From the Lancaſter Journal.

COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

The confined limits of this paper and the croud of other very intereſting matter that preſſes upon us, renders it impracticable to proceed ſo extenſively as we had contemplated in the trial of judge Addiſon: Having in the preſs a volume which will contain the whole proceedings, with the arguments of the counſel for the proſecution—and the defence of Mr. Addiſon—we will conclude the newſpaper ſketch with a ſummary of the arguments on both ſides in our next.

The evidence of W. Gazzam, W. Thompſon, W. Ayres and Tarleton Bates (all democrats, we are told, and we have little reaſon to doubt) agrees in ſubſtance with the principal features of Lucas's teſtimony. They however diſagreed in ſome inſtances as to the words ſaid to be uſed by the parties.

Tarleton Bates, one of gov. M'Kean's prothonotaries, ſeemed to give his teſtimony very promptly and impartially. Witneſs the following. He was aſked by Mr. Dallas,

"What was the *uſual* practice of giving charges at that time?" (Dec. 1800.)

Anſwer. "It was a political charge and a very violent one."

Judge M'Dowel was next called. [Mr. Roſs, the principal manager on the part of the impeachment, ſaid the managers would *admit* judge M'Dowel to be heard, but would *object* to his *credit* as to any variance from former witneſſes!] Judge M'Dowel ſaid "when I came into court I found J. Addiſon and J. Lucas on the bench—obſerved that the grand jury were in the box, which was an unuſual and unexpected thing at that time. As ſoon as I was ſeated J. Lucas leaned over to me (Mr. Addiſon leaning back in his chair) and offered me a folded paper containing, he ſaid, an addreſs which he wiſhed to deliver to the grand jury. I told him that I had no curioſity to read it, as I had reaſon to believe, from an incident which happened ſome time before, it differed from my opinion. J. Lucas ſaid he did not conſider himſelf bound by my opinion or *the opinion of the court*.

Mr. Lucas and I then regained our former poſitions—*one on each ſide of the preſident*, and Mr. Lucas attempted to addreſs the jury. Judge Addiſon told him it was the opinion of the *court* that he muſt ſtop. I am not certain that theſe are the expreſs words. Perhaps they may have been "ſtop until the opinion of the court is known" J. Lucas then leaned over to me and aſked if it was my ſentiments that he ſhould not have leave to addreſs the jury?" I anſwered, "moſt undoubtedly it is, ſir." He attempted a ſecond time to addreſs the jury. J. Addiſon ſaid to me "*ſhall we let him go on?*"—My anſwer was by no means." J. Addiſon then told him he muſt ſtop. J. Lucas ſaid "how will you *oblige me to ſtop?*" J. Addiſon ſaid "if you do not we ſhall be obliged to find means" J. Lucas then deſiſted. The jury withdrew and the court proceeded to the buſineſs of the afternoon. Neither in that nor any other inſtance to J. Lucas or any other aſſociate judge of Allegheny county did I ever ſee *any paſſion or improper conduct* in J. Addiſon. In December, 1800, after J. Addiſon had delivered his charge to the jury, J. Lucas alſo began to give a charge. When he had read a little way, ſo as we learnt what kind of charge it was, J. Addiſon aſked me, if we would let him go on. I ſaid it was *not agreeable to the rules of the court*. J. Lucas ſaid his carge was *not* relative to the duty of a grand jury but reſpecting a prior charge of J. Addiſon, and he read far enough to convince me it was.

