...a explained his object to be, not an augmentation of the naval force, or any measure which would incur expence; but the amendment of the existing laws of the U. S. relative to the extent to which protection ought to be granted to our vessels on our coasts. Under the existing law, he observed that a construction had prevailed which went to deny the protection beyond a marine league from shore. He believed protection ought to be extended to a greater distance, that it ought likewise to apply to roads in the vicinity of our ports, and to a line drawn from head land to head land on the coast.

The following is the bill relative to the Georgia claims, as passed by the Senate, and rejected by the House of Representatives.

A BILL,

To carry into effect the provisions of the eighth section of the "Act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the U. S. south of the state of Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That until the first day of January next, shall be, and is hereby allowed to any person or persons, claiming public lands in the Mississippi territory, south of the state of Tennessee and west of the state of Georgia, under any act or pretended act of the state of Georgia, and the evidence of whose claim has been exhibited to the secretary of state, and recorded in books in his office, conformably to the act of Congress, passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three, entitled "An act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the U. S. south of the state of Tennessee," to lodge in the office of the secretary of state, a sufficient legal release of all such claim to the U. S. to take effect on provision being made by Congress for the indemnification of such claimants, conformably to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every deed, conveyance, or other written evidence of any claim to the said lands, derived from any person or persons whatsoever, since the same was exhibited to and recorded in the office of the secretary of state as aforesaid, shall, before the first day of December next, be exhibited by the claimant to the secretary of state, and recorded as is provided in the aforesaid act; and every deed, conveyance, or other written evidence of any claim as aforesaid, which shall not be exhibited and recorded as aforesaid, before the first day of December next, shall be null and void, and incapable of being pleaded or given in evidence in any court whatsoever.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if on or before the first day of January next, such sufficient releases as aforesaid shall be lodged in the said office of the secretary of state, as shall release to the U. S. and discharge all claims to the said lands, which have been exhibited to the secretary of state and recorded as aforesaid, or which may be exhibited and recorded agreeably to the provisions of this act, Congress will make provision by law for the indemnification of such claimants: *Provided always*, That such indemnification shall be upon the principles, conformable to, and in no wise exceeding the terms proposed as the basis of a compromise, reported by the commissioners, appointed in pursuance of the act, entitled "An act for an amicable settlement of limits with the state of Georgia, and authorising the establishment of a government in the Mississippi territory, in obedience to the provisons of the act supplemental to the last mentioned act."

The Yeas and Nays on its passage in the Senate are as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Adair, Adams, Bayard, Bradley, Condit, Gilman, Hillhouse, Howland, Pickering, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Smith of Ohio, Smith of Vt. Stone, Sumter, Thruston, Tracy, White, and Wright—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Gaillard, Kitchel, Logan, Maclay, Mitchill, Moore, Plumer, Smith of Ten. Turner, and Worthington—11.

The following are the Yeas and Nays in the House of Representatives on the question, "shall the bill be rejected?"—

Yeas.—Messrs. Anderson, Bard, Bassett, Bedinger, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Brown, Butler, Casey, Claiborn, Clark, J. Clay, M. Clay, Clopton, Conrad, Dawson, Earle, Eppes, Garnett, Goodwyn, Gray, Gregg, Halsey, Hamilton, Holmes, Jones, Kenan, Leib, Mc Farland, Marion, Masters, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Jno. Morrow, Mumford, R. Nelson, Newton, Olin, Pugh, J. Randolph, T. M. Randolph, Rhea of Penn. Richards, sammons, sandford, seaver, sloan, smilie, J. Smith, S. smith, southard, spalding, standford, P. R. Thompson, Trigg, J. Whitehill, R. Whitehill, D. R. Williams, Wilson, Winn and Winston—62

Nays.—Messrs. Alston, Barker, Betton, Bidwell, J. Campbell, Chandler, Chittenden, Cook, Crowninshield, Cutts, Dana, Darby, Davenport, Dickson, Elliot, Ellis, Elmer, Ely, Findley, Fisk, Fowler, Green, Hastings, Helms, Hough, Jackson, Kelley, Lewis, Lyon, M'Creery, Jer. Morrow, Moseley, J. Nelson, Pitken, Quincy, Russell, sailly, schuneman, J. C. smith, stanton, stedman, sturges, Taggart, Talmage, Tenney, Thomas, T. W. Thompson, Tracy, Van Rensselaer, Varnum, Wadsworth, Wickes, M. Williams, and N. Williams—54.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1.

