the day he may down necessary to the survey aforesaid ; provided however, this Vesolution shall not have effect untur saits factory evidence is given to the Governor that similar appropriations have been made by the states of S. Carolina and Tennessee. Which were read the first time & passed.

not pass - Ayes 25, Noes 29,

Mollit, Mostgomery of O. Moore, Morris, Parham, Packer, Ray, Senwell, Stedman, Toomer, Vashook, Wellborn.

Naga,-Messra, Ashew, Bailey, Bail? Buddie, Bullock, Collins, Cowper, Des hough, Faison, Gavin, Hall, Harrison, Hawkins, Hinton, Howell, Latham, Linds

FROM THE CRITED STATES TELEGRAPHE To the People of the United States.

The recent proclamation of the Presi-Sent of the United States, in relation to the proceedings of South Carolina, contains some misrepresentations so mischieyous, and some imputations so wanton and unfounded, as to require that the one abould be corrected, and the other repetled, by a member of the Convention. The would have been done immediately after the publication of the proclamation, but for the daily expectation which hus been heretofore indulged, that an oppertunity would be presented of performing this duty in mother place. As the resolution now pending in the

House of Representatives, requesting the President to communicate the ordinane of nullification to that House, will probably be postponed for some days be the inter-vention of other business, there will be no occasion presented which will coable any member of the Convention to correct the errors of the proclamation, for some days, and probably some weeks to come.

opportunity which offers, to present, offithe proceedings of the South Carolina Convention, and of its constituted authori tirs, I feel constrained, in the mean time, to disabuse the State of some of the inju-Ri us impressions which have gone abroad, as to the nature and purpose of ther proceedings, and which the proclamation of the President has principally contributed to propagate.

It is a source of regret, that the Chief Magistrate, having officially received an the leasted comes official the proceedings President of that body, with a request of ficially made, by its direction, that he would lay them before Congress, 'has not

for the sufficiency of so much prease Court afficiency these laws and the States and the Supreme Court, is now raising revenue, linving the government of as he may deem necessary to the treation, and threatened by her constituted holdly assumed by the President, thus cut without the means of support, or an acquire afforemuit; provided however, this authorities to resist the inforcement of ting the Gordian knot by the sword of escence in the dissolution of our union by resolution shall not have effect until satis that decision by actual force. South Ca- Alexander, and turning the doubtful scale the secension of one of its members." The

On motion of Mr. Collins, the Senate If the Government can obtain judgments and at this time. It is my purpose in cor-proceeded to take up and consider the bill in the Federal courts the marshal will be In reference to the proceedings of the Con-haste to denounce, or he deliberately into eract aut of portions of the counties of permitted to enforce them peaceably, vention, the Proclamation contains these tended to deceive the American people by Burke and Buncombe a separate and dis-But to and Boncombe a separate that the second spect, in virtue of her sovereignty, is the might peaceably provent their execution large proportion of them would never read the Whereupon the bill was read the second right to enforce the judgments of her [meaning the revenue laws] deceived you; proclamation, who would never read the bill was read the second courts in the like peaceable manner; and they could not have been deceived them. time, at was resolved that the same shall, it is absolutely impossible that any conflict selves. They know that a forcible oppo- Congress to repeal any of its revenue laws, of force can arise between the State of stion could alone prevent the execution of much less all of them. They were the supporters of State Rights. Compalled by South Carolina and the Federal Govern. the laws, and they know that such opposition of the protection of the products of the extraordinary Proclamation, either to son, Currer, Dobson, Hogan, Hoke, Hous-son, Currer, Dobson, Hogan, Hoke, Hous-son, Kerr, Leak, Martin, Massey, South Carolina shall be resisted by the mi-ton. Hussey, Kerr, Leak, Martin, Massey, union by armed force is treason."

