

Congress
OF THE
United States of America.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 4.
Mr. J. Clay made a report in favor of authorizing the erection of a bridge over the Potomac, which was referred to a committee of the whole.

Resolved, that during the trial of the impeachment now depending before the Senate, this House will attend at 10 o'clock, A. M. and proceed on the Legislative business before the House, until the hour at which the Senate shall appoint, each day, to proceed on the trial; and that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole, and attend the said trial.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. [Name], their secretary.
Mr. Speaker. I am directed to inform this House, that the Senate is ready to proceed upon the impeachment of Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court, in the Senate Chamber, which Chamber is prepared with accommodations for the reception of the House of Representatives: And then he withdrew.

The House then, in pursuance of a resolution agreed to, this day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, and proceeded in that capacity to the Senate Chamber, to attend the trial by the Senate, of the impeachment against Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the U. States, after some time spent therein, the committee returned into the Chamber of the House, and Mr. Speaker having taken the chair,
Mr. Varnum, from the said committee of the whole House, reported, that the committee had according to order, attended the trial by the Senate of the impeachment, and that some progress had been made therein.

Several orders of the day were postponed until to-morrow, and then the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, February 5.
The bill from the Senate making further provision for wounded soldiers and sailors, was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

A message received from the President enclosing the application from the King of Denmark for compensation in case of the brig *Henrich*, was referred to the accompanying documents, to a committee of Claims, to whom was also referred all the papers presented the last session on the same subject.

Newton presented a petition of the inhabitants of a post road through that territory, praying the establishment of a post road through that territory.
The call of Mr. Nicholson, the bill for the more effectual preservation of the United States in the ports and harbors of the United States, and in the waters under their jurisdiction, was taken up in committee of the whole, when, after a short debate, the bill was amended, previously offered by Mr. Nicholson, in lieu of the section, and an amendment in lieu of the 5th section, were agreed to. The amended was reported and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

After a short conversation, the question was taken by yeas and nays—Yeas 52—Nays 58.
The question was then taken on reading the bill a second time at this time, and carried Ayes 59.
It was then referred to a committee of the whole.

On the enquiry of the Speaker for what day it should be made the order, Mr. Dana moved that it be made the order for to-morrow.
Mr. Lett moved Monday week, in which motion he was supported by Messrs. J. Clay, and Clark.
The question was first put upon Monday week, and past in the negative—Ayes 53—Nays 59.

This day week was then named, and disagreed to—Ayes 55—Nays 56.
Monday next was then named, and disagreed to—Ayes 55—Nays 56.
Saturday was then named, and disagreed to—Ayes 52—Nays 61.
Friday was then proposed and agreed to—Ayes 61—Nays 51.

Mr. Clark moved the following resolution, which was agreed to—Ayes 59—Nays 56.
Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to lay before this House a copy of all the evidences of titles to land claimed under any act or pretended act of the state of Georgia, passed or pretended to be passed, in the year 1789, & 1795, recorded in his office, noting the dates of the instruments, the names of the parties, the quantity of land, with

be and he is hereby authorized to pursue the said offender into such place, taking with him if necessary the said armed force and there arrest him, in virtue of the said process: And if the said offender shall see to and be on board of any armed vessel being in any place beyond the jurisdiction of the state, and within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; the officer charged with the execution of the said process, shall first demand the delivery of the said offender, of and from the person or persons having charge and command of the said foreign armed vessel, declaring the authority and cause for which the demand is made; and if the said offender be not delivered according to the said demand, or if the officer charged with the execution of the process, be obstructed in attempting to make the demand, then he shall use all the means in his power by force and arms, to enter on board of the said foreign armed vessel, there to search for and arrest the said offender, and all those who are with him giving him aid and countenance, in preventing and resisting the execution of the said process, and the officer charged with the execution of the process, shall convey the said offender and deliver him over to the civil authority of the state, to be dealt with according to law; and all those arrested for being concerned in resisting the execution of the process shall be delivered over to the civil authority of the United States, and shall be punished in the same manner as if they had been concerned in knowingly and wilfully obstructing, resisting, or opposing any officer of the U. States, in serving or attempting to serve any warrant or other legal or judicial writ issued under the authority of the United States. But if any of those concerned in making the arrest be killed in a place within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, those engaged in resisting the civil authority shall be punished as in case of felonious homicide: and if the person charged with the offence, or any of those concerned with him in resisting, be killed, in a place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be justified.

