M. Moore

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY:]—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, PROPRIETORS.—[Vol. 15, No. 40—Whole No. 770.

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 7, 1835.

The Western Carolinian.

BY SMITH & HAMPTON.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit heir subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail,* at his risk—*provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33⅓ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, $1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

BLANKS.

THE following is a list of the Blanks generally kept on hand, for sale, at the Western Carolinian Printing Office—all of which are of the most approved forms, printed on very superior paper, and will be disposed of on terms as low as any.

DEEDS of Conveyance for Land;
Constables' Warrants; Constables' Bonds;
Superior and County Court Writs;
" " " Executions;
" " " Summonses;
Witness' and Jurors' Tickets;
Writs of Attachment; Venditioni Exponas;
Marriage Licenses;
Delivery Bonds; Promissory Notes;
Writs of Ejectment; Appeal Bonds;
Sheriffs' Bonds; Letters Testamentary;
Administration Bonds; Executions;
Letters of Administration on intestate estates;
Apprentices' Indentures; Guardian Bonds;
Sci. Fa. against Executions;
Scire Facias; Ca. Sa. Bond;
Injunctions to Stay Proceedings;
Writs of Fieri Facias; Bastardy Bonds;
County Court Commissions to take Depositions;
Bonds to Prosecute Suits;
Commissions in Equity; Equity Sommonses;
Assault and Battery Indictments;
Military Warrants for Fines;

☞ Persons desiring Blanks not to be found in the above list, are informed that we can print any other forms to order, on very short notice, and in a superior style.

Salisbury, February 7, 1835.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....March 4, 1835.

	cents.		cents.
Bacon,	11 a 12	Molasses,	50 a 60
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8a 10
peach,	40 a 50	Oats,	35 a 40
Butter,	12½	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	3	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
clean,	11	loaf,	16 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	40 a 45	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30 a 33	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	.550 a 600	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	45 a 50

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 12½

AT FAYETTEVILLE...February 24.

Bacon,	8½ a 10	Iron,	4 a 4¾
Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	28 a 30
apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	6 a 6¼
Beeswax,	18 a 19	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Coffee,	12½ a 14	lump,	14
Cotton,	14½ a 15	loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	60 a 65	Salt,	60
Flaxseed,	.125 a 130	Wheat,	90 a 100
Flour,	.475 a 525	Whiskey,	36 a 40
Feathers,	33 a 35	Wool,	16 a 20

AT CHERAW, (S. C.).....Feubrary 22.

Bacon,	10 a 12½	Meal, (scarce,)	87½ a 00
Beeswax,	17	Molasses,	30 a 35
Butter,	15 a 20	Nails,	6½ a 0
Coffee,	14 a 18	Oats, (scarce,)	68 a 75
Cotton, new,	14 a [illegible]	Rice,	.400 a 500
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, in sacks,	.275
Feathers,	25 a 40	bushel,	75
Flaxseed,	.145 a 150	Sugar, prime,	9 a 11
Flour, super.,	.600 a	common,	9 a 10
fine,	.750 a	loaf & lump,	15 a 20
Iron,	4½ a 5	Tallow, (scarce)	10 a 00
Lard,	10 a 12½	Teas,	.125 a 150
Mackerel,	.650 a 900	Wheat,	85 a 100

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....February 26.

Bacon,	10 a 14	Lard,	11 a 12½
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	40 a 45
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	.650 a 900
Beeswax,	15 a 00	Salt, in sacks,	.250 a 275
Butter,	15 a 25	bushel,	75
Coffee,	13 a 17	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Corn,	90 a 100	loaf & lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	14 a 16	Tallow,	12½ a 15
Flour,	.750 a 800	Teas,	.125 a 150
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	40 a 45

AT CAMDEN, (S.C.) February 28.

Bacon,	14 a 00	Flour, (N. Caro.)	000 a 000
Brandy, peach,	75 a 00	(Cam.mills)	.900 a 1000
appple,	35 a 40	Iron,	00 a 00
Beeswax,	12 a 16	Lard,	12 a 15
Cotton,	15 a 16½	Tallow,	10 a 12
Corn,	75 a 87	Whiskey,	50 a 00
Feathers,	30 a 50	Wheat, new,	.100 a 125

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS
FOR 1834-35.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on erms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION,

ON the Wateree River, ten miles below Camden, South Carolina, containing upwards of

1000 Acres
OF
SWAMP LANDS,

Nearly every Acre of which is susceptible of cultivation: Three Hundred Acres are cleared. Attached to the above, is also about

1000 Acres of Pine Land.

ON the premises, in a healthy situation, are all the buildings necessary to a plantation of the size. And at a convenient distance, on a high healthy situation, is a commodious, comfortable Sand-Hill Residence.