This is so extremely obvious, from the It is a mortifying spectacle to see the ed. They were protecting, and not reve-whole course of our proceedings and of the Chief Magistrate of the country prostitu oue duties against which it protested. In We direct the reader's att littery force of that Gaberament. This is so extremely obvious, from the discussions connected with it, that it is ting his high office to the gratification of the address made by the convention to the much to be lamented that the President had his personal revenge against particular in- people of the United States, the following not examined those proceedings more at dividuals ; and the more especially in a views are distinctly expressed, indicating a testively, and comprehended their charac- great crisis like the present, when he plan of revenue in which the state would max, Matthews, Melvin, Montgomery of H. ter and bearing more thoroughly, before should imitate the noble example of a King acquiesce, which, so far from " leaving the he gratuitously, and I must be permitted of France, by sacrificing the vengeance of Government without the means of support," Sparght, Spencer, Wilder, Williams, Wil- to add, prematurely assumed the responsi- the man, to the dignity and the doty of the billty of denouncing the proceedings of a Chief Magistrate. The respect due to the the public service might require. " No

than a spirit of conciliation and harmony. terms which they justly merit. I cannot in exchange for the productions of South fect the ordinance of pullifestion, etfait in the business of vulgar crimination ; but I venue, which would not show that similar peace, the voice of conciliation, and was As the laws for carrying into practical ef Seconds the level of the Chief Mager and go into operation beb e the first day of should be utterly lost to all the feelings of manufactures made in the United States February pext, I cannot perceive what a man conscious of high and holy should be subject to the very same rate of But who that had read that messagegreat en gency required the President purposes, if I did not indiguantly repel duty. The former, not less than the latto re so the indignant spirit of a free peo- these charges as wanton, vindictive, and ter, are, to every rational intent, the proply by the most disparaging and insulting malicious calumnics, by whomsoever utmputations, and to threaten to decide this tered, and by whomsoever advised.

great contest for constitutional liberty by That General Jackson should believe the bloody arbitrament of the sword, when that a " forcible opposition to the laws of he admits the bijustice and oppression an- the United States can alone prevent their der which they labor, and recommends to execution," is not to be wondered at by my firing to preserve the Union ; and with a Congress the expediency of restoring to one who knows how utterly meanable he them the very rights for which they are is of the simplest process of legal reasoncontending. If the assurance given to ing. But leannot admit that his ignorance the people of South Carolina, in the pro- in this respect, is any warrant or excuse clamation, that "the condition of the for his want a mitrusion into the affairs of country imperiously demends such a mo South Carolina Faul his attempt to aliendification of the duties as should reduce ate the confidence of the people of that them to a just and equitable scale," fur state from their R presentatives, who have nishes a reasonable ground to believe that sacrificed every thing to vindicate the such a modification will be made, every rights, by the reckless and unfounded as would seem to dictate the propriety of suspending the denunciation of Federal ven. cederat in the Executive documents of the cance, until the effect of Federal jus United States, or of the respective States, tice should first be tried. Nothing can be for such a prostitution of official digitis more easy than for Congrass to reduce the and decorum. An example can scarcely luties "to a just and equitable scale," be found in the harrangues of electioneer ing before the first day of February, if ing demagogues on the hustings of a coun that body have any such disposition or in Ity court. If I were to assert that General Jackson tention. Such a modification would of

course, put an end to the controversy, and and his advisers are attempting to seconentirely supercede the necessity of resort- the people of S ath Carolina, with a view ing to the threatoned measures of military to interfere in their party struggles and violence-a resort which will assuredly influence their elections, there would be put an end to the Union whenever it shall strong and obvious grounds for the asser as made against any one of the States of tion. It as impossible to ascribe the prothis coulderacy. I cannot but regret, clamation to any motive less consumble. and faith spinsor ? Whatever may be General Jackson that prevailed upon the President to make crude notions on the subject, every law such an extraordinary exhibition of his yer must perceive that, from the very or "paternal feeling" towards South Caroli- ganization of our political system, the sovnn, as to threaten to imbrue his hadds in ereign power of a State must prevail over

subscreign State, in a tone and temper Presidential office, and to myself, forbids substantial reason can be given for subjecductions of domestic industry; and the mode of acquiring the one is as lawful, and more conducive to the public weltare, than that of acquiring the other.

"But we are willing to make a large of distinct declaration that it is a concession on our part, we will consent that the same rate of duty may be imposed upon the pro tected articles that shall be imposed upon meet the demands of the government for ustitutional purposes ; and provided, al-, that a duty substantially uniform be noosed upon all foreign imports."

It will be at once perceived that there is ot a single point of rescaldance between re-alternative actually presented by the thin the proclamation.