On motion of *Mr. Thomas* the House came to a resolution to meet at 10 o'clock A. M. for the residue of the session.

Mr. Early from the joint committee of the two Houses, made a report of the business expedient to be transacted during this session.

Mr. J. Clay made a report on a communication from William Tatem, stating that he is possessed of various drafts, books and papers, which would be highly useful to the government of the United States, and concluding with a resolution authorising the Secretary of War to make such purchase of the same as he may think expedient, and appropriating —— dollars to be applied to this purpose.

Mr. J. Clay said, he presumed from the disposition manifested by the House, there was little probability of their acting on this subject during the present session. He, therefore, moved that the report should lie on the table and be presented, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Jackson* the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. JOHN C. SMITH in the Chair—on various bills relative to the Michigan territory.

Various amendments were made to these bills.

Mr. Jackson moved to increase the salary of the governor from 2,000 to 3,500 dollars, which motion was disagreed to without a division, as was a motion to augment it to 3.000.

A motion to allow 2,500 dollars was disagreed to—Ayes 18—when 2,000 dollars were agreed to.

In fixing the salaries of the judges Mr. *Jackson* proposed to allow the chief judge 1,600 dollars—motion lost.

It was then agreed to allow 1,600 dollars—Ayes—49—Noes 35.

And the same sum to the associate judges—Ayes 42—Noes 40.

The salary of the secretary was fixed at 900 dollars—Ayes 53.

The committee rose and reported their agreement to the bills, with sundry amendments, in which the House concurred.

Mr. Varnum said he observed a provision in one of these bills authorising the admission of the people of the territory as a state into the union, whenever their numbers should amount to 40,000. He wished to know on what principle a different rule was applied to this territory from that applied to the other territories.

Mr. Findley moved to strike out the section. He observed that when their population amounted to 60,000 they must be admitted. Until that period, under the present acts, the power of an earlier admission was discretionary with Congress. He thought it best that the business should rest on this footing.

Mr. Jackson advocated the section. He remarked that the course pursued relative to the North Western Territory afforded a precedent in point, as they were formed into a state when their numbers but little, if at all exceeded 40,000. Nor could it be consistent with republican policy to keep the territories of the United States in a state of vassalage to the longest period within the power of the United States. By admitting them into the union at an early period, we should most affectually conciliate their affection and insure their attachment to us—whereas by withholding this privilege we may proportionably estrange their regard. This provision would likewise supercede the trouble of acting on the annual memorials which, it was probable, would be presented to Congress. It would also promote the settlement of a frontier of the United States, and afford it protection without resort to a military force.

Mr. Smilie replied—when the question was taken on striking out the section and carried—Ayes 71.

The bills were then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of *Mr. John Randolph*, the House took up the report of the committee of the whole on sundry resolutions agreed to by them on the 28th ult.

When the question was put on concurring in the report of the committee of the whole in their agreement to the second resolution, as follows:

2nd Resolution, That the union of a plurality of offices in the person of a single individual, but more especially of the military with the civil authority, is repugnant to the spirit of the constitution of the United States, and tends to the introducing of an arbitrary government:

On this question an interesting debate ensued, in which the affirmative side was espoused by Messrs. J. Randolph and J. Clay, and the negative by Messrs. Bidwell, Smilie, Sloan, Quincy, Gregg, Findley, Rhea, of Tenn. Varnum, Elmer and Southard.

When the question was taken by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 31—Nays 81—and the resolution was consequently rejected.

This discussion was opened by the opponents of the resolution. They denied that either a plurality of office, or an union of civil and military office in one person, was incompatible with the spirit of the constitution. They said that the spirit of the constitution could only be inferred from its letter, and that the instrument did not contain a single provision inhibiting the union. To shew this, by proving a contrary principle to be ingrafted in the constitution, they instanced the union of civil and military authority in the person of the chief magistrate, who was ex-officio commander in chief of the army and militia of the United States, and to shew the uniform construction given to the constitution, they appealed to the conduct practised under the government, and to the passage of various laws uniting civil and military functions in the same individual. They maintained, that even if this union of offices were repugnant to the spirit of the constitution, it did not belong to one or both Houses of Congress to pass a resolution declaratory of its meaning; that such abstract declarations and interpretations were unauthorised and were extremely dangerous; that if the constitution were defective, the only proper course was to offer an amendment to it. They further remarked that this resolution was intended to pass a censure upon the executive on account of the recent appointment of General Wilkinson, who was brigadier general in the army, to the office of Governor of Louisiana; that if the executive were reprehensible on this score, this was not the remedy. The constitution had reposed the power of appointment in the hands of the President and Senate; and the only constitutional course, which could be pursued, was, in case of an abuse of power, to prefer an impeachment.

The friends of the resolution replied, by maintaining the plurality of office, and the union of civil and military offices in one person, incompatible with the spirit of the constitution. They said that the spirit of the constitution required the military to be kept in strict subordination to the civil authority, and that it was for this reason that the President of the United States was commander in chief of the army and navy; not that it was intended, except in great emergencies, that he should actually discharge the duties attached to this station. They maintained that sinecure offices were contrary to the spirit of the constitution, and that the union contemplated by the resolution tended to establish sinecures, by assigning to an individual the duties of offices which could not both be discharged. They contended that this was not an abstract declaration, but a resolution on which it was contemplated to bottom a law. To the charge of meaning to fix a censure on the executive for the appointment of General Wilkinson, it was replied that this charge emanated from the suggestions of the opponents of the resolution, though it was not denied by the friends of the resolution that they considered the appointment extremely reprehensible.

This is but an imperfect outline of a debate which shall be given at length hereafter.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2.

Mr. J. Randolph stated that an understanding had taken place between the minister of the U. S. at Paris, and the French minister of the public treasury, as to the payment of claims of American citizens, generally called Bordeaux embargo claims, (the payment of which had heretofore been suspended) by which it was agreed that payment should be made at the treasury of the U. S. Under the existing provisions, this authority did not attach to the treasury. He had, therefore, been instructed by the committee of Ways and Means, to present a bill to give this power. He accordingly offered a bill supplementary to the act making provision for the payment of claims, of certain citizens of the U. S. on the government of France, which was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Varnum reported from the committee appointed to enquire into such measures as it is expedient to adopt for the complete arming of the militia of the U. S. giving a very interesting detail of the extent to which the militia are at present armed, by which it appears that there are in the hands of the militia 250,000 fire arms, and 120,000 in the public magazines of the U. S. The report recommends an additional appropriation of 61,000 dollars toward the manufacture of arms; which was subsequently introduced in the military appropriation bill.

Mr. Gregg made an unfavorable report on the petition of John Bond, in which the House concurred.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, made a favorable report on the petition of Francis Baretty, which was referred to a committee of the whole House.

The House considered the report of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses to the bill fixing the compensations of the officers of the two Houses, disagreed to the same, and adhered to their amendments.

An engrossed bill supplementary to the act to extend jurisdiction in certain cases, to the territorial courts of the U.S. was read a third time and passed.

An engrossed bill to provide for the adjustment of titles to land in the territory of Michigan and for other purposes, was read a third time and passed—Yeas 62.

The House took up the unfinished business of yesterday, being the report of the committee of the whole, agreeing to the following resolution, offered by Mr. J. Randolph.

3d. *Resolved*, That provision ought to be made, by law, to render any officer, in the army or navy of the U. S. incapable of holding any civil office under the U. S.