ALSO—HOUSES AND LOTS

In the Town of Camden, several of which are very desirable situations for business.

—ALSO—

Three or Four Tracts of Pine Land,

Within five or six miles of the Town of Camden.

Terms, for any of the above property, shall be made as accommodating as purchasers could desire.

WM. O. NIXON.

Camden, S. C., Feb. 28, 1835. 3t

The Thorough-bred Young Horse
WHITE-STREAK,

WILL Stand the ensuing Season at my Stable at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County, N. Carolina, and perform service at $10 the Season, $15 to Insure, and $5 the Leap; 50 cents to the groom in each case. Particular attention will be paid to Mares left with the Horse, but no liability for accidents or escapes. The Season to commence *on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of July.*

PEDIGREE.

Whitestreak was got by Lafayette, he by the imported horse Bluster, he by Orlando, a son of Whiskey, and out of a Highflier Mare, sister to Escape, by Pegasus, her dam by Squirrel; Pegasus was got by Eclipse, out of a Bosphorus Mare, sister to Grecian Princess. Orlando's dam, Emeline, was got by Highflier; her dam by Miss Limon's Sister Marden, by Matchem Saltrum, a son of Eclipse, out of a Calash Mare by Herod, her dam, Hersa, by Matchem Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian, out of a Chesnut Mare 16 hands high by Alexander. Orlando's g. g. g. grandam by Burza, out of Rose by Sweetbriar, and own sister to the celebrated horse Macedonia. Lafayett's dam by the celebrated horse Dungannon, he by Medley, out of a Mark Antony Mare.

WHITESTREAK was out of Fox; she is out of the Janus and Wildair stock, descended from the old imported Jolly Rodger, and from the imported Mare, Mary Grey. Fox was raised by Col. R. Walker, of Virginia, who said she was a fine blooded mare of the above stock of horses.

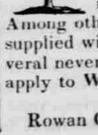
Whitestreak run one Race, at Danville, Virginia, free for all horses, for 100 Barrels of Corn—Corn at $4 per barrel. He DISTANCED THE FIELD at a single heat. Mr. A. J. Davis is of opinion that but few horses in the world can beat him, as to speed—his bottom not tried.

Whitestreak is 5 years old, and 15 hads high.

HORACE A. BURTON.

February 28, 1835. tf

LAND FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER Offers for Sale

300 Acres of Land

in the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan Co. Among other advantages which it has, it is well supplied with good water, and is convenient to several never-failing Mills. For further particulars apply to William F. Kelly, at Mocksville.

E. M. KELLY.

Rowan County, Feb. 28, 1835. 2m

LEGISLATIVE DEBATE.

SPEECH OF MR. BRANCH, OF HALIFAX,

On the Resolutions instructing Senator Mangum.

[CONCLUDED.]

At length General Jackson, after the meeting of Congress in December 1829, finding the ladies of Washington to be impracticable, determined that the families of his Cabinet should submit to terms or be dismissed. Accordingly, Col. Johnson, of Kentucky, duly authorised, as he said, by the President, notified the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General and myself, that he had a communication to make to us. We, therefore, assembled at Judge Berrien's House, and, in a few minutes, the Hon. R. M. Johnson was announced. The ordinary courtesies passed; we awaited, with profound attention, the anticipated terms of submission. Judge Berrien and myself, having previously received some intimation of the character of the mission from Mr. Ingham, who had had an interview with Col. Johnson in the course of the day, were not taken by surprise. Col. Johnson commenced, by descanting at large on the delicate relations subsisting between the families of the Heads of Departments, and the great anxiety felt by the President to harmonize these relations. He added, that the President had come to the conclusion that Mrs. Eaton must be invited to our large parties; and that our seats in the Cabinet would be vacated unless these terms were submitted to. He then proceeded to reason the matter with us, in a persuasive manner, remarking, as I well recollect, that "the terms could not be considered hard, as every body was invited to the large parties in Washington." We answered, in substance, that such terms could not be submitted to by us, and that he was authorised so to inform the President. Here, sir, without pursuing the detail, our interview closed. In the morning, after breakfast, I waited on the President, confidently expecting to dissolve our official relations forthwith. As it was highly probable this would prove the last opportunity afforded me of speaking freely to Gen'l Jackson, I threw off all restraint, and entered upon the subject with the energy a conscious rectitude of purpose inspired. I told him, among other things, that all the powers on earth should not coerce me to submit to such terms; he might strike as soon as he pleased; I had not supported him from servile fear, or the hope of reward; that, falling in the maintenance of my honour and that of my State, I should only rise the stronger for the knocking down. The results of this session of the General Assembly have convinced me that I was in error, and *deeply do I lament that I did err in the estimate I then made of the intelligence and chivalry of my own, my native State.* General Jackson, with some confusion in his manner, observed that he had not authorised Col. Johnson to make such a communication to us, and proposed to send for him. I remarked that I surely did not require him to prove what he had said, that his word was sufficient, and here closed this unpleasant interview.

