Rules of proceeding to be observed by the Senate in cases of Impeachment, (as agreed to.)

Whensoever the Senate shall receive notice from the House of Representatives that managers are appointed on their part, to conduct an impeachment against any person, and are directed to carry such articles to the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate shall immediately inform the House of Representatives, that the Senate is ready to receive the managers, for the purpose of exhibiting such articles of impeachment, agreeably to the said notice.

When the managers of an impeachment shall be introduced to the bar of the Senate and shall have signified that they are ready to exhibit articles of impeachment against any person, the President of the Senate shall direct the sergeant-at-arms to make proclamation;—who shall, after making proclamation, repeat the following words: "All persons are commanded to keep silence on pain of imprisonment, while the grand inquest of the nation is exhibiting to the Senate of the United States, articles of impeachment against ;" after which the articles shall be exhibited, and then the President of the Senate shall inform the managers, that the Senate will take proper order on the subject of the impeachment, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

A summons shall issue, directed to the person impeached, in the form following:

The United States of America, ss.

THE SENATE OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA,

To *Greeting.*

Whereas, the House of Representatives of the United States of America, did, on the day of exhibit to the Senate, articles of impeachment against you, the said in the words following, viz.

(Here recite the articles.)

and did demand that you, the said should be put to answer the accusations as set forth in said articles; and that such proceedings, examinations, trials, and judgments, might be thereupon had, as are agreeable to law and justice. You, the said are therefore hereby summoned, to be, and appear before the Senate of the United States of America, at their chamber in the City of Washington, on the day of then and there to answer to the said articles of impeachment, and then and there to abide by, obey, and perform such orders and judgments as the Senate of the United States shall make in the premises, according to the constitution and laws of United States.

Hereof you are not to fail.

Witness Vice President of the United States of America, and President of Senate thereof, at the City of Washington, this day of in the year of our Lord, and of the independence of the United States, the

Which summons shall be signed by the secretary of the Senate, and sealed with their seal, and served by the serjeant at-arms to the Senate, or by such other person as the Senate shall specially appoint for that purpose; who shall serve the same, pursuant to the directions given in the form next following:

A precept shall be endorsed on said writ of summons, in the form following, viz.

United States of America, ss.

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

To *Greeting:*

You are hereby commanded to deliver to, and leave with if to be found, a true and attested copy of the within writ of summons, together with a like copy of this precept, shewing him both; or in case he cannot with convenience be found, you are to leave true and attested copies of the said summons and precept, at his usual place of residence, and in which soever way you perform the service, let it be done at least days before the appearance day mentioned in the said writ of summons. Fail not, and make return of this writ of summons and precept, with your proceedings thereon endorsed, on or before the appearance day mentioned in said writ of summons.

Witness, Vice President of the United States of America, and President of the Senate thereof, at the City of Washington, this day of in the year of our Lord and of the Independence of the United States, the

Which precept shall be signed by the secretary of the Senate, and sealed with their seal.

Subpoenas shall be issued by the secretary of the Senate, upon the application of the managers of the impeachment, or of the party impeached, or his counsel, in the following form, to wit:

To *Greeting:*

You, and each of you, are hereby commanded to appear before the Senate of the United States, on the day of at the Senate chamber in the City of Washington; then and there to testify your knowledge in the cause which is before the Senate, in which the House of Representatives have impeached.

Fail not.

Witness, Vice-President of the United States of America, and President of the Senate thereof, at the City of Washington, this day of in the year of our Lord and of the independence of the United States, the

Which shall be signed by the secretary of the Senate, and sealed with their seal.

Which subpoenas shall be directed, in every case, to the marshal of the district, where such witnesses respectively reside, to serve and return.

The form of direction to the marshal, for the service of the subpoena, shall be as follows:

The Senate of the United States of America.

[SEAL] To the marshal of the district of

You are hereby commanded to serve and return the within subpoena, according to law.

Dated at Washington, this day of in the year of our Lord, and of the independence of the United States the

Secretary of the Senate.

The President of the Senate shall direct all necessary preparations in the Senate chamber, and all the forms of proceeding, while the Senate are sitting for the purpose of trying an impeachment, and all forms during the trial, not otherwise specially provided for by the Senate.

He shall also be authorised to direct the employment of the Marshal of the district of Columbia, or any other person or persons, during the trial, to discharge such duties, as may be prescribed by him.

