Nineteenth Congress,

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Thursday, March 29.

The Senate took up the following preamble and resolution, submitted b Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, some time since, in secret session, and subsequently transferred to the Legislative Journal for public deliberation :

Whereas the President of the United States, in his opening Message to Congress, sserts, that invitations had been accepted and that Ministers on the part of the United States would be commissioned to attend the deliberations at Panama,' without submitting said nominations to the Senate : And whereas in an Executive communication of the 26th day of December, 1925, although he submits the nominations, yet maintains the right, previously announced in his opening Message, that he possesses an authority to make such a pointments, and to commissou them without the advice and consent of the Senate : And whereas a silent acquiescence on the part of this body may, at some for ure time, be drawn into dangerous precedent : Therefore,

Resolved. That the President of the Unit ed States does not constitutionally possess either the right or the power to appoint Ambassadors or other public Ministers, but with the advice and consent of the Senate, except when vicancies may happen in the recess. The resolution having been read-

Mr. BRANCH rose and said : Under the mpression that the first and most important duty I owe to the State that sent me here, is to preserve inviolate, and to transmit to posteritounimpaired, the form of government under which we live, I have believed it to be my duty to submit, for the consideration of the Senate, the resolution which has just been read. My opinion is, that a Represenlative has performed but a part of his duty, and perhaps the least part, when he discharges the ordinary duties of legislation as delegated to him by the Constitution. I feel, said Mr. B. that we have an important task to execute in resisting the encroachment of ambition on the constitutional powers of this body, whether they be open or covert.

The principle embraced by the resolution is so plain in itself, so obvious in its nature, is to need no argument on my part to make it planer. I should conceive it to be an insult to the understanding of the Senate to by the laws and usages of nations, their pow- escence with the mad schemes of the admin attempt such an argument. The resolution asserts a constitutional principle. Yes, sir, a fundamental principle, which is doubtless properly appreciated by this body.

It may be, however, proper for me to call message of the President of the U. States, at the commencement of the present session. and to his executive communication to the Senate of the 26th December last. For it will be found that, in these communications, which I boldly contend he does not possess that I am sustained by the Constitution of the siready deputed Plenipotentiaries to such a to be also represented there by their Ministers. The invitation has been accepted, and will be commissioned to attend at those deliberations," &c. &c.

This language I thought at the time, was unequivocal, and since has been rendered more explicit by the Executive communication before alluded to, of the 26th Decem ber, which I will take the liberty of reading to the Senate : Although this measure was deemed to be within the constitutional competency of the Executive, I have not thought proper to take any step in it before ascertainthat my opinion of its expediency will concur with that of both branches of the Le-

Has he not then asserted that he has the the Seaate-ministers, too, of no ordinary character, clothed with powers admitted on all hands to be of the most important and petilous hature? Now, sir, what does the Constitution say-this invaluable and mestimable little book, which I hold in my hand -the commission under which we all act, and from which we derive all our powers which every officer of the government takes a sclemn oath, in the presence of his God and country, to preserve, maintain, and defend ? "That the President shall have powet, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur : and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, Wher public Ministers," &c.

I shall not, as I said before, attempt, by language, to make this subject more explicit than it is. The wise framers of our Constitution, under the most auspicious circumstanes, formed it, and transmitted it to us. It while I attempt to give them some addition-

onal reasons why I submitted this resolution. any thing else, yet so plainly and palpably and future generations; and it is, comparations, it is truly ap alling to the friends few fleeting moments we occupy here. It constitution, it is truly ap alling to the friends of liberty; but, when I connect it with the transactions that have furnished the page of the fundamental principles contained in this book. This is, I hope, intended for ages mouth past; when I connect this open usurmouth past; when covert and insidious innovations which gave existence to, and characterizes the conduct of the present chief magistrate, I am decidedly of opinion that every friend of his coun-

try at ould be at his post.

