can be obtained; and fifty thousand facsimiles of a painting may be produced with perfect uniformity and at a moderate expense The advantages to books, of which a large number is to be sold, will be very great, not only as removing the cost of tinting by hand, which is the same for the last thousand as the first; but by making the copies more alike and more durable, and rising more above the reach of the *ignobile pecus* of imitators. In these Vignettes, Mr. Baxter had no coloured copy but the birds, which are from nature. I made him work from mere scratches in outline, in order to test his metal; and I feel confident that the public will agree with me in thinking it sterling. In carrying this very beautiful branch of the typographic art successfully into effect, Baxter has, I believe, completed what was the last project of the great Bewick, but which that truly original and admirable genius did not live to accomplish."

*Extraordinary Murder.*—A trial took place very recently in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Cassel, in Germany, which excited a very strong sansation throughout the whole continent. The History of the case is as follows:—

Two young travellers, in the course of a tour which they were making into one of the provinces of the above duchy, visited a Benedictine monastery which is situated on a very high mountain, and from the beauty of scenery, had been much frequented by tourists. In returning down from the convent the strangers saw, lying under a beech tree, the dead body of a man, with a cord doubled round his neck, and they instantly ran back to the convent and gave information of the fact to the monks. The Prior immediately despatched a messenger to the proper officers, who lost no time in hastening to the spot. It is mentioned in the account that according to the custom in Germany, the legal officer was accompanied by two medical men.—Upon an examination of the body, they found that it was that of a highly distinguished count, Count Uregg, who lived in the neighborhood, and whose ancient castle could be seen from the mountain where the monastery was situated. The question now was, how the count met his death, and, as the circumstances in which he was found justified the suspicion that he lost his life by violent means, the officers instituted an immediate inquiry. An inquest was accordingly held, and the jury, who relied on the evidence of the medical witnesses, brought in a verdict to the effect that the deceased must have been murdered.

The history of the catastrophe was this: The Count Uregg lived in his castle, where his ancestors had resided before him, in splendor and comparative happiness. About the period when he had attained his fifteenth year, there came into the neighborhood to live a military gentleman and his family. The name of the stranger was Conrad Essor, and having the habits of a gentleman, he became acquainted with the count, and was hospitably received by him. An intimacy sprung up between the count and Essor's family, and the result was that the former offered his hand to Miss Essor, then a beautiful girl. The count was so determined on the marriage, that he was ready to secure the young lady for his wife on any terms: and he agreed by a settlement, not only to provide an ample fund for his wife in case of his death, but to support the parents in his castle, or, if they disagreed, that he should give them an ample allowance for supporting them in a suitable manner. For some time the family lived very happily together, but about two years after the marriage, the villagers began to remark that a very rich landlord, who resided a short distance from the castle, and whose name was Antoine Osterfield, came every Sunday to see M. Essor.—The real truth was that Osterfield paid clandestine attention to the Countess, and he was encouraged by the parents, and particularly Mrs. Essor, in his immoral project. Such was the nature of the evidence obtained by the law officers in their early inquiries; and having ascertained thus much, they thought it essential at once to proceed to the castle and make inquiries. They examined the Countess.

At this period, it is proper to state, that the count had left his castle some months before for a short time; that he had charged his wife with criminality, and imputed both to her father and mother a privity of her guilt; he moreover obtained a legal prohibition for preventing Osterfield from visiting his residence. The mother of the countess was examined, as were also her farther and the servants, and the nature of the evidence was such as to authorize the officers to place those parties in custody, on the accusation of being accessories to the murder.

Whilst in prison a young woman, who happened to be a prisoner also, in an adjoining apartment to that where the countess and Osterfield were placed, overheard their conversation, and she communicated the substance of it to the officers.

A variety of witnesses were afterwards forthcoming, who spoke to the utterance of various expressions on the part of the countess, her mother, and Essar, which confirmed the suspicion they had a hand in the murder.

The countess was, therefore, submitted to a fresh examination, when the President of the Court conducted the interrogatories. The acuteness and address which he displayed were too much for her, and she confessed that Osterfield had told her that he murdered her husband with the assistance of her father and mother; but in the most solemn manner, she declared that she was convinced that neither of her parents had any thing to do with the crime. At this juncture Osterfield was brought in and confronted with the countess.