A few days afterwards, Col. Johnson called at the Department on business, and, as he entered the room, offered me his congratulations on the pacific aspect of affairs. I observed to him that the President denied having given him authority to make the communication he had done to Mr. Ingham, Mr. Berrien, and myself. "Let that pass," said he, "I represented it to you in the most favorable light."

Other indications very soon convinced me that the malign influences, which at this time were strong, were deterred from consummating their fell purposes. Congress was in session; *the ladies of the members from Tennessee, even,* held no intercourse with Mrs. Eaton; nor, in fact, *the President's own family.* The friends of the Administration became alarmed, lest the exercise of such despotic power should overwhelm them all, and, doubtlessly interposing, warded off the impending blow. The situation of Mrs. Eaton, however, engrossed the President's whole soul, and he continued to be much occupied in collecting certificates, principally from office seekers, to sustain her. These were piled one upon another, and his friends pressed to read them, often, I am persuaded, to their annoyance. This book of certificates, for a folio did it soon become, was that on which office seekers *first qualified for office.*

In the mean time Mr. Van Buren, who had artfully contributed to inflame the President's mind, doubtless, in part, by inducing him to believe that Mrs. Calhoun's refusal to return Mrs. Eaton's card in February 1829, had influenced the families of the Cabinet to pursue the course they had adopted towards her, finding him wrought up to the mad fury of a "roaring lion," to use Col. Johnson's decription, thought it a good time to uncage and turn him loose, on his most formidable rival, Mr. Calhoun, who was then Vice President of the United States, and participated with him in the renown which he (Mr. Van Buren) attached to service under such a chief. The manner in which the unfriendly correspondence commenced between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, taken in connexion with the time, is sufficient to convince any intelligent mind that it was instigated by Mr. Van Buren. I exerted every nerve to defeat his fiend-like purpose. Often have I entreated General Jackson to avoid a rupture with Mr. Calhoun, as no good could result from such a quarrel. Knowing, as he did, that I was not the political friend of Mr. Calhoun, I considered my motives beyond the reach of suspicion.

Let any man read the first letter from General Jackson to Mr. Calhoun, in 1830, and he cannot fail to see a fixed purpose to produce a schism.—Mr. Calhoun, with the coolness of a philosopher, proceeds to reason with him; and, to the satisfaction of every one but the President's advisers, and, doubtless, to their conviction, calmly meets, and drives him from every position he had been induced to assume. To show that his allegation against Mr. Calhoun was a mere pretext, you see him now in sweet communion with those *who,* in 1819, were his most bitter assailants. By this time, I well understood the character of Mr. Van Buren. With him, I found that the end justified the means; and, as the destruction of Mr. Calhoun was the object nearest his heart, he was very willing the old Chief, for whom he professed so much love and veneration, should accomplish this work for him, at any and every hazard to himself.