The proclamation affirms that, " if any itempt is made to execute the laws, the tate is, by ordinance, declared to be out the Union. There is no such declarathat the Federal Government may enforce he law through the civil tribunals of the debted to their support, for his clevation ountry .- It is the resort to military corcion-the making war against the sover ign power of South Carolina, that the or mance declares will be regarded as abiving South Carolina from the political is which bind her to the other states. fraternal harmony, with a view that if we

unother, that "even in the days, of the | last in another demonstration of the great Stuarts, when English liberty was in the trark proclaimed by all history, that can struggles of its infancy, that minister quest comes from the north. In this ofwho should have dared to advise the king to promulgate such an edict of despotism."

A MAMBER OF THE CONVENTION. PUBLIC SENTIMENT. Fram the Jeffersonian & Times

the Editorial columns of the Danville Re erty to disbelieve the declarations of porter. The intelligent and high-minded tion-but they have also been the zealous

We direct the reader's attention to the remarks of the Danville Reporter :

"We have given our carnest and per vering support to General Jackson not as partizans who with cager servility were prepared to sacrifice principle to a base adulation of men ; but because we believ. tore the Government to a healthful and more than realized by his late message. arolina to the smallest duty, even for re. It had gone forth as the harbinger of -which was hailed in the South as an angel of mercy with healing on its wingsthe olive branch sent forth to heal our dissentions; proclaimed peace to the nation and to the world; could have conceived it possible that a proclamation should so

quickly emanate from the same source. contradicting all its principles; claiming for the Federal Government a right to the exercise of powers, and maintaining prin the uppr. docted ; provided that no more ciples, never before set up, even by the revenue be, raised than is necessary to C.d Black Cockade Federalists of the Reign of Terror !!! You are astounded. Who is not ? It is a fire brand, which will rekordle the flame which the messave way well calculated to subdue. It has fallen

upon his friends like a thunderbolt. La tle, did those friends, who are still more friends of state rights than of him-of the outh Carolina Convention, and that set doctrines of '98 and '99; doctrines which have been hailed as the corner stone of our system of Government; for which we have declared, repeated, reiterated our determination to sustain at every hazard, as indispensable safeguards to our liber on in the Ordinance; on the contrary, it lies; little did they expect to hear thes distinctly admitted on the very face of it sacred principles repudiated, by one who with a knowledge of their feelings was in

But if a mere expression of these witra Federal doctrines must produce feelings of regret, astonishment and humiliation, what words can express the horror of a true Virginian, when he sees that all the prinplos he had been taught to ravere, as th This declaration was made in the spirit of test of his country's liberty and indepen dence, are to be prostrated ; forever annicould not adjust this great contest for lib. hilated by the very arm they expected to altars | see stretched forth to save them, under the

powers assumed for the General Govern

powers are to be enforced, not by the

From the Richmond Whig.

Ourselves- Nullifeation and Secen

We are tariff men-we think it right constitutional. We cannot therefore in think, that multification for such a cause, in most absurd and ridiculous. But are a the judges for South Carolina ! Is site and a sovereign State, and has she not in We give below an article copied from right to judge for herself ? Are we at the

whole people, when they solemnly tell porter. The intelligent and high-minded world, that their oppression is too grievage Editors of that paper have always been the world, that their oppression is too grievage any longer to be borne ? And whether a be so in fact or no, has she not the an doubted right of judging for herself !

But we ask these gentlemen, one and all, o answer us this. We know the nonto answer us this. shave holding States to hold the preponder. ance in Congress, by an immense majori ty. We know dislike of African slavery

(and not unnaturally) to be an all-pervading sontiment north of Maryland; so know, also from the history of the Ma question, that when fanaticism is roused, a is incapable of seeing constitutional brriers. Suppose then-and many sagaring men have not defined the supposition illasory-the time had come when the cont felt itself called upon to do God service, by terminating the existence of slavery, and tore the Government to a neutrina and the edict of abolition is promulgated; resolving, remonstrance, petition, conver tion, and amendment, are tried in van The decree is irrevocable. Wise menve who brandish nullification with so much glee as the raw head and bloody bound which is to alarm men from anouncing their opinions-what would ye then do Would you nullity ? Perliaps you say no-we would secede ! But, forget not that vourselves declare nullification is but as other name fer accession /. It is the name, then, and not the thing, which fills you with holy horror!

