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**SPEECH OF Mr. GOODRICH,**

**IN THE SENATE,**

P 327.2, 10

JUN 11 1935

DECEMBER 19TH, 1808,

**ON THE THIRD READING OF THE BILL MAKING FURTHER  
PROVISIONS FOR ENFORCING THE EMBARGO.**

**MR. PRESIDENT,**

This bill making further provision for being intended for exportation, which enforcing the embargo, requires all our came in with the embargo laws, and has attention. We are not on ordinary bu-attended their execution.  
siness. An embargo for an indefinite In all this, sir, I see nothing that is period, over a great country like ours, to conciliate the conflicting opinions and abounding in rich staples and domestic passions of our citizens, and restore con- products, and carrying on in its own cord amongst them. I see nothing that vessels an extensive and profitable will invigorate the public councils, and commerce, is a phenomenon in the civi-resuscitate the dormant spirit and re- lized world. We are about entering on sources of the nation. To me it seems, the second year of this novel measure, that the administration, without present- and even in defiance of the lessons which ing to public view any definite object experience teaches, that without pro- or course, are pressing forward our af- ducing any beneficial results, it is em-fairs into a chaos of inextricable difficul- broiling the choicest interests of the ties. And I cannot but regard this bill nation. On foreign powers it has made as holding a prominent place among the no impression...and its ruinous effects on measures leading on to that unfortunate our own country, we see in the waste of issue.  
private property and public revenue, This bill bears marks of distrusts, en- in the discontents of our citizens...in the tertained by the government of the peo- perplexed state of the public councils, ple or a considerable portion of them, and the increasing difficulties that are and of the state authorities;...It places fast gathering around the government, the coasting trade under further and vexatious restraints, as well as its general The friends of the embargo say, that regulation under the controul of the Pre- sident:—It intrenches on the municipal pel foreign nations to respect our rights. polity of the states, and the intercourse of Under these impressions, the system is the people in their ordinary business;... to be maintained. To enforce it, the And, what above all will wound the powers of the government are to be put public sentiment, for the accusom- in array throughout our country, espe- ed and mild means of executing the cially in places where discontents are laws by civil process through the tribu- manifested...and an extension is to be nals of justice, it substitutes military powers to be called out and exercised, zures of vessels, goods, merchandise & not in aid, but in place, of the civil an- domestic products, on suspicion of their authorities.