required by one-fifth of the Senators present—

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Bradford, Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Cabot, Edwards, Ellsworth, Frelinghuysen, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackson, King, Langdon, Livermore, Martin, Mitchell, Monroe, Robinson and Taylor.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Foster, Izard, Morris, Potts, Rutherford, Strong and Vining.

Resolved, That an attested copy of the resolution of the Senate on the appointment of Kenney Johns, Esq. to be a Senator of the United States, be transmitted, by the President of the Senate, to the executive of the state of Delaware.

A message in writing, was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

United States, 28th March, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

In the execution of the resolution of Congress, bearing date the 26th of March 1794, and imposing an embargo, I have requested the governors of the several states to call forth the force of their militia, if it should be necessary, for the detention of vessels. This power is conceived to be incidental to an embargo.

It also deserves the attention of Congress, how far the clearances from one district to another, under the law as it now stands, may give rise to evasions of the embargo. As one security, the Collectors have been instructed to refuse to receive the surrender of coasting licenses for the purpose of taking out registers, and to require bond from registered vessels, bound from one district to another, for the delivery of the cargo within the United States.

It is not understood, that the resolution applies to fishing vessels; although their occupations lie generally in parts beyond the United States. But without further restrictions there is an opportunity of their privileges being used as means of eluding the embargo.

All armed vessels, possessing public commissions from any foreign power (letters of marque excepted) are considered as not liable to the embargo.

These circumstances are transmitted to Congress for their consideration.

G. WASHINGTON.

On motion,

Ordered, That the message from the President of the United States of this day, be referred to Mr. Burr, Mr. Morris and Mr. Langdon, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments reported by the committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled, "an act to provide for placing buoys on certain rocks off the harbor of New-London, and in Providence river," and having adopted the same, and agreed that the bill be amended accordingly.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the third reading.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act transferring, for a limited time, the jurisdiction of suits and offences, from the district to the circuit court of New-Hampshire, and assigning certain duties, in respect to invalid pensions, to the attorney of the said district," was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the third reading.

Mr. Vining notified the Senate, that he should on Monday next, move for leave to bring in a bill, to alter the times of holding the circuit courts of the United States, in the district of Delaware.

Mr. Ellsworth from the committee to whom was referred the bill, to make provision for the widow and orphan children of Robert Forsyth, who was killed in the service of the United States, reported an

amendment, which was adopted, and it was agreed that the bill should be amended accordingly.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the third reading.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Lambert, in the absence of Mr. Beckley their clerk, detained by sickness.

"Mr. President—The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed two enrolled bills, I am directed to bring them to the Senate for the signature of the Vice-President"—

And he withdrew.

The Vice-President signed the enrolled bill, entitled, "an act to authorize the President of the United States in certain cases to alter the place for holding a session of Congress;" also the enrolled bill, entitled, "an act for the relief of Stephen Paraneque," and they were delivered to the committee to be laid before the President of the United States for his approbation.

Agreeable to the order of the day the Senate resumed the motion made the 25th inst. to take into consideration the state of the nation, and after debate

Ordered, That the consideration thereof be postponed.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Lambert—

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives recede from their disagreement to the amendment insisted on by the Senate, to the bill, entitled, "an act to provide for the erecting and repairing of arsenals and magazines, and for other purposes."

And he withdrew.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives

Thursday, April 14.

Mr. Swift's observations upon the resolution introduced by Mr. Clark, to prohibit the importation of the manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, till satisfaction should be made for the spoliations on our commerce—for the negroes carried away contrary to the treaty of peace—and till the western posts be given up.

Mr. SWIFT commenced his observations by remarking that it was extremely painful to consume the time of the committee in discussing a measure, when it was apparent that there was a decided majority against the opinion which he entertained. But the resolution on the table deeply affected the interest of his country, and would probably be productive of the greatest injury—he therefore deemed it proper for him to offer his sentiments on the subject.

He said if we turned our attention to a period not very remote, we should find our country flourishing in the highest prosperity and felicity—but the prospect had lately been changed. We have been attacked on all sides, and our commerce nearly destroyed. In the West Indies we have not only suffered spoliations on our trade, but our citizens have been exposed to the most aggravated insults and abuse—all wished to obtain redress for these injuries—the difference of opinion respected mode: It was therefore extremely unfair to charge the gentlemen who opposed this measure with tameness under the insults and injuries offered to their country, because they deemed this mode to be inefficient, when they declared their readiness to pursue those measures which they conceived were most effectual to obtain satisfaction for the injuries we had sustained.

The gentlemen who advocate the resolution on the table, contend, that it is calculated to prevent a war—to preserve peace—obtain satisfaction for our injuries and bring Great Britain to her senses. If such would be the effect of the measure, no person would oppose it. But what reason have we to believe that such will be the effect it will produce? The only principle by which the measure can operate, is, that so important and interesting to Great Britain, is our commercial connection—that rather than sacrifice it, they will comply with our terms. But can it be said, that our commerce is so important to them that to deprive them of it will necessarily produce this effect. The contrary was demonstrated in the late war which terminated in our revolution. The British nation were able to exist not only

without our commerce, but at the same time, to carry on a war against us, and against France, Holland, and Spain, in which they obtained victories over the fleets of those nations. All this they were able to do without our commerce—and they cannot now be said to be so dependent on us that they cannot live without us. It cannot therefore be said that this measure must necessarily produce the effects which are contemplated.

