

then to France, not appearing in the returns of our exports, and to be added to them, is 702,750 dollars.

Of the Flour and Grain sent to Great-Britain, allowing, as above stated, 1-4 to have been there consumed, which is probably beyond the truth, the re-exportation amounted to 815,880 dollars. It is well understood, that France was the market where these articles were finally consumed. The account may now be stated.

	Dollars.
To the French Market directly exported for consumption,	4,424,336
Tobacco indirectly exported for do.	702,705
Wheat and Flour indirectly exported for do.	815,800
Total of French consumption,	5,942,921
Total of British do.	4,956,106
Excess of French consumption	986,815

Thus it appears, without taking into the account the other articles re-exported to France, that the market of that country for our exports, was worth to the United States nearly a million more than the market of Great Britain, and yet the gentleman from South Carolina had represented the British market as exceeding the French in the annual amount of between three and four millions; and had pronounced, without hesitation that G. Britain in reference to our productions, was a more important customer than France almost in the ratio of two to one.

Mr. M. returning to the Secretary's report said, he hoped after what had been shown, it would be needless to trouble the committee, with further remarks on the subject. In dismissing it however, he could not do justice to his own impressions, without declaring his entire confidence, that the report would be regarded by all discerning and unprejudiced judges, as one of the many monuments which its author had left behind him, of the zeal, the talents, and the patriotism with which he had discharged the duties of his station; and that he had carried with him into retirement, a purity, both in his public and private name, which nothing that could be said within or without the walls of Congress, could tarnish.

Having gone thro' the particular observations into which he had been led by the attack made on the report of the Secretary of State before the committee, he should proceed to a more general view of what had been urged by the opponents of the resolutions he had introduced.

Among other things it had been alleged in the latter stage of the debate, that the friends of the resolutions had involved themselves in inconsistency, by shifting the ground of argument from commercial to political considerations. In answer to this charge, he remarked, that if in any instance of his public life he was free from the charge of inconsistency, it was on the subject of vindicating our national interests, against the policy of Great Britain towards us: that in all the public stations with which he had been honored since the peace, and on every occasion which had occurred, his conduct had been marked by an adherence to this principle: that if in the first arguments supporting them, he had dwelt chiefly on commercial topics, it would be recollected that he kept the door open for political ones, if the turn of the discussions should require them: that he had forborne to enlarge on the political sides of the question, because he thought it defensible on commercial grounds, and was willing to meet it on those grounds, because he did not wish to mingle unnecessarily, irritating ideas in the discussion, and because he had supposed that every thing relating to the treaty of peace, the Indians, the Algerines, the spoliations &c. were sufficiently imprinted on every mind, and would have all the effects they ought to have, without being particularly enforced.

Whilst he could thus repel the charge of inconsistency brought against himself; it must be evident he thought, how much room there was for retorting the charge. In the early stages of the discussion, there seemed but one sentiment as to the conduct of Great Britain, at least in a political view; the difference turned on the question, whether we could or ought to counteract her conduct. In the latter stages of the discussion, palliations if not justifications had been multiplied and labored; not only with respect to her commercial policy, but with respect to the detention of the posts, the Indians, the Algerines, and even the spoliations of our

neutral commerce; on the unlawfulness of which our executive had grounded the remonstrance and demand of indemnification lying on the table.

In addition to this, he stated the inconsistency between those who maintained and those who rejected the theory of leaving commerce perfectly free; the inconsistency of rejecting this theory, and yet refusing to meet restrictions on one side, with restrictions on the other; the inconsistency of condemning a commercial discrimination between nations, as contrary to the wise example of G. Britain, and claiming for G. Britain the credit of making such discriminations in favor of the United States: The inconsistency of predicting that the measure would destroy the revenue, and insisting that the duties articles would continue to be imported from the same source thro' more expensive channels: The inconsistency of exclaiming against topics and remarks which may awaken the passions, and endeavouring themselves to alarm our fears; of exhorting the committee to consult its judgment alone, and substituting for argument continued addresses to the imagination.

