

From the Breakfast News Letter. BONAPARTE IN LOVE!

EVERY movement, (Cassius sing), His, tho' often hid, its spring, Now controlling, now inspiring, Raising, sinking, swelling, swelling, As prevails the different passion, Love, fear, envy, advance, fashion, Anger, pleasure, lust, grief, hate, Or ambition to be great. Musing on this mental mover, Now, methinks, I can discover, The true motive and occasion Of the boasted French Invasion: And, that credit I may gain, Thus the matter I explain. All his motions lately prove BONAPARTE deep in love. LOVE inspires his daily scheme: LOVE supplies his nightly dream: LOVE, at Paris, is his host: LOVE attends him to the coast: LOVE, along the Rhine's meanders, Swamps of Holland, bogs of Flanders, Ramble when and where he will, LOVE is his companion still, And will never let him rest, With enjoyment quite unbest. Now, perhaps, Conjecture stupid, Thinks his love the flame of Cupid For some Venus, theme of wonder— No such thing!—'tis LOVE of PLUNDER.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

THE publication in the Washington Federalist, respecting the bull baiting, in the polite language of Mr. Prentiss, which Judge Chase endured, when he appeared before the Senate, has been copied into all the federal prints, from one end of the union to the other, and has hitherto passed current, as gospel; and as no one else has hitherto attempted to check this current of gross misrepresentation, which has been set afloat for the express purpose of calumniating the court of impeachment and Vice-President, who has already been sufficiently made the victim of unceasing persecution, I am induced, Messrs. Editors, by a love of truth, to trouble you with the following remarks, which must convince every impartial, unprejudiced mind: that no sort of disrespect was either shown, or intended to be shown Judge Chase, and that the statement made by Mr. Prentiss, was the offspring of that supercilious self sufficiency and malicious habit for unfounded and unadvisedness, which it is well known, are the first and leading traits which distinguish his character.

Whoever has perused the state trials before the English House of Peers, cannot but be informed, that when the person accused first appears before the House, he invariably kneels at the bar, till he is desired to rise by the Lord High Steward; and that in no instance has a seat been placed, Ex gratia, nor allowed till applied for, and that as a matter of great favor and indulgence on trials for high crimes and misdemeanors. The accused, when Peers, have been allowed a stool within the bar; and in the recent instance of Mr. Hastings, he not only knelt at the bar when he appeared, but was obliged to ask the use of a chair before it was allowed him.

The Senate in this country, when formed into a high court of impeachment, are analogous, in every respect to the English House of Peers, and therefore it can be no derogation nor disrespect to any man, who is accused before them, that he shall, if his age and infirmities require it, or as a favor and indulgence, request to be furnished with a seat, seeing that this is the established practice observed in proceedings on impeachment.

So far is the Vice President from being liable to the censure heaped upon him by Mr. Prentiss, for sending the serjeant-at-arms to acquit Mr. Chase, that on application to the Senate, a chair would be ordered him, that it shewed a delicate attention in the Vice-President, in giving Mr. Chase notice of the rules of proceeding, that he might suffer no embarrassment on his appearance before the Senate.

When the Vice-President first interrupted Mr. Chase, who had begun to read his address to the Senate, it was to ask, if the paper he held in his hand was an answer to the charges of the House of Representatives; and that if it was, he would be so good as to give it to the clerk of the Senate, who would file it. Mr. Chase replied, it was not his answer, but intended to shew, that he ought to have further time to answer; when the Vice-President told him, if the Senate had no objection, he would proceed. After Mr. Chase had continued reading some time, the Vice-President again observed, that he wished to suggest to Mr. Chase, whether he ought not to lay a regular foundation for the Senate to act upon, if he wished for a delay—to which

Mr. Chase replied, he was proceeding to shew, why a delay was necessary, when he was again requested to proceed, which he did, till he arrived at that part of his address, which severely censured his accusers. The Vice-President, then again observed, he could hear no reflections cast on the House of Representatives, whose managers were not present. These were the three interruptions which Mr. Prentiss has, without stating them, magnified by insinuation, into an intention to wound Mr. Chase's feelings, under a pretended misapprehension on the part of the Vice President.

