

CONGRESS.

WORDS OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. CAMPBELL'S SPEECH

ON THE

Resolution for authorizing the President

under certain conditions to suspend the

Embargo Law.

(Continued.)

You are not your government

ought to have ratified this treaty,

which secures to Great Britain every

thing of any consequence.

It is a treaty which leaves unaltered

the most important object to this

country, that is in discussion. All

the matters in which her interest was

particularly concerned have been finally

settled; the affairs of primary interest

to this country, which has been the

subject of dispute between the two

nations for years, and more than any

one demands to require a speedy

termination of all issues, or further

negotiation; that part of the contract

which is especially favorable to her

rights is completely and unalterably

fixed; and that which is of the most

importance to her, and which she has

in her power to control, is to be

discussed hereafter, and she is in the

mean time surrendered without any

advantages of any kind, and with

the loss of her most important

rights, and her most important

interests, and her most important

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the conditions upon which a treaty

should be formed, nor in fact any

binding; provision whatever on the

subject; and yet containing a stipulation

that the merchants should be shut

against any British manufactures,

thereby providing for the repeal of

the embargo laws, and referred to in

the instructions. They have therefore

acted in direct opposition to their

instructions, and to the understanding

of their constituents by the services.

They have omitted the principal and

most important stipulation required

by our government, and have agreed

to one that they were expressly

prohibited to agree to, without the

other being adopted as a condition.

The inference now has been already

shown to be no adequate provision

on this subject. It is an effect, it is

in fact less than a worse effect, than

it was before, as it would agree a

total acknowledgment of the right to

import, as is claimed by Great Brit-

ain. No such right ought ever to be

surrendered by us. They have no more

right to be asked to do so, than we

ought to be asked to search for them,

when they have come into our houses

and there for the same purpose. It is

well known to all the friends of the

foreign commerce, or involving the

national in necessary difficulties in

the way of pursuing the policy of

the flag, those ships that carry it

ought to be protected against both

the flag, and to be subjected to the

same duties, and searched for same

other foreign articles, and deprived

of the same protection, as the British

ships. It is well known to all the

friends of the flag, that the British

ships are not to be treated as

privileges, but as a part of the

national commerce, and that the

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ships are not to be treated as

privileges, but as a part of the

national commerce, and that the

ing paid certain duties there, may

be carried from thence any other

country, &c. By this provision

you are restricted in the produce and

manufactures of Europe alone, ex-

cept so far as regards those of the

United States; you cannot carry in

any article the produce or manufacture

of any other part of the world—of

Africa—the East Indies or any other

part of Asia to those colonies. On

the other hand you cannot carry

any article as from the growth or

produce of those colonies into any

part of the world except Europe or

the United States; you cannot carry

them to any part of Africa, to the

East Indies or any other part of

Asia; thus your

trade with those colonies is entirely

restricted to Europe and the United

States—and must be carried on thro'

the ports of the United States, where

it is subject to the same restrictions

as the produce of Europe to one

per cent, and that of the colonies

to two per cent, as before.

Such articles as have been heretofore

imported in such cases. These are the

terms proposed by that treaty, which are

entirely in favor of our country, and

place that trade in a much worse

situation than it has been in for many

years, and that the same is the case

with respect to the ports of the United

States, and the ports of the United

humor? Surely, sir, this could not

be the gentleman's meaning. How

then can this circumstance affect the

policy before you? Why, because

G. Britain was soared or she, can in

no manner affect the merits of the

treaty, as it respects our country. The

entire business is a commercial one,

and in every article in an instrument,

that in any way abandoned the true

interests of this country. It is

the gentleman's object was to

Mr. Monroe forgetting to this treaty,

(which seemed to be the case) by

expressing the reasons why he could

not obtain a better one; I am willing

those reasons should have all the

effect for that purpose, which they

are calculated to produce; but they

never can justify a conduct in dis-

regarding his instructions and acting

in conformity with his instructions.

Nothing but a case of

impetuous necessity could do that.

The sense of the public mind, and the

event unknown to his government,

which if known would in all human

probability induce them to give the

authority which the occasion might

require him to exercise, and on the

exercise of which the advantage to

our country would be a great

degree depend, when it might become

necessary to act on his own responsi-

bility, his character would be

paid on his government to sanction

his conduct. Such a case as this

is not a case which can be justified

from his instructions. But in