Amendment in lieu of the 5th section.
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever any officer of an armed vessel commissioned by any foreign power, shall, on the high seas or elsewhere, commit any trespass on any citizen or vessel of the United States, or any spoliation of the property of any such citizen, or any vexation of trading vessels actually coming to or going from the United States, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on satisfactory proof of the facts, by proclamation forever to interdict the entrance of the said officer, and of any armed vessel by him commanded within the limits of the U. States, and if at any time after such proclamation made, he shall be found within the limits of the U. States, he shall be liable therefore, to be arrested, indicted and punished by fine and imprisonment, in any court of the U. States having competent jurisdiction, and it shall be a part of the sentence that he shall within such time after the payment of this fine, and the expiration of his term of imprisonment, as the court shall direct, leave the United States never to return. And if he shall return within the limits of the United States after the passing of such sentence, or be found therein, after the period limited by the court as aforesaid, he shall again be liable to be indicted and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, provided always, That if the said officer, shall also have committed any other offence made punishable by this act, he shall be liable to prosecution and punishment, the provisions of this section, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Dana from the committee of Claims, presented a bill providing for the settlement of sundry claims to lands within the Mississippi territory.
The bill was read a first time.
Mr. J. Clay moved that it be rejected.

After a short conversation, the question was taken by yeas and nays—Yeas 52—Nays 58.
The question was then taken on reading the bill a second time at this time, and carried Ayes 59.
It was then referred to a committee of the whole.

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the species of grantee, and any proviso or condition that may be annexed.

The bill for extinguishing certain debts due by the United States was considered in committee of the whole.

Mr. VARNUM in the chair.
After some time spent in considering the same, the committee rose and reported the bill; it were refused leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. R. Griswold the bill was referred to a select committee of five, to report. During this transaction Mr. Epper had read a new bill in his place, which was to make immediate provision for the debts still due to our revolutionary soldiers, and invalid pensioners, which it was intended should go before the committee just appointed. The Speaker said the committee had full power to consider the same.

On motion of Mr. Thomas the House went into committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the erection of a Bridge across a mill pond and marsh in the navy yard on Long Island leading from Brooklyn to Bushwick.

Mr. TENNY in the chair.
The committee rose and reported the bill with amendments, which being concurred in by the House the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. J. Clay presented the petition of N. Klein and Griffith respecting the ship *America*, purchased some years since of the house of Anthony and Co. as American property, but which has recently been discovered to have been fraudulently covered by the house, praying she may now be allowed a sea letter as the present owners were entirely ignorant of the fraud. Referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

On motion of Mr. McCreery the bill declaring the assent of Congress to the act of Maryland for the establishment of an Health Officer at Baltimore went before a committee of the whole and was agreed to with an amendment limiting its duration to nine years, and until the end of the next session of Congress thereafter. The amendment was concurred in by the House and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.
Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, February 6.

The following engrossed bills were read a third time and passed.
The bill for the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbors of the United States and in the waters under their jurisdiction.

The bill to authorize the erection of a bridge across the mill pond and marsh in the navy yard near Brooklyn on Long Island, and
The bill to continue in force the act declaring the assent of Congress to the act of Maryland for establishing a health officer at the port of Baltimore.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their secretary.
Mr. Speaker, I am directed to communicate to this House a copy of the answer of Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States to the articles of impeachment exhibited to the Senate against him by this House; and he delivered in the same, and then withdrew.

The said copy of the answer was read, and ordered to be referred to the managers appointed on the part of this House, to conduct the said impeachment.
On motion of Mr. Nicholson the answer was referred to the managers of the impeachment to report a replication.

On motion of Doctor Leib the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill in addition to an act entitled an act to promote the progress of the useful arts and to repeal an act heretofore enacted for that purpose.
Mr. Dawson in the chair.
Doctor Leib moved to strike out the first section of the bill in order to try the sense of the House on the principle upon which it was founded, viz. to make a general provision for the extension of patent rights under certain modifications to 21 years instead of 14 years which the existing laws provide for—and with a view to make special provision for the case of Oliver Evans the great improver of machinery in merchant mills, &c.