He first attempted to make a denial, but he at last confessed that he & Essor, with Essor's wife, all were parties to the murder. Osterfield proposed a mild way of getting rid of the Count, but Essor would not listen to this, and said he had injuries of his own to avenge. He then stated that he was the person who dragged the Count from his horse, assisted by Mr. Essor, & when the Count was down he held his mouth while Essor perpetrated the murder!—(We refrain from giving the account of this act in detail, as the death of the unfortunate victim was effected in a manner which showed a great anatomical skill.)—It was Essor who put the cord about the victim's neck.

The whole were found guilty. Essor died in prison before the final trial. The other prisoners were sentenced as follows:

Osterfield imprisoned for life in the House of correction, but in the mean time he is at liberty, to prove that he was not the principal.

Julia Essor, the mother in law of the victim, four years of hard labor, after which she must give security that she will be forthcoming whenever required by the government.

Amelia Uregg, three years and a similar penalty. The three prisoners were further obliged to pay the whole expenses of the prosecution.

*Disinterment of Kings.*—The following very interesting extract is from the last North American Review. We sometimes fear of the disinterment of dead bodies, which after having been entombed for many years, have presented relics in a remarkable degree of preservation. Such accounts are for the most part vague and we know not what credit to award them. The following cases are exceedingly interesting in consequence of the antiquity and historical relations of the subjects, and still more because the statements may be relied on as strictly authentic:

"One of the most interesting accounts of the preservation of a body, the identity of which was undoubted, is that of the disinterment of King Edward I. of England. The readers of English history will recollect that this monarch gave as a dying charge to his son, that his heart should be sent to the Holy land, but that his body should be carried in the van of the army, till Scotland was reduced to obedience.

"He died in July, 1307, and notwithstanding his injunctions, was buried in Westminster Abbey in October of the same year. It is recorded, that he was embalmed, and orders for renewing the cerecloth about his body were issued in the reigns of Edward III. and Henry IV. The tomb of this monarch was opened and his body examined in January 1774, under the direction of Sir Joseph Ayloffe after it had been buried 467 years. The following extract is from a contemporaneous volume of the gentleman's Magazine:

"Some gentlemen of the society of antiquaries being desirous of seeing how far the actual state of Edward 1st's body answered to the methods taken to preserve it, obtained leave to open the large stone sarcophagus, in which it is known to have been deposited, on the north side of Edward the Confessor's chapel. This was accordingly done on the morning of January 2, 1774; when in a coffin of yellow stone, they found the royal body in perfect preservation, enclosed in two wrappers; one of them was of gold tissue, strongly waxed and fresh; the other and outermost considerably decayed. The corpse was habited in a rich mantle of purple, paned with white, and adorned with ornaments of gilt metal, studded with red and blue stones and pearls. Two similar ornaments lay on the hands. The mantle was fastened on the right shoulder by a magnificent fibula of the same metal, with the same stones and pearls. His face had over it a silken covering, so fine, and so closely fitted to it, as to preserve the features entire. Round his temples was a gilt coronet of fleurs de lys. In his hands, which were also entire, were two sceptres of gilt metal; that in the right surmounted by a cross fleure, that in the left by three clusters of oak leaves, and a dove on a globe; this sceptre was about five feet long. The feet were enveloped in the mantle and other coverings, but sound, and the toes distinct. The whole length of the corpse was five feet two inches.

"The last statement, it will be observed, is the only point in which the narrative appears to disagree with history. We are generally given to understand that Edward I. was a tall man; and that he was designated in his own time by the name of Long shanks. Baker in his Chronicle of Kings of England, says of him that he was tall in stature, exceeding most of other men by a head and shoulders. We have not been able to find Sir Joseph Ayloff's account of the examination, and know of no other mode of reconciling the discrepancy, but by supposing a typographical error of a figure in the account which has been quoted.