In the afternoon, J. Lucas being a new member of the court, and unacquainted with the rules, it was thought proper to aſk him to a meeting or conference. J. Addiſon aſked him, and we went to the court-houſe. Mr. Addiſon began the converſation by informing him that the court had always theretofore been unanimous, and explained the rules, that charges to grand juries were always delivered by the preſident; that if any thing was omitted the other judges had a right to addreſs the jury: but with reſpect to extra matter, it was left with the preſident. I alſo told him that was the caſe—that if he objected when there was a full meeting of the court, the rule might be altered, but that I ſhould continue in my opinion until that took place. J. Addiſon told J. Lucas, that in all caſes before traverſe juries he ſhould have the right to addreſs. I cannot recollect that J. Addiſon ſaid it was the *excluſive* duty of the preſident to addreſs the grand jury, but there were words to that effect. I ſaw no ſarcaſtic ſneer in the preſident, bench or by-ſtanders. J. Addiſon never made uſe of any arguments to induce me to agree to the rules of the court, but left it to my own judgment. J. Lucas was informed at the private meeting, that if he had any thing to communicate to a grand jury the proper way was to give it to the preſident. I never knew that any of the aſſociates of Allegheny court found fault with the charges of J. Addiſon, except J. Lucas. The charge given in December, 1800, was *the laſt* charge given in the county of Allegheny, in which *any thing* was contained but the *official* duty of the jury.

I was preſent at the trial between Coulter and Moore in March 1801. One of the witneſſes for the defendant ſaid a man had told him that he had acceſs to a girl of the plaintiff's, but ſaid he had *not* told Coulter. J. Addiſon ſummoned up the evidence, and in concluding his charge ſaid "a good name was more precious than *ſilver*," J. Lucas obſerved that if the plaintiff believed a good name was ſo precious, he ſhould have proſecuted the man who ſaid he had acceſs to his girl. J. Addiſon ſaid this had nothing to do with the buſineſs. I do not think the preſident endeavored to influence the jury improperly. I will, once for all, ſay that I never ſaw any contemptuous behavior in J. Addiſon to J. Lucas at that time or any other. I have always found that J. Addiſon thankfully received any hints of any thing omitted, or any difference of opinion, and communicated the ſame to the jury. His general character as a judge is in my opinion as good as any in Pennſylvania, not only with reſpect to abilities and law knowledge, but honeſty.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Said, in June 1801, J. Luas offered him his charge—aſked Lucas if it related to the *official* duties of the jury. He ſaid not. In December 1800 Lucas had a paper in his hand which J. M'Dowel conceived to be a charge. All the judges agreed in the extra-judicial opinions of the court except J. Lucas.

J. M'Dowel ſaid he was not ſubpœned on the preſent occaſion, nor was he ſent for;—but had come of his own accord. He ſaid he had heard of ſecret ſocieties in the weſtern country.

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tueſday, February 15.

An engroſſed bill 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, was read the third time and paſſed.

An engroſſed bill entitled an act in addition to an act, entitled an act more effectually to provide for the national defence by eſtabliſhing an uniform militia throughout the United States, was read the third time and paſſed.

Mr. Helms made a report from the committee appointed to enquire whether any and what proviſion ought to be made by law for allowing penſions to perſons who do, at this time, labor under diſabilities in conſequence of known wounds received in the actual ſervice of the United States, and who have not heretofore been provided for; and who were alſo inſtructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the time for the ſettlement of claims for ſervices rendered, and ſupplies furniſhed during the revolutionary war.

The report was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Randolph from the committee of ways and means, preſented a bill making an appropriation for the ſupport of the navy of the United States for the year 1803.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Friday next.

Mr. Davis reported a bill for continuing in force a law entitled, an act for eſtabliſhing trading houſes with the Indian tribes.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Thurſday next.

Mr. S. Smith from the committee of commerce and manufactures, to whom was referred a petition of Hezekiah Prince and others, owners and maſters of veſſels within the United States, reported a bill for erecting a light houſe at the entrance of Penobſcot bay, or any other place in its vicinity, that may be deemed preferable by the ſecretary of the treaſury.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Thurſday next.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the report of a ſelect committee reſpecting claims againſt the United States, for the ſervices of the militia of the ſtate of Georgia.

Mr. John C Smith in the chair.