You do not, however, rest contented with hurling anathemas at nullification. You accept the entire proclamation! You us with Harrison Gray Otis, and with every fuderalist in the U. States, in singing besannas to it and its author's praise. You except nothing + you accept all. Well, this very proclamation denies the right of secession. Come what may, you agree that we are bound by adamantine changeto the wheel of the Fuderal Government. Though our property be taken, though our tiberty of speech be punished, though our religion itself be prescribed to us from Washington, you echo Gen. Jackson to the skies, when he says we still may not secede ; that it will be treason if we do, and that those taken in resistance shall be treated as traitors, and not as prisoners of war! Merciful God! that freemen shald free the chains for their own and their children's limbs!

As for multification, these gentlement iced not "shake their gory locks at as" We care not for the name. We an ap aulifiers in the present case, and for the excellent eason, that we like the unit. But emergencies might arise, as emergen ous have arised in the oxpe nations, when we would putify -in only words, when we would tarn against the op-nan in Vermin Whe die oullification ? It means this: that all opport it who do not practise it; and all will pretise it, when they think it expedient."

feened it proper to comply with that re quest. At a period of portentous excitemont, when all the conciliatory efforts of patriatism will searcely prove adequate to cavry the country through the perils and difficulties which beset it on all sides, way out hazarding the existence of the Union, I should be extremely reluctant to beluve, that the Chief Magistrate of these confiderated and sovereign States, has as succed the responsibility of refusing to communicate those proceedings to Congross, with the deliberate purpose of add ing a gratuitous insult to the injuries ing the peyce of the Union, and for the exwhich a high minded and patriotic people constituting a sovereign member of this confederacy; have too long and patiently burne. While I sincerely hope, therefore, that the delay which has occurred on the part of the Chief Magistrate, will turn out a have proceeded from causes not incombatthie with a proper respect for the sove-Perso authority of South Carolina, 1 cannected with the erroneous representations contained in the proclamation. If the cr. dunance and the proceedings of the Conpeution had been communicated to Congress, mid had gone out to the American people with the proclamation of the Presi-dent, I should have confidently relied upon the proclamation, and vindicate the cha racter of the State. But as it will result from the suppression of these documents, of the people of the United States will form their opinion of the course pursued by South Carolina, and of her purposes, from the proclamation, without reading the pramodings of the Convention, I feel calied upon, by the respect I entertain for the opinious of the other States of the confederacy, e, remove all misapprehensions as to the attitude of South Carolina, in a low prominent aspects of her controversy with the Federal Government, And in the first place, I utterly deny and disclaim, on the part of the State of South Carolina, any sign to resist the laws of the United Btates by force. The ordinance of nullificition, upon its very face, and the explanatory documents which accompanied it. explicitly doclares that the State intends to act exclusively through the political and civil organs of her sovereign power, as a Nide. She does not intend, and nover has intended, to carry the interposi tion of her sovereign power to the extent that a neighboring State, with the countenance and approbation of the President, es it is generally understood, has carried the like interposition, by the almost unanof her Government.

the blood of the citizens of his "native the power of State," because they had solemnly and all cases of civil controversy, in which the deliberately resolved to make a peaceable latter attempts to enforce, within the hun appeal to the Constitution of the country, its of the former, a law which it has pronounced unconstitutional in its highest so brough the civil tribunals, to relieve themselves from a burthen which he ad- vereign character. mits to be unjust and oppressive! What is the value of a judgment of the

