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with the Indians when practicable rather than to make war with them? Why then raise objections to a negotiation with England? or why after having admitted that negotiation shall be attempted, defeat it by these projects?

If a majority of the house are ripe for war, let us say so, and act consistently; but let us not hold one language at one time, and contradict it at another. Let us not say we are for peace and immediately adopt a war measure.

Mr. S. inferred from these observations, that negotiation being determined on, he was bound to resist any and every act which tended to frustrate that negotiation.

But while he was thus for the *suaviter in modo*, he was at the same time for the *fortiter in re*, and he called upon the advocates of this scheme to join him in those measures, which at the same time that they were free from the foregoing objections, would, in his opinion, either give effect to the negotiation, or prepare us for the event of its failure.

A gentleman had said, "we have fortified our harbours, we have filled our arsenals, we have increased the military establishment; now we must do something more." But the gentleman, in the warmth of his imagination, had mistaken things to be done, for things actually done. The fact was, that the gentleman was entirely unfounded in all these assertions. We have not fortified our harbours, we have not supplied our arsenals, we have not augmented our military strength. 'Tis true we have it all *on paper*, but the very revenues necessary for the existence of all those essential points, are not yet reported by the committee of ways and means, and until those revenues exist, the laws we have passed will be of little avail.

It was proposed by the law, that the non importation should not take effect till November next, and that distant period was fixed for its operation, to afford time for the result of the negotiation, and that Congress might previously be in session, in order to repeal the law if the negotiation should succeed. Thus, while the very law itself admitted the propriety of a negotiation, it carried with it the very death wound of all negotiation, by expressly purporting to be *in terram*. If it was not intended as a threat why not wait till November, and then adopt the measure, if expedient. Suppose this house should, in November, deem the measure inexpedient, they can't repeal it without the concurrence of the Senate and President; thus they forestall the judgment of the house, and deprive themselves of that independence which they ought to possess, to act in the next session according to their then view of things.

Some members had proposed the 1st of November, in order to admit the fall goods, but if that was the design, the period would be an improper one, for it would be extremely unequal in its operations; in some of the states, the fall vessels might generally be arrived by that time; but in some of the southern states, they would be generally excluded, and those states deprived of their expected supplies.

He further objected to the measure, on the grounds of its dictating the terms of negotiation, which was not within the province of this house, and was therefore interfering with the executive, and so far a departure from the spirit of the constitution; but this ground having been fully discussed, by other members, he should not dwell on it.

One member had expressed an affection for this measure, because it was as he had termed it, a *stepping stone to sequestration*; Mr. S. thought it would be more properly called a *stumbling block to negotiation*; he disapproved of it in both shapes. He objected to it, both as to the *mode* in which it appeared and as to the *time*; as to the *mode*, because it specified particular grievances, and thus while it embarrassed our executive, it menaced the executive of the nation with whom we were to treat, and made the redress of those specific grievances the sine qua non of all future intercourse; as to the *time*, because as it was not to take effect till the next session of Congress, there could be no other view in passing it now but that it might operate as a threat, and as this intention could not be mistaken, it would undoubtedly defeat all accommodation.

Such being his view of the subject, he could not reconcile it to his duty to vote for it. He thought Congress owed it to their constituents to avoid a war, if possible: The ground of negotiation being taken, they were bound to reject every measure which might have a tendency to defeat it, and to do every thing which might give it a fair chance of success. But while he said this, (as a neutral nation could not justly give umbrage by taking measures to support her neutrality and assert her just rights) he pledged himself to concur in every act which might place us in a condition to make ourselves respectable, to vindicate our national honor, and to obtain ample retribution for any wrong which the course of events might leave undressed.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,

Wednesday, May 7, 1794.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. President—The House of Re-

presentatives have passed the bill, sent from the Senate, for concurrence, entitled, "An act for the remission of the duties on eleven hogheads of Coffee which have been destroyed by fire"—And he withdrew.

On motion, by the Senators of that State,

Ordered, that the papers accompanying the remonstrance of the legislature of the State of New-Hampshire, against the determination of the Circuit Court for the district of New-Hampshire, held at Exeter on the 24th day of October 1793, be withdrawn.

Mr. Hawkins from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, "An act supplementary to "An act prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of arms and ammunition, and encouraging the importation of the same, reported amendments, which were read, adopted, and the bill amended accordingly.

Ordered, that this bill be engrossed for a third reading.

The motion made yesterday "that a committee be appointed to report to the Senate what part of the trade of the United States may be released from the effect of the present embargo, without interfering with the principle that induced the laying so the same," was refused.

Ordered, that this motion be referred to Mr. Butler, Mr. Ellsworth, and Mr. Bradford, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The petition of Oliver and Thomson and others, merchants of Baltimore-town was presented and read, praying that further time may be allowed for the payment of certain impost duties, about to fall due, for reasons stated at large in the petition,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee last named.

The petition of Oliver and Thomson, merchants of Baltimore-Town, praying that part of the impost duties on a quantity of Irish linens and Madeira wine, said to be overrated by mistake may be refunded.

Ordered, That this petition be referred to the Secretary for the department of Treasury, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act supplementary to "An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States," was read the third time, and being amended—

Resolved, That this bill pass with amendments.

Resolved, That the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the amendments to this bill.

Mr. Foster reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States," and the "Resolution to authorize the President to grant clearances in the cases of ships or vessels now loaded, and bound to any port beyond the Cape of Good Hope; and that they were duly enrolled.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. President—The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed an enrolled bill, and an enrolled resolution, 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 and enrolled resolution last reported to have been examined, and they were delivered to the committee to be laid before the President of the United States.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Thursday May 8th 1794.