"Edward I. died at Burg upon-Sands, in Cumberland, on his way to Scotland, July 7, 1307, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

Another instance of partial preservation is that of the body of King Charles I., the subject of the work at the head of this article. The remains of this unfortunate monarch are known to have been carried to Windsor, and there interred by his friends, without pomp, in a hasty and private manner. It is stated in Clareden's History of the Rebellion, that when his son, Charles II. was desirous to remove and re inter his corpse at Westminster Abbey, it could not by any search be found. In constructing a Mausoleum at Windsor in 1813 under the direction of George IV., then Prince Regent, an accident led to the discovery of this royal body The workmen, in forming a subterraneous passage under the choir of St. George's chapel accidently made an aperture in the wall of the vault of King Henry VIII. On looking through this opening it was found to contain three coffins, instead of two as had been supposed. Two of these were ascertained to be the coffins of Henry VIII., and one of his queens, Jane Seymour.—The other was formally examined after permission obtained, by Sir Henry Halford, in presence of several members of the Royal family and other persons of distinction. The account since published by Sir Henry, corroborates the one which had been given by Mr. Herbert, a groom of King Charles's bed chamber, and is published in Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses.

"On removing the pall," says the account, "a plain leaden coffin presented itself to view, with no appearance of ever having been inclosed in wood, and bearing an inscription, "King Charles 1648" in large legible characters on a scroll of lead encircling it. A square opening was then made in the upper part of the lid, of such dimensions as to admit a clear insight into its contents These were an internal wooden coffin very much decayed, and the body carefully wrapped up in cere cloth, into the folds of which a quantity of unctious matter, mixed with resin, as it seemed, had been melted, so as to exclude, as effectually as possible, the external air. The coffin was completely full: and from the tenacity of the cere cloth, great difficulty was experienced in detaching it success fully from the parts which it inveloped Wherever the unctious matter had insinuated itself, the separation of the cere cloth was easy; and where it came off a correct impression of features to which it had been applied, was observed. At length the whole face was disengaged from its covering. The complexion of the skin of it was dark & discolored. The forehead and temples had lost little or nothing of their muscular substance; the cartilage of the nose was gone; but the left eye, in the first moment of exposure, was open and full, though it vanished almost immediately; and the pointed beard, so characteristic of the period of the reign of King Charles, was perfect. The shape of face was a long oval; many of the teeth remained; and the left ear, in consequence of the interposition of the unctious matter between it and the cere-cloth, was found entire.

"It was difficult at this moment, to withhold a declaration that, notwithstanding the disfigurement the countenance did bear a strong resemblance to the coins, the busts, and especially to the picture of King Charles the First by Vandyke, by which it had been made familliar to us. It is true, that the minds of the spectators, of this interesting sight were well prepared to receive this impression; but it is also certain that such a facility of belief has been occasioned by the simplicity and truth of Mr Herbert's Narrative—every part of which had been confirmed by the investigation so far as it had advanced, and it will not be denied that the shape of the face, the forehead, the eye, and the beard are the most important features by which resemblance is determined.

"When the head had entirely disengaged from the attachments which confined it, it was found to be loose, and without any difficulty was taken out and held up to view. The back part of the scalp was entirely perfect and had a remarkable fresh appearance; the pores of the skin being more distinct and the tendons and ligaments of the neck were of considerable substance and firmness. The hair was thick at the back part of he head, and, in appearance, nearly black. A portion of it which has since been cleaned and dried, is of a beautiful dark brown color. That of the beard was a redder brown. On the back part of his head it was not more than an inch in length, and had probably been cut so short for the convenience of the executioner, or perhaps by the piety of friends soon after death in order to furnish memorials of the unhappy king.

"On holding up the head, to examine the place of separation from the body, the muscles of the neck had evidently, retraced themselves, considerably; and the fourth curvical vertebra, was found to be cut through its substance transversely, leaving the surfaces of the divided portions perfectly smooth and even, an appearance which could have been produced only by a heavy blow, inflicted with a very sharp instrument, and which furnished the last proof wanting to identify King Charles the first.

"The foregoing are two of the most successful instances of pothumous preservation. The care taken in regard to some other distinguished personages has been less fortunate in its results. The coffin of Henry VIII. was inspected at the same time with that of Charles, and was found to contain nothing but the mere skeleton of the king. Some portions of beard remained on the chin, but there was nothing to discriminate the personage contained in it.

'During the present century, the sarcophagus of King John has also been examined. It contained little else than a disorganized mass of earth. The principal substances found, were some half decayed bones, a few vestiges of cloth and leather, and a long rusty piece of iron, apparently the remains of the sword blade of that monarch."

## CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

*Saturday, June 7.*

The bill for the settlement of the claims of the States for interest on their advances to the United States during the late war, was ordered to a third reading—yeas 24, nays 17.

*Monday, June 9.*

Mr. Robbins presented the resolutions from the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, remonstrating against the measures of the Executive in relation to the Bank of the United States and the finances, and expressing it as their opinion that the best interests of the country require that the public deposites be restored to the Bank. The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ewing, from the committee on the Post Office & Post Roads, who had been charged, by resolution of March last, with the task of investigating the condition and transactions of the Department, with power to send for persons and papers, made a report, which concludes with the following resolutions:

1 Resolved, That it is proved and admitted that large sums of money have been borrowed at different Banks, by the Postmaster General, in order to make up the deficiency in the means of carrying on the business of the Post Office Department, without authority given by any law of Congress; and that, as Congress alone possesses the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, all such contracts for loans by the Postmaster General are illegal and void

2 Resolved, That several reports of the Postmaster General contain statements which, in subsequent papers, he admits to be erroneous, that others, especially those of the 18th of April, 1833, and the 3d of March, 1834, are inconsistent with each other, and that, therefore, reliance cannot be placed on the truth and accuracy of the communications made by the Department.

3. Resolved, That it is fully proved, that a practice prevails in the Post Office Department of granting contracts on bids which vary from the advertisements, and of changing and altering contracts in material respects after they have been accepted, and that this practice prevents all fair competition among persons wishing to make contracts, is calculated to give undue advantage to favorites, and is in violation of law.

4 Resolved, That it appears that an individual who made a contract for the transportation of the mail, was required to give it up for no other reason than that it might be given to another, desirous of having it, and that the act of the Department, in requiring such surrender and in effecting the transfer, was illegal and unjust.

5 Resolved, That it appears that the proposals for carrying the Mail on the route from Chicago to Green Bay, was withheld from advertisement; that the contract therefor was given in another name, but really and truly to one of the Clerks in the Department; that the compensation proposed in the bid was raised without any increase of service; and that the transaction is a direct breach of law.

6. Resolved, That extra allowances have been granted to contractors without any increase of duty or service on their part, and that in other cases extra allowances have been made which are unreasonable, extravagant, and out of all proportion with the increase of service.

7. Resolved, That the PostmasterGeneral has established Steamboat lines for the transportation of the mail, by private contract, at an enormous expense, and without authority of law.

8. Resolved, That the public credit has been pledged for the benefit of individual contractors, and that contractors have been solicited and induced to aid, with their personal credit, the business of the Department, and that all such transactions are unjustifiable and improper.

9 Resolved, That it does appear that mail lines have been established to run more frequently than once a day, at a very heavy expense, where no adequate public object required such provision.

10. Resolved That pecuniary transactions of a very irregular nature are proved to have taken place between the contractors and some of the chief officers of the Post Office Department.

11 Resolved, That the Post Office Department is now deeply in debt; its affairs in disorder; its accounts and reports irregular and unsatisfactory, that it is justly the subject of public complaint, and demands a radical reform.

12. Resolved, That the incidental expenses and secret service money of the Department has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished.

13. Resolved That it does appear that an agreement was entered into between two companies of mail contractors, the express object of which was to put down competition in the transportation of passengers in their respective mail routes; that said agreement was drawn by an officer of the Department and entered into at his pressing instance, and that it was sanctioned by the Postmaster General, and that such agreement, so sanctioned, is an interference with the honest pursuits of the free citizens of these United States; that it tends to establish an odious and oppressive monoply, and is an unjust invasion of private rights.

14. Resolved, That it does appear that Mail Contractors have received large extra allowances and have, about the time of receiving such allowances, become the proprietors or contractors of newspaper presses, of a partizan character. It also appears, that a newspaper editor, in the State of New Hampshire, is a contractor for carrying the mail on numerous routes, "*with paper privilege*," and that every such act or artifice, tending to unite the press with the Post Office Department, is a dangerous abuse and ought to be corrected.

Mr. Grundy then presented a paper containing the views of the minority of the committee; which concludes with the following recommendations to Congress:

1. That the department be reorganized in such way as to secure a proper degree of responsibility, not only in the head, but in the subordinate branches of the department; and for that purpose the auditing of the accounts, and the final adjudication of them, and the disbursements of its moneys, should be confided to officers appointed by the President and Senate.