I believed then that Mr. Van Buren placed too low an estimate on the virtue, patriotism, and intelligence of the American people, and that his reliance on General Jackson to accomplish his purposes would prove delusive. He must recollect that I often told him that, in my opinion, he was selling his birthright, like Esau, for a mess of potage; that General Jackson's popularity, great as it was, attached to the man, and could not be transferred.—I then honestly believed what I said. But, sir, I was again mistaken. His skirts have proved strong enough to bear Mr. Van Buren into the Vice Presidency, and recent indications have induced me to fear that the country is sufficiently corrupt to enable him, through the patronage of the Government, to reach the great object of his ambition. If so, it will be proof conclusive that the days of this Republic are numbered, and that this once high minded and chivalrous people are ready to bow the knee to Baal, and pass their necks under the yoke of bondage. At the commencement of the session of Congress, in 1830—'31, this war, of passion on the one side, and reason on the other, was so nearly brought to a close, as to enable the President and Vice President to circulate an account of it in manuscript. On its perusal, there could be but one opinion among the intelligent and disinterested part of the community. The vindication of Mr. Calhoun was, on all hands, acknowledged to be complete. The indirect agency which it was believed Mr. Van Buren had in producing the rupture, connected with other causes, made him perfectly odious to an overwhelming majority in both Houses of Congress, and he passed his time, during a great part of the session, with a mind deeply agitated, conscious his wicked machinations and crouching subserviency had recoiled on himself, and that, after all, they were not likely to avail him. Thus circumstanced, he and his friend Eaton, shortly after the adjournment of Congress, *magnanimously* tendered their resignations to the President. Before this was done, however, Mr. Van Buren knew that he was to be sent minister to England, and that the new Cabinet would be devoted to his personal views. To silence the unyielding members of the Cabinet, offices were provided for them. Yes, sir, it never entered into the philosophy of this gentleman that there were any higher incentives to virtuous conduct than the hope of office and the expectation of reward. When General Jackson was in the act of executing the purposes of the Cabal, his manner was evidently studied and diplomatic to a degree unusual for him. He commenced by saying, that he had desired my attendance, to inform me of the resignations of Mr. Van Buren and Major Eaton, and then a solemn pause ensued. I could but smile, and remarked to him, that he was acting in a character nature never intended him for; that he was no more a diplomatist than myself, and I wished him to tell me frankly what he meant. This unrestrained manner of mine relieved him, and, with great apparent kindness, he spoke out his purpose, and asked me if there was any thing abroad I wanted, adding that the commission for Governor of Florida was on his table, and it would give him pleasure to bestow it on me. To this I replied, that I had not supported him for the sake of office, and soon after retired. Thus it is apparent that causes contemptible in themselves, and such as ought never to have had the slightest influence on any Administration, were so managed as to produce the dissolution of a Cabinet, and to give a direction to measures, which, it would seem under no other circumstances, could have been done.

The tyranny of the President, in this attempt to control the domestic relations of the families of the Heads of Department, is without a parallel in the history of any free Government, and cannot be surpassed by any act of despotism in the lives of the Autocrats of Russia. Viewed in its true light, it is astonishing that any person should be found weak or wicked enough to approve or extenuate its enormity. It does surpass all belief that the cool, dispassionate, and unprincipled *wire-worker* in this plot should, by such means, render himself acceptable to a free, generous, patriotic, and enlightened people.

There is one view which I have taken of the subject that, while it affords an apology for General Jackson's conduct, offers nothing in extenuation of the guilt of his cold blooded abettor. It is well known that, during the canvass for the Presidency in 1824, the party with which the gentleman from Warren stands connected, the Van Buren party, grossly and vilely, in my opinion, slandered the character of Mrs. Jackson. This, the gentleman knows, was done in a variety of ways: in public and in private circles, through the medium of their presses, and by the circulation, in this State, of thousands and tens of thousands of the Benton pamphlets. Yes, sir, I must render this act of justice to one, whose exemplary life of thirty years in the constant practise of every virtue that adorns her sex, justly entitles her memory to this passing notice. Thus bitterly assailed in his tenderest feelings by these very men, who, when he has the power to reward them, and they find it convenient to float into the Legislature or into office on the popularity of his name, pretend to be his exclusive friends, his sensibilities in relation to female character became morbid, and he may be said to have been literally insane on this subject. Certain it is he was beyond the reach of reason, and was induced to believe that the attacks on his friend Eaton were intended for him; that the case was indeed his own. His generous feelings have been thus aroused, and advantage taken of them.

Here it may not be inappropriate to enforce the truths I have been presenting to the Senate, by introducing a letter which I received from the Hon. Jesse Speight in the Spring of 1831, immediately after the dissolution of the Cabinet. The production of this letter the Honorable gentleman has seen fit, within the last few days, to challenge, by a publication, under his proper name, in one of the newspapers of his district. It is an answer to a circular addressed by me to him and to several friends, in which I gave the earliest intelligence of certain malign influences, which, as I have shown, already prevailed to an alarming extent, and which, have since swept over our land like a blighting Sirocco. Before I read the letter, I will state to the Senate that the gentleman professed to be my ardent friend, whilst I was Secretary of the Navy, and thus became intimately acquainted with the causes which embarrassed, and finally dissolved the Cabinet. He then approved, in the most unqualified manner, the course I considered myself called upon to pursue, and made the bitterest denunciations against Gen. Jackson and the cabal, if they should execute their designs. When he received my letter he returned the following answer:

"STANTONSBURG, May 9th, 1831.