With respect to the first interruption, it is so plain, that it cannot possibly be misunderstood, but must speak for itself. The second was intended to remind Mr. Chase, that he ought to have filed an affidavit, and it is well known, that the Vice-President expressed himself to this effect, both in the Senate, and to a gentleman of great respectability immediately afterwards, which was therefore shewing him every possible attention. And with respect to the last interruption, the Vice-President merely did his duty, in stating to Mr. Chase, that he could listen to no reflections on the House of Representatives, whose managers were not present. An attempt has been made to shew Mr. Chase was correct in so doing, by recurring to the proceedings against the Earl of Darby, in the English House of Peers—because the Earl, when the articles of impeachment were sent up from the Commons, rose in his place, and delivered a violent philippic against his accusers; but the comparison will not hold, for the Earl of Darby had not then been cited to appear, and therefore had, as a lord of Parliament, an undoubted right to deliver his sentiments on the occasion. But with Mr. Chase, it was very different—he was cited to appear before the Senate, and it must therefore be admitted, he could not, ex parte, with propriety, and advert to the conduct of the House of Representatives, and that consequently the Vice-President only acted on the occasion with that impartiality which he was bound to observe, from the situation he then filled.

Another topic of reprehension, on the part of Mr. Prentiss, is, that after Mr. Chase had concluded his address he was desired to reduce it to writing, but that he had no pen, paper or ink, and was therefore obliged, in forma pauperis, to walk up to the clerk's table, and there do it—If Mr. Prentiss, who is so ready at censuring others, had employed his eyes in reading the rules established by the senate, instead of scanning out the beam in his neighbors, while the firm, in his own, passes unnoticed, he would have observed, it had been agreed by the senate that when either party wished to make any motion, they should do it in writing. Mr. Chase therefore must have forgotten this, or he would have been prepared with his motion ready drawn, and yet Mr. Prentiss modestly takes upon himself thus to censure the vice-president for not doing that over which he had no control.

Mr. Prentiss's fourth and fifth facts, are strong instances to what length the jaundiced eye of prejudice will transport people—Because Mr. Burr informed Mr. Chase that the Senate would be in their chamber at 12 o'clock next day, and because they were not there till 2 o'clock, and because Mr. Chase was not called by the serjeant-at-arms, before them when they met, and because Mr. Burr desired Mr. Otis to furnish Mr. Chase with a copy of the order made by the Senate in his address, are instanced by Mr. Prentiss, as marked proofs of disrespect to Mr. Chase. What, because the Senate were engaged in discussing Mr. Chase's motion, and therefore were not in their chamber exactly at 12 o'clock, they were insulting him; and because Mr. Burr, instead of summoning him before them, spared his feelings that mortification—he was likewise treating him with every possible mark of degradation. Mr. Prentiss must surely have believed his readers did not possess common sense, or he would never have attempted to have imposed on their understandings by such gross and shameful deception.

It is the duty of an editor of a newspaper to furnish his readers with a faithful representation of facts, but more especially when they are of a judicial nature—but, with Mr. Prentiss, it is sufficient; if a man differs with him in political sentiment, no matter how honorable or respectable he may be, for him to state that he is utterly unworthy of trust or confidence. Shame on such conduct. Perhaps, if a recurrence were had to the valedictory address published when the Anti-Democrat expired, Mr. Prentiss would have no occasion to plume himself on the immaculate purity of his own conduct. But my intention is not to accuse any one, but merely to detect the shameful misrepresentation that has gone abroad.

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Union Bank of Maryland, 24th JANUARY, 1865. PROPOSALS will be received until the 27th February next, for a suitable Lot of Ground whereon to erect a Banking House for this institution. A particular description of the property is required, and the price demanded for the same. By order of the Board of Directors, R. HIGINBOTHOM, Cash'r. January 25



(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for Completing the South Wing of the Capitol, at the City of Washington; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten thousand dollars, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, towards completing the South Wing of the Capitol, at the city of Washington.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, to such necessary alterations and repairs, as he may deem requisite, in the North Wing of the Capitol, and other public buildings at the city of Washington; which said sums shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOS. ANDERSON, President of the Senate pro tempore. January 25, 1865.

APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

Congress

OF THE

United States of America.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 25.

A message in writing from the President of the United States was received and read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. I communicate for the information of Congress, the report of the director of the Mint, of the operations of that institution for the last year.

(Signed) TH: JEFFERSON.

The letter and report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Leib from the committee appointed on that subject, reported a bill making an appropriation for the completion of the Arsenal belonging to the United States, on the banks of the Schuylkill, to the amount of 18,900 dollars, which was read twice and referred to the committee of the whole for Monday.

