vote for the suspension for one year, but forever. But where was the foundation for such distrust? He could see none, and believed there was none. The gentleman from Massachusetts presented this dilemma—either the house must believe the treaty would not go into operation, or it was a very uncertain event. Now, between these two, Mr. L. thought there might be a mean supposed, that is, that it was a probable event that it would be carried into execution: this was the middle way he chose to take as a foundation. He thought the possibility bordering upon certainty: he thought the probability so great as to justify any measures being founded thereupon. But, gentlemen say, we must take nothing upon probability, because as soon as it is certain, the president can act conformable to circumstances, which he must be most acquainted with. Upon this point, Mr. L. was perfectly satisfied: he did believe France to be sincere, and he farther believed that condition with which we had ratified the treaty, would be no hindrance to its final passage: he was well satisfied that the second article, which was erased, was inserted at the instance and even desire of our commissioners. Believing this, he could not conceive they would make excuses to evade its ratification. This brought him to another reason for objection which was urged. Could any gentleman believe France would act so perfidiously as to desire and promote this treaty, on purpose to induce us to send our produce to that country, which she would seize? Did he suppose that nation so base, he never would agree to open the communication at all, without other assurances. If gentlemen thought this, they ought not to rest here; their duty requires them to put a perpetual end to commercial intercourse with a nation whose faith was so bad. But it was no such thing—he believed there was good faith in that nation, and that we had received as good assurances of it as could be expected. He hoped a majority of the house believed so, and that no delay would take place in promoting an accommodation in which ourselves would be gainers. He believed the interests of the country called upon the house for immediate action, and therefore hoped that an end would be put to any doubt on the subject.

Mr. WALN thought gentlemen were mistaken in supposing that the non-intercourse with that nation was only felt by the southern states: he believed it was as severely felt by every commercial town in the union, whether southward of the Delaware or eastward. Every gentleman knew that the spirit of adventure in the eastern states, would excite them to carry their commerce as extensively as possible, and that, though not the growers of that species of produce, they were the carriers of it, and were interested in its increasing exportation. But for his part he wished not to be so confined in his ideas to the interest of this or of that state, but to the United States. He did believe that the result of the measures now taking to produce accommodation, was yet uncertain. As a ground of argument, the article of tobacco had been mentioned, and its rise and fall called forth to prove the fluctuating state of political appearances. But for his part he believed that changeableness arose from the amounts of the crops. He would appeal to gentlemen who were, from their local knowledge, acquainted with the price of that article, whether in times of plentiful crops, it was not as low as at the present moment. And, upon this, whether the last crop of tobacco was not very great? He believed it was so, and if so, why should that be considered as proper data for a national concern of such moment? he believed that this, as well as many others prohibited articles found its way to France, and that this small increase in the price but very little lessened its consumption. He would appeal to the understandings of gentlemen, whether there could be a more inauspicious moment to open the communication than at present? It was the desire of the committee to wait a few days to know the result of the treaty before the Senate; if that had been signed unconditionally, the law would not have been reported, but as it was not, the possibility of evil alone was a sufficient warrant for the continuance of the law for such time as circumstances might continue the same. He could not believe the policy of the country would warrant the immediate opening of intercourse, and therefore should vote for the bill.

Mr. Gallatin said as he last session voted for this bill, it was proper for him to state the reasons why he now voted against it. The measure was originally adopted as a defensive measure; circumstances being little different last session, and a treaty being on the tapis, he thought it would be wrong policy, then to change it: but now the state of things was altogether changed. As he conceived a safe intercourse with every foreign nation could not fail to produce general advantages, he should now, upon the idea of safety, vote that the suspension be taken off. The house were told that the same negociation was pending, and therefore the measures ought to be the same. He thought very differently: last session there was only the appearance of a treaty; it was a question of uncertainty whether it would be concluded. But at present we know the precise state of things and no gentleman in the house can doubt as to the acquiescence of France in the modification we have made. It is true that France may make this an excuse to refuse the treaty, and that they may possibly seize our produce sent there under the impressions of their good faith. But if such was her disposition, was it not to be supposed that she would have treated with us before now, on purpose to draw our commerce into her clutches for seizure? He thought the prospect was as favorable and the moment as safe as ever it would be; and to leave it to the president was at least to suspend it till the final ratification. It was properly a legislative question, and as it originated in congress, in the same branch it should expire, and not be confided to executive pleasure. Any thing confided to the executive, is so upon the supposition of a change of circumstances during the recess of the legislature. Why should the house leave to the president to do what it was not only alone competent to, but what every consideration of amity declared ought to be done without fail? It is impossible to say what circumstances may take place after the third of March, or how our relations with any nation may stand, but we must go upon present circumstances; we must only view the present state of things.

Mr. S. Smith replied to Mr. Waln, in his declaration that every commercial part of the union, felt as much as Virginia the want of this trade. It was not so; the tonnage of the United States was now fully employed; if they could not go to France direct, they could and they would go to England, and she received the benefits which the planters lost. He appealed to the gentleman's commercial knowledge whether there ever was such an immensity of tonnage employed as at present and whether ever freight was so high. There never was a time in which our shipping was more used. He farther answered the gentleman in his assertion that the great crops made the difference of price. How could that be? The last crop was very great. From a comparison of a former period to the present, when the quantity of that crop must be felt, there was a difference of two dollars a hundred. It was now advanced from 3 1-2 to 5 1-2 dollars, or six; which advance he believed beyond a doubt arose from the appearances of accommodation with France. An argument advanced by an officer of the government the other day, he believed to be very just: That now she had called in her privateers and altered her system towards us, if we refused her our trade, she would not think we were honest in our professions of friendship. What course would they take? Why most probably send them out again and force from us what our diffidence in their friendship prevented us selling them.