It is time to re-enact magna charts. It is time to re-assert the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The danger to be apprehended from pre-

cedent, even from what has been termed the armless ipse dixit of the President of the paratively recent date. Two years ago the of the present Pree European world. fere with Old Spain and her revolted colonics; in imating, it they did, that we might take part. I considered olonics; intimating, if they ing, and empty menace, went and embroil us with foreign nations. Yet, sir, has this declaration been construed into a pledge or guarantee to the South American Republics : and, moreover, has been recognized as heing obligatory on this nation, by those now in power. In proof of this, look to the letter of Mr. Pointsett, our Minister at Mexico, to Mr. Clay, dated September, 1825;

"To these observations I replied, that arainst the power of Spain, they had given sufficient proof that they required no assistance, and the United States had pledged themselves not to permit any other power to nterfere either with their independence, or form of Government: and that, as, in the event of such an attempt being made by the powers of Europe, we would be compelled to take the most active and efficient part, and to bear the brunt of the contest, it was not just that we should be placed on a less favorable footing than the other Republics of America, whose existence we were ready to support at such hazards"

See the language of this gentleman, well known and highly estimated for his talents the Government can effect it. Yes, Sir, the and integrity. Are we not bond to believe that the sentiments he avows, are in conform- sident is conclusive on this point, and his ity with his instructions? Can we attribute subsequent course is in entire accordance. to him so gross a violation of his duty? To Merit is proscribed, unless it acquiesces in fortify this opinion, I will call the attention and subserves the ulterior purposes of the of the Senate to Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Poinsett, 9th Nov. 1825, in which he speaks it will not do to afford to the liberal and in of Mr. Monroe's pledge, in language that cannot be mistaken. When we reflect that the Secretary of State is a gent'eman officially and confidentially connected with the President of the United States, shall we, are we at liberty to doubt, that this pledge, given by Mr. Monroe has been recognized by the or by crook; and those who cannot be brought present President and Secretary of State? I say we can come to no other conclusion. Does it not then become our imperative duty. when we clearly see the dangerous usurpations, to protest against it, though he may not think proper, at the moment, to carry the principle into practice?

to advise with the Senate in ordinary cases, ed populace, operated upon by confidential of appointing and sending Ministers where, knowledge, to drive this body, into an acquiers and duties are susceptible of the cleare t istration, in a way disreputable to this Govand most explicit definitions, and where the ernment, and to the Chief Magistrate of consequences likely to result are known and free, enlightened, and independent People? properly estimated; much more should be be Sooner than see the patronige of the Governbound where the objects to be obtained, and ment thus employed; the offices bestowed in the attention of the Senate to the opening the duties to be performed, are not even un- a manner so destimental to the public interderstood by the President himself. as in this est; I would do any thing that I could, to recase may be seen by reference to the documents: in which it appears that he himself from such onerous burthens. I would soondeclined it in the first instance, until he could be satisfied on those points. But, strange to contingent fund, and place it at the arbitrary he has assumed a power and asserted a right, tell this ground was abandoned, with cut assigning a reason, and the invitations were ac- dent although I am not a convert to what has and in making this denial I feel confident cepted. Now, sir, as to the objects under- been termed the political beresy of the Poet, stood and openly avowed, what are they? United States. In the opening message, he to expound and settle important principles says. " Among the measures which have of international law-to concert the means been suggested to them by the new relations for a more effectual resistance to the apwith one another, resulting from the recent proaches of European domination, and doubtchanges in their condition, is that of assem- less to give efficiency to the recognized ed, to deliberate upon subjects important to man Catholic religion. Are these legitimate the welfare of all. The Republic of Colom- objects, to say nothing more of them? Or rahis, of Mexico and of Central America, have ther, are they not fraught with consequences of the most dangerous and most ominous nameeting, and they have invited the U. States ture, to the future peace and tranquility of th's country?

I will not trespass on the patience of the Ministers on the part of the United States Senate, by an argument on this point. My

South Americs, to combat the prejudices of ed usage, and if we depart from it in that the Roman-Catholic religion. I should think instance, we must act on our own responsiour labors had better be confined at home. sident of the United States is not constitu- same time so derogatory to what I conceived