The report is as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the report of the ſecretary of war, together with ſundry documents reſpecting claims againſt the United States, to compenſation for ſervices performed by certain militia within the ſtate of Georgia, during the years 1793 and 1794,

Reſpectfully Report—

That it appears to your committee, that the ſaid ſervices were performed under circumſtances which render them a juſt claim to compenſation from the government of the United States, and that ſaid government hath already gone far in recognifing their validity, by ſettling with and making payment to the contractor who furniſhed ſupplies to the ſaid militia, whilſt engaged in performing the ſame ſervices for which they now claim compenſation.

Your committee therefore beg leave to ſubmit the following reſolution—

Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made by law, for the payment of certain militia employed within the ſtate of Georgia, during the years 1793 and 1794, for the defence of ſaid ſtate.

After debate the committee roſe, reported progreſs and aſked leave to ſit again, which was granted by the houſe.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of the mayor and commonalty of Alexandria, and reported their agreement to the ſame, in which report the houſe concurred as follows:

Reſolved, that proviſion ought to be made by law, for the regulation of quarantine within the diſtrict of Columbia.

Reſolved, that ſo much of the memorial of the mayor and commonalty of the town of Alexandria, as prays for a reimburſement of money by them expended in executing the quarantine law of Virginia, is unreaſonable and ought not to be granted.

Ordered that Meſſrs. Mitchill, Euſtis and Elmer, be a committee to bring in a bill or bills purſuant to the firſt reſolution.

Wedneſday, February 16.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the bill to prevent the importation of certain ſtates where by the laws thereof their admiſſion is prohibited.

Mr. Haſtings moved to amend the bill ſo as to prohit the importation only of *French* negroes and perſons of color.

This motion was oppoſed by Meſſrs. Hill and Bacon, and loſt without a diviſion.

Mr. S. Smith moved to except from the operation of the bill, *ſeamen, natives of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope.*

The motion was ſupported by Mr. Hill, and oppoſed by Meſſrs. Newton, Lowndes and Mott, and loſt.

Mr. Haſtings moved to ſtrike out the ſum of *one thouſand dollars*, the penalty annexed to the importation of each perſon, and to inſert ten dollars.

Loſt without a diviſion.

The bill, after undergoing ſome ſlight amendments, was reported to the houſe, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole—Mr. John C. Smith in the chair—on the bill to amend an act, entitled an act to amend the judicial ſyſtem of the United States.

The bill is as follows:

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives of the United States of America in congreſs aſſembled, that the circuit court of the ſecond circuit ſhall conſiſt of the juſtice of the ſupreme court, reſiding within the third circuit, and the diſtrict where ſuch court ſhall be holden.

In the third circuit the ſaid circuit court ſhall conſiſt of the juſtice of the ſupreme court, reſiding within the fourth circuit, and the diſtrict judge of the diſtrict where ſuch court ſhall be holden.

In the fourth circuit, the ſaid circuit court ſhall conſiſt of the ſenior aſſociate juſtice of the ſupreme court, reſiding within the fifth circuit, and the diſtrict judge of the diſtrict where ſuch court ſhall be holden.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſenior aſſociate juſtice, reſident in the fifth circuit, ſhall attend at the city of Waſhington, on the firſt Monday of Auguſt, in each and every year, who ſhall poſſeſs the ſame powers, and is required to perform the ſame duties, as are preſcribed in the ſecond ſection of the act entitled "An act to amend the judicial ſyſtem of the United States."

Mr. Elmer moved to ſtrike out the firſt ſection.

This motion was ſupported by Meſſrs. Leib, Smilie, and Mott, and oppoſed by Mr. Bayard.

Carried; ayes 42; noes 36.

The ſecond ſection was agreed to, when the committee roſe and reported.

The houſe immediately took up the report, when on motion of Mr. Mott, the yeas and nays were taken on concurring with the committee of the whole in their diſagreement to the 1ſt ſection of the bill, and carried, yeas 48; nays 40.

On motion of Mr. Bayard the further conſideration of the bill was poſtponed till Saturday.

Mr. Leib preſented a number of memorials from certain aliens in Pennſylvania, which were referred.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the ſupport of government for the year 1803.