2. That reports be made to Congress annually, of all the expenditures of the department, stated in detail, including incidental expenses; also of all new contracts, and modifications of contracts, and their respective prices; also a statement of the amount paid for the transportation of the mail on each route, in the several States and Territories, as near as may be.

3. That any person employed in the General Post Office shall be prohibited from becoming a mail contractor, or interested in a mail contract, or an agent, with or without compensation, for a mail contractor.

4. That advertisements for proposals to carry the mail, issued previous to the periodical lettings, be made, as near as may be, according to the manner in which, in the judgment of the Post Master General, the mail should be transported during the period of the contract.

5. That the sealed proposals received from bidders for mail contracts, shall not be opened until after the time for receiving bids shall have expired

6. That reports to be made to Congress annually of all failures by contractors to deliver mails, and the action of the Post Master General in regard thereto in each case.

Both reports were read and ordered to be printed.

The joint resolution of the, House, fixing on the 30th of June for the adjournment of Congress, was concurred in.

*Tuesday, June 10.*

The Senate took up the unfinished business, being the motion to print 30,000 copies of the reports of the committee on the Post Office. A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Southard, Grundy, Ewing, Clayton and Webster took part; but before any vote was taken, the Senate adjourned.

*Wednesday, June 11.*

On motion of Mr. Bibb, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution reported by the select committee, on the subject of an amendment of the Constitution, in reference to the election of President and Vice President. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved &c. That the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States; which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution:

That, hereafter the President and Vice President of the United States shall be chosen by the people of the respective States in the manner following: Each State shall be divided by the Legislature thereof, into districts equal in number to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such States may be entitled in the Congress of the United States; the said districts to be composed of contiguous territory, and to contain as nearly as may be, an equal number of persons entitled to be represented under the Constitution, and to be laid off, for the first time, immediately after the ratification of this amendment; and, afterwards, at the session of the Legislature next ensuing the appointment of representatives by the Congress of the United States. That, on the first Thursday, and succeeding Friday and Saturday, in the month of August of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and on the same days in every fourth year thereafter, the citizens of each State who possess the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall meet within their respective districts, and vote for a President and Vice President of the United States; one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; and the person receiving the greatest number of votes for President, and the one receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice President, in each district, shall be holden to have received the electoral vote of that district; which fact shall be immediately certified to the Governor of the State, to each of the Senators in Congress from such State, and to the President of the Senate. The right of fixing the places in the districts at which the elections shall be held, the manner of holding them, of canvassing the votes, of deciding in case of equality of votes in the district, and certifying the returns, is reserved exclusively to the Legislatures of the States. The Congress of the United States shall be in session on the second Monday in October in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter, and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall, as soon as convenient and practicable, proceed to open all the certificates and returns, and the electoral votes of the districts shall be thereupon counted. The person having the greatest number of votes of the electoral districts, for President, shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of districts; but if no person have such majority, then a second election shall be held on the first Thursday and succeeding Friday and Saturday in the month of December then next ensuing, which shall be confined to the persons having received the two highest numbers for the office of President at the preceding trial; which second election shall be conducted, the result certified, and the votes counted, in the same manner as in the first; and the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President: But if two or more persons shall have received the greatest and equal number of votes at the second election, the House of Representatives shall choose one of them for President, as is now prescribed by the Constitution. The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice President at the first election, shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of votes given; and if no person have such majority, and if a President shall not have been elected, then a second election shall take place between, and to be confined to, the persons having the two highest numbers, on the same days that the second election is held for the President, and the person having the highest number of votes for Vice President shall be be Vice President; but if two or more persons shall have received the greatest and an equal number of votes in the second election, then the Senate shall choose one of them for Vice President, as is now provided in the Constitution. But when a second election by the people shall not be necessary for the office of he President, and a Vice President shall not have been elected by a majority of the districts, then the Senate shall choose a Vice President from the persons having the two highest numbers in the first election, as is now prescribed in the Constitution.

After a short discussion, the resolution was laid on the table.