Mr. Fisk moved to postpone this resolution indefinitely.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Fisk, Elmer, and Cook; and opposed by Messrs. J. Clay, J. Randolph, and J. C. Smith,

When the question was taken by yeas and nays, and the motion disagreed to—Yeas 43—Nays 72.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, on concurring with the committee of the whole in their agreement to the resolution, and passed in the affirmative—Yeas 94—Nays 21.

The resolution was referred to a select committee to report a bill.

On motion of *Mr. Newton*, the resolution, offered by him on the 29th ult. proposing an amendment to the constitution, "That no person holding a contract under the government of the U. S, or who shall directly or indirectly participate in the emoluments of such contract, shall be capable of holding a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives of the U. S."—was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. GREGG in the chair—on the bill making military appropriations for the year 1806.

Having gone through the same, the committee rose and reported the bill, and the House ordered it to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Jackson called for the order of the day on the report of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Charlestown, in Virginia, praying that that place should be made a port of entry.

Mr. Leib moved an indefinite postponement of the report.

Mr. Jackson opposed this motion, and spoke at some length in favor of the constitutional right of the petitioners to be allowed a port of entry.

Mr. Crowninshield, though against postponement and in favor of discussing the principle, contested the right.

Mr. Leib withdrew his motion—when the motion to consider the report was disagreed to, only 13 members rising in favor of it.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. GREGG in the chair; on the bill, further to alter and establish certain post roads.

After considerable progress the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of Ways and Means, submitted a bill supplementary to the act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt, with an accompanying letter from the Secretary of the treasury; which was referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4,

THE following is the residue of the *SECRET JOURNAL* of the House of Representatives (for which we had not room in our last paper) which is now completely published, so far as the injunction of secrecy is removed. We understand that no authority has been given to publish the letter of the secretary of war referred to in the report made by Mr. J. Randolph. Our readers will perceive that the whole of the proceedings, so far as relates to the measures adopted, were inserted in our last; and that the following proceedings are merely on incidental points.

THURSDAY, FEB. 6.

Yeas and Nays on postponing the consideration of the following motion to Thursday next.

That a committee be appointed to present to the President of the U. S. the resolution agreed to by this House on the 14th ultimo, in the words following, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That an exchange of territory between the U. S. and spain is deemed by this House to be the most advantageous mode of settlement of existing differences respecting limits between the U. S. and the court of Madrid, and that any arrangement between the two governments, which shall secure to spain an ample barrier on the side of Mexico, and to the U. S. the countries watered by the Mississippi and to the eastward of it, will meet the approbation of this house."

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson Barker, Bidwell, Bishop, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Brown, Boyle, Bryan, G. W. Campbell, Chandler, Clinton, Conrad, Crowninshield, Cutts, Darby, Dickson, Early, Elmer, Findley, Fowler, Gregg, Green, Halsey, Hamilton, Helms, Holland, Jones, Knight, Lambert, Magruder, Marion, N. R. Moore, Jer. Morrow, Olin, Pugh, T. M. Randolph, Rhea (Ten.) Richards, Russel, Sailly, Schuneman, Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, Southard, Stanton, Thomas, Tracy, Varnum, J. Whitehill, R. Whitehill, M. Williams, N. Williams, Wynns, —57.

NAYS—Messrs. Bard, Bassett, Bedinger, Betton, Butler, Casey, Chittenden, Claiborne, Clark, J. Clay, M. Clay, Covington, Dana, Davenport, Elliot, Ellis, Ely, Eppes, Garnett, Goodwyn, Hastings, Holmes, Hough, Jackson, Kelly, Kenan, Leib, Lewis, Livingston, Lyon, Masters, M'Creery, Meriwether, T. Moore, Jno. Morrow, Mosely, J. Nelson, Newton, Nicholson, Pitken, Quincy, J. Randolph, Rea (Pen.) Sammons, Sandford, J. C. Smith, J. Smith, S. Smith, Spalding, Stanford, Stedman, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tenney, P. R. Thompson, T. W. Thompson, Van Cortlandt, Van Rensselaer, Verplanck, Wadsworth, Wickes, D. R. Williams, Wilson, Winston—65.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

On a motion made and seconded,

Resolved, That the injunction of secrecy imposed on the proceedings which have been transacted with closed doors, during the present session, be removed.