Federal Court which the sovereign power In such a case, and under such circumstances, when "strict duty required of of a State has profounced to be a nullity him nothing more than the exercise of If the Marshal should levy upon the prothose powers with which he was then, or perty of the defendant and expose it to sale, no title would pass to the nominal curring the guilt of treason, and subject might increafter, be invested for preservpurchaser, and he would be fixble to an ac- jug itself to be dragooned into submission tion by which it would be recovered from by the military force of the Federal Gov contion of the laws," it is a subject of just regret, that he had not waited patiently hun, of course no one would purchase. If veroment ! If these slavish doctrines are until the emergency should arise which to avoid this, Congress should sholish al! recognized by Congress, it is high time the would constrain him to perform a paternal credit for duties, and the Collector should Union was dissolved. I thank God, howoffice towards his native State, which seize the goods of the importer, the latter ever, that Congress has not yet ratified would seem to be painful to him, and has only to institute his action of replevin this imperial edict, which is not surpassed would be certainly painful to her. It is in the State Court, and he will obtain im- by any thing that ever emanated from the true that if he had waited for this ener- inediate possession of his goods, upon giv most bold, and audacious of the Casars. gency, there might have been a hagard ing bond and security to abide the event If it should be ratified by that body, it will Bei out regrat the minimum declared from that dolay, const that event the country would have lost the the celebrated question of ship money, people are much better prepared for an ... On benefit of that extraordinary exposition of which has made the name of Hampden im- imperial despotism, than the Romans were the origin and character of our political mortal. An unconstitutional act of Con- when Augustus assumed the purple. Is it system, which will doubtless be edifying gress has no more authority in this count to be tolerated, that the Chief Magistrate right to use force. We proclaim the abto a certain class of politicians in this try, than the proclamation of an English of a confederacy of sovereign States, clocountry, and which differs in nothing from King had in England in the time of Charles thed with " a little petty brief authority." the doctrines of the ancient school of fede. the first. Fortunately for the cause of h without any authority from the States ralism and consolidation, except that these berty, owing to the federal character of which formed the compact, without any those proceedings to correct the errors of doctrines are improved and extended by our political system, the question will not authority even from Congress, should dare the President in this new edition, and put be tried by judges dependant upon the tax- to say to one of these sovereign States, forth in the form of a proclamation, with ing power or by juries packed by a depen "you shall not secede from the Union. all the binding authority of the great seal dant sheriff. Liberty, therefore, will as though you are oppressed, but if you atof the United States! We should also sertainly triumph in this great controver tempt if, you incur the guilt of treason ?" have lost the benefit of the new and inge- sy here, as tyranny and oppression trinious reading of the Constitution, which umphed in England.

mation that "our social compact in ex-eign State of the confederacy, in any case, the first victims. Its first magistrate can, and arresting disorpation; that it would and that the people refrain from not press terms declares, that the laws of the or in any manner. It can only act upon not, if he would, avoid the performance of leave Congress and the Federal Govern their sanction to usurped power in the press terms declares, that the laws of the or in any manner. It can only act upon not, if he would, avoid the performance of leave Congress and the Federal Govern United States, , its Constitution and treas the people of the state, and upon these onties made under it. are the supreme law Iv through its civil officers. The Poder, ful for you, distressing to your fellow citi- parchment limitation; that the check of of the land," in opposition to the vulgar al marshal is the only officer who can con- zens here, and to the friends of good govreading which places the Constitution a. stitutionally enforce judgment, and if he is criment throughout the world." Thus, bove the acts of Congress, declaring that resisted by force or violence, the Presi amidst hypocritical professions of paternal "this Constitution and the laws made in dent may aid him by military power. This teeling, like another Tiberius, thirsting consummation; that we should rapidly a pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law is the only case in which the President can for blood; he is striving to desolate the of the land." As these restrictive words use the military in the execution of the reimpose a limitation upon the power of venue laws; and it is a case that certain. birth, by attempting to stir up a portion of united in a Federal compact; that to the Congress, which may be very inconvel ly never will occur in South Carolica, up. her entigens to commit rebellion and trea- southern States especially, this consideration nient, they seem to have been stricken out der the process of Nullification. Nullifi. son against her sovereign authority. in this new version of the federal compact, cation may prove to be an inefficient and The annual message was joyfully hailed inder the idea that Congress requires no inadequate remedy : but beyond all ques in South Carolina as the harbinger of betother check but the Presidential veto, tion, it is a peaceable one. It will be ef ter days and the ofive branch of peace ; but For we are expressly toff in reference, to fected exclusively by the operation of the as if fearful that our unhappy difficulties the final umpirage claimed for the States, laws, and through the agency of the courts would be adjusted, and that the credit that "the Constitution has given it to the of justice. It it should prove inadequate would be ascribed to those who are the representatives of all the people, checked to relieve the State from the existing op-by the representatives of the States, and pression, it will remain for her to deter-ice, the President has hurled this fire

by the Executive power." The Supreme mine upon a more effective remedy, or brand amidst the elements of strife known Court also, is thus silently elbowed out of make up her mind to wear her chains. to exist in that State, where it can scarce inous concurrence of all the departments its pretensions to decide in the last resort The most unaccountable of all the misrs. Iv fail to produce a general combustion. in consequence, I presume, of its inter- presentations in which the proclamation On the despotic principles and doctrines stervally-because the south and north The State of Georgia has solemply and foring with the President's views in the abounds, is the f. Wing : "These are contained in the proclamation, I will ex. would then become as France and Englife i the lass and treaties of the fluited Georgia business, and this great power of the literative that are presented by the pressing opinious in another form. At lind until 1815-b cause the contest was offered so as to mende Me Brates, disobeyed the decision of the So I final superage, so long contested between convention ; a rejected-

ty without stamin with kindred blood, we might dissolve our ment by the Proclamation; and these colitical connexion, in a spirit of amity and part in peace.

