



Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 21.

(Continued from our last)

Mr. Macon proposed to the house a resolution to the following effect:

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill prescribing the compensation, which shall be allowed to marshals, clerks, attorneys, jurors and witnesses in the courts of the United States, and to repeal the present law on this subject."

Agreed. A message was received from the senate, communicating to the house certain rules, which the senate think fit to be obeyed in the trial of William Blount, impeached by the house of representatives of high crimes and misdemeanors against the United States. They are, that

"At the next opening of the court of impeachment, the President shall enquire whether the managers have any request to make, before the counsel of the defendant are called to put in his answer."

"If no motion or request is made, the defendant's counsel shall be required to put in his answer, or plea, to the articles of impeachment."

"The answer or plea shall be read by the secretary, and communicated by him to the house of representatives."

"The President shall then inform the managers, that the senate is ready to hear any reply or motion, which they may think proper to make."

"All questions, arising in the course of the trial, shall be decided with closed doors. — The decisions shall be by yeas & noes, which shall be entered upon the judicial journal. When the question is decided the doors shall be opened, the parties called in, and the result made known to them by the President."

"Witnesses shall be sworn by the secretary, and shall take the following oath:

"I, A. B. do solemnly swear, as the case may be, that the evidence I will give to this court, touching the impeachment of William Blount, now here depending, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—So help me God."

"Witnesses shall be examined by the party producing, and then cross examined in the usual form. If a senator wishes any question to be asked, it shall be put by the President."

"If senators are called as witnesses, they shall be sworn, and give their testimony standing in their places."

Mr. Harper moved to postpone the unfinished business of yesterday, in order to take up the report of the managers of this house for conducting the impeachment of William Blount, before the senate. This would appear necessary when gentlemen recollect that the senate has fixed Monday next for the managers to appear again at their bar, as the managers do not think themselves competent to take what they think ought to be the next step in this business, until they have received the instructions of the house.

The motion for postponing the unfinished business, was put and carried.

The report of the managers was then read as follows:

"That pursuant to the resolution of this house of the eighteenth instant, they did attend before the senate of the United States and request further day for preparing their proceedings in the said impeachment: where upon further day was granted till Monday next at twelve o'clock."

"That the managers, having carefully considered the subject, are of opinion, that it is neither consistent with the solemnity which ought to attend this high constitutional proceeding, nor with the principles, which as far as they have been able to discover, have invariably obtained in impeachments, and all other trials of a criminal nature, to proceed to trial against the defendant in this case, in his absence: and that the said William Blount having failed to make personal appearance, as has been notified to the house, by the above mentioned message from the senate, the next step on the part of this house, ought to be a motion before the senate, that further order taken by them for compelling his personal appearance at their bar, to answer to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by this house."

"The managers, however, do not think, it proper for them to take a step involving so important a principle, without the direction of the house; for the purpose of obtaining which, they beg leave to submit to its consideration, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the managers appointed on the part of this house, to conduct the impeachment against William Blount, late a senator of the United States, be instructed to request, at their next attendance before the senate, that further order be taken for compelling the personal appearance of the said William Blount, to answer to articles of impeachment exhibited against him on the part of this house."

The question of agreeing to this resolution reported by the committee produced a long animated, debate. The supporters of the report were Messrs. Sewal, Harper, and

Gordon; its opposers, Messrs. Nicholas, Otis, Dana and Edmond.

At length the question on agreeing to the report was taken by yeas and noes, as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs. Dennis, Evans, Goodrich, Gordon, Harper, Ingham, Mathews, Pinckney, Reed, Sewal, Thatcher, 11.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baer, Baldwin, Bard, Bartlett, Brace, Brooks, Brown, Bullock, Champlin, Chapman, W. Claiborne, Clapton, Craik, Dana, Dawson, Dent, Edmond, Eggleston, Elmendorf, Findley, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, Gallatin, Glen, Griswold, Hanna, Harrison, Hartley, Haves, Heister, Hindman, Holmes, Holmer, Jones, Lyman, Machir, Macon, McGlenaghan, Morris, New, Nicholas, Otis, I. Parker, J. Parker, Rutledge, Shureman, Sheppard, Simmickton, N. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, Spaight, Sprague, Sprigg, Stanford, Thomas, Thompson, Fillinghault, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Allen, Van Cortlandt, Varian, Venable, Wadsworth, Wals, J. Williams. 68.