On the question, that the farther consideration of the said resolution be postponed until the last Monday of the present month,

It was resolved in the affirmative—Yeas 69—Nays 57—as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Bard, Barker, Bidwell, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Brown, Boyle, G. W. Campbell, Chandler, Claiborne, M. Clay Conrad, Cook, Crowninshield, Cutts, Darby, Dawson, Dickson, Earle, Early, Elmer, Findley, Fisk, Fowler, Goodwyn, Gregg, Green, Halsey, Hamilton, Helms, Jackson, Jones, Kenan, Knight, Lyon, Mac Farland, Marion, M'Creery, N. R. Moore, Jer. Morrow, Mumford, R. Nelson, Newton, Olin, Pugh, T. M. Randolph, Rhea (Ten.) Richards, Russel, Schuneman, Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, J. Smith, Southard, Stanton, Thomas, Tracy, Varnum, Walton, J. Whitehill, R. Whitehill, Wickes, N. Williams, Winn and Winston—69.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bassett, Bedinger, Betton, Broom, Butler, J. Campbell, Chittenden, Clark, J. Clay, Covington, Dana, Davenport, Elliott, Ellis, Ely, Eppes, Garnett, Goldsborough, Gray, Hastings, Holmes, Hough, Kelly, Leib, Lewis, Magruder, Masters, T. Moore, Mosely, J. Nelson, Nicholson, Pitken, Quincy, J. Randolph, Rea of Pen. Sailly, Sammons, Sandford, J C. Smith, S Smith, Spalding, Stanford, Stedman, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmage, Tenney, P. R. Thompson, T. W. Thompson, Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Van Rensselaer, Verplank, Wadsworth, D. R. Williams, M. Williams and Wilson, —57.

MONDAY, MARCH 31.

On motion of *Mr. Leib* that the House do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the injunction of secrecy imposed on the proceedings which have been transacted with closed doors during the present session, be removed.

It was moved and seconded, to amend the said resolution by adding to the end thereof the words "from and after this day fortnight."

And passed in the negative—Yeas 61—Nays 62—as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Bard, Barker, Bidwell, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Brown, G. W. Campbell, Chandler, Claiborne, Clopton, Conrad, Cook, Crowninshield, Cutts, Darby, Dickson, Earle, Early, Elmer, Findley, Fisk, Goodwyn, Gregg, Green, Halsey, Hamilton, Helms, Jones, Lambert, Lyon, Mac Farland, Marion, M'Creery, N. R. Moore, Jer. Morrow, Mumford, R. Nelson, Olin, Pugh, T. M. Randolph, Rhea (Ten.) Russel, Schuneman, Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, J. Smith, Southard, Stanton, Thomas, Tracy, Varnum, J. Whitehill, R. Whitehill, Wickes, N. Williams, Winn and Winston——62.

Yeas.—Messrs Alexander, Bassett, Bedinger, Betton, Butler, J Campbell, Casey, Chittenden, Clark, J. Clay, M. Clay, Covington, Dana, Davenport, Dawson, Elliot, Ellis, Ely, Eppes, Garnett, Goldsborough, Gray, Hastings, Holmes, Hough, Jackson, Kelly, Kenan, Leib, Lewis, Magruder, Masters, T. Moore, Jno. Morrow, Mosely, Jer. Nelson, Newton, Pitken, Quincy, J. Randolph; J. Rea, of Pen. Richards, Sailley, sammons, Sandford, J. C. smith, s. smith, spalding, Stanford stedman, sturges, Taggart, Talmadge, Tenney, P. R. Thompson, T W Thompson, Trigg, Van Rensselaer, Wadsworth, D. R. Williams, M. Williams, and Wilson——62.

