be prejudicial to their interest. He believed a similar circular had been sent to other merchants in the United States.—Some of the merchants thought it would be injurious; but he believed they were mistaken. On the contrary, that a great good, instead of an injury, would result from it. His only wish then was that they might go into a committee, and there receive the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that the whole subject might go forth in its true colors.

Mr. Bacon thought the question of postponement lay in a very narrow compass. The house had received a petition; and had sustained it by ordering it to be printed for the use of the members. Will they then anticipate the subject, and before they have derived that benefit which they have recognized from the publication of the memorial, prematurely enter on a discussion. Such proceeding would evidence an inconsistency with themselves.

The question was then taken on a postponement till Monday next, and carried by a large majority.

Tuesday, January 25.

Mr. Davis called up his motion laid on the table yesterday; as follows:

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of concentring the several public offices, and other public buildings belonging to the United States in the city of Washington;—which was agreed to without debate. Ayes 55.

When a motion was made to appoint the committee consisting of 7 members, by ballot, and carried.—Ayes 53.

The ballots being taken, the Speaker, appointed Mr. Thomas Morris and Mr. Woods, tellers.

On declaring the ballots, it appeared that but one member of the commitee was elected, viz. Mr. Davis, he only having a majority of all the votes given.

The house then proceeded to a second ballot, according to a standing rule of the house, only a plurality of votes is required on a second ballot.

The ballots being declared, the following additional members of the committee appeared to be appointed, viz.

Messrs. Griswold, Mitchill, Gregg, Condit, Bayard and R. Williams.

The Speaker laid before the house a report of the secretary of State on the memorial of Tobias Lear.

Referred to a committee of the whole on to-morrow.

The Speaker also laid before the house a report from the post-master general, which was referred to the post-office committee.

Mr. Helms reported a bill to make provision for persons who have been disabled by wounds in the revolutionary war, which was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Court of Impeachmnnt.

Wednesday, January 26.

The senate resumed the consideration of the articles of accusation and impeachment against Alexander Addison.

Mr. Rodman called for the reading of the articles of accusation and impeachment exhibited by the house of representatives against Alexander Addison, and the same was read.

It was moved by Mr. Barton, seconded by Mr. Jones, that a question be taken on the articles separately.

The question on the articles being put, it was determined in the negative.

The senate decided then that the question should be taken on the articles jointly.

The speaker then stated the question as follows:

"Is Alexander Addison guilty or not guilty of the charges contained in the articles of accusation and impeachment exhibited against him by the house of representatives, just read," and

Upon the members being called to answer thereto, twenty members said guilty, and four members said not guilty, and

That Alexander Addison is accordingly duly convicted of the charges contained in the articles of accusation and impeachment exhibited against him by the house of representatives.

A letter from Alexander Addison was read, accompanied by the certificates of his character and conduct as referred to in his letter.

The letter was read as follows, to wit, and laid upon the table.

Lancaster, January 26, 1803.

Sir,

I BEG leave to submit to the senate whether any judgment can be given on the first article of the impeachment against me, seeing it alleges no unlawful act.

During the trial I did not think it fair to argue from the decree of punishmnet. Now when the question of guilt is ascertained, it is fair to state the opinion which I have ever entertained, and which to me appears self evident.

Removal and disqualification is the extremity of punishment which the senate can inflict on any impeachment.—The punishment may be much less as they judge proper. It may be removed only. It may be only reprimand. The senate will no doubt proportion the punishment to their ideas of guilt, for if they proceed to the extremity in cases that may be mere mistake, what means would they have to mark their detestation and gross corruption, and the worst kind of misdemeanor in office.

If I be removed from this office, I have no desire for another, for I know not how I could behave better in any other, than I think I have done in this. But if to removal be added disqualification, I know not but such construction may be put on it, though I think unreasonably, as would put it out of my power to pursue a profession necessary for compotent provision for my family, and amount to an expulsion of me from the state. If disqualification should be tho't of, let it only be a disqualification for any office to which an annual salary is annexed, or any other limited disqualification which the senate may approve.

I have only further to suggest whether the same number of members be not necessary to fix the punishment as to ascertain the guilt.

I offer for the inspection of the senate certain certificates of my character and conduct.

I am, with due respect,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. ADDISON.

Hon. Saml. Maclay, Esq.
Speaker of the Senate.

Mr. Barton called for the reading of certificates which accompanied the letter from Alexander Addison.

The question being put, "Shall the certificates presented by Alexander Addison be read?" was determined in the negative.

Thereupon,

Ordered that the said certificates be returned to Alexander Addison by the clerk.