The report having been negatived,

Mr. Sewal wished, before the house rose, that they would agree to some positive instructions to the managers of the impeachment, as he was unwilling that a precedent of the kind which the house seemed inclined to establish, should lie upon the managers, and he did not think it sufficient for the house to have negatived the report which had been made to them. He wished to have an affirmative vote on the part of the house, as the foundation of their proceedings. He could have wished that the motion had come from another quarter; but as it had not, he would himself move a resolution to the following effect:

"Resolved, that the managers appointed on the part of the house for conducting the impeachment against William Blount, proceed in the prosecution of the said impeachment, although William Blount should not appear in person to answer to the same."

Mr. Venable did not know whether there was any propriety or necessity for such a resolution; but if it were to be passed, he hoped it would be amended, by adding to it, "provided the senate shall think proper to proceed with the same," as it appeared to him a question most proper to be determined by the senate, except a law were passed on the subject.

Mr. Sewal had no objection to the alteration.

Mr. Hartley hoped this resolution would not be passed. He saw no necessity for it, as the senate had a right to act as they saw proper without the interference of this house.

Mr. Gallatin called for the reading of the message received from the senate on Tuesday last. From which, he said, it appeared, that the only fact before the house is, that William Blount had not appeared at the bar of the senate, in pursuance of the summons which had been served upon him; and the resolution now proposed, if agreed to, would express an opinion that the trial must be proceeded with, though Mr. Blount neither appear by himself or counsel. Mr. G. said, though he readily voted against the resolution which proposed a delay of the trial until Mr. Blount should appear in person, he was not willing to lay the trial should go on at all events. It would be establishing a dangerous precedent. He supposed the managers were already in full possession of the opinion of the house, without any further resolution on the subject.

Mr. Sewal did not think the resolution which he had proposed, was liable to the objection made to it, as it applies to no other case than the present; nor does it contemplate a proceeding in the trial, except counsel appeared in behalf of Mr. Blount. He hoped, therefore, it would be agreed to.

Mr. Craik said, the house was called upon to vote upon a question, all the facts relating to which are not regularly before them, though they may have heard them accidentally. He thought it improper to give any instructions at all, but leave the senate to proceed as they think proper; without establishing any precedent.

December 24.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, inclosing a statement of the expenses of government for the present year, and also of what revenue will be requisite for the ensuing year. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

On motion, the unfinished business, viz. the bill for providing an uniform system of bankruptcy, was postponed till Wednesday.

Mr. W. Claiborne moved for the appointment of a committee to report whether any, and if any, what amendments are, in their opinion, in the act for establishing an armory militia throughout the United States, and that they be authorized to report by bill or otherwise. Agreed.

Mr. Craik moved for the appointment of a committee to consider whether any and what alterations are necessary in the act respecting post offices and post roads.

Mr. Thatcher thought it would be well to wait for the report of the postmaster general on this subject, which might be ex-

pected in a few days, as he had been directed at the last session to make a report early in the present session, and all the petitions on this subject, had been referred to him.

Mr. Craik, thought the house had better appoint a committee, and when the report of the post master general came in, it might be referred to the committee; agreed, and a committee of five appointed.

Mr. Baldwin laid, as report was made during the last session on a representation and remonstrance of the legislature of the state of Georgia, which was not then acted upon, he moved to have it referred to a committee of the whole. Agreed.

Mr. Otis proposed, as the managers of the impeachment against William Blount, would have to attend their duty in the senate, at twelve o'clock, that the house adjourn, and that, to morrow being Christmas day, they adjourn to Wednesday. Agreed, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, December 25.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of the navy in conformity to a resolution proposed by Mr. J. Parker on the 18th inst. which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. J. Parker said he was requested to ask leave of absence for Mr. Samuel Smith, who was unexpectedly obliged to return home. Granted.

Mr. Griswold said, he wished to lay a resolution upon the table relative to a subject, which, in his opinion, deserves consideration. Its object, he said, is to punish a crime which goes to the destruction of the executive power of the government. He meant the description of crime which arises from an interference of individual citizens in the negotiations of our executive with foreign governments. As every gentleman will be satisfied of the importance of this subject, and the propriety of making some provision with respect to it. The resolution was in the following words:

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending an act, &c. for the punishment of certain crimes so as to extend the penalties of the said act to all persons citizens of the United States, who shall assume the executive power by carrying on any negotiations with the executive power of any other foreign prince or state, relating to any controversy existing between such state and the United States."

