

MESSAGE.

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.

To the President of the United States.

At the commencement of the year it is the duty of the director of the mint, to communicate to the government, the state of the mint, with its issue for the past year.

The issues of silver coins, notwithstanding the mercantile embarrassments attending the importation of bullion, have greatly exceeded that of the year 1863; and the advantage of a public mint, has been sensibly experienced, by the greatest part of the deposits being issued in small coin, which has been found very beneficial to the citizens at large, under the late scarcity of Spanish dollars, occasioned by the great exportation of them, for commercial purposes.

The quantity of gold bullion, has been equal to that of the last report, so that in the past year, the coinage of the precious metals, has amounted to three hundred and fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars. The particulars will appear by the schedule No. 1, herewith, to which the director begs leave to refer.

It is worthy of the president's attention, that about eleven thousand dollars of the gold coin, in the produce of Virgin gold, found in the county Cabarrus, in the state of North Carolina, where it is said a considerable quantity has been found, since the last deposits, and will in all probability, be forwarded to the mint. It is to be regretted, that this gold is melted into small pieces, before it is sent to the mint, for the convenience of carriages; but by which, there is reason to believe, a considerable portion of it is wasted. It is also said, that the finest particles are neglected, and only the large grains are brought to light.

The increased price of copper in Europe, and the quantity on hand, have been thought sufficient reasons, to confine the coinage of cents to one press; and from the last accounts from Europe, copper is likely to be considerably increased in price, which will render the coinage of cents less profitable. The past year there have been issued, seven hundred and fifty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight cents, and one million and fifty-five thousand three hundred & twelve half cents, equal to twelve thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-four cents, as appears by the same schedule No. 1. The amount of the cost of copper and profit on the whole coinage of cents this year will be seen by schedule No. 2.

The coinage of the year amounts in the whole, to the sum of three hundred and seventy thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars and ninety-four cents, and the number of pieces to two millions forty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

The expenses of the mint for the past year will appear by schedule No. 3, to be reduced to a trifle more than sixteen thousand dollars.

The director thinks it his duty to mention to the president, that very considerable difficulty, as well as danger may arise to the public, from the officers and workmen of the mint being exposed to be called out to attend militia meetings or on detachments. When large deposits of the precious metals are passing through the mint, and particularly when in fusion it may be of the most dangerous consequence to have the officers and men called away, or be liable to fires for non-attendance. It is too important a subject to be thus exposed. The president in his wisdom will provide against this evil.

(Signed) ELIAS BOUDINOT,
M. of U. S.
Philad. 1st Jan. 1865.

(SCHEDULE, No. 1.)

An Abstract of the Coins struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1864.

SILVER.			
Ending	ds.	half quarters	dimes & cents
March, 1864	19570		
June,	3,619	6738	8265
Sept.	103,470		178,205
Dec.	22800		5,550
191092 ps			11400
Total amount of silver coins,	19570	156519	6738 8265
			106340 50
GOLD.			
Ending	ds.	Eagles	half quarters
March, 1864	22822		114110
June,	1401	3327	2,327 50
Sept.		510	27650
December,	8394	2,43	93155
43597 pieces gold			
Total amount of gold coins,	4795	30475	3327
			258612 50

COPPER.

Ending	ds.	100's	100's
March, 1864	160900	37,380	3195
June,	3085	0 26700	4420
September,	1550	17644	897 71
December,	286	38 15 770	4032 23
1,812,150 ps cop coins	7508	8 1055312	
Total amount of copper coins,			12844 94

Total number, 2,046,839 pieces of coins—Amount of coins struck at the mint, in 1864. } 37,827 94

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Treasurer's Office,
Philadelphia, 31st Dec. 1864.
(Signed) BENJAMIN RUSH.

(No. II)
STATEMENT of the gain on Copper, coined at the Mint of the United States, from the 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1864.

Dec. 31	1863	1864	1865
28.	10 734 94.	13 061 66 5	2 5 59
2520	11 941 66 5		
2 844 91			

Amount remaining in the hands of the chief cashier as per abstract rendered, on which there was a profit of 51 9

Amount of invoice copper, entered Dec 31 1863, and delivered to the chief cashier, in which there is a profit of 2,615 41 5

Amount of profit in closing said sum, 2,021 10 5

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Treasurer's Office,
Philadelphia, December 31, 1864.
(Signed) BENJAMIN RUSH.

