with me, that much parade of innocence will be affected; for *me*, I repose upon events. The public mind may be carried off—but yet in a few months it will see this project as it really is. My conviction is not shaken. The grand jury seem to have aimed a blow at the root of *rumour and suspicion*. Let the court fix the disgrace on me or on them.

I will venture to affert, that the addrefs of the grand jury is altogether unprecedented, and confequently improper. Why was it neceffary to depart from the common courfe of proceeding. Whenever in any cafe it is found neceffary to leave the ordinary practice and regular mode of proceeding, fomething has occafioned it, and you may begin to look fomewhere for a motive which has produced this departure from eftablifhed cuftom. Why then I afk, in this cafe did the jury travel out of the eftablifhed courfe, which from time immemorial has been purfued, as well by the grand jurors of Kentucky, as of every other country, from the dawn of jurifprudence? And what, but an idea of its impropriety, induced one of the jurymen to pofitively refufe his fignature to it. Did the jury think it neceffary to remove fufpicion from the character of col Burr for them to tranfcend the ufual limits of their duty by eulogifing the man whom they could in their capacity as jurors, only condemn or acquit from the evidence before them? And why, I again repeat, this uncommon vindication? Why this eulogium? Did the jury attend to the proceedings before the court? Did they not fee every nerve exerted by col. Burr and his counfel, to fuppre fs enquiry? Does this look like innocence? I think not. And I truft the great body of the people in Kentucky will join me in opinion, that the jury have, by their fingular addrefs ftrengthened the idea which is entertained that col B. is now engaged in a project inimical to the perpetuity of the union. Was there no evidence which though not legal, might yet be convincing to private individuals? But col Burr is a man of fo much importance to the community & his innocence, and even his exemption from fufpicion fo effentially requifite, that the jury drew up an addrefs, not only declaring him not guilty, which was the proper ftopping place, but they go on to declare him clear of fufpicion. This is one ftep farther than I believe any grand jury in the United States have gone. And I would afk the jury (for many of them have been on a jury before) whether, in accquitting any obfcure individual, they would have made the fame addrefs? And whether they ever did; I fancy candor will force them to anfwer in the negative.

My feelings have been deeply interefted in this fubject as one which will in my opinion materially, I hope not fatally affect the profperity, liberty and happinefs of my country, and I have been led beyond my original intention in making thefe remarks, by a patriotic wifh to guard my fellow citizens againft the fecret plans of col. Burr, and to prevent them if poffible from being lulled into fecurity by the peculiar addrefs of the grand jury. I cannot here conclude without remarking the thorough conviction produced on my mind of the guilt of col Burr, by the proceedings in court and the addrefs of the grand jury. Every attempt was made by col. Burr and his counfel in court to prevent an open enquiry; difficulties were thrown in the way of the public attorney, and nothing appeared to be left undone which might in any way embarrafs him, or prevent his arriving at the truth. And here again I cannot but extend my remarks by obferving the apparent predetermination of the honorable judge to have col. Burr acquitted with eclat, if poffible. The judge was obferved to remark, and with aftonifhment I liftened whilft his honor was fpeaking, that he regretted that on the former occafion when the grand jury were called, he did not fend them out before their difcharge, and have a finding. Mr. Daveifs had ftated to the court the reafons why he could not proceed againft col. Burr, and yet the judge regretted he had not forced the jury to go out and bring a finding without evidence. What could be the object is a queftion which prefents itfelf to the mind of every reflecting man, of having a finding upon the indictment and the bare affidavit of Mr. Daveifs, without other evidence? No poffible end could be anfwered except the difplay of innocence which fuch an event like the late one would have enabled col. Burr to make. And this is certainly the face which the fubject wears. The judge appears from the whole tenor of his conduct, to have predetermined that Burr fhould come off with eclat, and he therefore regretted that on the firft call of the grand jury he had not cleared him by a finding on a mere blank paper of not guilty.

The executive will shortly be in poffession of this judge's evidence before the committee who sat on Sebastian, and will then I truft be enabled to judge of his motives, and can account for things which now appear to want explana.... The cafes of Burr and Innes will be before them and their country; their fellow citizens of western America expect them to act with decision and energy upon them: as upon them perhaps depends the future happiness and prosperity of our country.