peaceful remedies which have been provi-The doctrine is now, for the first time, ded by the Constitution, but by military promulgated in this country, that the Union force ; a resort to arms; the arbiter of nstead of being a voluntary association of Kings and Tyrants. vereign States, is a consolidated despo-

ism, and that a state cannot secede from the confederacy under whatever extremitwof injustice and oppression, without in-

Obviously assuming that the whole Gov

sion .- The Lynchburg Virginian, the Lexington Union, Staunton Speciator, Konawha Banner, Winchester Republican, and many others of our old friends and cos recognized by Congress, it is high time the labourers, are pleased to express their chagrin at the sympathy which they con ceive us to have "scovered for nullification. The Union says "we have waved high the nullification flag, and attacked the procla mation from the centre to the wings," and the same fact is virtually assumed by the

> One word to them conjointly. We have protested against the application of force surdity of upholding a republic by force. A republic is a Government of choice, 1 of when it has ceased to be acceptable to its citizens, it ought to cease as a Govern ment. Is this sullification ? We furthermore contend, that the mile

tary reduction of a State struggling for what she conceives our great and inde structible rights, would be a fatal prece criment centres in himself, the President makes it subordinate to the laws of Con- The Federal Government has no con- adds, " it cannot accede to the mad pro-gress, since we are assured in the procla-stitutional power to act against a sover ject of dismion, of which you would be his duty-the consequences must be fear- ment without check or any other than State interference withdrawa, the consolidating and centripetal tendency of the Federal power, would move on to speedy sume the condition of provinces, in exfair fields of the State which gave him change for the dignity of sovereign States.

tion ought to be of paramount, of solemu regard; for without reference to other striking causes, as slave holding communities they would be forever in a minority in Congress. Is this nullification ?

Again we objected to the application of force to Carolina, because we are convin ced it would kindle the flames of civil war in all the south-because we are persuaded the mass of the south would, sooner or la-

ter, take part with South Carolina-because that would terminate the Union CORRECT VIEWS.

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We copy the following from the Both Commercial Gazette, almost the only peper that reflects the spirit of old vissachusetts in 1776: J. ferminian "We must not threaten to use here against them. And it is matter of i

with some of the friends of the admin tration, whether the President in gone too lar, in threatening to put a South Carolina by force. It is the ty rebellion, nor an insurrection: how whole sovereign State that speaks at acts. And force is not the proper with to quiet or use towards them. It is as ment and a convention of all the Suit If Carolina has been basty and rail, if not the tederal rulers be so also, on the part. And let not the people of this State to subdue South Carolina. We dispute the jurge the President to resort to fore a any event, except the prevention of until al ruis requires it. What if the general government had attempted to put int of necessity ; of love and affection, not of this State by force in 1809, or in 184 the bayonet; and we for one contend, that would the people have submitted ! Would they have thought it just to be awed by 4 army, when acting as a whole State 1 high tariff policy is not contrary to the la or of the Constitution, many helder a consistent with its spirit and many And it is most important that when a whole State pronounces a law unconsile tional, the general government copil gress. Congress may, by a small min ty, pass an unconstitutional law. here is no obstacle to tyrranny and ression in the federal government, by the State, or a state opposing or man ing to obey it, and calling other States iom."

> Consistency thy name is Jackson !. Go ral Jackson said, in his message of 18 -" An abundonment of the policy, which it (the tariff) originated-ape coeval with our Government, and part through successive administrations, a ther to be expected nor desired."

Contrast this with the language of ast message, and then answer us, will flected the change ?

Thany Daily M

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The Legislature of Ala hama passed a resolution to ille minute ill pitol as a manifestation of their int re election of Jackson - An and was offered so as 1 - metude Mo.