rather country, of which he takes many occasions to predict the future importance and felicity, he dwells much on those blessings, including the great features of that river.

(To be Continued.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, May 26.

DEBATE

On Mr. Randolph's motion for appointing a committee of the President of the U. States—Continued.

Mr. Randolph said that an indefinite proposition, such as this, was so tantamount to a rejection—it prevents a rational discussion—it throws on the mover the burden of proving the wisdom, or, at the least, the innocuousness of the measure—it leaves the question of certain very pertinacious politicians, and, he was afraid, they would again have from a quarter of a particular sect, who he presumed and his society given up their hopes of succeeding in their plan, in the public property—an indefinite postponement, thus being equivalent to a rejection, he could not but be opposed to the motion of his worthy mover. He could not have failed to be opposed to a motion, he knew, rejected by the House; though he said he had certainly calculated on the support of those who condemned the simplicity and frankness with which the President had spoken of his society, and, he expended on him, the intercourse between the two nations. It is the part of the President of the United States (said Mr. Randolph) which I wish to get rid of—which I wish to get rid of the United States a presidentation—and in that proclamation, I think he will be best serving the country. I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Findley) if he is not of my opinion? I know he is of my opinion, when I have proposed bringing in review the whole measures of foreign intercourse—when I have proposed an amendment to address to the two Houses? I have proposed this even during the adjournment, and I have never proposed an address to the two Houses? I have proposed this, I say, to one of those Presidents, his successors—to one who was to be his successor—I would even say if he yet meditated another term of midnight judges—I would even midnight report from the capitol. I, therefore, except to my mover as a person to him or any other—I except to my motion as an argument against it. Let the good that may do, be ascribed where it is, and let the evil be in their graves. But I would ask the gentleman from Connecticut, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, if this be one of their cherished propositions? How abstract, how remote, it is! It belongs to a long remaining proposition, the discussion of which can never be good to this House, and it would be idle in me now to be trying Mr. Adams on the merits of the sedition law, the 8 per cent. tax, or any other such act, as a wholesome or purpose—and it would be equally idle and ridiculous to try the merits or demerits of measures of the sixth force or last four years of the late administration, for this plain reason—the question lies upon your *table*! What earthly good can result from it? It is but the act of a member relative to the Executive on whose future dispositions rest the best interests of the country. Is this a reasonable discussion? And is it come to this fools this House—so rash in the Executive—so frantic, so wild, so short the plea—that its approbation of a great course of national policy is to be pronounced to have no influence on the conduct of the Executive of the United States? I, Sir, by taking higher doctrine than was ever advanced by those who wished to see the President Parliament's speech from the throne, and to see the faithful commons return a loyal and humble address, I hope to see the commons speech from the throne. It is taking higher ground than the minister of the last period which the present dent was defined. The weight of the House of Commons is felt to weigh so heavy on the minister, that he is to be scouled by motions from their chairs—of the support and their vote—and here all opposition in relation to the great course of foreign affairs. And, Sir, shall we be called upon to do more matter of moment—shall we, thing of no moment, whether this House ought to express the opinion of the administration of the government of the United States or disapproved of Pudge, in my opinion, properly and not prodigally bestowed, is one of the best resources of a nation. Why I this House cannot—and I am sorry to say it—to shun and to slight, to give it to understand the opinion of the people, the public opinion, its opposition is estimate as trifling? No, Sir; this is a great question which I have presumed to propose, and gentlemen may hamper it with as many amendments as they please; they cannot keep the question out of sight. Some may be against it because they are *for* it; some because it does harm, and some because it does good. The question cannot be kept out of sight; it has been presented to the American people and *they* have decided it, decide you how you may.

With respect to the amendment, as I have said, I need not tell him, I presume, that I shall vote most positively against it, because, if any opinion, it does not contain the truth. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Bacon) said he was the last of the members of this House to attribute to me improper sentiments in regard to the Chief Magistrate of the accomplishments. It the gentleman from Massachusetts chuses, in imitation of Christian, to be generous, not those who hold their kings after they were compelled to be conscripted—not those common grave the living and the dead—he be willing to stack the Chief Magistrate of the present administration—heaping on his, and, I trust, fortifying itself against contagion, I am sure he will not be the last to him. He shall not have my assistance in doing it, nor may I ask, as I have said, for a marked distinction between the two administration—the President and Congress. I will not be on seeking favour at court. My object is plain—it is to say to the President of the United States, that the two Houses have acted wisely and we approved of it. I know, Sir, that there are men who condemn the President of the United in issuing the proclamation—and why? They say, he was precipitate—he should have waited—he should have waited for declaring that the orders in council were in fact, and in contempt of the law of the language of objection. There is a difference of opinion subsisting in the country between the two parties. There are men who condemn the proclamation, and men who condemn the proclamation, and men who approve of it.