The house went into a committee on the unfinished business; the Bankrupt Bill, Mr. Dent in the chair; several amendments were proposed, and agreed to.—Mr. Otis proposed two amendments to the resolution, which were ordered to be printed, on which account the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Wain presented a petition from a number of inhabitants of Philadelphia, complaining that the act of June 23d last which broke off the intercourse between this country and France, and its dependencies, operated to prevent merchants from procuring the debts due from that country; they petitioned that the house would take such measures to prevent that injury as their wisdom should think proper.

Mr. Sewal moved to refer the petition to the committee for that part of the President's speech which respects invigorating measures.

Mr. Gallatin moved its reference to the committee of commerce, &c.

Mr. Sewal, thought it more respected defence than commerce.

Mr. Otis said that he thought it a necessary measure last session to pass the bill in question, and he thought it would be necessary to continue the law, but he would not lay it might not be requisite to modify some parts of it. He wished this petition to be referred to the committee on that subject.

On the question for its reference to the committee of commerce there were Ayes 31—Noes 46.

It was then referred to the other committee.

A message was received from senate communicating that at the high court of impeachment for the trial of William Blount, the counsel in behalf of the defendant had submitted a plea to the court, a copy of which he communicated, which was ordered to be printed.

[Here follows the message from the senate communicating the plea above referred to.]

Mr. Bayard moved that this communication be committed to the managers on that impeachment, to proceed thereon as they should think advisable. He thought it was necessary that they should be instructed in their proceeding respecting the plea put in by the defendant's counsel: if they were not instructed, they may be under the necessity of asking the will of the house respecting any measures they may think proper to adopt. As it would remove a number of difficulties, he hoped the instruction would be given. It was carried Ayes 53.

Mr. Bear presented a petition from Maryland praying the alteration of some post roads. Referred to the committee on post-offices and post roads.

The house resolved itself into a committee on the bill respecting the balances due from certain states to the United States; Mr. Dent in the chair, which having agreed to, the

house took it up, and on the question for agreeing it for a third reading there were Ayes 56. It was ordered a third reading to morrow.

The house then went into a committee on the bill for enumerating the inhabitants of the United States. Mr. Dent in the chair. On schedule of the bill reported, orders a designation of the occupation of the inhabitants to be taken, which Mr. Griswold moved to strike out.

Mr. Harper hoped it would not, as it was a piece of information which might prove extremely useful, particularly in the estimation of any tax that might be proposed to be laid; indeed it would be an auxiliary necessity in the ascertainment of the amount of the revenue laws; it was the ground work—the basis of political calculation, on which laws must be founded. Besides it would give the house information of the progress of manufactures and arts, and the government might, by its better care, give the helping hand to the impotent manufacture, &c. The trouble could not be much in making this enquiry; but its advantage may be very great.

Mr. Dayton (the speaker) hoped the schedule would be struck out, as he would not conceive any necessity there would be for it; it would cause much unnecessary trouble, and indeed be very uncertain. In New-Jersey, he said there were people who some part of the year made it a rule to carry on one branch and at other times another and some two others: it would be difficult for them to say what branch they followed. It was not merely unnecessary, but would prove injurious. The particularly, he said, was very injurious to the law for the enumeration of slaves, and no doubt, would prove so in civil law.

On the question to strike out. Ayes 20—Noes 33.

Several amendments were made and the committee rose and reported the bill.

The house then took it up, and Mr. Harper renewed his former argument, urging the necessity of the clause. It was carried in the house in favor of striking out. Ayes 38—Noes 34.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to morrow.

Adjourned.

High Court of Impeachment.

SENATE, December 24.

The senate being formed into a court for the trial of William Blount, and the managers on the part of the house of representatives for conducting the impeachment, and Messrs. Ingersoll and Dallas, defendants, counsel having taken their seat:

The president having also declared the court ready to proceed with the trial,

Mr. Harper wished the gentlemen who appeared as counsel for Mr. Blount, would exhibit to the court the authority under which they appeared.

Mr. Dallas said, himself and Mr. Ingersoll had been appointed by Mr. Blount as his counsel, by two different letters, that these letters contained other matter relative to the cause, which it might not be proper to expose; but they should have no scruple in confiding the letters to the president of the court, in order to satisfy the court they were duly authorized.