The day after the address of the grand jury was given in, tickets were taken about town, announcing a ball at captain Taylor's, in honor of Mr. Burr on Monday. But here was a sad falling off, not from any fault of Mr. Burr, for he maintained his full dignity, to wit: he was out of town on Monday, and did not come in until supper time, when the dancing people were a little down in the mouth, and revived their drooping spirits. But still he wanted some support to his own; for only a very few gentlemen attended; the grand jury & their address notwithstanding. A number of ladies was there, to wit: all those of the families of the honorable Harry Innes, judge of the federal court, John Brown, &c. &c. even down to a child. Mark, fellow citizens, the JUDGE! *This man is a traitor at heart.*

Several of the true Americans felt deeply distressed at these transactions. An address of the grand jury obviously produced by some instrumentality this ball; and much fictitious and some real public clamor, sincerely affected many real patriots and friends to Mr. Daveiss. They felt indignant at the conduct of some of their fellow men; and the same night it was agreed by a number of the first characters of our country, to give a ball on the Thursday night ensuing, at Bush's hotel, *in honor of the UNION, and as a mark of approbation of the firmness and vigilance of the attorney for the United States, Joseph Hamilton Daveiss, esq.*—The following gentlemen officiated as managers on this occasion:

Col. James F. Moore, a member of the Senate,
Maj. gen. Samuel Hopkins, a member of the house of representatives.
John Pope, senator to Congress.
John Rowan, secretary of state.
Gen. Green Clay, fpeaker of the fenate, pro tem.
Col. Jilfon Payne, a member of the fenate.
Col. Henry Crift, a member of the houfe of reprefentatives.
George M. Bibb, a member of the houfe of reprefentatives.
Samuel M'Kee, a member of the House of Representatives,
Captain Richard Taylor,
William Trigg.

They ordered Mr. Bush to spare no expence, nor put any limits to his preparations.

When the evening arrived, about 30 ladies appeared, about 20 short of a full assembly; among them, many of the ladies of this place, who had positively refused to go to Mr. Burr's party—about 60 or 70 gentlemen attended: the governor, secretary of state, the speakers of the senate and house of representatives, and many of the leading members of both houses. The party was so very cordial and convivial, that every one remarked and spoke of it to their companions; and, if a young man may be indulged in the remark, it seemed as if a spark of the fire of '76 had had dropped down among them. The only circumstance which took from the pleasure of the company, and when immediately pressing upon the attention, appeared a blot upon the fair sheet of enjoyment, was the presence of *a spy*, a most despicable tool of the *Spanish Americans and present Burrites.* And even this was but as the cloud of an April day; and the bright effulgence of unqualified joy, burst from behind the noxious vapor, and dispelling it from the remembrance, re-illumined the festive scene.

When fupper came on, it was manifeft that not only Mr. Bufh had followed the directions of the managers; but the fplendid elegance of the fupper, and the mafterly difplay of tafte in its arrangement, evinced the ability and attention of Mrs. Bufh, under whofe hands the pile had rifen. A more elegant and more brilliant fupper never has been feen in Frankfort.

When the ladies retired, the governor and fecretary declining any toaft (for reafons of political delicacy, we fuppofe,) the fpeaker of the Senate, general Clay, drank "The patriotic ladies of Frankfort." which went round with loud and reiterated peals of applaufe.

Mr. William Logan, fpeaker of the Houfe of Reprefentatives, then drank, "Damnation to all confpiracies" which was received with repeated acclamations of applaufe. The poor fpy, *after all his works*, drank it too. Many toafts, all of political allufion, were drank, and received with moft enthufiaftic applaufe. Old maj. gen Hopkins drank "The revival of the true American fpirit.——Mr. John Pope, "The eagle with the feventeen ftars.

The company retired from the room about three o'clock.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of those ladies, who, regarding the dignity of their character, and the reputation and welfare of their country, refused to dance attendance upon Mr. Burr, or degrade their state by attending the ball which was given him. These were the ladies who gave by their presence a general pleasure at the ball, in honor of the union of their country. In every civilised country, altho' the ladies are denied an immediate hand in the administration of the government, yet it is in their power to give in many instances, by a spirited conduct, a turn to political events; and wherever the female fociety is enlightened, they are the moft effectual check upon the licentioufnefs of political factions, that can be formed. Here they appeared to feel the indignity which had been done to their order, by a portion of themfelves; and every exertion was made to retrieve their wonted ftation, and prefent themfelves to admiring nations, as a band of firm and immoveable Americans ladies, who could not be induced, by the found of heavenly mufic, to deviate from that line of patriotic rectitude, which they had determined to purfue.

Documents accompanying the bill repealing the acts laying duties on salt, and continuing in force for a further time the first section of the act intitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers."

COMMITTEE ROOM,
December 12, 1806.

Sir,

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom has been referred that part of the message of the President of the United States, of the 2d instant, which suggests the expediency of abolishing the duties on salt, and of continuing, for a limited time, those duties, the proceeds of which constitute the Mediterranean fund, have instructed me to request that you will furnish them with such information, in possession of the Treasury department, as you may deem connected with the subject.

I am, sir, with very high respect, your's,

JOHN RANDOLPH.

The Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 18, 1806.

Sir,

I had the honor to receive your letter of the 12th instant, requesting such information as I might deem connected with the proposition for abolishing the duty on salt, and for continuing, for a limited time, the duties which constitute the Mediterranean fund.