Can he circumscribe them at pleasure? I trust should be necessarily lost to society

the commission given to us by the People control the Senat; in the exercise of a sound themselves in convention; and before my discretion in regard to confidential commucountry I protest, most earnestly protest, a. nications. The confidence is official. M gainst all and every encroachment of the responsibility is to my State and Country; kind. Before my God, I declare, hat I ne- not to him. And what was the course of the members of Congress from being apver will be diverted from what I conceive to President, immediately after the confirmati- pointed to civil offices, were made the be the true policy of my country. I never on of the mission by the Senate? Why, sir, order of the day for Monday next. will be palsied by any powers save the Con- to come out, to the House of Renr sentastitution and "the will of my constituents." tives and to the world, with an elabarate ar-Yes, sir, however unfashionable the recognition of this dependence on our constituents cuments which had been sent to the Senate, moving obstructions in the river Savan-man, Edwards, Par Everett, Findlay, Par votion to it, and recognize its obligation on to the objections which had been urged in third reading. The Senate then went me. They are the early impressions of my the Senate against the mission, and of which

youth; they have been riveted on my mind at that time, the world knew nothing, and as fundamental republican truths; they have therein essentially changing his ground. taken the firmest hold. They are such as I again ask, has he dealt fairly with us ? Or is our duty to preserve it in all its pristine have fondly cherished in my bosom, and such rather, has he not lost sight of that candor purity and vight. Although it may not be as the people of this country never ought which I had fondly trusted would ever mark

The Senate was wisely designed to act as I view the usurpation which it notices, and purports to repel, as a link in a chain threatening the most portentous and calamitous consequences to the liberties of this people. In this light it has made a deep impression on my mind. Insulated, unconnected with at will, or, rather, trustees for the present sion, continued. a check upon the appointing power, not, I it is a delicate one. Yet the public must and ual. It was so designed; but I have the most vail upon that of Russia, to engage its friend-awful forebodings that it will not be. I have ly offices to bring about a peace between

y of our Government; when I recur to exvents of recent date; when I associate them

with the manner in which the present the rowed by him since, I feel that it is the duty of every patriot to be vivilant .- I will not say that he came into office in violation of the letter of the Constitution. He came in under it. He is our President, and, so far as his measures are calculated to advance the general interest, shall have my most cordi- peeting which he says he has no information; al, energetic support. And vet, (it is none cessary to disguise the fact) he came into office in opposition to three-fourths of the A merican People, in opposition to seventeen or eighteen States out of the twenty-four. He came in by the prostration of our dearest principles. He came in by a total disregard of the right of instruction, the basis of a He public. He came in, sir, in apposition, not only to the sovereign will of the People, but he overcome the most formidable of all diffi culties: fle came in opposition to the will of the Representative too. This may seem paradoxical, but it is nevertheless true. He came in under the influence of precedent under the influence of the principle I am now combating, and, if we cont resist if at the outset, he will give it such an impulse as will enable him; not only to nominate, as he has done, but to appoint his successor.

And what, Mr. President, is the policy of the present administration? The original debt of gratitude is to be paid at all hazards; the one fourth is to become the majority, if the creation of offices, and the patronage of first appointment made by the present Preadministration. In the language of the day telligent freemen of the country, who hap pened to differ with the administration, the means of annovance; therefore, they are to be placed under the han of the Empirethey are to be proscribed. All are to be brought into the fold, that can be, by hook

in this way, why, forsouth, are to be co reed. Am I not justified in saving this! Has it not been openly avowed by the confidential friends of the President and Secretary of State, that the Senate ought to be coerced into a discharge of their duties? Has not the attempt been made in the other House, Again: I contend, if the President is bound through the instrumentality of the uninform lieve the administrators of the Government er appropriate a million of dollars to the disposal of the President. For, Mr. Presicontained in the following lines:

form or name do us, if the substance is lost ? I would not give a fig for it.

Senate whether the President has dealt ingenuously with us in relation to the publication of the documents, the mission, and the discussions which graw out of them? When we object is to shew that these Ministers to Pa- called on him to know whether the existing name are Ministers of the first and most im- negotiations with any power would be preportant character, clothed with powers of judiced by throwing the doors open and disawful import, and calculated to excite the cussing the subject in public, he answered well grounded fears of every lover of his that the documents were asked in confidence, communicated in confidence, and that the We are called upon to send Ministers to rule was based on ancient and well establishbility. The answer was so little character-Furthermore-I contend, that, if the Bre- ized by frankness, so equivocal, and at the tionally bound to advise with the Senate in to be the constitution of rights of the Senate. appointing Ambassadors and Ministers, that I moved, instanter, to throw open the the Senate is not bound to act on the subject liloors, and let the world know what we were ght to appoint ministers, independently of at all; in truth, has no right to act. Are we about. I regret that my motion did not predependent on the whim, or caprice, or cour- vail. I shall ever regret that the arguments tesy, of the President for power? Is it com made in conclave, with the doors locked on petent for him to enlarge our functions? us and the key in the President's pocket.