Mr. Harper said, all that the managers wished was, that the court might be satisfied as to this point, that Mr. Blount might not have it in his power hereafter to avail himself of the plea, that he had not authorized counsel to plead for him.

The president put the question to the court, whether the court should be cleared, in order to ascertain this fact. The question being carried in the affirmative, the court was cleared.

In about an hour, the doors of the senate were again opened, and the president declared the counsel duly appointed.

The counsel then put in their plea against the charges exhibited against Mr. Blount, which are as follows:

United States vs. William Blount. Upon impeachment of the house of representatives of HIGH CRIMES and MISDEMEANORS.

In SENATE of the UNITED STATES. December 24, 1798.

The aforesaid William Blount, having and reserving to himself all exceptions to the imperfections and uncertainty of the articles of impeachment, by James Ingersoll and Alex. James Dallas, his attorneys, comes and defends the force and injury, and says that he to the said impeachment preferred against him by the house of representatives of the United States, ought not to be compelled to answer, because he says, that the eighth article of certain amendments of the constitution of the United States, having been ratified by nine states, after the same was in a constitutional manner proposed to the consideration of the several states in the Union, is of equal obligation with the original constitution, and now forms a part thereof, and that by the same article it is declared and provided, that

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and

Those of our customers who are in arrears, are again requested to discharge their respective accounts.

Letters on business, addressed to us, must be post-paid, and payments sent with all advertisements to be inserted in this paper.

In the House of Representatives of the United States on Wednesday last, Mr. Griswold moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the act, entitled, 'An act in addition to the act, entitled, 'An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States,' so far as to extend the penalties of said act, and other penalties, if need be, to all persons citizens of the United States who shall usurp the executive authority of this government, by commencing or carrying on, correspondence with any foreign prince or state, relating to controversies or disputes which do or shall exist between such prince or state and the United States.'

Ordered to lie on the table.

The Vice-President has at length taken his seat in the present session.

The reports in circulation respecting Ireland, we believe, are entitled to no credit.

The votes of Addison county, Vermont, for a representative in Congress, as given by the several counties to the county clerk, are as follow:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Votes, Name, Votes. Includes Williams (594), Lyon (532), Smith (103), and others.

Mr. Franklin (formerly a member of the House of Representatives of the United States) is elected a Senator of the United States, for the State of North-Carolina, in the place of Mr. Martin, whose period expires on the 31st of March next.

The violent and horrid methods employed by the French to recruit their armies, have resulted, as might be expected, in an immense diminution of their population. It is supposed there are at this moment in France, thirty women to one man.

We are informed, says the Salem Gazette, that Guadalupe feels no inconvenience from the law for suspending our trade with the French, as they derive a full supply of every article this country affords, from their numerous privateers.

A few days since, a fish, different from any heretofore seen on the Western waters, was caught in Kentucky, at the mouth of Drennon's Lick-creek. It was about seven feet and a half in length, and as large as a common man's body.

CHRISTMAS:—An Ode.

Attempted in the style of Smith's Elegiac Sonnet. SNATCH'D backward to the glorious scenes of old, Almost two thousand years on Time's broad scale. Heaven's grand phenomena mine eyes assail, What wondrous shepherds saw mine eyes behold.

destroying the British settlements on that river, this vessel also had accounts of their loss, which consisted of 2000 troops, under command of gen. O'Neil, vice roy of Yachagan; the ships were under command of Don Colmar.

On the arrival of this news an embargo was laid on all the shipping. About the 18th of August, two Spaniards were taken prisoners, that had deserted from the fleet. Ambergate; three men confirmed the news, and related there were four gun-boats with four 24 pounders each, a frigate mounting 18 sixes, and a sloop with 12 guns. Immediate preparations were made to repel them: a half moon battery was erected under the inspection of col. Barrow, to the southward of Fort Dundas; martial law was proclaimed, and the negroes called into the service; the wood towers were converted into gun boats, a schooner and 4 sloops were armed, and every preparation made.