Moved by Mr. Rodman, seconded by Mr. Mewhorter.

Resolved, That the sentence to be pronounced on Alexander addison, be as follows to wit:

"*Removal from the office he now holds, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, under the commonwealth.*

On motion of Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Kean, and

Agreed, That the further consideration of the preceding resolution be postponed in order to introduce a substitute, which Mr. Pearson read in his place.

The question on the motion being put, was determined in the affirmative.

Mr. Pearson presented the substitute to the chair, and the same was read as follows, to wit:

Resolved that the sentence on Alexder Addison be removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office in future within this commonwealth which is created by a commission from the governor, and

That the speaker of the senate shall pronounce the said sentence at three o'clock this afternoon in the chamber of the house of representatives.

On motion of Mr. Findley, seconded by Mr. Mewhorter, and

Agreed that the resolution be amended by adding next after the word office where it last occurs, the words, "in the judiciary."

On motion of Mr. Whitehell, seconded by Mr. Barton,

Agreed, That the further consideration of the resolution be postponed for the present.

On Thursday last the house of representatives being in committee of the whole for that purpose, and the members of the senate being introduced, the speaker of that body pronounced sentence against Judge Addison, as follows:

That Alexander Addison, president of the several courts of common pleas, in the fifth district of this state, shall be, and he hereby is removed, from his office of president aforesaid, and also is disqualified to hold and exercise the office of judge in any court of law within the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

CHARLESTON, January 8.

A most extraordinary attempt to break into the vaults of the bank of South Carolina, was fortunately discovered this morning. There are many different reports of the transaction, but from the best information we could obtain, the following particulars have transpired.

For some weeks past a suspicious character has been frequently seen at very late hours of the night, hovering about the bank. About three weeks since the city guard, while on the look out for some rioters, and watching near the corner, distinctly heard a noise, apparently of some person at work with a chissel and mallet, underneath the pavement. Mr. Harvey, the sheriff, who was out in the performance of his duty, having also heard the same noise, the alarm was given, the porter of the bank being called up, and a general search being made, without leading to any discovery, it was concluded to be merely the effect of imagination.

About eleven o'clock last night Mr. M'Neil and his clerk, who live at the opposite corner, having observed a man walking backwards and forwards, and frequently stopping and apparently listening, their suspicions were excited; they went out, and the man having retreated, on examining the pavement they discovered a brick loosened, and out of its place. Supposing, however, that this was but the commencement of the business, no alarm was given, until this morning, when it was found that the brick was replaced, and some dirt spread lightly over it—on moving which they discovered that the pavement had caved in—proceeding in their search, a hole was discovered, merely large enough for a man to pass his arm through; but the earth falling in, a chasm was seen, and some butter and cheese lying on the ground—a short pickaxe, chissel and mallet, and some clothes were next found: and the legs of a man seen, as if in the act of retreating. Determined to catch this man mole, they persevered in digging, and tracing his progress; when finding it impossible to escape, he called out to them to desist, and he would come out. This being complied with, the villain was ushered once more into the region of light; and safely lodged in jail.

The name of this daring adventurer, is William Weathers; he came to this city with horses from Kentucky some months since, in company with another man, who is supposed to be concerned with him, and having disposed of their horses, and lost the proceeds at the gaming table, were led to make this bold attempt to retrieve their fortunes.

We have not learnt by what means he entered and formed this subterraneous passage; but the general supposition is, that he went in at one of the openings of the public drains, and having arrived opposite the bank, struck off, penetrated in an oblique direction, and succeeded in cutting through the outer walls of the bank, and made his way into the wood cellar; where, according to his own confession, he has been immured nearly three months. We are told, he states he has several accomplices, but will not give up their names. When taken out, his appearance was truly wretched, from his long and miserable confinement.

From the National Ægis.

SPINTEXT, No. IV.

"*Our sister Virginia—when she changes three fifths of her* Ethiopean skin, *we will respect her as the head of our* white family—*Tune*——Go to the devil and shake yourself."—