After some discussion, the first section was struck out and the committee rose and reported progress, and
On the question shall the committee of the whole have leave to sit again, the motion was lost.
It was moved to refer the bill together with the petition of Oliver Evans to the committee of commerce and manufactures, and on the question the motion was lost. The question on engrossing was also lost; so the bill has fell through.

Gen. Verrum, presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Nantucket, stating certain inconveniences to which they were exposed in their commerce, and praying Congress to provide a remedy for the same, and on motion the petition was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petition of a number of merchants, and others on the waters of Roanoke and Chatham rivers praying the establishment of a port of entry on the waters of the same. The report concludes with a resolution that it was inexpedient to establish a port of entry at Plymouth.

In a committee of the whole Gen. Verrum in the chair.

After some discussion the committee negatived the resolution of the committee of commerce and manufactures, and then rose & reported their disagreement, which being concurred in by the House. A motion was made and carried, that it was expedient to establish a port of entry at Plymouth—and the committee of commerce and manufactures was directed to report a bill accordingly.

Mr. John Randolph, from the managers appointed to conduct the impeachment against Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to whom was this day referred the copy of an answer of the said Samuel Chase, to the articles of impeachment exhibited to the Senate against him by the House made a report, which he delivered in at the clerk's table, where the same was read, and is as followeth.

"That they have considered the said answer, and do find, that the said Samuel Chase, hath endeavored to cover the crimes and misdemeanors laid to his charge, by evasive insinuations, and misrepresentation of facts; and that the said answer does give a gloss and coloring, utterly false and untrue to the various criminal matters contained in the said articles; and do submit to the judgment of the House, their opinion, that for avoiding any imputation of delay to the House of Representatives, in a case of so great moment, a replication be forthwith sent to the Senate, maintaining the charge of this House; and that the committee had prepared a replication accordingly, which they herewith report to the House," as followeth.

"The House of Representatives of the United States have considered the answer of Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States to the articles of impeachment against him by them exhibited in the name of themselves and of all the people of the United States, and observe,

"That the said Samuel Chase hath endeavored to cover the high crimes and misdemeanors laid to his charge, by evasive insinuations, and misrepresentation of facts; that the said answer does give a gloss and coloring utterly false and untrue, to the various criminal matters contained in the said articles; that the said Samuel Chase did, in fact, commit the numerous acts of oppression, persecution and injustice of which he stands accused; and the House of Representatives, in full confidence of the truth and justice of their accusation, and of the necessity of bringing the said Samuel Chase to a speedy and exemplary punishment, and not doubting that the Senate will use all becoming diligence to do justice to the proceedings of the House of Representatives, and to vindicate the honor of the Nation, do aver their charge against the said Samuel Chase to be true; and that the said Samuel Chase is guilty in such manner as he stands impeached; and that though of Representatives will be ready to prove their charges against him, at such convenient time and place, as shall be appointed for that purpose."

On motion of Mr. J. Randolph the House took the said replication into consideration.
Mr. R. Griswold moved to commit the same to a committee of the whole House.
Mr. Elliott supported, and Mr. J. Randolph opposed the motion.

The question being put, the same was rejected.
Mr. Dennis moved to amend the replication by striking out therefrom after the words "and observe"—the following words—"that the said Samuel Chase hath endeavored to cover the high crimes and misdemeanors, laid to his charge, by evasive insinuations, and misrepresentation of facts; that the said answer does give a gloss and coloring, utterly false and untrue, to the various criminal matters, contained in the said articles."

The question was taken on this motion, by yeas and nays, and lost—Yeas 41—Nays 70.
The main question was then taken on agreeing to the replication, and carried in the affirmative—Yeas 77—Nays 34.
It was then resolved, that the replication annexed to the report of the managers, be put in to the answer and pleas of the aforesaid Samuel Chase, on behalf of this House; and that the managers be instructed to proceed to maintain the said replication at the bar of the Senate, at such time as shall be appointed by the Senate.

Ordered, that a message be sent to the Senate, to inform them, that this House have agreed to a replication, on their part, to the answer of Samuel Chase, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States to the articles of impeachment exhibited to the Senate against him by this House, and have directed the managers appointed to conduct the said impeachment, to carry the said replication to the Senate, and to proceed to maintain the same at the bar of the Senate, at such time as shall be appointed by the Senate.