On the 18th Sept. the fleet was discovered at Key Chapelle; captain Mofs, of the Merlin sloop of war, sent out two sloops to St. George's Key, which had partial actions with them for two days. On the 23d, in the afternoon, the whole Spanish fleet got under way, and eight of the heaviest vessels were levelled to the ground. The remainder of the fleet, with intent to force the English from their station, when a very heavy fire from the sloops and lewys broke their line, and threw them into confusion, from which they never recovered, but made off as fast as they could. Capt. G. says the English had 250 men ashore, among whom were about 40 whites.

A letter from Port de Pax, to Mr. Ben. Payne of this town, says that a brig belonging to capt. Lyman, of this place, bound to Jamaica with slaves, was captured by a French privateer and carried into Port de Pax.

On this occasion we cannot pass unnoticed the old saying, 'The old times are better than the new.'

The above gentleman, we are informed, has at this very moment, one vessel making, another carried into the Cape in distress, a third as above stated, and a fourth on her way to this port, for unluckily arriving after the 1st inst. from a French port.

Capt. Rossiter, from Porto Rico, informs, that privateering at that place was at an end, in consequence of the Spanish government having laid a duty of 25 per cent. on all prizes sent in there.

VERGENNES, (Ver.) Dec. 12.

Mr. Lyon has conceived an idea that the federal constitution would regulate him on when, while on his way to Congress. Accordingly, he goes to the further part of his prison, advances towards the door, calls on people to witness that he is on his way to Congress, and when he has proceeded to the door, exclaims vociferously that he is arrested. Some of his adherents, in the first part of the time of his imprisonment, appeared very much irritated; but now they say, Lyon chose to go to jail; for, when his time of confinement is expired, he intends to sue the United States for false imprisonment, and will recover very heavy damages!!

At the session of the General Assembly, in this city last October, strawberries and raspberries, of full maturity and usual richness, were plentifully to be found in the fields, and constantly offered for sale. Trees and flowers were to be seen in second bloom, and summer, for a time, seemed about to make an unusual visit.

WHITESTOWN, November 19.

A gentleman from the westward, we are informed, passed through this town the day before yesterday, who had with him the tooth of an animal, supposed to be the Mammoth; it was a grinder; measured 15 inches on the surface, & weighed eight pounds. We had this information from a man of respectability who saw the tooth. The traveller informs, that he found the tooth at the head of the Muskogee, together with the greater part of the skeleton, and that the ribs measured 12 feet in length.

From the Gazette of the United States. Post-Office, Dec. 24, 1798.

MORE LIBERTY AND EQUALITY—GOOD.

Mr. Fenno, A few days ago, while the Cartel ship Neptune lay at the Diamond pier at this port, a farmer of this neighbourhood (a good republican) went on board of her to deliver some apples he had sold to one of the passengers (a Frenchman). The crew, consisting of black, yellow, copper and olive colour, surrounded him, and some, with drawn knives and daggers, threatened to put him to death, calling him a damned Anglo-American, which forced the farmer to take his chance in the river, and he accordingly jumped overboard, and was taken up in a boat from the shore, or he would have drowned.

DITTO.

The night before the said Cartel ship sailed from the port, the brigantine Pomona was discovered at a blaze late in the night, as she lay in a fleet of shipping at the lower piers, along side of two Algerine vessels, the United States brigantine Sophia, the Revenue Cutter, and several other American armed vessels, all ready for sea, waiting a wind, which must all have blown up, but for the exertions of the crew, the tide being out, and the armed vessels were thickly aground.

[It is positively reported that the above-mentioned brigantine Pomona was burned by the cartel. The watch having left the brig without a soul on board, four persons were observed by the watch in the vessel next her, to go from the cartel, on board the Pomona; two of them went down forward, and two aft. In about an hour the vessel was completely enveloped in flames. Our experience of the benevolence of Frenchmen forbids us to doubt in a case where the proof is clear, and any one must possess a wonderful share of charity, who believes they would not with equal composure, have burned down the city, or the continent itself.]

government and people would have been opened early enough to have defeated their invaders: How near may we have been to the precipice they have fallen from—The open assumption of power and disregard of our neutral and independent rights; the rash intemperance, and insufferable arrogance that were manifested by those wretched politicians, Genet, Faucher, and Adet, may have been our salvation—A Bartholomew, lulling our fear at daily encroachments through real or pretended friendship, or, by the plain dictates of policy, avoiding to excite the alarm which it was his interest to suppress, might perhaps have left us little at this time to boast of, or at least have involved us in serious and lasting scenes of bloodshed and trouble—But the alarm, thank God, is excited, and has electrified every American heart—France stands before us naked, deformed, corrupted and detestable as she is, and the United States behold with unpeepable contempt every effort which her or her partisans are making or can make to lull us into a false security, to restore her credit among us, or expose us either to her treachery or her arms.