Mr. Foster reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled, "An act for the remission of the duties on eleven hogheads of coffee which have been destroyed by fire," and that it was duly enrolled.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives agree to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, entitled, "An act supplementary to "An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States."

"They have passed the bill, sent from Senate for concurrence, entitled, "An act to erect a Light House on the headland of Cape Hatteras; and a lighted beacon on Occacock Island in the State of North

Carolina," with amendments, in which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

"The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the signature of the Vice-President—" and he withdrew.

The Vice-President signed the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act for the remission of the duties on eleven hogheads of coffee which have been destroyed by fire," and it was delivered to the committee to be laid before the President of the United States.

Mr. Butler from the committee appointed yesterday, on the motion for freeing a part of the trade of the United States from the operation of the present embargo, reported

"That in their opinion it is not advisable to grant any partial enlargements or permissions for the departure of vessels now embargoed."

Ordered, That this report lie on the table.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill, entitled, "An act to erect a light-house on the head land of Cape-Hatteras; and a lighted beacon on Occacock Island in the state of North-Carolina."

Resolved, That the Senate concur in the amendments to the said bill.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives therewith.

Mr. Foster from the committee on enrolled bills, reported that they did yesterday, lay the following enrolled bills and enrolled resolution before the President of the United States, to wit, the bill entitled, "An act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States," the bill, entitled, "An act providing for raising and organizing a corps of artillery and engineers," and the "Resolution to authorize the President to grant clearances in the cases of ships or vessels now loaded, and bound to any port beyond the Cape of Good Hope."

The engrossed bill prohibiting for a limited time, the exportation of arms and ammunition, and encouraging the importation of the same, was read the third time.

Resolved, That this pass, that the title thereof be, "An act prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of arms and ammunition, and encouraging the importation of the same."

Ordered, That the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in this bill.

On motion, Ordered, That Mr. Strong, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Butler, severally have leave of absence after this week.

On motion by Mr. Livermore, the rule was dispensed with, and permission given to bring in a bill in addition to "The act for making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States," which was read the first time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

On motion, Ordered, That Mr. Livermore, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Monroe, be a committee to bring in a bill, to alter the time for the next meeting of Congress.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk.

"Mr. President—The President of the United States hath notified the House of Representatives that he did on the 7th instant, approve and sign a "resolution to authorize the President to grant clearances in the cases, of ships or vessels now loaded, and bound to any port beyond the Cape of Good Hope," and that he this day, approved and signed, "An act to establish the post-office and post-roads within the United States"—And he withdrew.

Mr. Livermore from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill to alter the time for holding the next meeting of Congress, which was read the first time.

Ordered, That the rule be so far dispensed with, as that this bill be now read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill be engrossed for the third reading.

Mr. Foster reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled, "An act supplementary to "An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States," and that it was enrolled.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. President—The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the signature of the Vice-President." And he withdrew.

The Vice-President signed the bill last reported to have been examined, and it was delivered to the committee to be laid before the President of the United States.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate, a letter from Samuel Meredith, Treasurer of the United States, with his account for the two quarters, closing the 31st of December 1793, as also his War Department account ending the 31st of March last.

The letter was read.

Ordered, That the letter and papers therein referred to lie on the table.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Friday, May 9th. 1794.

The bill in addition to the Act for making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States, was read the second time.

On motion to add the following as an additional section to the bill, to wit:

"And be it further enacted, that there shall be allowed and paid, from and after the first day of June next, to each private soldier now in service, or hereafter to be enlisted, the additional pay of one dollar per month, during the term of their respective enlistment."

It passed in the negative—Yeas 7—

Nays 16.

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

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messrs. Edwards, Henry, Jackson, Livermore, Morris, Potts, and Rofs.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Messrs. Bradford, Brown, Burr, Butler, Ellsworth, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Gunn, Hawkins, Izard, King, Langdon, Martin, Monroe, Strong and Taylor.

On motion to strike out the following words from the third section of the bill, to wit:

"And under such special circumstances as in the opinion of the President of the United States, may require an augmentation of some parts of their rations; the President be authorized to direct such augmentation as he may judge necessary, not exceeding

It passed in the negative—Yeas 9—

Nays 11.

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

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messrs. Burr, Cabot, Edwards, Hawkins, Jackson, Martin, Monroe, Potts and Rofs.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Messrs. Bradford, Brown, Ellsworth, Foster, Gunn, Izard, King, Langdon, Livermore, Morris and Strong.

Ordered, That this bill be engrossed for a third reading.

(To be Continued.)

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 19.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated April 26.

"The island was never more amply supplied with provisions than at present, several importers are putting off their corn, & meal, at 10 per cent under cost of what comes from you."

Extract of another letter from St. Croix, dated April 27.

"We had yesterday a confirmation of the embargo by a vessel which accidentally escaped from New Haven, which we consider an event of but little terror to this country, being placed beyond the reach of want for at least six months, and large imports of provisions daily expected, and we are altogether of opinion that your matters will soon be amicably adjusted with Great Britain."

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

At a public examination at the Moravian church of the pupils belonging to said academy, the 14th and 15th of May inst.

TRUSTEES PRESENT.

Mr. John Poor Principal, Rev. Doctor Magaw, Rev. Doct. Helmuth, Rev. Doct. Handle, Rev. Frederick Schmidt, Mr. Pelatiah Webster, John Swanwick, Esq. Mr. Center Thomson, Mr. John Ely and Doct. Benjamin Say, Secretary.

Although no harsh treatment of any kind be attempted in this seminary, yet the habits of good order are so fully established, that during the course of the examination the