(No. III)
An Abstract of the expenditures of the Mint of the United States from the 1st of Jan to the 31st of Dec 18 64.

Ending	Salaries	Wages	Incense	Total
March,	265	11	6	83 6
June,	1650	1074	31	24 04
Sept.	2650	175	7	341 48
Dec.	2650	173	49	482 69
	10000	4375	23	5219 57

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Treasurer's Office,
Philadelphia, 31st Dec. 1864.
(Signed) BENJAMIN RUSH.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

SATURDAY, February 9.

Evidence on the part of the United States. [CONTINUED.]

Alexander James Dallas sworn.
Mr. Nicholson. Please to state your knowledge relative to the trial of Fries.
Mr. Dallas. I will endeavor to be as correct as I can in stating the facts relative to the trial, and also the order in which they took place, as well as the language used; but from the length of time which has elapsed since the trial, it is probable I may be mistaken in some part of my relation, as to the language and the order in which the facts took place. When the prisoners who were charged with having committed an infraction in the counties of Bucks and Northampton were brought to Philadelphia, Mr. Ingerfoll and myself were applied to by some gentleman in Philadelphia, to undertake their defence. Mr. Ingerfoll being at the time attorney general of the state of Pennsylvania, determined not to defend them. About this time Mr. Lewis was also spoken to, and engaged in their defence. This proceeded a meeting at the jail where the prisoners were, and we gave the necessary information relative to a preparation for trial. A Mr. Ewing, a gentleman of the bar had been employed to defend some of the prisoners, and undertook the defence of Fries with us. This was the first trial, the circumstances of which have been related.

On the morning of the second trial, I did not enter the court until some time after it was called. Fries was then in the box assigned for the prisoners. I pressed towards the bar, when my attention was attracted by an animated conversation which was taking place, between Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Edward Tilghman. When Mr. Lewis observed me he met me, and related what he has stated here. He said that Judge Chafe had declared that the court had made up their minds with respect to the law relative to treason, and had ordered three copies of the opinion to be made out; one for the attorney of the district; one for the prison-

er's counsel; and a third for the jury to take out with them. After having exchanged our sentiments, we entered the bar together, something fell from the court, which caused a reply from Mr. Lewis. I believe the question was, whether we were ready to proceed with the defence. Mr. Lewis observed that there were no doubts as to the facts, and as the court had made up their minds as to the law he did not expect that he should be able to change them; and that he should decline acting as counsel for Fries. I at this time addressed the court and recapitulated what had been told me by Mr. Lewis, thinking that there might be some mistake, for although I was certain that Mr. Lewis would not have related anything that was not true, yet I deemed it probable that I might have misunderstood him.

After a moment's pause, in order that I might be corrected if in an error, I proceeded and delivered some general remarks as to the powers of the court and jury in criminal cases; and concluded by flating to the court my determination not to consider myself as counsel for the prisoner any longer, under the opinion which the court had given.

I remember to have heard Judge Peters say to Judge Chafe, "I told you so; I knew they would take the stud." Judge Peters also on the same day expressed a wish that we would proceed with the defence, and to take any range we pleased. The bar and the audience appeared extremely surprised at the transactions of the day. On the second day it became the subject of altercation whether we had a right to address the jury upon the law. Judge Chafe then said, that although he had before stated, that we must not, yet that we might address the jury on the law, but it would be at the hazard of our reputation. This had the contrary effect rather than to induce me to proceed. In the evening of that day, Mr. Lewis and myself visited Fries at the prison. We stated to him, that we had two objects in view, the first was that of saving his life, and the second to maintain our privileges as members of the bar. We told him that under the then existing circumstances, we had no hopes of an acquittal, as there were no doubts as to the facts and the court having made up their opinion as to the law and the jury having heard the declaration of the court which would influence their verdict. And we told him that if he would consent to our withdrawing from his defence, and refuse to accept other counsel, it would be a strong recommendation to the President for a pardon. He appeared at first extremely alarmed, but after some time he agreed to our proposition. We told him at the same time that if he insisted on it, we would proceed to defend him at every hazard.