AN AMERICAN.

From the Philadelphia Gazette. PRINTERS SEWER.

The dark and infernal spirit of assassination that has for some time past raged with relentless fury, amongst the daemons of our city, has at last burst forth. The editor of the Gazette of the United States, Mr. Fenno, on being called to the dock at a late hour last night, on pretence of business, was attacked by an armed assassin, who, after having levelled what he thought a mortal blow at Mr. F. secured himself by a precipitate retreat. Mr. Fenno received but little injury. We are happy to hear that the villain is known, and that measures have been taken to bring him to justice.

From the Boston Centinel. Something new about Jacobins.

Those wretched beings say the old Tories are the Federalists, and that they will not be what the old Tories are. This is true, and a truth of which we have reason to boast, that those who were called Tories are generally Federalists. But are the Federalists the Tories? He that would take the sword of Washington and the pen of Adams in his hand and affirm it, they would, as the bones of the murdered from the hand of the murderer, drop his guilt in blood.

The Jacobins are thoseimps of perdition who would have had our ministers for the negotiation of peace placed under the direction of France. The views of that power were to exhaust the mother and the child in their contentions—prevent the maturity of the latter, and assume the guardianship of both. In those designs they would have succeeded, but for the penetration, diligence and fidelity of John Adams and John Jay.

The Jacobins are those traitors to their country who would have marched our armies to the doors of congress in 1783, and dictated with the bayonet that had subdued the foe, what their country should do for them; or more properly, what they should do with their country.—Glorious times of freedom! our invaders vanquished and still a foe in arms! Fortunately for our country, our safe guard was destitute of that ambition which has thought the world too small: He had successfully directed the strength of his country against her invaders: He commanded "Peace" among the rebellious," "and they were still." He has been our friend in peace as in war; He is the retired Farmer of Mount-Vernon, and the world's last refuge.

The Jacobins are the enemies of government who encouraged and supported the insurrection in this state, in 1786, and who now desire an opportunity to remove, with a lance and the pill of death, every obstacle to unrestricted liberty and indiscriminate equality, which are words for rapine and the rights of nerves.

Those demon-crats are constantly yelling against the treaty with England, the land-tax, alien and sedition bills, navy and standing army. I would ask indulgence on those subjects; were it not abusive to ask your types to tell for me what they have a million times told for others. If there are any ignorant Jacobins, they are so, because they are too indolent to read or too obstinate to hear, and ignorance and indolence are as incorrigible as guilt, and deserve the same punishment. I have but one word to the Jacobins. Ye followers of Satan, depend no longer on your wiles and deceptions—disregard the voice of your country—try your success with fire and brimstone, and let a country of which you are unworthy, take the only benefit you can give it—your blood and bones. Then no

STANDING ARMY!

NORFOLK, December 13. Captain Gellon informs us, that on the 11th July, a turtling boat arrived at Belle river, with information that she had been chased by a Spanish brig, which was part of a fleet consisting of 28 sail of vessels, under convoy of two frigates, from Mexico, fitted out for the purpose of de-

public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory proofs for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

That proceedings by impeachment are provided and permitted by the constitution of the United States, only on charges of bribery, treason, and other crimes & misdemeanors, alleged to have been committed by the president, vice president, and other officers of the United States, in the execution of their offices held under the United States, as appears by the fourth section of the second article, and by the seventh clause of the third section of the first article, and other articles and clauses contained in the constitution of the United States.

That although true it is, that he the said William Blount was a senator of the United States, from the state of Tennessee, at the several periods in the said articles of impeachment referred to: yet that he the said William is not "now a senator," and is not now at the several periods referred to, is not referred to, an officer of the United States; nor is he the said William, in and by the said articles, charged with having committed any crime or misdemeanor, in the execution of any office held under the United States, or with any misconduct in office, or abuse of any public trust, in the execution thereof.