"MY DEAR FRIEND: Yours of the 4th inst. has this moment come to hand. I am not mistaken in the opinion I had formed as to the cause of the *blow out* at Washington, (as we call it here.) It is impossible for me to express the deep and heartfelt mortification I have, and continue to feel, for the honor of my country. I too, sir, am disappointed. Never did I believe that the *high minded, chivalrous independence* of Andrew Jackson could be made to bow at the shrine of selfish ambition. Ah! and so as to forsake *old long tried friends* at the polls, and deceitful artifices of such men as Martin Van Buren, moved and seduced by the instigation of Mrs. Eaton. So far as I have understood, the feelings of your friends are with you. I have heard a number of your friends intimate a wish that you should return to the Legislature and pave the way for a seat in the U. States Senate, when Mr. Brown's time expires; for, says every body, he can never return. I shall return back to the Legislature in two years, and would now most willingly, if I could forsake the district in credit, but you sir know how I am situated. Reflect on what I have here written. I attempt nothing like *duplicity.* If I know myself, I am incapable of that towards you. You are not politically dead yet, I hope. I hope to put you in the Senate, and I will do it again.

Remember to Mrs. Branch. (Write me.)

God bless you. J. SPEIGHT."

With an administration that properly appreciated the virtue, the patronism, and the talents of the country, such signal subserviency as the *Hon.* Gentleman has since displayed, in a blind and ardent support of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Brown, and, in fact, of every odious man and measure of the *powers that be,* could not fail to excite loathing and disgust. But, under this administration, the *Honorable* Gentleman is well known to be a *distinguished* favorite.

The Senate will now see the reasons why I have given this narrative of the causes which produced the dissolution of Gen. Jackson's first Cabinet.—Such facts should never indeed have disgraced the annals of our country; but am I responsible for them? Surely not. I have certainly been the victim of the malign influences which they have generated, which now control the whole patronage of the General Government, and threaten to sap the foundations of public liberty. Having clearly established their existence, and depicted their corrupting tendencies. I feel that I have a right to call on every friend to the institutions of our country to abstain from the adoption of any measures calculated to promote them. Under what influences are you now about to act? These very influences against which I have been endeavouring to guard you. By their official agent, they have issued their mandate; and, through an *appropriate organ,* have called upon you to offer up as a sacrafice one of your most distinguished fellow citizens. What has he done to deserve the stigma you are attempting to fasten on his character? Has he deserted the principles that carried him into the Senate?—No, I deny it, and challenge you to the proof.—What then? It is true, he has called in question the infallibility of Gen. Jackson, in saying he had no right to seize the public purse; and that, in doing so, he had encroached on the powers of Congress. Had he not a right so to act? I maintain that he had, and defy you to show where the right has been denied, for the last fifty years, either in this country or Great Britian. Did not the gentleman from Warren exercise the same right, while a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, in 1819, in relation to this same Gen. Jackson? I assert that he did, and will prove it from the Journals of Congress. In 1819 Gen. Jackson, with orders from his Government, to bring the war with the Siminole Indians to a speedy termination, captured and executed two vile incendiaries, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and pursued the hostile tribe to Pensacola, where they had taken shelter at a time the Government of Spain was too imbecile to perform her neutral duties.—This the gentleman and his party then said was a virtual declaration of war against Spain; and, as the Constitution gave to Congress the power to declare war, that Gen. Jackson had invaded the rights of that body, and violated the Constitution by the occupation of Pensacola and the Barancas. They accordingly

"*Resolved,* That the late seizure of the Spanish posts of Pensacola and San Carlos de Barancas, in West Florida, by the army of the United States, was contrary to the Constitution of the United States."

Now what right had he thus to censure Gen. Jackson for having violated the Constitution, if Judge Mangum had no right to pass a similar censure or exercise a similar power? I speak of the abstract right. Again: I would ask what right had he to defend the legislative powers of the House of Representatives, which does not equally belong to a member of the Senate of the United States? The legislative powers of the Senate are co-extensive with those of the House, with the exception of the power to originate revenue bills. Does the gentleman from Warren desire the floor to explain? [Mr. Edwards remarked, that "the House were legitimately in the exercise of their impeaching powers."] Ah! said Mr. Branch. Do you call this the process used in originating and preparing articles of impeachment? Does not this partake of all the attributes of a judicial sentence, as just explained by the gentleman himself? Gen. Jack-