An examination of the report made on the 5th inst. in obedience to the provisions of the act, supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury department, will shew, that if no other expenses whatever shall be incurred, but such as are already actually authorized by law, neither the salt tax nor the Mediterranean fund are any longer wanted. The propriety of continuing the last mentioned fund for a limited time, must be decided by considerations connected with the political situation of the United States. For it is only to provide for the speedy payment of any contemplated acquisition of territory, without creating a new debt, or in case of war, that the fund can be wanted. Under existing circumstances, I should think it consistent with prudence to continue it for one year longer.

As to the duty on salt, the only additional information which appears connected with the subject, is what relates to the allowance heretofore made to vessels employed in the cod fishery. For this perhaps exceeds the duties paid on the importation of the salt employed in curing the fish.

The allowance has amounted

	Dolls
For the year 1803, to	117,174
For the year 1804, to	145,987
For the year 1805, to	152,928

The quantity of dried American fish exported, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1803, to — *quintals.* 461,870

For the year ending on 30th Sept. 1804, to — 567,825

And for the year ending 30th Sept. 1805, to — 514,549

But the quantity of fish of that description, consumed within the United States, is not known.

The bounty paid on the exportation of pickled fish, pork, and beef, is said to be no more than the duty on the salt used in curing the same.

Should there be any points on which further elucidations are wanted, and the committee will be pleased to designate what they are, their directions will be immediately attended to

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Hon. John Randolph, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
January 3, 1807.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose a statement of the quantity of salt imported into the several ports of the U. States, and exported therefrom to foreign countries, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1805.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Hon. John Randolph, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

A statement, shewing the quantity of salt imported into the several ports of the United States, and exported therefrom, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1805.

Ports.	*Impt.*	*Expt.*
Portsmouth, bushels,	66,686	
Vermont,	3,958	
Newbury port,	133,805	
Gloucester,	21,306	
Salem,	53,884	2,882
Marblehead,	49,219	853
Boston,	641,733	4,411
Plymouth,	25,748	
Barnstable,	14,729	
Nantucket,	24,640	
New Bedford,	55,925	
Dighton,	14,041	
York,	7,706	
Biddeford,	3,445	
Kennebunk,	14.364	
Portland,	243.897	2,113
Bath,	14,495	
Wiscasset,	13,420	
Waldoborough,	11.028	
Penobscot,	10,022	
Frenchmans Bay,	1,200	
Passamaquody,	657	
Newport,	40,493	6
Bristol,	6,850	
Providence,	73,439	1,084
New London,	92,405	222
Middletown,	39,229	
New Haven,	48,099	
Fairfield,	22,002	
Champlaine,	2,186	
Hudson,	23,478	1,882
Sag Harbour,	5,200	
New York,	742.075	
Perth Amboy,	989	
Philadelphia,	155,073	1,554
Presque' Isle,	20	
Baltimore,	169,292	
Georgetown, (Columbia)	3,378	
Alexandria,	47,615	
Norfolk,	296,040	
Petersburg,	27,653	
Richmond,	9,323	
Tappahannock,	7,184	
Folly Landing,	257	
Wilmington, (N. C)	88,919	
Newbern,	13,125	
Washington,	22.115	
Edenton,	24,937	
Camden,	1,401	
Beaufort, (N.C.)	706	
Georgetown, (S. C.)	17,753	
Charleston,	127,280	517
Savannah,	72,371	
St. Mary's,	366	
Miami,	34	
Detroit,	13	
Michillimackinac,	127	
New Orleans,	42,914	40
Mobille,	7	
Total, bushels,	3,652,276	15,544

Treasury Department,
Register's Office,
January 2*d*, 1806.
Joseph Nourse, *Register.*

A BILL,

Authorising the President of the United States to accept the service of a number of volunteer companies not exceeding thirty thousand men.

