

others, being the same persons now renominated to the Senate, no definite decision was made until the 27th day of February, when they were each separately rejected by ayes and noes. The subjects, in the meantime, with which these nominations were in some degree connected, had undergone a full and elaborate discussion in the Senate. The decision, therefore, was well calculated to satisfy the President that the Senate entertained decisive objections to the confirmation of these four persons; and the journal, of which the president usually sees a copy, could not fail to show that each and every one of them was rejected by a clear majority of the whole Senate. The precise character of the objections taken by each and every member of this majority, or even the general character of such objections, it would be presumptuous in the committee to attempt to ascertain. They cannot be expected to go into private conference with members, and to interrogate either those of the majority or minority, upon this or any other question, as to the reasons of their votes. It must be obvious that, from the constitution of the Senate, from the manner of its proceedings, from the absolute right of every member to vote for or against particular nominations, for reasons of his own, whether others concur with him in those reasons or not, the grounds of the votes of the individual members can never be set forth, nor authentically known. The committee cannot undertake any inquiry into such grounds of individual opinion; nor do they know any form in which the Senate itself, if it were so inclined, could compel individuals to state the reasons of their votes. The committee, therefore, do not suppose it proper for the Senate, by any proceeding to be adopted on its part, to undertake to set forth the reasons of members for rejecting these persons. It is enough that the Senate, in the exercise of an unquestionable constitutional right, has refused its advice and consent to the nominations. This has been officially certified to the President, and the committee think there is no ground for further inquiry.

The President disclaims, indeed, in terms, all right to inquire into the reasons of the Senate for rejecting any nomination; and yet the message immediately undertakes to infer, from facts and circumstances, what those reasons, which influenced the Senate in this case, must have been, and goes on to argue, much at large, against the validity of such supposed reasons. The committee are of opinion, that if, as the President admits, he cannot inquire into the reasons of the Senate for refusing its assent to nominations, it is still more clear that these reasons cannot, with propriety, be assumed, and made subjects of comment.

In cases in which nominations are rejected for reasons affecting the character of the persons nominated, the committee think that no inference is to be drawn, except what the vote shows; that is to say: that the Senate withholds its advice and consent from the nominations. And the Senate, not being bound to give reasons for its votes in these cases, it is not bound, nor would it be proper for it, as the committee think, to give any answer to remarks founded on the presumption of what such reasons must have been in the present case.—They feel themselves, therefore, compelled to forego any response whatever to the message of the President in this particular, as well by the reasons before assigned, as out of respect to that high officer.

The President acts upon his own views of public policy in making nominations to the Senate; and the Senate does no more when it confirms or rejects such nominations.

For either of these co-ordinate departments to enter into the consideration of the motives of the other, would not, and could not fail, in the end, to break up all harmonious intercourse between them. This your committee would deplore as highly injurious to the best interests of the country. The President, doubtless, asks himself, in the case of every nomination for office, whether the person be fit for the office; whether he be actuated by correct views and motives; and whether he be likely to be influenced by those considerations which should alone govern him in the discharge of his duties—is he honest, capable, and faithful?—Being satisfied in these particulars, the President submits his name to the Senate, where the same inquiries arise, and its decision should be presumed to be dictated by the same high considerations as those which govern the President in originating the nomination.

For these reasons, the committee have altogether refrained from entering into any discussion of the duties and obligations of directors of the bank, appointed by the President and Senate, which form the main topic of the message.

The committee would not feel that it had fully acquitted itself of its obligations, if it did not avail itself of this occasion to call the attention of the Senate to the general subject of renomination.

The committee do not deny that a renomination exists; but they are of opinion that, in very clear and strong cases only, should the Senate reverse a decision which it has deliberately formed, and officially communicated to the President. In military and naval appointments, it is possible that questions, not of personal fitness for office, but of the right of individuals to rank and grade, may arise between the President and Senate, and that nominations may be rejected, pending such questions which might properly be renewed under other laws, or new state of circumstances. And in regard to diplomatic appointments, the question may perhaps sometimes turn, not on the fitness of the person nominated, but on the propriety of any appointment, or of any such mission as is proposed. If new information should be given, shedding new light, satisfactory to the Senate, in such case it may be a proper reason for agreeing to nominations once rejected. Nor will the committee say that there may not be other cases in which a person once rejected may be properly again presented to the Senate. But the committee think that in a case in which the decision of the Senate has been deliberately made upon the sole question of the fitness of the persons for the offices to which they are nominated, and its assent has been withheld, it ought not, without very strong and clear reasons, to change that decision upon a renomination. The committee has caused the journals of the Senate to be examined, in reference to the practice of renomination; and they find that, during the Presidential term of General Washington, Mr. J. Adams, and Mr. Jefferson, no instance of renomination to office once occurred; and yet there are not wanting instances of the rejection of nominations made by those illustrious citizens; the motives for which it would be difficult now to ascertain. To illustrate this it is only necessary to select the case of Colonel Fishburn, a gallant soldier of the revolution, who was nominated by General Washington as the collector of Savannah, and was rejected by the Senate. And although the President was obviously mortified by the decision, the nomination having been made, in a great measure, from his personal knowledge of the individual, he contented himself, after the rejection, with addressing a letter to the Senate, containing his reasons for the nomination

of Colonel Fishburn, and accompanied that message with the name of another individual. During the administration of Mr. Madison, two instances occur of renominations of the same persons to the same offices for which they had originally been nominated. Abraham Quackenbush was nominated as an ensign, and rejected; renominated, and confirmed. And George Brown was nominated a collector of the first collection district of Maryland, and, after a rejection, was renominated and confirmed. What reasons influenced the President to pursue this course in the two instances referred to, or the Senate to concur in it, the committee have now no means of ascertaining. During the administration of Mr. Monroe the instances of renomination became more frequent; but several of them were nominations to military appointments; and, in a majority of the cases, no direct vote rejecting the nomination had passed the Senate. The cases of renomination by Mr. Monroe after the rejection, were James Gadsden as adjutant general, and Nathan Towson as colonel, Charles Van de Venter as navy agent, and Duff Green as receiver, all of which were rejected on their renomination. The two first nominations were purely military, and involved an interesting and difficult question of grade; and, in the opinion of the President, called for the most minute and elaborate investigation. What motives impelled to the renomination of the two last, the committee cannot undertake to say. During the four years of Mr. J. Q. Adams's administration, no instance of renomination appears to have occurred, unless the nomination of Amos Binney, whose nomination, previously made by Mr. Monroe, had been postponed; and that of Peter Saily, whose nomination by Mr. Monroe had been laid upon the table at the last day of the session, and who, at the commencement of the succeeding Executive session, was again presented to the Senate, are to be considered as renominations. Since the 3d of March, 1829, four instances of renomination, after rejection by the Senate, have occurred. In two of these instances, the persons renominated were again rejected, in the third the nomination was agreed to, and the fourth is the case now before the Senate.

The committee perceive, with regret, an intimation in the message that the President may not see fit to send to the Senate the names of any other persons to be directors of the bank, except those whose nominations have been already rejected. While the Senate will exercise its own rights according to its own views of its duty, it will leave to other officers of the Government to decide for themselves on the manner they will perform their duties. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations