Agriculture and commerce are mutually assisting to each other, agriculture supports commerce; commerce gives life and vigor to agriculture, agricultural industry would become barren and fruitless if we were confined to supply the mere necessaries of life. Commerce subservient to this will of course wither and decay.

The idea that the commerce of these U. S. can be encouraged is not to be admitted—that commerce cannot be supported and maintained and enlarged itself. Empire and commerce originated in the east and travelled to the west. A period may be not far distant, when commerce will take up her favorite residence in these U. S. and then U. S. then be the greatest commercial nation in the world.

Mr. GREGG. If no other gentleman is disposed to occupy the floor I will call the attention of the committee for a few moments. Indisposition, if there were no other causes, would prevent me from detaining them longer. I feel myself under some obligations to the respected mover of the resolution—some explanations of my motives for bringing forward the resolution, which I have been particularly called upon to develop by several gentlemen who have taken a part in this debate.

When I had the honor a few days agoof addressing the committee, I stated that I had reflected maturely on the subject, and that the resolution now under consideration appeared to me the best measure in our power to adopt in the present state of affairs of the country. I intended, however, at the same time, that I should inform the committee entertained a different opinion, I should be willing to relinquish my opinions on this subject, as I considered it all important to combine a strong cast in favor of such measure as we might adopt. I believe that a weak measure carried by a small majority will be more powerful than a strong measure carried by a small majority. Having expressed myself to the friends of the measure under consideration, I expected they would have been satisfied with its own merits. But contrary to this expectation I was surprised to hear the gentleman from Virginia state to his first breath that was not a respondent to the gentleman from Maryland. I will the gentleman had designed to inform us what he meant by the act. I perceive no such thing in the constitution or laws. I believe the phrase is peculiar to the laws of Maryland, where the ministers of the king are called the cabinet. I have heard of the cabinets and attorney general, assembled by the President on great occasions, called the cabinet. I have also heard three or four members of this House, who have consulted themselves in organs for conducting all his business, called the cabinet. It is he either of these instances, they have not been consulted by me. The origin of this business is secret. A number of gentlemen, who thought some thing ought to be done, showed me a proposition which they wished to submit to the House. I saw several prominent members in the hands of gentlemen from New-Jersey, going to a probable, all commercial enterprises with the Indian tribes, which, rather by a more moderate system of measures. I differed from gentlemen what I had drawn up—they differed from me in opinion, and the result was my putting that resolution, which I believe, that it might receive that fair discussion which I conceived it merits entitled to.

The gentleman from Virginia has at no length into view a vote of mine given on the bill making an appropriation for carrying into effect the treaty commonly called Jay's treaty. I should have thought some of this subject, but it not been made in such a way as appears to be calculated to impress the house with the idea that I have prevented that treaty from going into operation. The bill was brought in on resolute there were 31 affirmatives, and 45 negatives. I voted in the negative. And I voted in the negative, the vote would have been 30 to 49—and the speaker would have voted, as known, as he had previously voted in committee the whole. There was a proposition to amend the bill, which I voted for, as a preamble to the resolution; the object of which was to express the opinion of the House that the treaty was a bad one; that it was such as the country had a right to expect; but that under all circumstances it was inexpedient to make an opposition for carrying it into effect. I believe it was understood if the preamble carried, the resolution would vote for carrying the treaty into effect; and though it cost me pain, I did not consider just a sufficient reason for voting against it. The treaty had been ratified by my opinion, I do not say it was such as it ought to have been; but it was best to let it go into operation than lose it by a small majority. The President in his message to the Senate and Representatives, in consequence of the whole approved it. I will ask, then, the gentleman from Virginia, if he will be in putting General Washington, President of the Senate, and the Senate Representatives in straight jackets? I believe the sense of the nation will be in the affirmative; and I believe the people, if the subject had been submitted to them, would have voted as did. How do I infer this? Because every man who voted for the treaty came to Congress again if he chose, I voted for it, and I never was elected by a greater majority. There is no district in the

AN ACT

Appropriating five hundred dollars for the relief of the poor.