Be *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the President of the U. S be, and he hereby is authorised to accept of any company or companies of volunteers, either of artillery, cavalry or infantry, who may associate and offer themselves for the service, not exceeding thirty thousand men, who shall be clothed and furnished with horses at their own expence, and armed and equipped at the expense of the U. S. except such of them as may choose to furnish their own arms, and whose commissioned officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several states and territories to which such companies shall, respectively belong: *Provided*, That where any company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division of militia, already organized, shall tender their voluntary service to the U. S. such company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division shall continue to be commanded by the officers holding commissions in the same, at the time of such tender, and any vacancy thereafter occurring shall be filled in the mode pointed out by law in the state or territory, wherein the said company, battalion, regiment, brigade or division shall have been originally raised.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or division thus offering itself for the service, shall be liable to be called upon to do military duty at any time the President of the U. S. shall judge proper, within two years after he shall accept the same, and shall be bound to continue in service for the term of months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged, and when called into actual service, and whilst remaining therein, shall be under the same rules and regulations, and be entitled to the same pay, rations, forage and emoluments of every kind, bounty and clothing excepted, with the regular troops of the U. S: *Provided*, That in lieu of clothing, every non-commissioned officer and private, in any company who may thus offer themselves, shall be entitled, when called into actual service, to receive, in money, a sum equal to the cost of the clothing of a non-commissioned officer, or private, (as the case may be) in the regular troops of the U. S.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to organize the companies so tendering their service as aforesaid into battalions, squadrons, regiments, brigades, and divisions, as soon as the number of volunteers shall render such organization, in his judgment, expedient; but until called into actual service, such companies shall be bound to do regular militia duty as is required by law in like manner as before the passage of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any volunteer above mentioned, while in actual service, shall sustain any damage, by injury done to his horse, or such other equipment as shall have been furnished at his own expense, or by loss of the same, without any fault or negligence on his part, a reasonable sum, to be ascertained in such manner as the President of the United States may direct, shall be allowed and paid to such volunteer for each and every such damage, or loss.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be and the same hereby is appropriated towards defraying any expence incurred by virtue of the provisions of this act.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12.

House of Representatives.

Thursday, Jan. 8.

ABSTRACT

Of the arguments urged on the RECOMMITMENT of the bill prohibiting the importation of Slaves.

The recommitment was advocated by Messrs. Sloan, Bidwell, Findley, Quincey, Ely, Smilie, J. Clay, Gregg, Bedinger and Alexander; and oppposed by Messrs. Early, Holland, and Masters.

The advocates of a recommitment observed, that the bill in its present shape was such as they could never agree to, and that if a modification of it were successfully resisted, they would be compelled, however reluctantly, to give it their negative. They flattered themselves, however, that a spirit of harmony and accommodation, of which so illustrious an example had been set by the framers of the constitution, would induce the friends of the bill to allow its modification in such a way as to reconcile its provisions to the sentiments entertained in the eastern section of the union; by which means it would go forth with the sanction either of the whole House, or of a great majority, and be thereby more likely to prove operative and effectual than if passed by a small majority.

They declared that they never could agree to that feature of the bill, which authorised the sale of persons of color introduced into the U. S. as slaves. They were ready to acquiesce in the principle of a forfeiture of the person, inasmuch as it had been sanctioned by the vote of a large majority, and as it appeared to be so strenuously insisted on by the representatives of the southern country. But while they yielded their individual opinions on this point, they expected a correspondent concession on the part of the representatives of the southern states, which was, that persons thus introduced into the U. S. should be disposed of in such a way as to prevent their conversion into slaves, and so as to save the U. S. from the humiliation and disgrace of sanctioning a principle at which the strongest feelings of humanity, as well as the plainest dictates of reason revolted.

They remarked that the bill had hitherto been in the hands of those who were devoted to its present features; & no fair opportunity had consequently been afforded those who entertained different views on the subject to devise a plan, and exhibit the necessary details, for such a disposition of these people as would at once prevent in the highest degree their importation, and save the general government from the ignominy of sanctioning the principle of slavery. It was added that if the bill were recommitted to a committee of seventeen members, composed of a member from each state, it was probable that a plan would be devised that would be most likely, by combining the sentiments of the several states, to meet with general approbation in the legislative body, as well as throughout the whole union.

It was incidentally observed that it might, perhaps, be found a most efficient auxiliary to the bill, to allow a bounty on the conviction of every person who should infract its provisions.

With regard to the allegation that the power of Congress to act on this subject was exclusively derived from their authority to regulate trade, that doctrine was altogether denied. Such a doctrine, it was said, was of the most dangerous complexion, as it went to sanction the principle that it was lawful for Congress to deal in human beings as an article of commerce—a principle abhorrent to humanity, and at war with our fundamental institutions, for the establishment of which we had put every thing that was dear or valuable to hazard. A reference to the constitution would expose the fallacy of the ideas of gentlemen on this head. Among the powers delegated by that instrument to Congress was the power to "define and punish offences against the law of nations." It was afterwards added that "That the migration or importation of such persons as any of the state now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person." Before this act could go into effect, this last provision would in point of time expire, and the first provision would be reinstated in full efficacy, which unquestionably gave Congress a full power over the subject, independently of that derived from their right to regulate commerce.

In addition to these arguments for a recommitment it was observed that the details of the bill were radically defective. On examining the revenue laws of the U. S. in conformity to which the provisions of the bill were drafted, it would be seen that a moiety of the cargo forfeited went to the U. S. and that the other moiety went to the custom house officers in case there were no informers, and in case of an information, one half of the moiety to the informer and one half to the custom house officers; and that consequently in the last case but one fourth of the proceeds of the cargo went to the informer. Just in proportion to the small