At 12 o'clock of the day appointed for the return of the summons against the person impeached, the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be suspended, and the secretary of the Senate shall administer an oath to the returning officer, in the form following, viz. "I do solemnly swear, that the return made and subscribed by me, upon the process issued on the day of by the Senate of the United States, against is truly made, and that I have performed said service as therein described. So help me God—which oath shall be entered at large on the records.

The person impeached shall then be called to appear, and answer the articles of impeachment exhibited against him. If he appears or any person for him, the appearance shall be recorded, stating particularly, if by himself, or if by agent or attorney; naming the person appearing, and the capacity in which he appears. If he does not appear, either personally, or by agent or attorney, the same shall be recorded.

At 12 o'clock of the day appointed for the trial of an impeachment the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be postponed. The secretary shall then administer the following oath or affirmation to the President—

"You solemnly swear, or affirm, that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of you will do impartial justice according to the constitution and laws of the United States."

And the President shall administer the said oath or affirmation to each senator present.

The secretary shall then give notice to the House of Representatives, that the Senate is ready to proceed upon the impeachment of in the Senate chamber, which chamber is prepared with accommodations for the reception of the House of Representatives.

Counsel for the parties shall be admitted to appear and be heard upon an impeachment.

All motions made by the parties, or their counsel, shall be addressed to the President of the Senate, and if he shall require it, shall be committed to writing, and read at the secretary's table; and all decisions shall be had by ayes and noes, and without debate, which shall be entered on the records.

Witnesses shall be sworn in the following form, to wit. "You do swear, (or affirm, as the case may be) that the evidence you shall give in the case now depending between the United States, and shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God. Which oath shall be administered by the secretary.

Witnesses shall be examined by the party producing them, and then cross examined in the usual form.

If a Senator is called as a witness, he shall be sworn, and give his testimony standing in his place.

If a Senator wishes a question to be put to a witness, it shall be reduced to writing, and put by the President.

At all times, whilst the Senate is sitting upon the trial of an impeachment, the doors of the Senate chamber shall be kept open.

Attest,

SAMUEL A. OTIS, Secretary.

Reply of the House of Representatives to Thomas M'Kean, Esq. Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SIR,

In contemplating the present prosperous state of this commonwealth and the union generally, we participate with you in feelings of unmixed satisfaction. We derive a peculiar pleasure in the reflection that the health of our commercial capital has been uninterrupted by any pestilential calamity during the late summer and autumn, but cannot avoid expressing our sorrow with sympathetic feeling for those who have been unusually visited with the prevailing diseases in different parts of the country.

We rejoice to find that the commission which issued under the authority of an act of the general assembly, to settle the claims of property and commutation within the seventeen townships of Luzerne county, will soon be brought to a fair, satisfactory, and a salutary conclusion, but regret that the reasons which led to that conciliatory course of proceeding do not exist in the case of the lawless attempt throughout the neighboring county, under a spurious title to seize the soil and brave the authority of the state, but fondly hope, that a returning sense of honesty and duty will supercede the obligation of enforcing in that quarter, obedience to the law by the power of the government; but should this hope not be speedily realised, least a longer forbearance should be deemed a dereliction of right, or an acknowledgement of the imbecility of the commonwealth, we will co-operate with you in the adoption of such measures, as will ensure order and obedience to the laws.

Impressed with a due sense of the importance of the various other subjects presented to our view in your address, we, the representatives of the people, consider ourselves under the ties of obligation and duty to pay a prompt attention to the same; and in the promotion of the public good, you may at all times calculate on our respectful and zealous co-operation.

LOUISIANA

On the arrival of Wm. H. Harrison, governor of Louisiana district, at the town of St. Genevieve, he was waited upon by a committee on the part of the people of St. Genevieve and New Bourbon districts, and presented with the following address:

To excellency William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana Territory, and of the district of Louisiana,

SIR,

In behalf of the people of the districts of St. Genevieve and New Bourbon, we have the honour to salute you, to testify to you and the American government, their entire approbation of your appointment to the executive duties of the district of Louisiana.

Indeed we address you as it were clothed with an absolute and arbitrary power, under and within the pale of the constitution of the United States with your co partners in the offices of legislation, to make such laws and to execute them in such manner as may seem to you just and right. But, sir, when we reflect upon your known attachment to the principles of republicanism, your capacity and exertions as a public officer, to confer happiness on the community, when we contemplate the wise and humane policy of those at the helm of national affairs, whence all authority in subordinate stations is derived, and that we are members of the great family of the American government, we rest assured that our rights will be assiduously preserved and cherished.