I avail myself of this occasion to protest a-We rely on higher authority; we rely on gainst the assumed right of the President to may be, I must be permitted to pay my de- and some that had to been sent, in answer nah was ordered to be engrossed to a necessary to illustrate this principle, I hope never can, abandon, unless they prove false the conduct of the Chief Magistrate of this the Senate will indulge me for a few minutes to themselves.

I forbear further remarks on this subject-

Abstract of Documents, accompanying the Salt ; and another for reducing the ex-President's Message, to the House of Representatives, relative to the Panama Mis- fee.

The next document, which accompanied ciary Bill, recently passed by the House awful forebodings that it will not be. I have my fears, although, sir, it has stood the severest storms in a recent contest, and has covered our country with imperishable renown—a struggle that embraced in its consequences the dearest principles of a free government. But, though it carried us councils to Spain. He advises a suspension of the state of the condition from the proposed amount of the great powers are favorably inclined toward peace, and will give pacific councils to Spain. He advises a suspension of the state of the Union was,

sidious encronchments of ambitious lenders. Colombia or Mexico, until the result of the ment of the day before, he was desi as calculated to have a salutary effect. Another letter, of the same import was

written, to Mr. Obregon. Under date of the 30th of December, Mr Salazar answers Mr. Clav, expressing grateful sense of his government for the exertions made use of hy ours in its favor, stat-ing that he shall transmit to his governments the views of the President for suspending the invasion of Caba and Porto Dico ; res presumes that the preparation which have given rise to the report of such an invasion being designed, are only for defence; in ista upon the justice and propriety of such an upon the justice and propriety of such an voting by districts, qualit to be established attack being made upon those islands, and in all the States; the number of districts has the states of the number of districts has the number of districts have t for the purpose specified, as the one which has been spoken of; but observes that it will not be made until circumstances warrant strong assurance of success.

Mr. Obregon acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Clay's letter, states that he shall communicate to his government the views of the President in relation to the invasion of the slands, and remarks that peace is all that

The next document is a letter from Mr.

Mexico desires.

Clay to Mr. Middleton, our Minister at St. Petersburg, instructing him to endeavor to prevail upon the Russian gover ment to use its influence for the purpose of putting an end to the war between Spain and the southern governments, in which a variety of substantial reasons are assigned in favor of it, and to shew that the independence of those governments must altimately be acknowledge ed, and that no advantage can possible re sult from deferring it ; in the course of which he speaks of the neutral positon which we have maintained, with regard to the two par- a call for the previous question was ties; and which doubtless gave to the argu ments advanced, much additional weight with the Russian government, Among the easons assigned, is the fact that if the acknowledgment of the independence of those governments be much longer deferred, the war will probably change its character, and instead of being the aggressor, and deriving Anderson, Angel, Armstrong, Ashley, Baifrom Cubs and Porto R co the means of prosecuting the war, Spain will be called upon to defend those islands, with means derived from other sources, and that, in all probability they will pass out f her hands. Should the war take this turn, it is thought probable that other powers will be drawn into the conflict, in consequence of the general interest which would be felt respecting the destiny of those islands; and Mr. Middleton is directed to state that the United States " are satisfied with the present condition of those islands." Mr Clay remarks that the United son, Kellogg, Kerr, Kr mer, Lawrence, States "would have been justified to have L. compte, Letcher, Lincoln, Little, Livin seized Cuba and Porto Rico, in the just pro- ton, Long, Mingum, Marable, Markell tection of the lives and commerce of their Markley, Martindale, Marvin, N. Y. McCoy citizens which have been a prey to infamous McDuffle, McKean, McLean, Ohio; McMapirates, finding succer and refuge in Spanish nus, McNeill, Mercer, Merriwether, Metterritory," but have respected the sovereign- calfe, Miller, N. Y. Jas. S. Mitchell, Mitchty of Spain, and the interference of the Em- ell, Md. Mitchell, Ten, Moore, Ken. Moore,