BE *it enacted by the first and second chambers of the city council of Washington*, That the treasurer be and he hereby authorized to pay out of any funds not otherwise appropriated the sum of five hundred dollars to the order of the trustees of the poor.

JNO. DEMPSIE, *President, of the First Chamber of the city council of Washington.*

PHINEAS BRADLEY, *President, pro tempore Second Chamber of the city council of Washington.*

APPROVED,

February 8th, 1805.

ROBERT BRENT, MAYOR.

Test THOS. HERTY, REC.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for rebuilding the bridge on South N street over James Creek.

BE *it enacted by the first and second chambers of the City Council of Washington*, That a sum not exceeding three hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for rebuilding the bridge on South N street over James Creek to be expended under the direction of the Mayor.

Sec. 2. Be it enacted, That the Mayor be authorized to sell the lumber of the old bridge at public auction, and the proceeds be referred to the treasurer to be deposited with the funds of the corporation.

JNO. DEMPSIE, *President first chamber.*

JNO. BECKLEY, *President pro tempore second chamber.*

APPROVED,

October 19, 1805.

ROBERT BRENT, MAYOR.

Test THOMAS HERTY, REC.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for the relief of the poor.

BE *it enacted by the first and second chambers of the city council of Washington*, That the sum of seven hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the relief of the poor to be paid by the treasurer to the Mayor, to be by him expended as authorized by former acts making provision for the city poor.

Sec. 2. Be it enacted, That if the monies in the treasury should fail of the above appropriation that the Mayor be authorized to borrow the same on the credit of the corporation, and a tax for the support of the poor, similar to that of the city on the solid tax is collected.

JNO. DEMPSIE, *President first chamber.*

JNO. BECKLEY, *President pro tempore second chamber, &c.*

APPROVED,

November 9th, 1805.

ROBERT BRENT, MAYOR.

Test THOMAS HERTY, REC.

Left, through mistake, the latter part of the last session of Congress, at the Office of the Editor, a pocket book, a pair of convex SILVER SPECTACLES. May 12—3

PUBLIC SALE

BY virtue of a decree of the hon. High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will sell at public ca, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of May next, at six o'clock—for, otherwise, the next fair day, on a credit of twelve months for one third of the purchase money, and the relidue upon a credit of twelve months thereafter, the tract of land, viz, with interest thereon from the day of sale. The plantation, late the property of John Wheeler, deceased, lying on Potomac river, in St Mary's county, containing 240 acres, more. The tide-land or parcel of marsh, will either be held entire, or in such parcels as may be conducive to the interest of the parties. There are on this place a large Brick Dwelling House, a little out of repair, and convenient Out Houses, and the fertility of this place renders it desirable. A particular description of the land is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed no person will become a purchaser without having viewed the premises.

JOSEPH FORD, Trustee.

May 12—4t

NOTICE.

THE SYNOD of PHILADELPHIA have ordered by adjournment, to the Presbytarian church, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 13th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

NATHL. IRWIN,

Clerk.

☞ Printers of public papers in Fishing, (Md.) Baltimore, City of Washington, Georgetown, York, Carlisle, Northumberland, &c are respectfully requested to insert the above

May 12.

BY an order from the Orphan's court in Prince Geo. county, will be sold at public sale on the 5th day of June next, all the property of Julius Greenwell, deceased, consisting of some Negroes, a man by the name of Barney, a girl by the name of Betsey, one man by the name of Jacob, Household and kitchen furniture, a two wheel chair, two mares, two cows fines hogs, and several other things too tedious to mention. Six months credit will be given, by the purchasers giving giving bonds with two approved securities, from the day of the sale The sale will be at the deceased's house, to commence selling at 11 o'clock.