Mr. Croninshield moved that the Committee of Ways and Means be directed to enquire what alterations are necessary in the laws fixing the salaries and emolument of the collectors of duties on import and tonnage, which motion was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Southard presented the petition of Guthbert Summs, of the 1st Regiment of the Virginia line, commanded by Colonel Graydon, and who was disabled from doing duty for a considerable time, by a strain he got on his marching from the Southward to the northward, in 1776 which strain has rendered him incapable of procuring support for himself, his wife, and children, praying relief. Referred to the committee of the whole, who have that subject before them.

Mr. Finley presented a memorial from a number of the inhabitants of the counties of Jefferson and Belmont, in the State of Ohio and of Ohio county in Virginia, recommending a particular route for the road intended to be laid out from the district of Columbia, through the State of Ohio. On motion the memorial was referred to the committee of the whole, who have that subject before them.

Mr. Lattimore presented a memorial from the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory, stating sundry grievances to which they were exposed by the act of Congress, for the government of the same. They complain that a man is not qualified to vote unless he possess fifty acres of land, whereby those who hold houses and town lots as well as respectable citizens of considerable personal estate are disfranchised. The inequality of representation in the several counties to the number of inhabitants in each. The necessity of extending the powers and authorities of an additional judge lately furnished the territory. The inconveniences arising from the prescribed mode of the disposal of lands. The necessity of establishing an Hospital at the Natchez, and lastly an increase of the salaries of the judges. On motion the memorial was referred to a select committee of five members.

Mr. Macon (Speaker) presented a petition which had been included to him from

Edwin Lewis, the legal representative of Henry Mail, complaining of certain acts of the Commissioners of the Mississippi Territory, with which he was dissatisfied. On motion this petition was referred to the last mentioned committee.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing that the Senate had passed an act concerning the mode of surveying the public lands of the United States, to which they request the concurrence of the House. The act was read twice, and referred to a committee of 5.

Mr. Smith presented a petition from a number of the purchasers of the public lands of the United States, in the State of Ohio, under the laws of Congress. Referred to the committee appointed on the sale of public lands of the United States, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. R. Griswold after stating at some length the provision made by the several laws of the United States, respecting the duties on the importation of goods, wares, and merchandise into the United States, and endeavoring to shew that Saltpetre had been particularly exempted from the payment of duties, under most of them, but that lately the Comptroller of the Treasury had directed the like duties to be taken upon the importation as upon other valuable goods. He regretted that a difference existed on this point—his own opinion as well as that of several eminent civilians being the reverse, he moved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire whether Saltpetre is at this time liable by law to a duty on the importation thereof into the United States. If liable to duty, what is the rate thereof, and whether it is not expedient to define by law the duty to be paid hereafter on that article.

After some conversation on the subject—the motion was agreed to.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their secretary, was received, informing that the Senate had agreed to the bill relating to the valuation of houses, lands, and slaves in South Carolina, under the United States direct tax. Also to the act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, with an amendment to which they request the concurrence of the House.

On motion of Mr. J. Clay, the amendment of the Senate to the last mentioned bill was referred to the committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Croninshield called for the order of the day on the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in New York. The motion being agreed to, the House took into consideration the amendment proposed by Mr. Early and agreed to in committee of the whole, for extending the like relief to those who suffered by the storm of the 8th September last, in the ports Savannah, Beaufort, Charleston and George-Town, in Georgia and South Carolina.

The motion being expressly to strike out Georgia and South Carolina, for the purpose of particularizing the ports intended to be relieved, viz. Savannah, Beaufort, Charleston and George-Town, a division of the question was called for, and the question being put on striking out, it was carried in the affirmative. The remainder of the motion, viz. shall be above mentioned ports be inserted passed in the negative, so there stood a blank in the bill without connection. It was then suggested that it would be proper to extend this relief along the coast where sufferings had taken place. But this being opposed as too extensive and likely to defeat the bill altogether.

On motion of Mr. Early the amendment was referred to a committee of the whole for the purpose of restoring it to the state it was in before it was thus mangled. The motion of reference was carried for Monday next.

Mr. G. W. Campbell called for the order of the day on the resolution authorizing the establishment of a post road from Knoxville, in Tennessee, to the settlements on the Tombigbee river, and so on to New Orleans.

On the question will the House resolve itself into a committee accordingly—it passed in the negative.