now calculated upon. The next is a note from Mr. Middl ton, transmitting the answer of Count Nesselrode venson, Va. Stewart, Taliaferro, Tatinalle to the letter of Mr. Clay, expressing the de- Taylor, Va. Test, Thompson, Pa. Thompson, sire of the Emperor for the preservation of Geo. Thompson, Ohio; Trezvant, Trimble, the peace of the world. Upon the subject Tucker, S. C. Verplanck, Ward, Weems, discussed, he has always thought it right not Whittemore, Wickliff , Williams, Jas. Will to prejudge or anticipate the determinations son, Henry Wilson, Wilson, S. C. Wilson, of Spain in relation to her colonies, and until Ohio, Wolf, Woods, Chio, Worthington, "For forms of Government let fools contest. her views are known, he cannot give a defi- Wurtz, Young-139. That which is best administered, is best" - nite answer. He is pleased with the views Auys-Allen, Mass. Baldwin; Bartlett, Yet the sentiment, all must admit, is found, of our government in relation to Cuba and Bartley, Barber, Con. Beecher, Bradley, ed in great good sense, and is the offspring Porto Rico, and relies upon its influence be- Brown, Bryan, Clarke, Condict. Crowninbling at the Isthmus of Panams a Congress, pledge of Mr. Monroe, in connection with a of a vigorous intellect. The sentiment is the ing exerted to prevent their passing out of shield, Davis, Dwight, Eastman. Everett, at which each of them should be represent- wild and enthysiastic crusade against the Ro- result of the deepest research into the prin- the power of Spain. Mr. Middleton consiciples of our nature : for, what good will the ders that the measure of recommending to Spain a termination of the war, has been McLane, Del. Merwin, Con. Miner, Newson, laid before the allied sovereigns; but as all Permit me, before I sit down, to ask the parties in Spain are opposed to an acknowledgment of the Spanish american governments, he considers its tate very doubtful.

(To be continued.) Latest Congressional Proceedings.

IN SENATE.

Monday, April 3. The Senate was occupied principally in the consideration of the amendment of the Constitution (restricting the President's eligibility to two terms) which passed by a large majority; and in the consideration of Executive business.

Tuesday, April 4.

The Senate was engaged the greater part of the day on the bill reducing the | kell, Martindale, Marvin, N. Y. M. Duffie, existing duty on Salt, and the remainder in executive business.

Wednesday, April 5.

the Excutive to appoint public ministers, more, Wickliffe, Williams, Worthington. and the resolution proposing to exclude The bill making an appropriation of 60,000 dollars for the purpose of re- Davis, Davenport, Drayton, Dwight, Eastlinto the consideration of Executive business.

Thursday, April 6. dusiness, during the day.

Friday, April 7. A bill was reported, providing for the gradual abolition of the duty on isting doties on Teas, Wines and Cof-The remainder of the day was spent in the consideration of the Judi-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, April 1.

through this struggle successfully, it may not of the sailing of the expedition fitting out at prove an adequate protection against the in Carthagem, against Cuba or Porto Rico, by

cons that gentlemen should have portunity as early as possible-he were fore hoped that the motion would prevail. It did prevail, and Mr. McLane of Del. having taken the chair. Mr. McDoffie's resulutions were read as

1st. Resolved. That fee the purpose of cting the President and Vice President de e Constitution ought to be anner as will prevent the said officers from devol:

2d. Resolved, That a uniform system each State to equal the number of Senators and Representatives to which such State man be entitled in Congress, each State having

Sil. Resolved. That a Select committee he appointed, with instructions to prepare and report a joint resolution embracing the afore-

Mr. Trimble of Kentucky, and Mr. Vance of Ohio, replied to Mr. McDuf. fie, repelling his charges of corruption in the late election in the House, and recorting them upon himself and other friends of Mr. Calhoun. Great excitement and rough language followed. which, for particular reasons, we forbear to remark upon at present. On motion of Mr. Web ter the committee then rose and reported the resolutions to the House without amendment; and nade and sustained