Must private character be constantly lacerated by the forked tongue of the envenomed slanderer? Must domestic peace be sacrificed, by *venal hirelings* or political villains? Must the robe of innocence be spotted with the gall of calumny? Shall *federal invective* be suffered to proceed? Will not every man who loves his country—every man who loves himself—and every man who has one drop of the milk of human kindness flowing in his veins, say to these infamous, *unprincipled* babblers—"hitherto shalt thou come and no further." Is there an American of so frozen a constitution, as not to burn with indignation, at the perusal of the above toast? Is there a man so callous as not to be fired? So much a stoick as not to be awaked? So much an apathist as not to fell?—View the occasion—it was a *solemn festival*—it ought to have been the gathering together of the good and the faithful of the land. And they ought to have had some other resemblance to the world-weary pilgrims, than *merely* in their number—It was an anniversary, in which party feelings should have been hushed—every discordant vibration should have been harmonized—no sentiment should have been cherished, except what flowed from gratitude to God, and love to our fellow men!—*The persons present*—the Lt. Governor. This man has been clothed with the dignified robe of office—He is the second man in the state—He has been exalted above his brethren—and *let him recollect*, that he has sworn that he believes in the christian religion—which *powerfully enforces* benevolence and love. Yet this man of dignity—this *believer*—when seated at the right hand of the president of the day—with a steady hand—with a firm countenance, could echo a toast, which would have disgraced the humanity and gratitude of Satan, even at the time he plotted the rebellion against his God, and for the everlasting perdition of man—"Be ye *astonished*, O ye heavens *at this*, and be horribly afraid!"—Clergymen—These men are set apart for the express purpose of smoothing the path of life, and calming the discordant passions of the soul——to preach "peace on earth, and good will towards men;" and are expressly commanded to do good, even to those who "despitefully use them"—What must have been their feelings; when with a well charged bumper, they could have drank disunion to the continent, and *beat time* to the tune, the name of which commands the largest state in the union to the Devil—"Beware of false prophets, which comes to you in *sheeps clothing*, but, inwardly, they are *raving wolves*,—Ye shall know them by *their fruits!*"—Judges—These men are to balance the scales of justice between man and man—They are to render judgment with mercy—They are to redress the injuries of man, agreeably to law and the evidence given them—Yet these men, with a glass sparkling with wine—with the vociferous noise of bacchanalions—without trial—without jury—without being heard—could condemn the most populous—the most flourishing state of the union, to the place prepared for the "Devil and his Angels!"—Judge not, lest ye be judged—for with what *judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged.*" The *Collector of the port of Boston*—Gratitude is the most exalted sentiment, that animates the heart of man—'tis the only acceptable worship, that is offered from man to his maker.—Yet the man who eats the bread of government—whose family, for years, has been supported by the forbearance of the president of the United States—who is continued in office by his goodness and misplaced clemency—would have drained a Herculean goblet, to that *toast*, the spirit of which was to plunge the president and his *state*, into the abyss of destruction!—"For out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned!" The Wizard of Salem.——This man wishes to plunge every man into the same condemnation with himself—"It must needs be that offences come, but woe to that man, by whom the offence cometh." This man on that day, was exalted—"*Ephriam* is wedded to *Idols*; let him alone."—The Ex-Secretary of the United States. This man has a proscriptive right to rail—He has lost his cause—he has fallen below contempt—he even excites pity;—John Adams, the *Idol* of the federalists, found him an improper minister for his administration!!!—His own townsmen knew him *too well* to give him their suffrages—'Tis a good sign—"when a man's ship mates speak well of him." I would let the ashes of Timothy slumber in peace—I would tread lightly over his political life, if he had been contented to have enjoyed "Orium cum dignitate," in the rural walks of Pennsylvania; and had never again let his voice been heard, unless to have asked forgiveness of his injured countrymen. But, where he has the rashness to prosecute a printer for a *supposed libel*, imposes himself as a candidate for our national assembly—is feasted at Vila's, and drinks a toast so replete with acrimony and vindictive villainy—he deserves the lash—and must bear it: "O Lucifer, son of the morning, how art thou fallen—The officers of Cambridge University. These are the instructors of youth—These are the men to teach the "young idea how to shoot—to fan into life the expiring spark of ambition—and to blow the coals of genius into a flame—these are the men, to ingraft into the tender mind, the principles of science and morality—Is this "the *treasure* hid in the first page of our country?"—'Tis a misfortune, it was ever discovered—Was it to inculcate such illiberal principles, that our enlightened ancestors planted the tree of life in Cambridge? Would they have nurtured and fostered the tree, if they had been apprehensive of such fruit?—What will be the sensations and reflections of those southern gentlemen, who have placed their children under the instruction of such men? Will they feel obliged, when they read, that their enlightened instructors were regaled at this mock of the Pilgrims?—and, with federal devotion and savage glee, drank a full glass to the damnation of more than ten hundred thousand souls!! "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do!"——Seated in a hall, in which were displayed the portraits of a Winthrop, *Endicott* and a *Leverett*, reflecting on the occasion of the meeting, and that the place on which they trod was holy ground; why were these hearts not solemnized?—Why did not every sentiment breathe with gratitude to their God, for the happiness we possess, and with veneration, bordering on enthusiasm, to the sacred memory of their sainted ancestors?——Do these men believe, because they are federalists, that they can thus prostrate decency, abjure humanity, and deaden the first principles of the soul, in the standing bowl or sparkling glass? Do they believe that the sacred name of clergymen—the dignified title of lieut. governor or judge; the lucrative place of collector; or the learned lore *of the officers* of Cambridge University, whose heads are the dull repositories of scholastic opinions, will screen them from the meriten indignation of an enlightened and offended nation. Situations never add dignity to the man, but man to the situation. "Can the Ethiopean change his skin, or the Leopard his spots?" Then may *ye* also do *good*, who are *accustomed* to do *evil*.