Living as we do in a country so friendly and hospitable to the human species, possessing and inhabiting lands so fertile and luxuriant with many other natural advantages, which might here be detailed, and which hitherto have been but little known, we look forward with the pleasing expectation that the time is not far distant when we shall become a free and independent state. This happy period will either be hastened or retarded by our attachment to republican principles, our disposition for liberty, and the representations of those who may be placed as watchmen over us to give information of our moral fitness to enter into a state of absolute freedom.

Although we are just emancipated from the chains of despotism, our country an infant settlement, and our situation such as forbids for the present a government of laws enacted by ourselves or representatives—yet we cherish a fond hope that these privileges will be extended to us by the general government so soon as circumstances will permit, and in the mean time while under the auspices of your benign administration, we have every reason to believe we shall enjoy all the blessings of practical justice, among which the protection of our lives, liberties and property are the most essential, secured by just and equal laws, under the protection of which the most defenceless, the most simple, and the most ignorant among the people may be safe against the artifice, fraud, and obstinacy of the boldest and most unconscionable oppressor.

We rejoice in anticipating the enjoyment of those blessings in that happy fate, which cast from us the shackles of oppression—which raised us from a condition to which we before were compelled to submit, and which joined us to a free and magnanimous people—who acquired their liberty by the loss of their blood. Blessings secured to us, to our children, and to posterity, by mild and pacific means without a call to arms.

We rejoice with you, sir, on the enjoyment of that equality of rights which secures the same protection to each individual, and requires that all men of every description should be amenable to justice and the laws, which opens the doors of honor and preferment to every one, and the pretensions of no citizen are limited but by the distinctions of merit and capacity.

Whilst, sir, we rejoice in privileges so congenial to the mind of every American, (let his extraction be what it may,) permit us in behalf of the inhabitants of the districts of St. Genevieve and New Bourbon, to congratulate you on your appointment to the executive authority of the country, whereby an additional token of the good opinion of Congress in your wisdom and talents, to dispense justice and to rule over a free people in their hearts and affections has been manifested, also to present you their aid and support to carry into effect all such laws, as may be founded upon the sound principles of republican liberty and equality.

It is not to you we look for the form of a representative government, we only expect the substance, and we have the fullest confidence in your patriotism and love of liberty, to bestow it on us, with all its accompanying benefits—in truth, sir, the firm and dignified measures of our present administration justly inspire this confidence. It rests with you and your coadjutors to confer the chosen boon upon the freemen of upper Louisiana. And, whilst we congratulate you on the confidence of your fellow men, we offer up our most fervent prayers for your future welfare, and tender you our most cordial and sincere wishes, that you may continue to merit and to deserve well of your country.

SAMUEL HINCH,
W. FENWICK,
RUFUS EASTON.

NEW-YORK, January 3.

Extract of a letter written in behalf of the Farmers general at Guadaloupe, to a respectable commercial house in this city, dated

"Point-Petre, November 23.

"The Colonial Prefect has revoked the lease of the farm, and has immediately re-leased the revenue for 2,507,500 livres currency of the colony. From this circumstance, and in order to prevent any disagreement to the American captains, and to the shippers whose interest might be imprudently sacrificed by attempts to elude some portion of the duties, we have judged it necessary to cause the following notification to be inserted in your public prints."

The Farmers general of the customs at Guadaloupe and its dependencies, inform the shippers, supercargoes, and captains of all neutral vessels, that they have taken effectual measures to obtain the most exact knowledge of the quantity, value, and nature of the merchandize of which their imported cargoes may consist, as well as that of the colonial produce taken in return; that it would be much against their wishes to be obliged to prosecute those persons who in contravention of the law should endeavour to defraud the revenue of any portion of the established duties, inasmuch as they are extremely moderate compared to what they are any where else. Foreigners may, therefore, depend upon an entire and speedy dispatch in the formalities to be observed; but they are reminded that the least contravention may carry with it a confiscation of property to the prejudice of the shippers. It is for them, then, to make known to the captains and agents the hazard they will run by exposing themselves to the commission of fraud.

For further information, and that a knowledge of the established duties may become general, they have thought proper to set them forth as follows:

IMPORT DUTIES.		
On all articles of provisions, &c. &c.	2	per cent.
Dry Goods of all kinds	5	do.
EXPORT DUTIES.		
On sugar, coffee and cotton	8	do.
On molasses and tassia	2	do.

FOR SALE.