Referred to a committee of the whole houſe on Saturday.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole, Mr. John C. Smith in the chair, on the bill for the relief of Samuel Corp.

The committee agreed to the bill, and reported it to the houſe who concurred in the report of the committee and ordered the bill to a third reading to-morrow.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nicholſon in the chair, on a bill in addition to an act reſpecting the regiſtering of veſſels, &c. &c.

The bill, after ſome ſlight amendments, was reported, and ordered by the houſe to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Newton called for the order of the day on the report of a ſelect committee reſpecting the repeal of the bankrupt law.

Mr. S. Smith moved to poſtpone the ſubject to the 1ſt Monday in November.

This motion was ſupported by Meſſrs. S. Smith, Mitchill, Bayard, Goddard, Griſwold and Thatcher; and oppoſed by Meſſrs. Euſtis, Newton, Varnum, and Haſtings.

The yeas and nays were taken on the poſtponement, and were yeas 39—nays 39. The ſpeaker declaring himſelf in the negative, the queſtion of poſtponement was loſt.

The ſpeaker laid before the houſe a report of the commiſſioners appointed in purſuance of the act entitled, an act for an amicable ſettlement of limits with the ſtate of Georgia, and authoriſing the eſtabliſhment of a government in the Miſſiſippi territory on the claims made by ſettlers, &c.

Referred to Meſſrs. Nicholſon, Tenney, Gregg, Van Renſſalaer, and R. Williams.

When the houſe adjourned.

Thurſday, February 17.

Mr. Leib from the committee appointed on the petitions of ſundry aliens, reported a bill in addition to an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of naturalization; which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. S. Smith preſented a memorial from ſundry aliens in Baltimore. Referred.

A bill for the relief of Samuel Corp was read the third time and paſſed—the Yeas and Nays being called, were Yeas 42—Nays 38.

Mr. S. Smith ſupported, and Meſſrs. Elmendorf and Nicholſon oppoſed the bill.

An engroſſed bill to prevent the importation of certain perſons into certain ſtates into which their admiſſion is prohibited by the laws of ſaid ſtates, was read a third time and paſſed—the Yeas and Nays, being called, were Yeas 48—Nays 15.

An engroſſed bill in addition to the act concerning the regiſtering and recording ſhips and veſſels of the United States, and to the act, entitled an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, was read the third time and paſſed.

Mr. John C. Smith, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of Charles L'Enfant, authoriſing the ſuperintendant of the city of Waſhington to ſettle the claim of C. L'Enfant on the terms ſettled by the late board of commiſſioners.

Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. S. Smith, the houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill to continue in force a law for eſtabliſhing trading houſes with the Indian tribes.

The bill continues the old law for two years.

The committee roſe, and reported the bill with an amendment.

The houſe concurred in the report, and ordered the bill to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of John C. Smith, the committee of claims were diſcharged from the further conſideration of ſundry petitions praying for invalid penſions.

The houſe went into committee of the whole—Mr. John C. Smith in the chair—on the bill to revive and continue in force an act, entitled, an act in addition to an act regulating the grants of lands appropriated for military ſervices, &c.

The committee reported the bill without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Early the houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the report of a ſelect committee, in favor of allowing the claims for the performance of militia ſervice in the ſtate of Georgia.

Mr. John C. Smith in the chair.

On agreeing to the report a debate aroſe which continued during the ſitting.

Meſſrs. Early, Nicholſon, Gregg, Merriwether, S. Smith, Macon and Varnum, ſupported—and Meſſrs. Elmer, Elmendorf, Thatcher, Euſtis, Randolph, Morris, Holland and Haſtings, oppoſed the report.

When the report was diſagreed to—Ayes 31—Noes 36.

The houſe immediately took up the report of the committee.

Mr. Nicholſon ſaid as the houſe was thin, and as the ſubject was important both to the United States and to the ſtate of Georgia, he would move an adjournment.

Motion loſt—Ayes 34—Noes 36.