The question being taken on the first resolution, the result was as ful-

Yeas - Adams, N. Y. Adams, P. Alexan-

der, Va. Alexander, Ten. allen, Ten Alstone

les, Badger, Barbour, Va. arney, Basset, Bayles, Blair, Boone, Brent, Buchanan, Cambreleng, Campbell, Carson, Carter, Carv. Cassedy, Claiborne, Cocke, Conner, Cook, Crump, Davenport, Deitz, Drayton, Edwards, Pa, Fdwards, N. C. Estill, Findlay, Pa. Findlay, Ohio; Fosd ck. Garney, G reson, Gist, Gevan, Gurley, Hallock, Hamilton, Harris, Hayden, Haynes, Hemphill: Hents, Bines, H. ffman, Bolmes, Houston, Hugunin, Humphrey, Ingham, Isaacks, Jennings, Ind. Johnston, Va. James Johnson, Francis Johnperor to preserve the repose of the world is Ala. Orr, Owen, Peter, Plumer, Polk, Potter, Powell, Rives, Rose, Rose, Saunders, Survey, Scott, Smith, Stevenson, Pa. Ste-

> Forsyth, Hasbrouck, Healey, Herrick, Ingersoll, Kidder, Locke, Mallary, Mittocks, O'Brien, Pearce, Phelps, Reed, Sands, Storne, Sprague, Storrs, Strong, Swan, Tomlinson, Tucker, N. J. Van Rensselaer, Vance, Varnum, Vinton, Wales, Weoster, Whipple, White, Whittlesey, Wood, N. Y. Wright

On the second resolution the Aves and Noes were as follows.

Yeas. - Adams, N V. Alexander, Ten Allen, Ten Alston, Anderson, Angel, Armstrong, Ashely, Bailey, Badger, Barbour, Va. Burney, Ballies, Blair, Beyan, Cambreleng, Cam bell, Carson, Carrer, Clairborne, Cacke, Conner, Deitz, Edwards, N. C. Estill, Find-Ly, Ohio, Foedick, Garnsey, Garrison, Govan, Hallock, Hamilton, arris, Hasbrouck, Hayden, Henry, Hines, Hoffman Holmes, Houston, Hugunin, Humphrey, Ingham, Isaacks, fohnson, Va Jas. Johnson, Francis Johnson, Kellogg, Kerr, Kramer, Lecompte, Lincoln, Livingston, Long, Mangum, Marable, Mar-M.K. e, Mc Vanus, McAeill, Mercer, Willer, N. Y. Mitchell, Md. Mitchell, Ten. Moore, Ken. Moore, Ala. Owen, Peter, Plumer, Polk, Porter, Powell, Reed, Rose, Ross, Sunders, Sawyer, Scott, Smith, Verplank, The resolution denying the power of | Ward, Webster, Ween's, White, Whitte-

Acres Adams, Pa. Alexander, Va. Allen, Mass. Baldwin, Bartlett, Bartley, Barben, Con, Bassett, Beecher, Roone, Bradley, Brent, Brown, Buchanan, Buckner, Cassedy, Clarke, Condict, Cook, Crowninshield, Crump, Forsyth, Gist, Gurley, Harvey, Haynes, Heav, Hemphill, Herrick, Ingersoll, Jennings, Ind. Kidder, Lathrop, Lawrence, Letcher, Little, Locke, Mallary, Markley, Mattocke, McCoy, McKean, McLane, Del. McLean, Ohio, Merriwether, Merwin, Con. Metc Ife, Miner, Jas. S. Mitchell, Newton, O'Brien, The Senate was engaged in private Orr, Pearce, Phelps, Rives, Sands, Sloane, Strague, Stevenson, Pa. Stevenson; Va. Stewart, Storrs Strong, Swan, Tallaferrog Tattnall, Taylor, Va. Test, Thompson, Pa. Thompson, Geo. Thompson, Ohio, Tomlin-son, Trezvant, Trimble, Tucker, N. J. Tuck, er, S. C. Van Rensselaer, Vance, Varnum, Vinton, Wales, Whipple, Whittlesey, Jas. Wilson, Henry Wilson, Wilson, S. C. Wil-son, Ohio, Wolf, Wood, N. Y. Woods, Ohio, Wright, Wurtz, Young-101.

The third resolution was decided in the affirmative by a large majority and A committee composed of twenty-four members was ordered to be appointed and the House adjourned.

Monday, April 3. Mr. Thomas H. Sill, a Representaive from the State of Pennsylvania, in the place of the Hoo. Patrick Parrelly, deceased, was qualified, and took his

The following gentlemen were announced as composing the committee on the resolution of Mr. McDuffie,