Mr. Stanford moved to discharge the committee of the whole, with a view of referring the subject to the committee on post offices and post roads.

Mr. Newton wished the subject to remain in its present state, until the information, which the House had requested of the president was received.

Mr. G. W. Campbell thought the subject not a proper one for the committee on post offices and post roads, and gentlemen might recollect that such a motion had been made when the business was first introduced, and it then failed of success; he hoped the like fate would attend the present motion. It would be recollected that the information alluded to by his friend from Virginia, had been requested seven weeks since and he presumed was not yet to be procured, nor perhaps might it be during the session; he hoped however the House would agree to proceed to the examination of the subject.

Mr. Gregg thought it would be as well to refer it to the committee of the whole on the bill directing the application of a certain sum of money out of the proceeds of the sale of western lands for opening certain roads.

Mr. Stanford observed the subjects were not similar, as there was a material difference between the useful roads through a country for carrying its pro-

duce to market—and a main post road like the one under contemplation.

The question on the motion to discharge the committee of the whole, was lost without a division.

Mr. Nelson reminded the House that they had done him the honor of electing him one of the managers for conducting the trial of Judge Chase, and asked permission to inform them, that his private business, and domestic affairs were so circumstanced, that he should be forced to be absent from next Saturday or Sunday was a week, during at least, the ensuing fortnight. Under this peculiar pressure, he begged leave to decline his appointment as a manager. He mentioned this subject in order to apprise the House that if they considered another member necessary, by excusing him, now upon his request, they might have sufficient time to appoint another.

On motion to excuse Mr. Nelson from serving as a manager it was agreed to.

Mr. Dana called for the order of the day, on the report of the committee of claims, respecting the Yazoo claims to lands. He did this, that at the time of adjournment, it might be considered as the unfinished business, and might have the preference over every other order of Monday. It would be recollected, that the report was made last week, and fixed as the order of the day for Monday last, but he had forborne to call it up till this time, in order that gentlemen, after having had the printed report, so long in their hands, might be prepared to meet the discussion, if not the decision.

Mr. Newton was about observing that the subject was too important to be taken up in a third House, and if gentlemen looked round, they would perceive most of the seats vacant.

He was here reminded by the Speaker that no debate could take place on the priority of business. If gentlemen were not prepared to go into committee of the whole, they would vote against the present motion.

Mr. Newton said since that was the case he would move to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn being decided in the negative,

The speaker put the question on going into committee of the whole on the report.

On a division, there were 47 in the affirmative, and 42 in the negative, the motion was of course carried.

Mr. Vanum in the Chair.

The Chairman proceeded to read the report, and when he had gone through a small part of it.

Mr. Clarke moved that the committee should rise.

On the question for the committee rising there were 50 in the affirmative, and 43 against it, it was carried.

The committee hereupon rose, and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

On granting leave to sit again, there was 53 in the affirmative, and the speaker declared that in his opinion, the question was carried.

Mr. Claiborne suggested the propriety of proceeding to ballot for a manager in the place of Mr. Nelson, excused.

Mr. J. Randolph thought it would take up too much time at this late hour, and might as well be done tomorrow, or on Monday.

Mr. Claiborne, supposing some other business was about to be introduced by his colleague, Mr. J. Randolph, withdrew his motion.

Mr. J. Randolph reported from the committee appointed on the petition of a number of the planters, merchants and others of Louisiana, a report of considerable length concluding with a resolution that provision ought to be made by law for extending to the people of Louisiana the right of self government.

On motion of Mr. J. R. the report was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Morrow presented two petitions, one from Thomas Orr, the other from Jos. Walker, praying Congress to allow them certain sections of land, they had settled upon and improved. Referred to the committee on the subject of the disposal of the public lands appointed the 7th inst.

The order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of Revision and Unfinished Business, was taken up.

Mr. GREGG in the chair. The first resolution for reviving and making permanent the law for regulating the mode of taking testimony in cases of contested elections was agreed to.

The second resolution for renewing the charter of Washington city being under consideration.

Dr. Leib observed that it would be unnecessary to act on this subject at the present time, as the law of last session had extended the duration of the charter to 15 years.

On the question the committee disagreed to the last resolution. The committee then rose and reported. The House immediately considered and concurred in the report of the committee of the whole. And the first resolution was referred to the committee of Revision and Unfinished Business, to report a bill for the purpose.

Mr. McCreey from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill deciding the ascent of Congress to