Mr. Randolph obſerved that he had no diſpoſition to preſs a final deciſion when the houſe was thin; but as he did not wiſh a queſtion of ſo much importance to be decided at ſo late a period of the ſeſſion, when many of the members were abſent, he would move a poſtponement of the ſubject to the firſt Monday of November.

Carried—Ayes 33—Noes 31.

COWES, December 29.

To Mariners.

A few weeks ago the maſter of a veſſel which arrived at Greenock, reported that he had diſcovered a ſmall rock, lying at the entrance of the North Channel, in the fair way towards the Frith of Clyde. It now appears that this rock was repeatedly ſeen in the year 1766. Its bearings are minutely given in the following article, copied from the Scots Magazine of September in that year:

Greenock, September 4.

"The accounts we had formerly from captain Aitken, of Irvine, and captain M'Cunn, of this place, of a ſunk rock near the entry of the North Channel, are now confirmed by captain Dunlop, of the Bogle, who arrived this day from Virginia, and gives the following account: That on the 29th ult. about four in the afternoon, he fell in with a ſmall rock, bearing N. about a quarter of a mile, and by the beſt computation they could make, lay about 60 leagues W. of Tillinghead, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland. Its top was ragged and about the length of the ſhip's keel, and appeared about ſeven or eight feet above water; and by an obſervation they had that day at noon, was exactly in the latitude of 55 degrees. They had a briſk gale at W. N. W. running ſix or ſeven knots, when they had ſight of it, which was in 20 minutes. It bore N. W. by W. diſtant about two and a half miles."

ROTTERDAM, December 14.

Since our laſt, coffee, is not more in demand, and will, in all probability, experience a riſe. Sugar here ſeems to be a little briſker, but however, offers nothing of importance. For red clover ſeed there is more demand than laſt week; and for white many foreign orders have been received. Gin is ſomewhat duller; and there is a chance of lower prices ſhortly. Butter may ſtill be expected to fall; but to no longer than till February.

SALEM, February 10.

Entered, ſchr. Induſtry, Cook, Aux-Cayes; ſloop Falmouth, Curtis, New-York.

Cleared, ſchooner Eliza, Whittredge, Baltimore; Eſſex, Fabens, Norfolk and Baltimore; Sally, Very, Norfolk.

Arrived, the ſchooner Induſtry, capt. Jonathan Cook, in 27 days from Aux-Cayes. Spoke nothing. Left at Aux-Cayes, January 13, brig Plymouth, Bradſhaw, of Salem; brig ——, Brown, of Baltimore; a brig belonging to South Carolina, laſt from Trinidad, juſt arrived; ſchooner Amazon, Robbins, (the former captain, Lakeman, being dead) of Newburyport; ſchooner Sukey and Betſy, of Philadelphia, captain's name forgot; ſchr. Lucy, Spalding, of Norfolk.

From St. Domingo.

Captain Jonathan Cook, in 27 days from Aux-Cayes, arrived at this port yeſterday. He informs, that the French ſtill held the principal ſea ports in the iſland, and the department of Aux-Cayes. The negroes held the remaining inland poſts of the iſland, excepting the eaſtern part, which capt. Cook, heard nothing about. Likewiſe ſome ſmall ſea ports were in poſſeſſion of the negroes. Cape-Francois, Port-au-Prince and Jaquemel, were beſieged by the blacks. Moſt of the French troops being dead, there appeared ſome danger of the whole iſland falling into the hands of the negroes, unleſs ſome troops from France ſhould arrive to prevent it. The whites continued hanging and drowning the brigands who fell into their hands.

NEW-YORK, February 15.

The ſenate of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts has confirmed the election of the honorable John Q. Adams, as ſenator to repreſent that ſtate in congreſs.

The following is an extract of a letter from Meſſrs. Winchester, Howard and Co. of Frederickſburgh, (Virginia) to Mr. Amos Tappan, of Newburyport:

"Captain Hammond, of the Fairplay, took a cargo of flour from this port about the firſt of January for Baltimore: He was taken ſick and died about the 8th, at Hobb's Hole; his mate (whoſe name was Hays) ſhipped new hands and has run off with the veſſel and cargo." The above veſſel, we believe, belonged to Salem or Marblehead.)