ANN GREENWELL, administrix.

trix—w3t Greenwell decased.

May 12—w3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, MAY 12.

In addition to, and corroboration of the statements we have made in relation to the measures taken by the government on Spanish affairs, we offer the following supplement, comprising extracts from the remarks submitted by several gentlemen on the floor of Congress.

1. *With regard to the document alleged to have been suppressed—*

Mr. Alston says—"A particular document has been referred to, the receipt of which I have heard one or two gentlemen say, might have altered their votes on the bill passed by the House. But I was astonished to hear such a declaration. It could not, but have altered my opinion; it had in my mind no bearing on the measure."

Mr. Smilie says—"So far was the message of the 7th of January, which had been alluded to, from having any influence in changing his vote, that it tended very much to confirm him in the propriety of it."

Mr. G. W. Campbell says—"It is said, sir, that a certain communication which was calculated to affect our votes relative to the bill making appropriation for the purchase of the Floridas, was detained some *months after it was received from our minister abroad*, before it was laid before us. I say, Mr. Speaker, that no communication from abroad in House was calculated, in my opinion, to alter the votes of the majorities of the House on that subject, certainly none that would have changed mine."

II. *With regard to the alleged threat of France.*

Mr. G. W. Campbell says—"With regard to some other remarks made by a gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. J. Clay,) I think it proper to state that there is no communication before this House, which authorizes the assertion that a threat has been made by France against the United States. I deny, sir, that there is any document which it properly understood, can be construed to imply such a threat. I deny, sir, that there is no documents before the House which authorizes the assertion that France told us, if you give Spain one blow, we will give you two; or, as the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Randolph). There is no such document, and I deny that such would countenance the idea. France was not brought into the contest, by being concerned in our differences with Spain. She has, indeed, been looped into the contest against her wishes, and we have been charged with truckling to her, when in fact, the gentleman from the name of France has hardly ever been mentioned, except by gentlemen in debate, as a reason why Spain should exists as a nation."

Mr. Jackson says—"The gentleman from Virginia (Mr J Randolph) has declared that France said if we gave Spain one blow, we should give us two or ten in return, and others have declared France threatened to make war. Sir, I assert there are no such facts contained in the secret dispatches sent to us."

Mr. Jackson adds—"I will undertake to say, that no such facts have been received from the documents on this point was in answer to the question, in which we were asked, if we declared war against Spain, to which they replied France would not take part with Spain."

III. *With regard to the charge of an intention to delay France.*

Mr. G. W. Campbell says—"I listen to any charge, also to any insinuation that any member of this House voted for a measure dictated to him by France, to induce another to give up her rightful property, so far as it may be contained in the resolution, and, not authorized by any act of mine, will that no man will undertake to say so."

Mr. Campbell adds—"Mr. Speaker, I think it proper to state that there was no part of my conduct such as to induce any member of the gentlemen of this House, and such an allegation cannot be believed by me, public, or by any unprejudiced and candid individual."

Mr. Epps says—"It is said we have appropriated the money for the purchase of Florida, but to induce France to ratify Spanish conduct, in the Louisiana purchase. But of what use, I have always believed, and I still believe, that the money will be fairly employed in purchasing Florida of the rightful owner, the Indian tribes from Virginia will do me the justice to recollect, that I have frequently pointed out the dangers, I think it now in the presence of the people. That France may ultimately get the rightful property, probable, and why? Has not the gentleman from Virginia stated to the world that Spain is annihilated, that the powers of her minister are signed Chevalier Morales Turpiano? But of what importance is it to us what becomes of the Spanish or any other Spaniard, we become the guardians of Spain? Shall we not purchase a territory important to the United States, because Spain may be bullied or cheated out of the money she receives from us? If Spain is really in such a degraded state that she has no will of her own, has her conduct towards the United States been such, as to induce us not to avail ourselves of the situation in which we find her? For my own part, I care not what use Spain makes of the money paid to her by France.