That the courts of common law, of a criminal jurisdiction of the states, wherein the offenses in the said articles recited, are said to have been committed, as well as those of the United States, are competent to the cognizance, prosecution and punishment of the said crimes and misdemeanors, if the same have been perpetrated, as is suggested and charged by the said articles, which, however, he utterly denies. All which the said William is ready to verify, and prays judgment whether the high court will have further cognizance of this suit, and of the said impeachment, and whether he the said William, to the said articles of impeachment, to as aforesaid preferred by the house of representatives of the United States ought to be compelled to answer.

After the plea had been read, Mr. Harper, in behalf of the managers, asked for time to be allowed them for making their replication, and Thursday the 30th of January was fixed upon for that purpose.

From the Gazette of the United States. MR. FENNO.

I have perused with the utmost interest and avidity the letter of F. D. Ivernois as published in your Gazette. It abounds with facts and reflections of the first importance to every American—it cannot be too frequently read—I could wish to see its circulation extended to every corner of the U. States, and am surprized, with you, that any American paper should omit its publication. We there trace, with convincing perspicuity, the snares, abandoned and bloody treachery of France, from step to step, from deception to deception, from official falsehood to falsehood, from defolation to defolation, and from murder to murder. We find the deluded abettors of her nefarious views, laughed to scorn when they have required the justice and favor which had been promised, and which seduced them to desert and betray their country, and treated with distinguished harshness and cruelty. It cannot be doubted that France had deeply entered into the mad projects of universal dominion; had resolved to destroy with her arms every opposing power, and swallow up in perfidy and intrigue such as were neutral. Her views then against every neutral nation being the same, being founded in the same dark and damnable policy, it is not perhaps surprising that the means she employed to accomplish her object have been to procure enemies in America, Switzerland and Geneva—We find the same affected cant about liberty and equality, the same pretension of preferring the rights of the people; of protecting the lower and oppressed orders from the tyranny of their rulers; the same solemn pledges and assurances of respecting the rights of neutrality, and the independence of their dear sister republic, and the same detroying treachery and ruin, have been practised or attempted in all these places; she has found in these countries as in all others, parties differing in questions of internal government or struggling for rank and pre-eminence, and she has immediately united herself with the most ignorant or most desperate side, has become their open or secret ally, has appropriated their force to her own interests and duped them into the belief that she was espousing their cause and establishing their points, while in fact, she was but making them subservient to her projects, and instrumental in their own ruin. Mr. D'vernois imputes their success in Switzerland to the infinite address and great popularity of Bartholomew; and to believe if a more rash minister had been there, the eyes of the

and on the question for a third reading there was ordered a third reading. When went into a committee enumerating the inhabitants of the bill reported, orders of the occupation of the inhabitants, which Mr. Griswold proposed it would not, as it was information which might prove that might be professed to be the amount of the revenue calculation, on which last calculation, besides it would give information of the progress of the arts, and the progress of the arts, and the government of the important manufactures, and it would be much in making it its advantage may be very (the speaker) hoped the struck out, as he would be much unnecessary trouble, very uncertain. In December there were people who made it a rule to carry on at other times another side: it would be difficult for a branch they followed. In consequence, but would prove particularly, he said, was the law for the enumeration of duties, would prove to a to strike out. Ayes 70. Amendments were made and reported the bill. It took it up, and Mr. Fenno's former argument, was of the clause. It was in favor of striking out. Ajournd.

of Impeachment.

E, December 24. Being turned into a court William Blount, and the part of the house of representatives, conducting the impeachment. Ingeriell and D.

Having also declared the proceed with the trial, which the gentlemen who counsel for Mr. Blount, would demand the authority under

and, himself and Mr. Ingeriell, pointed by Mr. Blount at two different letters, that raised other matter relative which it might not be proper they should have no respect letters to the president of letters to satisfy the court they

id, all that the manager of the court might be liable, that Mr. Blount might power hereafter to read, that he had not answer lead for him.

put the question to the court should be clearly gain this fact. The quality in the affirmative, the court

ar, the doors of the court were closed, and the president appointed.

then put to their plea against the articles against Mr. Blount.

vs. William Blount.

of the hours of representation of

and MISDEMEANORS.

the UNITED STATES.

William Blount, having not all exceptions to the articles by James Ingeriell and Charles, his attorneys, counsel and injury, and by the impeachment preferred in house of representatives, ought not to be considered, because he says, that certain amendments of the United States, having been proposed in the United States in the original form with the original forms a part thereof, and article it is declared that

prosecutions, the articles right to a speedy trial