A Tract or parcel of land, containing one hundred thousand acres, surveyed in tracts of one thousand acres each, lying on the great Satilla and St. Mary's rivers in the counties of Wayne and Tallassee in the state of Georgia, distant about 40 miles from the town of St. Mary's and the sea. This land is an undivided moiety of two adjoining tracts containing each 100,000 acres, and is remarkable for its extensive forests of large and valuable yellow pine, and the luxuriant growth of natural grass, affording an inexhaustible range of pasturage for cattle. It is also favorable for the culture of cotton, and lies in a very healthy district of country. A great bargain may be had to a purchaser of the whole undivided moiety; for terms of sale apply to

JOHN BECKLEY.

City of Washington.

Sept. 12—tf.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9.

The New-York prints state the arrival at that city, of captain Hamilton, from Naples, and that he has brought dispatches to government, from commodore Preble. We learn, on enquiry, that the Secretary of the Navy has received a letter from the Navy Agent at Naples, dated October the 30th, which, however, furnishes no information in addition to that previously received and published.

Other accounts give some circumstances not unworthy of notice. The letter from commodore Barron, of the 28th September, alluded to in our last, further states, that he was preparing to attack Tripoli (without the gun and mortar boats) with the frigates, the President, the Constitution, the Congress, and the Constellation—and that this attack would be made as soon as they had completed the repairs of the few injuries received by the Constitution in the action of the 1st September.

It appears also, that commodore Preble and Mr. O'Brien, under the impression that the gun boats and mortar boats could not longer, with any prospect of success, keep the sea, directed them on the 7th of September, two days previous to the arrival of commodore Barron off Tripoli, to repair to Syracuse, on which day they accordingly left the fleet.

A letter from an officer on board the President, dated Syracuse harbour, Sept. 28th, states the following facts, which are too interesting, too illustrative of the high heroism of our seamen, and too honorable to the memory of the deceased, to be withheld from the public.

"I wrote you from Gibraltar the 13th August and from Malta the 6th inst. since which we have been off Tripoli, and arrived here two days since. Two days previous to our arriving off Tripoli a boat was filled with 100 barrels of powder started in loose, and 300 shells; the command was given to our friend Somers, who had with him lieutenants Wadsworth and Israel, with about ten men, his orders were to get in as nigh the town and batteries as possible and put fire to the trains, he had with him a small boat to effect his escape from the harbor off which was captain Stewart in the Syren waiting for him. When we arrived off Tripoli we were informed that he got well in and set fire to the trains, but by some accident it was supposed the train communicated to the dry powder before they got off a sufficient distance from the vessel. But by an arrival here last night of a small vessel from Malta, the captain of whom was at Tripoli at the time of the explosion, he informs that Somers had got well in, when two gun boats full of men were sent to board him, which they effected, 100 Tripolitans being on board of his boat, he found he must either fall into their hands or blow himself up; he chose the latter & with his own hands put the match to the powder, which instantly dashed to pieces the boats, and every person in them. About 100 shells fell into the town and castle, at this instant there was the greatest consternation every where and with 200 men I believe the castle might have been taken."

Among the brave fellows, who thus ended their days, and laid a well founded claim to glory, were Captain Somers, of Jersey, Lieutenant Wadsworth, Massachusetts, midshipman Israel, of Maryland—whose names have been stated before, but which are now given with greater precision to prevent mistakes.

The vessel blown up was a lugger, of but little value, taken from the enemy.

RECESSION.—On Monday, agreeably to notice, Mr. *Stanford* called up the resolutions for a recession of the District of Columbia, with the exception of the City of Washington. Mr. *Stanford* first took the floor, and in a speech of about half an hour's duration, supported the constitutionality and expediency of a recession. The arguments on the constitutional point varied but little from those usually urged. He considered the measure to be expedient, from the relief it would give Congress from the consumption of much time and expence, and by promoting the happiness of the people by giving them legislators of their own choice more competent to govern them than Congress. Mr. S. declared himself hostile to a removal of the seat of government, and gave it as his opinion that there was not the least connection between it and a recession.

He was followed by Mr. *Dennis*, who in a speech of considerable detail, denied the constitutional power of Congress to recede the District without the consent of the whole people of America, and that of the people of the District. Having, by various arguments, enforced this opinion, he examined the expediency of the measure. He contended that, although the people of the District were not specially represented on the floor of Congress, yet from their vicinity to the legislature, they were virtually better represented than any other section of the Union. It was true that they