Mr. S. observed, that there were conclusive reasons to believe that the resolution would not produce such effects. It must certainly be considered as containing a menace—a threat—and as dictating terms to Great Britain. All acknowledged that nation to be haughty, insolent, and imperious, in the highest degree. Will not their pride and importance be wounded at an attempt to impose upon them the conditions by which our commercial connection is to be continued? Will they not consider the national dignity to be insulted? Will it not excite a resentment and indignation that will preclude all possibility of accommodation? The sentiments of the British nation in these respects are by no means to be justified—but if we intend a negotiation, we ought to pursue it in such a manner as will probably produce success, and not address a proud nation in that menacing tone, which will defeat the object we wish to obtain.

It happens that some gentlemen have made singular calculations upon the success of this measure. They suppose that if Congress pass an act prescribing the terms of accommodation and transmit it to our Minister resident at London, that Great Britain will be alarmed and frightened at the prospect of the loss of our commerce—that they will immediately comply with our terms and make us the reparation we demand. An act of Congress is to govern one of the most proud, insolent, and powerful nations on the globe. If we are not proud and insolent, we at least have a claim to a liberal share of vanity and self-confidence. This would be an excellent instrument to govern the British nation—but we have reason to think, that they will laugh at the idea, instead of being frightened.

Mr. S. then remarked, that we ought to pursue a different mode—that by the laws of nations, negotiation, unaccompanied by any menacing measures was the proper step, and there was the fairest prospect of success. He considered the controversy and dispute subsisting between Great Britain, and the United States to be in a situation peculiarly proper for negotiation, and that there was the fairest basis for explanation and accommodation. He said that no complaint had been made on our part to the court of Great Britain, stating our injuries and demanding satisfaction—and that when Mr. Pinckney our minister at London, demanded an explanation of the intention of the British court by the order of the 6th of November, they declared that no condemnations were to take place in virtue of it, which would not have been legal if the order had not been issued. A construction was put upon that order by the ministry, which denies the principles on which the condemnation in the West Indies had been founded, and which of course, disavows the transactions of which we complain.

We may therefore fairly suppose, that the Court of Admiralty in the West Indies, have contradicted the orders and intentions of the British Ministry. We have not heard what effect these condemnations of our vessels, have had on the British Court.—If we should state to them, the injuries we have sustained, which we ought to do, as they have been committed in a remote part of their dominions apparently contrary to the design of the court. There is the strongest reason to believe, that we shall obtain redress, because by their own construction, of the order of the 6th of November, they have disapproved of the principle, by which the injuries have been committed, and of course, they are bound by their own construction, to make us that satisfaction, which we demand.

Mr. S. said if we conducted a negotiation, without giving offence, it was probable we should obtain the influence of the British subjects in our favor. If, when the American merchants in London, discovered the order of the 6th of November, they were alarmed, and immediately demanded an explanation of the court, This shews that there is a powerful interest in that country, in favour of a com-

mercial connection with this:—If we do nothing to wound their pride, this influence will be exerted to preserve the connection. The mutual interests, and welfare of both countries, may be fairly taken into consideration, in adjusting the dispute. But if we adopt a menacing measure, offensive to the nation; we shall lose the influence of our friends, in accomplishing an accommodation. While such is the state of our affairs, we ought to try a fair negotiation on equal and liberal terms, unembarrassed by any menace or insult, and there can be no doubt, but that the measure will be attended with success. But if Great Britain will not negotiate and do justice to this Country, Mr. S. pledged himself, to support the most energetic measures to assert our rights, and maintain our national dignity. When war had become unavoidable, and that time might happen, he would meet it with firmness and fortitude—but while it was possible to preserve peace, he conceived it to be a duty, he owed his country, to do all in his power to preserve it.

(To be Continued.)

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Messrs. Dunlap & Claypoole,

I TAKE the liberty of troubling you to publish the following extracts from the President's Speech to both houses of Congress, at the opening of the present session, on the 3d of December; and to recommend the sentiments therein contained to the particular attention of all your readers, being as applicable in the present situation of our affairs as at any former period.

After having taken a view of the situation of the United States, in relation to the powers at war, he proceeds as follows.

"I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfilment of our duties to the rest of the world, without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defence and of exacting from them, the fulfilment of their duties towards us. The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion, that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not abolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

He then refers to certain documents shewing the amount and kinds of arms and military stores on hand, and recommends a further provision, (as also a different organization of the militia) in order that nothing might be left to the uncertainty of procuring a warlike apparatus, in the moment of public danger. After which he observes, "Nor can such arrangements, with such objects, be exposed to the censure or jealousy of the warmest friends of republican governments. They are incapable of abuse in the hands of the militia, who ought to possess a pride in being the depositary of the force of the Republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy, equal to every military exigency of the United States."

His concluding advice is worthy of himself, and ought not to be overlooked by Congress. "Permit me, gentlemen, to bring to your remembrance the magnitude of your task. Without an unprejudiced coolness, the welfare of the government may be hazarded; without harmony, as far as conflicts with freedom of sentiment, its dignity may be lost. But as the legislative proceedings of the United States will never, I trust, be reproached for the want of temper or of candour: so shall not the public happiness languish, from the want of my strenuous and warmest co-operation."

If the foregoing advice was fully complied with by Congress, I think I could venture to predict that we would have no occasion to engage in a ruinous war. In addition to the act for fortifying the ports and harbours and procuring warlike stores, it is sincerely wished that provision might be made for selecting a respectable force from the militia—provide the necessary ways and means; and leave the rest to the Executive.

I by no means despair of the ability of this country to defend itself against a for-