Further extracts from Lloyd's liſt, December 14—30.

Paſſed by Graveſend December 26, the Union, ——, from Baltimore. Arrived at Leghorn, Betſy, Jones, from Boſton. At Barcelona, Jane, Taylor; Apollo, Batty, and Nancy, Potts, from Boſton. At Falmouth, Nancy, Brown, from Virginia. At Liverpool, Reſolution, Bound, from Virginia. At Ilfracombe, Philip, Hannock, from Baltimore. At Briſtol, New-York Packet, ——, from New-York.

February 16.

Cleared, brigs Mary, Moulton, Havre-de-Grace; Polly, Kennard, Tobago; ſchooners Venilia, Sheffield, Liſbon and a market; Little Edward, Godbee, Charleſton; ſloop Victory, Biſhop, do.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the ſhip Delaware, Beebe, from Greenock, we have been favored with a regular file of the Glaſgow Courier to the 29th of December. Citizen Victor, captain-general of Louiſiana, had arrived at the Hague on the 20th of December, with ſeveral officers who are to ſerve under him, to ſuperintend the embarkation of two demi-brigades of the French troops in pay of the Batavian republic, for New-Orleans; the Batavian government, to which the care of the equipment was confided, does not appear to have evinced much alacrity on the occaſion. General Victor was expected to ſail in about ſix weeks with theſe forces, on board the two frigates La Furieuſe and La Libre, with a corvette and ten tranſports. This expedition is probably now on its route, and unleſs detained at St. Domingo, we may ſoon expect to hear of its arrival at the mouth of the Miſſiſippi; where in leſs than a month, theſe regiments will be ſo entrenched by the advantages of wet ditches, as to bid defiance to the power of the whole weſtern continent. The conduct of general Montrichard, who aſſumed the title of commander in chief of the French troops in Holland, and had the audacity, on notifying Bonaparte's orders, to ſay that he would fix his head-quarters at the Hague, and would garriſon it with French troops, had excited the reſentment and oppoſition of the Dutch government. Diſpatches had reached him from St. Cloud, ordering him not to take his head-quarters at the Hague, but to fix them at Breda. The Moniteur of the 15th, taking notice of lord Grenville's ſpeech, charges him and the late miniſtry with prompting the maſſacre of Raſtadt. The French government has, according to reports received in England from Holland, *ſolicited* from the Dutch a loan to the amount of *ſeven millions*—one fourth to be advanced laſt January. The emperor of Germany has made a declaration to the deputation of the diet, wherein he informs that a negociation is going on at Paris, of which he wiſhes to wait the reſult; that if the deputation do not chuſe to do this, a clauſe muſt be inſerted in the proceſs in favor of the changes which may take place in the indemnities at the concluſion of the negociation; and that the emperor thinks it his duty ſtill to make ſome efforts to raiſe the Catholics to a footing with the Proteſtant intereſt, by propoſing that the grand duke of Tuſcany, and the grand maſter of the Teutonic Order ſhould be each inveſted with the electoral dignity, and that, in the college of princes a number of new Catholic votes ſhould be added. A dreadful fire had happened at Stockholm on the 15th Nov. It continued burning without ceſſation 35 hours, and notwithſtanding every exertion, the edifice of the royal chamber of adminiſtration, and the old caſtle or king's houſe, were conſumed. In theſe buildings were the principal public offices and courts of juſtice. Their papers have been fortunately preſerved. A conſideraqle fire had occurred in Hamburg. A deſponding calm has ſucceeded the late convulſions in Switzerland, which under the *iron auſpices* of the terrible republic, muſt hereafter repoſe in the ſullen tranquility of military deſpotiſm. Similar bleſſings are doubtleſs in ſtore for all the ſuppliant friends of France.