

The Senate resumed the second reading of the bill "in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," and after progress, Ordered, That the further consideration thereof be postponed.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee for enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled "an act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four," and that it was 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, entitled "an act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four," also the enrolled "resolution proposing to the several States an amendment to the constitution of the United States, respecting the judicial power," and the bill was delivered to the committee to be laid before the President of the United States, for his approbation.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, March 12th, 1794.

On motion,

Ordered, That Mr. Burr, have leave of absence.

On motion,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to the executives of the several States, copies of the amendment proposed by Congress, to be added to the constitution of the United States, respecting the judicial power.

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

Mr. Vining reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they did this day, lay before the President of the United States, for his approbation, the bill, entitled "an act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four."

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

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives have passed a bill, entitled, "an act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States," in which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

"They have concurred with the Senate, in the resolution of this day, requesting the President of the United States to transmit to the respective States, copies of the "Resolution proposing to the several States, an amendment to the constitution of the United States, respecting the judicial power."—And he withdrew.

Sixteen enrolled copies of the last mentioned resolution, were delivered to the committee for enrolled bills to be laid before the President of the United States for transmission.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee for enrolled bills, that they had accordingly laid the said enrolled copies before the President of the United States.

The Senate resumed the second reading of the bill "in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States."

On motion

To strike out the 7th section of the bill, as follows:

And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful to sell within the United States any vessel or goods captured from a prince or state or from the subjects or citizens of a prince or state with which the United States are at peace, which vessel or goods shall have been captured by any other foreign prince or state or by the subjects or citizens of such prince or state, unless such vessel and goods shall have been first carried into a port or place within the territory of the prince or state to which the captors belong, but such vessels and goods shall be carried out of the United States by those who shall have brought them in. And the sale of any vessel or goods prohibited as aforesaid shall be utterly void.

It passed in the negative.

Yeas 12—Nays 12.

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

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messrs. Bradley, Brown, Butler, Edwards, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackson, Langdon, Martin, Monroe, Robinson and Taylor.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Izard, King, Livermore, Mitchel, Morris, Potts, Strong and Vining. The Vice-President determined the question in the negative.

On motion,

To adopt this 7th section,

It passed in the affirmative—Yeas 12—Nays 12.

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

Those who voted in the affirmative, are

Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Izard, King, Livermore, Mitchel, Morris, Potts, Strong, and Vining.

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Bradley, Brown, Butler, Edwards, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackson, Langdon, Martin, Monroe, Robinson, and Taylor.

The Vice-President determined the question in the affirmative.

On motion,

To adopt the following as an additional section to the bill, viz.

"And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for and during the term of six months, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer."

It passed in the negative—Yeas 11—Nays 13.

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

Those who voted in the affirmative, are

Messrs. Bradley, Brown, Butler, Edwards, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackson, Martin, Monroe, Robinson, and Taylor.

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Izard, King, Langdon, Livermore, Mitchel, Morris, Potts, Strong, and Vining.

On motion,

To adopt the following, as an additional section to the bill, to wit:

"And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force, for and during the term of two years, and from thence to end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

It passed in the affirmative—Yeas 17—Nays 7.

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

Those who voted in the affirmative, are

Messrs. Bradford, Brown, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackson, Izard, King, Livermore, Martin, Mitchel, Morris, Potts, Strong and Vining.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Bradley, Butler, Edwards, Langdon, Monroe, Robinson and Taylor.

On motion,

That this bill pass to the third reading

It passed in the affirmative;

Yeas 12—Nays 12.

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

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Izard, King, Livermore, Mitchel, Morris, Potts, Strong, and Vining.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Bradley, Brown, Butler, Edwards, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackson, Langdon, Martin, Monroe, Robinson and Taylor.

The Vice President determined the question in the affirmative.

(To be continued.)

Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a HOTEL in Shippen-Street, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furnished himself with the best of LIQUORS, and will furnish a TABLE for Parties, with the best provisions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the shortest notice. From his long experience in this line of business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Friday, March 14.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. SEDGWICK'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. said that although he had been absent during the discussion of this important subject, yet he could not consent to give a silent vote, though he had not the vanity to suppose he could give new light; yet having on a question of magnitude accustomed himself to speak as well as vote, his sentiments, he would not now omit; he felt the propriety of apologizing on this occasion:—It was said that the measure was popular, and that the opposition was reprobated by the people, if so, it would be mean and base in him to shrink from a participation with the gentlemen, with whom he had so long acted, with perfect satisfaction to his own mind.

The question was now presented, as doubtless it ought to be, directed only to G. B. and proposing a discrimination against her. The object was, to compel that country to relax the severity of her commercial regulations, and to put her intercourse with this country, on a more favourable footing to us. That all this was to be effected by lessening our trade with G. B. and diverting it to other channels.