Particular pains, he remarked, had been taken to exhibit a picture of our national prosperity, which might flatter our wishes, and forbid experiments. It was readily admitted, he said, that there were many features in the face of our affairs, which were proper themes of mutual congratulation, whether compared with the situation of other countries, or with our own, under other circumstances. And it gave him much pleasure to add, that the degree of prosperity we enjoyed, tho' not to be exclusively credited to the change of our federal government, or to particular measures under it, according to the exaggerations of some, was yet so far, and so evidently the fruit of that change, as to do honor to the people of America in adopting it. He mentioned two innovations making part of the constitution, which must alone, have had a powerful effect in meliorating the condition of this country, to wit: The prohibition of paper money or other violations of contracts, and the abolition of incoherent and rival regulations of trade, among the several states. But notwithstanding the flourishing state of our affairs, when viewed under certain aspects, it was equally certain that there were others, which suggested very different reflections.

(Speech to be continued.)

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Monday, March 3.

Mr. Sedgwick of the committee to whom was referred the resolution of the House, authorizing the President of the United States to negotiate (if necessary) a loan of one million of dollars, brought in a bill pursuant to that resolution.

Mr. Tracy of the committee on the Post-Office law, brought in a bill pursuant to the report of the committee of the whole, which had been agreed to by the House—This bill was twice read and referred to the committee of the whole house on Friday next—Interim to be printed for the use of the members.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating an extract of a letter from Mr. Short; and copies of two letters from the Minister of the United States at Lisbon.

A petition was read from the manufacturers and dealers in articles fabricated from bar-iron, praying that the duty on imported bar-iron may be repealed—referred to a committee.

Several other petitions were read and referred.

A report was read from the Secretary of the Treasury, on sundry petitions which had been referred to him—The letter enclosing this report suggests to the House, whether it would not be expedient to place the business of reporting on petitions in some other channel, as the pressure of his official duties in addition to the extra business in consequence of the enquiry into the Treasury Department, will not permit him to pay that seasonable and prompt attention to these petitions which the parties expect and have a just claim to.

It being moved to read the confidential communications just received from the President—the galleries were cleared—at 2 o'clock the doors were again opened—when,

Mr. Madison's resolutions were called upon; after some conversation it was moved to postpone the consideration of them to

this day fortnight. Negatived 44 to 36. A postponement till next Monday was carried without a division.

A bill providing for the payment of an installment due the bank was reported.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill appropriating a sum of money for defraying the expenses of foreign negotiation.

A resolution passed requesting the President to lay before this house the amount of monies expended in making presents to the Creeks, and Cherokees since the treaty made at New-York; also the expenses of that treaty.

The report of the committee relative to lands formerly in the state of North-Carolina, but since ceded to the Indians was taken up in committee, and, after some time spent in discussion, progress was reported. The house adjourned.

Tuesday, March 4.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House, that the President of the United States had approved and signed the act in alteration of the act establishing a mint—also that the Senate have passed the bill providing for the remission of the foreign tonnage duty on sundry French vessels, which took refuge in the ports of the United States the past Summer.

The house then took into consideration the amendment to the constitution of the United States, which has been passed by the Senate—this amendment is as follows:

"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state."

To this amendment Mr. Boudinot proposed an amendment, the object of which was to qualify the principle by conditioning that the states should make provision for the attainment of Justice in the State Courts—This amendment was negatived—only seven ayes appearing on calling the yeas and nays.

The question then was on the third reading of the original amendment—this after some remarks by Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Scott, Mr. Dexter and Mr. Murray—the two last in favor, the two first in opposition to the amendment, was carried in the affirmative—it was accordingly read the third time.

On the question, will the House concur with the Senate, it was determined in the affirmative, the yeas and nays being as follow:

AYES.

Messrs. Ames, Baily, Baldwin, Blount, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Cadwallader, Carnes, Christie, Claiborne, Cobb, Coffin, Coit, Coles, Dawson, Dearborn, Dent, Dexter, Findley, Foster, Gilbert, Giles, Gillespie, Gilman, Glen, Goodhue, Gordon, Grove, Harrison, Heath, Heister, Hillhouse, Hollen, Hunter, Irvine, Latimer, Learned, Lee, Locke, Lyman, Macon, Madison, Malbone, McDowell, Mebane, Montgomery, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Murray, Nevil, New, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Parker, Preston, Rutherford, Sedgwick, Sherburne, Smilie, J. Smith, I. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprigg, Swift, Thatcher, Tracy, Treadwell, Trumbull, V. Alen, V. Cortlandt, V. Gaasbeck, Venable, P. Wadsworth, Walker, Watts, Williams, Wingate, Winn, Winston—81.