Mr. C. Goodrich was not willing to trust our trade in the present uncertain situation. He believed from the best information, that every step taken towards negociation by our envoys was taken with difficulty, and that every possible care was taken by France not to lose an article. He wished as much as any gentleman to see the trade opened with safety, but till it could be done with safety, he was not willing to take a step towards it. He would leave it with the President, whose information must at any time be adequate to take the proper steps.

The question was taken on the motion to reject the bill and carried.

Yeas 55.
Nays 37.

Laws of the United States.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of Government for the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and One.

Sect. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled*, That for the support of government, and to discharge certain claims and expences hereafter enumerated, that the following sums be and are hereby appropriated, that is to say.

For the compensation granted by law to the President and Vice-President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For the like compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants one hundred and ninety three thousand four hundred and seventy dollars.

For the contingent expences of the two houses of Congress, including the payment of certain articles of furniture purchased for the accommodation of Congress, and not provided for by former appropriations, seventeen thousand dollars.

For the compensation granted by law to the Judges of the United States, the Attorney-General, and the district attornies, and marshals, eighty three thousand four hundred dollars.

For defraying the expences of Courts, Jurors and Witnesses, and for defraying the expences of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for safe keeping of prisoners, thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, Eleven thousand three hundred and nine dollars and eighty one cents.

For expences of stationary, printing, translating foreign languages, allowance to persons employed in receiving and transmitting passports and sea-letters, and all other contingent expences in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Comptroller of the Treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy seven dollars eight cents.

For expence of stationary, printing and all other contingent expences in the Comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Auditor of the Treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty dollars ninety three cents.

For expences of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expences in the Auditor's office, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer's clerks, and other persons employed in his office, six thousand three hundred and forty eight dollars and ninety eight cents.

For expence of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expences in the Treasurer's office, three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the revenue, clerks, and other persons employed in his office, six thousand two hundred and fifty three dollars six cents.

For expence of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expences in the office of the Commissioner of the revenue, nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, clerks, and persons employed in his office, sixteen thousand and fifty two dollars one cent.

For expence of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expences in the Register's office, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Superintendant of Stamps, clerks, and persons employed in his office, and for making good a deficiency in former appropriations for the Stamp office, five thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars twenty four cents.

For expence of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expences in the Stamp office, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For fire wood and candles for the offices of the Treasury, including the Stamp office, and other contingences, four thousand dollars.

For defraying the expence of stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and one, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For making good the deficiency of former appropriations, for the expence of removing the books and records of the Treasury from Philadelphia to Trenton, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, two thousand, six hundred and thirty nine dollars, seventy six cents.

For the expence of new office furniture for the Treasury, at the City of Washington, two thousand dollars.

For flooring the Treasury and incidental expences for securing the buildings and records of the Treasury, three hundred and fifty nine dollars, eighty three cents.

For paying two watchmen for the Treasury, six-hundred dollars.

For the expence of two buildings for messengers of the Treasury, and sinking two wells for the Treasury, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the several Loan officers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks of the commissioners of loans and an allowance to certain loan officers in lieu of clerk hire, twelve thousand one hundred dollars.

For defraying the authorized expenses of the several loan-offices, two thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, clerks, and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the office of state, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the director of the mint, officers, clerks, and other persons employed in the mint establishment, seventeen thousand six hundred dollars.

For repairs and all other contingent expenses in the mint establishment, six thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of war, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and ten dollars.

For the compensation of two additional clerks employed by the secretary at war, in copying papers in the office of the secretary of the treasury to replace those lately burnt in the war office, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For such additional compensation to the clerks of the several departments of the treasury, of state, of war, of the navy, and of the general post-office, not exceeding for each department respectively fifteen per cent in addition to the sums allowed by the act intituled "an Act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks" as the secretaries of the said departments and the post master general may respectively think reasonable for the present year, to be distributed as the said secretaries and the post-master general respectively shall think proper to the clerks in their departments respectively, eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty five dollars. For an additional allowance to the chief clerk of the secretary of the Navy, for his services in the year one thousand eight hundred, the sum of three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses attending the office of secretary of war, and to make good the deficiency of former appropriations, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the war department, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand nine hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the accountant's office, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the purveyor of public supplies, clerks, and persons employed in his office, and for contingent expenses of the same four thousand four hundred and fifty six dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the navy, clerks, and persons employed in his office, nine thousand one hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expense in the office of the secretary of the navy, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the navy department, clerks, and persons employed in his office; and to make good a deficiency in the appropriation of the last year, eleven thousand four hundred and forty nine dollars, forty one cents.

For the contingent expenses, in the accountant's office, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the post-master-general, assistant post-master general, clerks, and persons employed in the general post-office, nine thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For the contingent expense in the general post-office, two thousand one hundred and twelve dollars fifty cents.

For compensation to the surveyor general, the contingent expenses in his office; and the expense of executing surveys of the public land north west of the river Ohio, twenty eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For salaries to the governor, secretary and judges of the territory north west of the river Ohio; and the contingent expenses of that government, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries to the governor, secretary and judges of the Mississippi territory, and the contingent expenses of that government, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries to the governor, secretary and judges of the Indian territory, and the contingent expenses of that government, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For the discharge of such demands against the United States unprovided for, as shall be ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, two thousand dollars.

For satisfying annuities and grants to Isaac Van Wart, Paul Paulding, David Williams, Joseph De Bealeau, Joseph Traversie, James M'Kensie, Joseph Brussels, Elizabeth Bergen, and the children of major Alexander Trueman, and colonel John