Another motion was then made and seconded to amend the said resolution by inserting after the word "that," the words "from and after the end of the present session of Congress."

And passed in the negative——Yeas 59——Nays 61——as follow:

Yeas.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Barker, Bidwell, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Brown, Campbell, Chandler, Claiborne, M. Clay, Clopton, Conrad, Cook, Crowninshield, Cutts, Darby, Dickson, Earle, Early, Elmer, Findley, Fisk, Goodwyn, Gregg, Green, Halsey, Hamilton, Helms, Lambert, Lyon, Mac Farland, Marion, M'Creery, N. R. Moore, Jer. Morrow, Mumford R. Nelson, Olin, Pugh, T. M. Randolph, Rhea of Ten. Russel, Schuneman, Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, Southard, Stanton, Thomas, Tracy, Varnum, J. Whitehill R. Whitehill, Wickes, N. Williams, Winn, and Winston——59.

Nays—Messrs. Alexander, Basset, Bedinger, Betton, Butler, J. Campbell, Chittenden, Clark, J Clay, Covington, Dana, Davenport, Dawson, Elliot, Ellis, Ely, Eppes, Garnett, Goldsborough, Gray, Hastings, Holmes, Hough Jackson, Jones, Kelly, Leib, Lewis, Magruder, Masters, T. Moore, Jno. Morrow, Mosley, Jer. Nelson, Newton, Pitkin, Quincey, J. Randolph, Rea (Pen) Richards. Sailly, Sammons, Sandford, J. C. Smith, J. Smith. S. Smith, Spalding, Stanford, Stedman, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tenney, P. R. Thompson, T. W. Thompson, Trigg, Van Rensselaer, Wadsworth, D. R. Williams, M. Williams, and Wilson—61.

A motion was then made, and the question being put, that the further consideration of the said resolution be postponed until this day week, it passed in the negative——Yeas 58——Nays 62——as follow:

Yeas—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Barker, Bidwell, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Brown, G. W. Campbell, Chandler, Claiborne, M. Clay, Clopton, Conrad, Cook, Crowninshield, Cutts, Darby, Dickson, Earle, Early, Elmer, Findley, Fisk, Goodwin, Gregg, Green, Halsey, Hamilton, Helms, Lambert, Lyon, Mac Farland, Marion, Mac Creery N. R. Moore, Jer. Morrow, Mumford, R. Nelson, Olin, Pugh, T. M. Randolph, Rhea of Tenn. Russell, Schuneman, Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, Southard, Stanton, Thomas, Varnum, J. Whitehill, R. Whitehill, Wickes, N. Williams, Winn, and Winston.—58.

Nays.—Messrs. Alexander, Bassett, Bedinger, Betton Butler, J. Campbell, Chittenden, Clark, J. Clay, Covington, Dana, Davenport, Dawson, Elliot, Ellis, Ely, Eppes, Garnett, Goldsborough, Gray, Hastings, Holmes, Hough, Jackson, Jones, Kelly, Kenan, Leib, Lewis, Magruder, Masters, T. Moore, Jno. Morrow, Moseley, J. Nelson, Newton, Pitken, Quincy, J. Randolph, Rea, Pen. Richards, Sailly, Sammons, Stanford, J. C. Smith, J. smith, s. smith, spalding, stanford, Stedman, Sturges, Taggart, Talmage, Tenney, P. R. Thompson, T. W. Thompson, Trigg, Van Rensselaer, Wadsworth, D. R. Williams, M. Williams, and Wilson—62.

The main question was then taken on the original resolution offered by Dr. Leib by yeas nays—Yeas 63—Nays 56—as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Bassett, Bedinger, Betton, Butler, J. Campbell, Chittenden, Clark, J. Clay, Covington, Dana, Davenport, Dawson, Elliot, Ellis, Ely, Eppes, Garnett, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Gray, Hastings, Holmes, Hough, Jackson, Jones, Kelly, Kenan,