On the next day we both stated to the court that we were no longer his counsel, upon which both Judge Peters and Judge Chafe spoke in the manner in which Mr. Lewis has stated it. We determined to adhere to our determination of withdrawing. Judge Chafe then said that we might think to embarrass the court, but we should find ourselves mistaken. He then asked Fries if he wished other counsel assigned him. The prisoner replied that he did not know what was best for him to do, but would leave it entirely to the court. Judge Chafe then observed, that by the blessing of God, they would do him as much justice as the counsel who had been assigned him.

I then left the court, and I believe Mr. Lewis did also.

On the first trial of Fries we were allowed to address the jury both on the law and on the fact—to read what authorities we pleased, both before and after the revolution in England, and also the statutes of Congress in order to show that Fries had only been guilty of a riot. Our arguments were, that the constitution had defined the law concerning treason, and that the legislature, nor the two judges had the power of defining it. We argued that the judges before the revolution in England held their office at the pleasure of the crown, and therefore would make any law treason. We took the common law decisions to show, that what was the law but what had been their decisions. We cited the case of the man whose stag the king killed, and who wished the horns of the stag in the king's belly, and also that of the innkeeper who kept the sign of the cross, and who said he would make his son heir to the crown, in order to show the great lengths to which the doctrine of constructive treason was carried. We then contended that although the judges since the revolution in England, had become independent of the crown, yet they considered themselves as bound by these decisions of their predecessors, and therefore ought not to be considered as authorities to govern our courts on the subject of treason. We also read the statutes of Congress, particularly the first section of the act called the sedition law, in order to show that the legislature of the United States had declared the offence of which Fries was charged to have committed to have been only a riot, and punishable with fine and imprisonment. We attempted to show a difference between the case of Fries and the western insurrection, and I was surprised that the cases should have been decided to be similar. After a new trial was granted, my attention was almost entirely directed to the object of showing a difference between the two cases at the second trial. This is all that I recollect of the circumstances, but

whatever might have been my conduct in order to save the life of the prisoner, yet I never had the least intention of bringing the court into odium.

Mr. Nicholson—was the jury present at the time that Judge Chafe declared that the counsel on questions of law must address themselves to the court?
Mr. Dallas—I knew not whether he made this declaration on the first day, as I before stated, that I was not in court at the time and it was related to me by Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Nicholson—when the judge observed that you might proceed at the hazard of your reputation, were the papers withdrawn?
Mr. Dallas—I knew not, but I think the judge observed that they were.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1865
Present the MANAGERS, and House of Representatives, and the council of Judge Chafe.

Thomas Hall, a witness on behalf of the Managers, was examined.
Mr. EARLY, one of the Managers, rose about 11 o'clock, & took a comprehensive view of the several charges contained in the articles of impeachment, and the testimony adduced in their support. Having closed his remarks a short time before 2 o'clock.

Mr. CAMPBELL, likewise one of the Managers, followed him. Having spoken about an hour and a quarter, and closed the view of one branch of the subject he stated that he felt indignant, & asked the indulgence of a suspension of the trial before he proceeded to make his additional remarks.

The court adjourned for half an hour. Having resumed their sittings, Mr. Campbell's indisposition continuing, the court adjourned till the next day at ten o'clock. A. M.

THURSDAY, February 21.
Present the MANAGERS, attended by the House and the council of Judge Chafe.

The court was opened at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Mr. Campbell closed his remarks in a speech of about three quarters of an hour in length; and was followed by Mr. Clark, who spoke about a quarter of an hour and terminated the opening of the case on the part of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Hopkinson, counsel for Judge Chafe, then made a speech of about three hours and a half in length, on that article of the impeachment which is founded on the trial of Fries; when the court rose at about three o'clock.

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

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

On motion,
Resolved, that a committee, be appointed on the part of this House, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President, and of notifying the persons who shall be elected, of their elections;—and to regulate the time, place and manner of administering the oath of office to the president, and do not concur therein.

Ordered, That Mr. J. Clay, Mr. Varnum, Mr. Dennis, Mr. Thomas Moore and Mr. Dickson be appointed a committee, pursuant to the said resolution.