NOES.

Messrs. Beatty, Boudinot, Fitzsimons, Hancock, Hindman, Pickens, Scott, Talbot, Ward—9.

A bill to authorize the President of the United States, to borrow one million of dollars at 5 per cent. was twice read—and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The report on the estimate of appropriations, for the services of the year 1794, so far as respects the War Department, was taken up in committee of the whole—agreed to—and a bill ordered to be brought in. Adjourned.

Wednesday, March 5.

The loan bill was passed this day. Sundry petitions were read from persons in different branches of manufactures, as Hatters, &c. praying that enhanced duties may be laid on imported articles of like fabric with those they manufacture—Referred to the committee already appointed on similar petitions.

Mr. Dearborn called up the report of a select committee on the expediency of erecting a light-house on Seguin in the District of Maine—this was read the first time, and is in favor of the measure—the report was adopted, and a bill ordered.

A bill to provide a naval armament was read twice, and referred to the committee of the whole house to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the report relative to placing the ports and harbors of the United States in a posture of defence—Mr. Boudinot in the chair—The report was read—it states that the following ports and harbors ought to be put in a state of defence, to wit—Portland in Maine—Portsmouth in New-Hampshire; Cape-Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boston, in Massachusetts; Newport, R. Island; New-London, (Connecticut) New-York; Philadelphia; Baltimore; Norfolk; Wilmington, North-Carolina; Ocracoke Inlet, Charleston, South-Carolina; Savannah, Georgia.—The fortifications to be of a nature to defend the several ports and harbors against surprize by naval armaments; that the several places to be fortified be garrisoned by troops in the pay of the United States.

From the estimates it appears that the sums necessary to erect the fortifications amount to

Dollr. Ctr.
76,053 25

That 200 Cannon will be necessary, which with their carriages, &c. amount to

96,645

Dollr. 172,698 52

The annual expenses of the Troops necessary to garrison the several fortifications including pay, subsistence, &c.

90,349 25

The committee state, that in their opinion the security of the United States, renders it necessary to provide the cannon, whether the fortifications should be erected or not—The report goes on to state the expence which would probably be incurred at the several places mentioned—the aggregate of which is as above stated.

Mr. Fitzsimons who was on the select committee, observed that it must appear to the committee of the whole, that the report was substantially a recommendatory business—the carrying of which, into execution must eventually depend on various circumstances—all that Congress can do, he added, was to vote a sum of money—and leave the execution of the plan to the discretion of the President of the United States, to be completed in such manner as he may find expedient—the committee went through the report—some alterations were made by increasing the number of places to be fortified, and diminishing the number of cannon in others—so that the aggregate of the expence remains the same.

Mr. Fitzsimons then moved sundry resolutions for carrying the report into effect—these were severally put, and agreed to.

The committee then rose and the Chairman reported the amendments and resolutions to the house.

The amendments were to insert Penobscot; Machias; Newbury-Port; Annapolis; George-Town, South-Carolina; as places to be fortified—The several amendments and resolutions were adopted by the House—and a bill ordered to be brought in.

The committee on that part of the President's message relating to arms and military stores—brought in a report, which states the several additions and augmentations necessary—Two additional arsenals—a national armoury—5000 stands of arms—gun-powder, &c. are specified—this report was twice read and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Smith reported a bill making further provision to defray the expence attending the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations—this was twice read and committed for to-morrow.

A message was received from the President of the United States communicating sundry documents and papers laid before him by the Secretary of State, relative to spoliations on the commerce of the United States—The communications were read.

The detail of the Secretary of State exhibited a deplorable statement of the losses and vexatious interruptions of our commerce and navigation by the cruisers of the belligerent powers—This communication was ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

BALTIMORE, March 1.

We are informed from good authority, that a house in this town has received and deposited in the Bank of Maryland and office of discount and deposit, twenty-one dray-loads of specie! amounting to an immense sum.