When to all this it was replied, that the present conduct of G. B. put such regulations at defiance—that so far from shewing a dread of such a system, she was pursuing measures, which as far as in her power, threatened our commerce with annihilation: that at such a time to attempt by the proposed measures, to bend her views to our wishes was absurd. That at this time, if there was a ray of hope, to avoid the calamities of war, every measure which was at the same time irritating and ineffectual should be avoided. To these objections it was answered, was war inevitable, the proposition ought now to be adopted, as a commercial system to come into operation, at the conclusion of the war.—Gentlemen who made this answer, did not seem to remember that to render it just, we must possess a certain knowledge of the events of the war:—That the relative circumstances of the two countries, might be mutually altered by those events, and that which might be proper now, would be wholly improper then.

As this question was merely of a commercial nature, he had regretted to see political considerations intermingled in the debate. The antipathy that was manifested to one country, and the friendly regard to another, ought not to influence the decision. Passion should be banished, and just and cool calculations, on the foundation of national interest alone direct our determination.

It was not now a question, whether G. B. had inflicted political injuries on this country, whether she aided the savages of the wilderness, in the murder of our citizens, whether she had let loose upon us the more barbarous savages of Africa, or whether she had committed piratical depredations on our commerce—if these facts were so, and justice could not be obtained by negotiation, though he should deprecate war as an evil of great magnitude, yet should justice be denied us, he should then seek redress with as much firmness he hoped as most men. In such a warfare, he should hope for victory; there was he believed no foundation for such hope in the warfare, contemplated by the propositions before the committee.

He laid it down as a maxim that the government of every country, in all its deliberations should be influenced only by considerations of public good. To do justice to all the world, religiously to perform its contracts, these were to be scrupulously observed, for they were always for the public good. A private man might indeed, practice disinterested benevolence to any extent, his humanity and generosity might dictate—a public man, had no such authority. Did America he asked, owe a debt of gratitude to France, whence derive we the authority to discharge it? Is such debt due, who shall calculate the amount? How much of the blood, of the treasure, of the prosperity of our country, will ease us of this load of obligation!

He said he did not wish to depreciate the merit of France, her efforts were glorious to herself, and beneficial to this coun-

try. That he might, however, be permitted to recall the remembrance of the committee to her conduct. He then exhibited a view of that conduct, from which he concluded that every thing which was done, had its foundation in a cool and temperate calculation of national benefit. That this indeed, was the only legitimate motive to national measures. That other countries could always calculate their measures upon national interest, and he sincerely hoped the government of this country would do the same. "To do otherwise" said he, "is quixotism—it is crusading for the salvation of others, and not ourselves." He hoped therefore, that no part of our assent to the proposition immediately under consideration, would be expected either from gratitude on the one hand or resentment on the other,

He said he should proceed to consider whether it was for the interest of America, that this proposition should be adopted. The objects are to lessen credit, to controul commerce by diverting it from its ancient channels, to encourage navigation and manufactures; and the motive was that Great Britain possessed a greater portion of our trade than she was entitled to from her disposition and conduct towards us.

He could not help premising that the features of the system were strongly marked with a disposition to controul men in the economy of private life and the management of their fortunes—why else not permit them to extend their credit when in their opinion it may be useful to them? Such measures, for such purpose could only be justified on a pretence that our countrymen were deficient either in wisdom or in prudence.—A pretence which if not insolent, always had, and always would be found mischievous, because the great bulk of every community were more competent to the management of their own private concerns than the government would pretend to be.

The whole system is directed towards Great Britain, and the object is declaredly coercion. The consequences must be either, 1st, that Great Britain would submit; 2d, that she would withdraw her capital and relinquish a commercial connexion with us; or 3d, that she would counteract our regulations by legislative provisions.

Suppose Great Britain should be compelled to submission, it would not be imagined she would do it immediately; and in the mean we must suffer much distress. It was true, he said, we had many other commercial connexions, but in these we did almost the whole of the carrying—none of the nations to whom we are thus allied having any considerable shipping to spare for our purposes; nor was there any probability that they would immediately, if at all, furnish us with any considerable supply. We must therefore depend on ourselves. In a country circumstanced as this was, it was to be expected there would always be a deficiency of commercial capital; because there were so many objects to which capital could be profitably applied. The object of the resolution under consideration, was to divert capital from branches in which it was at present gainfully employed to others. The branch was at present overstocked; yet a diversion must take place, for ships must be built or our produce could not go to market, but must perish on our hands. Manufactures, too, must be established, or our citizens could not be supplied with the necessaries and conveniences for which they now depended on other countries; and they must do without them until our navigation is sufficiently increased. What effects, he asked, were to be produced by a diversion, and that immediately, of one half of our commerce from its ancient and natural channels? Was there nothing to be feared for the preservation of the public credit, which this commerce was to support? Nothing for the prosperity and happiness of our country?

But what he said, appeared almost far-fetched to him in this system was, it was not intended to be permanent. Gentlemen said, Great Britain would not stand the shock—she must submit, the very scheme, then, supposed its continuance was to depend on the pleasure of the country against whom we were to declare commercial war. When our ships were built and our manufactures established, Great Britain would give over the contest. Then our ships might be laid up at our docks, and our manufacturing capitals replaced in those branches from which it was now to be instantly withdrawn; for woe that country