On motion,
Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to enquire and report whether any, and if any, what further measures ought to be adopted for the accommodation of the President of the United States, for the term commencing on the fourth day of March next.

Ordered, that Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Roger Griswold, and Mr. Bryan, be appointed a committee, pursuant to the said resolution.

A petition was presented from sundry inhabitants of Massachusetts, praying that Buckstown may be made a port of entry and delivery &c. and also, a petition of Elizabeth Peckham, which were referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

A petition of Benjamin Smith, of Trenton, New Jersey, was presented to the House, as also a petition of Aaron Sheppard, of the county of Orleans (Vermont) which were referred to the committee of claims.

The engrossed bill to establish the districts of Genessee &c. was read the third time and passed.

On motion,
A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Stanford, Huger and Merriwether, to enquire if any, and what alteration is necessary to be made in the time of holding the district courts of North Carolina.

Mr. Crammishield, from the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, reported a bill for the relief of Philip Nicklin and Robert E. Griffith, which was read the first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

A petition and memorial was presented to the House from Paul Boughman of Wilmington, Delaware.

Referred to the committee to whom was referred the bill making provision for persons that have been disabled by known wounds received in the actual service of the United States, during the revolutionary war.

The House, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole House.

Mr. TENNEY in the chair,
On the bill from the Senate, entitled "an act in addition to an act to make provision for persons that have been disabled by known wounds received in the actual service of the United States, during the revolutionary war," and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

On the question, shall the committee of the whole House, have leave to sit again on the said bill?
It passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the said bill, and the bill from the Senate above mentioned be referred to the committee of claims.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying that the Senate will be ready to receive the House of Representatives, in the Senate chamber, on Wednesday, the thirteenth of February, at noon, for the purpose of being present at the opening and counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States; that one person be appointed a teller on the part of the Senate, to make a list of votes for President and Vice President of the United States, as they shall be declared; and that the result shall be delivered to the president of the Senate, who shall announce the vote of the whole, which shall be entered on the journals, and if it shall appear that a choice hath been made, agreeably to the constitution, such entry on the journals shall be deemed a sufficient declaration thereof.

The House, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole House.

Mr. GIBBS in the chair,
On the amendment of the Senate to the bill authorizing the postmaster general to make a new contract for carrying the mail from Fayetteville in North Carolina to Charleston in South Carolina, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported their agreement to the same.

The House then having taken into consideration the statement of the Senate, concurred with the committee of the whole House in their agreement to the same.

Mr. Claiborne presented a bill for the relief of A. J. Denson and his legal representative of David Denson deceased, which was read the first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole House, to-morrow.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying that they have considered the resolution of this House for the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for president and vice president, and of notifying the persons who shall be elected, of their elections; and to regulate the time place and manner of administering the oath of office to the president, and do not concur therein.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole and attended the trial of Samuel Chase and after some time spent therein, the committee returned and Mr. Speaker having resumed the chair.

Mr. Varnum reported, that the committee had attended the said trial and that a farther progress had been made therein.

Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.

Yesterday about 3 o'clock, the ice opposite the city, in general, gave way and floated considerably down; it appears so decayed, that it is hoped, and here is little room to doubt, but that vessels will pass and re-pass by Sunday or Monday next.

From Trenton, we learn that the mild weather and rain, the latter end of last week, raised the Delaware so much, that a great number of people, who lived on the low lands, contiguous to the river, were on Sunday night last, obliged precipitately, to leave their houses, in such numbers, that 60 or 70 men, women and children were collected round a fire, on a hill above Trenton, without a y shelter.

We hear, the water was at one time, from 12 to 15 feet above the common level, had carried away a mill and several houses; it is further said, that the ice was entirely broke up, above the falls—that boats, from 50 or 60 miles up the river, had come down with produce, and were waiting for the breaking up of the ice below Trenton, to bring the same to this city.

CHARLESTON, February 9.

Pursuant to their sentences, Joshua Nettles, for the murder of John Cannon and Richard Dennis, jun. for the murder of James Shaw, were executed yesterday in this city.

With pleasure we inform the public that the Light House of this port, on the point of North Island, which some time ago sustained injury by fire is repaired, and now lighted up as formerly.—
[Georgetown Gazette]