The Senate proceeded to the unfinished business, being the motion to print 50,000 copies of the reports on the Post Office; when the debate was resumed, and was participated in by Messrs. Webster, Grundy, Hill, Clayton, Leigh, Southard, Bibb, Forsyth, Ewing, Knight, Sprague, Mangum, and Brown, and continued until half past eight, when the question was taken on printing 30,000 copies of the report of the committee, and the statement of the minority, and decided in, the affirmative as follows:

*Yeas*—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Calhoun, Chambers, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Lynn, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Preston, Robins, Robinson, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Webster—26.

*Nays*—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Forsyth, Hendricks, Hill, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Morris, Shepley, Tallmadge, White, Wilkins, Wright—14.

*Thursday, June 12.*

Mr. Chambers, from the committee on the District of Columbia, to which had been referred the memorial of the City of Washington, reported a bill granting the sum of 70,000 dollars annually, for three years, to be expended under the direction of the Mayor and Boards of Aldermen and Common Council of said City, towards the extinguishment of the interest on its public debt; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

*Friday, June 13.*

Several bills of a private nature were considered and ordered to a third reading.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Monday, June 9.*

The House proceeded to the consideration of the memorial from the inhabitants of Gloucester county, Virginia, praying the restoration of the deposites to the Bank of the United States. Upon which memorial Mr. Wise had, on a former day, moved the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the custody and control of the money of the United States, not appropriated by law, and not disbursed under appropriations by law, are, by the Constitution, placed under the order and direction of the Congress of the United States, which order and direction must be made by law in the form of bills or joint orders, votes or resolutions, upon which the President of the United States has simply the power of a negative, subject to a vote of two-thirds of each House of Congress.

*Resolved*, That no change of the Constitution of the United States is necessary to authorize the Congress of the United States to entrust the custody of the public money, not appropriated by law, and not disbursed under appropriations by law, whenever or howsoever obtained, to other agency than that of the Executive Department, and that the custody of the public money may not be, necessarily, under the Constitution, entrusted to the Executive Department.

*Resolved*, That Congress can take out of the hands of the Executive Department the custody of the public property or money, without an assumption of the Executive power, or a subversion of the first principles of the Constitution.

And that said committee be further instructed to report such measures as it may deem necessary and proper to provide for the future safe keeping, control, and disposition of the public property and moneys, and to assert, maintain, and protect the constitutional powers of Congress over the public property and public purse.

After a discussion of some length, in which Mr. Wise advocated, & Mr. Peyton opposed the resolutions, the memorial and resolutions were laid upon the table—yeas 105, nays 97.

*Tuesday, June 10.*

Nearly the whole of this day's sitting was consumed in the consideration of the Kentucky contested election.

*Wednesday, June 11.*

The consideration of the Kentucky contested election was again resumed and continued until the House adjourned, without arriving at any decision on the subject.

*Thursday, June 12.*

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the Kentucky contested election; when Mr. M'Kay moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That neither Thomas P. Moore or Robert P. Letcher be permitted to take a seat in this House as the Representative for the 5th Congressional District of the State of Kentucky, and that said seat is now vacant.

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House do notify the Governor of Kentucky, and said seat is vacant.

Mr. Wilde objected to the phraseology of this resolution. Mr. M'Kay maintained that it was substantially in conformity to the instructions of the House. Mr. Sutherland proposed the following, so as to be strictly in the terms of the original instructions:

Resolved, That there be a new election for a member of this House from the 5th Congressional district in Kentucky—it being impracticable for this House to determine with any certainty, who is the rightful Representative of said district.

Mr. M'Kay then withdrew the resolutions proposed by him.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Southerland was then agreed to; and thereupon the Committee rose, and reported the same to the House, for their concurrence.

The question was then put on the amendment moved by Mr. Clayton, declaring Mr. Letcher entitled to a seat in the House; and decided in the negative—Yeas 112, Nays 114. So the House refused to declare Mr. Letcher entitled to a seat. The original resolution, as reported from the Committee of the Whole, was then adopted; Yeas 114, Nays 103.

*Friday, June 13.*

The two joint resolutions from the Senate, the one declaring the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, to be unsatisfactory and insufficient, and the other requiring the deposites of the public money to be hereafter deposited in the Bank of the United States, were ordered to lie on the table—the former by a vote of 114 to 101, and the latter by a vote of 118 to 98.