SALEM, January 29.
On Saturday night, a snow storm commented at N. E. which continued through Sunday and Monday, and had not ceased when this paper was put to press, last evening, nor had a mail arrived from any quarter, from which it

may be concluded, the roads are in many places very much blocked up.

A schooner was on Sunday afternoon, discovered at anchor under the north shore, where she remained last evening, but there had then been no communication with her. It is hoped to be capt. Miller, from Malaga, who must have been out, from accounts of her sailing, upwards of 100 days; and it is thought the reason of her not coming in yesterday, was owing to her hands being probably too much worn down to be able to weigh her anchors, &c. She appears to be safe.

It was reported last evening, that a schr. was ashore on Marblehead side, back of Naugus's Head, but we could ascertain nothing. *Salem Register.*
Extraordinary calf. Was killed by Mr. Alexander Campbell, of Hartland, a calf, fifteen months old, which weighed 535 pounds. *Windsor paper.*

We learn from a dover, Vermont, that on the night of the 11th inst. as one Luther Adams was passing through that town, he was felled to death, and his body found on Saturday morning following. *Observatory.*

UTICA, (N. Y.) February 9.

Melancholy accident.—On Monday evening last, Mr. Lemuel George, of this village, was instantly killed by a stroke from the tongue of a sleigh.—He was returning home in the dusk of the evening, in a violent snow storm, with his face muffled up in his great coat in the middle of the street, when a sleigh, without bells, met him, and ere he was apprized of its approach, the tongue of the sleigh struck him with such force in his breast as instantly to deprive him of life. He was an honest and industrious citizen, and has left a wife and children to deplore his shocking and untimely end. We cannot but observe on this occasion, the importance of having bells, especially to those persons who travel in sleighs in the night.

CANANDAIGUA, (N. Y.) January 13

We have to record the melancholy fate of two men, who unfortunately perished with the cold during the late severe weather. Mr. Charles Robbins, aged 38, was found dead in the south part of this town, on the 12th instant. A coroner's inquest sat upon the body, who determined that he perished on the evening of the 11th, from fatigue and cold.

Mr. John Kennedy, of Sparta, perished in the road on the 5th instant, with cold. He was returning from mill; his team was near him when found.
In addition to the above, we have heard of several others in the neighboring towns, who have died in the same manner; their names, &c. we have not been able to learn.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 8.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

THURSDAY, February 7.
The court was opened about 2 o'clock, Present, the managers—and Mr. Hopkinson, counsel for Mr. Chase.
Mr. J. Randolph, on behalf of the managers, read the replication of the House of Representatives to the answer of Samuel Chase. [For the replication, see the proceedings of the House of the 6th instant.]

Mr. Hopkinson requested a copy of the replication, which, the President replied, would be furnished by the secretary.
Mr. Breckenridge moved a resolution to the following effect:
That the Secretary be directed to inform the House of Representatives, that the Senate will, to-morrow at 12 o'clock, proceed with the trial of Samuel Chase; which was agreed to without a dissenting voice—34 members voting for it.

Whereupon the Senate withdrew to their legislative apartment.
We published in our last the amendments to the bill for the preservation of peace in the ports and harbors of the United States, which passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday. To this bill Mr. Crowninshield offered an amendment relating to the imprisonment of American citizens, to which the House agreed, so that if any American citizen is hereafter imprisoned, the penalties in the 5th section will be applicable. [Nat. Int.]

ROMAN

Catholic Cathedral Church

LOTTERY TICKETS.

GEORGE DOBBIN respectfully informs the public, that he has contracted with the Managers of the above Lottery, for the remaining unsold Tickets: Therefore TICKETS and SHARES can only be had of him at the Telegraphic Printing Office, No 6, Baltimore-street, at the following Prices, viz—
WHOLE TICKETS 11 00 Dollars
HALF Do. 6 00
QUARTER Do. 3 25

From the limited number on hand, and the exceeding great demand for Tickets in this Lottery, the above rates will only continue for a short time, when they will be further advanced in price.
In order more promptly to meet his engagements, G. D. is under the necessity of informing the public, that he will on no account enter tickets on credit to any person.
PRIZES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
A Regular Check Book is kept by G. Dobbin, as above, where tickets are examined and registered, and every information given on reasonable terms.
February 8

A Good Oyster

WILL be sold a great bargain. Enquire at this office.
February 9