SPINTEXT.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Transmitting a report made to him by the Secretary of War, and other information relative to the affairs of the United States, with certain tribes of Indians.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

I enclose a report of the secretary at war, stating the trading houses established in the Indian territories, the progress which has been made in the course of the last year, in settling and making boundaries with the different tribes, the purchases of lands recently made from them, and the prospect of further progress in marking boundaries, and in new extinguishments of title in the year to come; for which some appropriations of money will be wanting.

To this I have to add, that when the Indians ceded to us the Salt-springs on the Wabash, they expressed a hope that we would so employ them as to enable them to procure their necessary supplies of salt. Indeed it would be the most proper and acceptable form in which the annuity could be paid which we propose to give them for the cession. These springs might at the same time be rendered eminently serviceable to our western inhabitants, by using them as the means of counteracting the monopolies of the supplies of salt, and of reducing the price in that country to a just level. For these purposes a small appropriation would be necessary to meet the first expences, after which they should support themselves and repay those advances.—These springs are said to possess the advantage of being accompanied with a bed of coal. TH: JEFFERSON.

January 18, 1803.

A letter from the Secretary of War, dated 17th January, 1803, accompanying a message from the President of the United States, received the 18th January, 1803.

War Department,
17th January, 1803.

The President of the United States.

Sir,

By treaties held with the Creek and Choctaw nations of Indians in the course of the last year, considerable tracts of land have been obtained, and there is reason to believe that additional cessions may be obtained on reasonable terms from the aforementioned and other Indian nations in the course of the present year.

The boundary line between the state of North Carolina and the Cherokees, has been completed; and the line between the Natchez territory and the Choctaws, is probably by this time established and marked, in a manner which it is presumed will be satisfactory to the U. States, and to the Choctaw nation.

A boundary line has also been agreed on, to the tract of land on the Wabash soon to be run and marked; and likewise the lines around the two tracts on the portage between the head-waters of the Wabash, and the Miami of the Lake, including Fort Wayne. Some measures have been taken for ascertaining the boundaries between the Indians and the white people on the Mississippi, commmonly called the Kaskaskia settlements, below the mouth of the Illinois river; but for want of authentic documents, it will probably be necessary to resort to a new convention with the Indian nation for establishing said boundaries, and for procuring some additional cessions for the purpose of affording means for encreasing and strengthening that distant and exposed frontier.

In addition to the two factories, or Indian trading-houses, heretofore established, it has been considered as adviseable to establish four others, viz. one at Detroit—one at Fort Waine—one at Chickasaw Bluff—and one with the Choctaws. The surplus of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, appropriated by an act of congress, of the 16th of April, 1796, and which had not been applied to the two factories heretofore established on the frontier of Georgia and of Tennessee, has been applied to the four other establishments recently made.

From an investigation of the accounts made and reported to congress at its last session, it was satisfactorily evident, that the funds employed prior to that period had not been diminished, and it is confidently believed that the sum appropriated to that object, may be employed not only without diminution, but with very great advantage to the public, not in point of commercial profits, but by attaching and securing the friendship and confidence of the natives, which cannot be sufficiently relied on, while their towns and hunting camps are constantly the resort of unprincipled foreign traders, who make every exertion in their power, to withdraw the confidence of the natives, from the United States, and to inspire them with jealousies and unfriendly disposition towards our frontier settlers, our public agents, and the government.

The greatest caution has been observed in selecting the agents for managing the several factories, and in the course of another year, it is presumed, that a satisfactory statement may be made of the state of the funds, and of the effects of their application.

An appropriation of ten thousand dollars * to enable the executive to embrace any favorable opportunity for obtaining any further cession of land from the natives; and a renewal of the act, authorising the establishment of trading-houses with the Indians, with a renewal of the appropriation for that object, is summitted to the consideration of congress.

With respectful consideration,
I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,
H. DEARBORN.

* *This sum is in addition to the sum in the general estimate.*