

RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HIGH COURT OF
IMPEACHMENT ON THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM BLOUNT, CON-
SISTING OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, AS IS
PROVIDED BY THE CONSTITUTION, AND IN PURSUANCE OF
A RESOLUTION OF SENATE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1798.

The oath prescribed was administered to the President of the Senate by the Secretary, and by the President to the following Members of the Senate:

Messrs. Anderson, Bingham, Bloodworth, Chipman, Foster, Goodhue, Green, Gunn, Howard, Langdon, Laurance, Livermore, Marshall, Martin, Paine, Read, Ross, Smith, Tracy, and Watson.

The process issued on the 1st day of March last against William Blount, together with the return made thereon, were read, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss.

The Senate of the United States of America to William Blount, late a Senator of the United States for the State of Tennessee, greeting:

Whereas the House of Representatives of the United States of America did, on the seventh day of July last past, in their own name and in the name of all the people of the United States, impeach you, the said William Blount, of high crimes and misdemeanors before the Senate of the United States: And whereas the said House of Representatives did, on the seventh day of February of the present year, exhibit to the Senate their articles of impeachment against you, the said William Blount, charging you with the high crimes and misdemeanors therein specially set forth (a true copy of which articles of impeachment is annexed to this writ), and did demand that you, the said William Blount, should be put to answer the said crimes and misdemeanors, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials, and judgments might be thereupon had as are agreeable to law and justice: You, the said William Blount, are therefore summoned to be and appear before the Senate of the United States of America at their Chamber in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the third Monday of December next at the hour of eleven of that day, then and there to answer the said articles of impeachment, and then and there to abide by, obey, and perform such orders and judgments as the Senate of the United States shall make in the premises, according to the Constitution and laws of the said United States. And hereof you are in no wise to fail.

Witness the Honorable Thomas Jefferson, Esquire, Vice President of the United States of America, and President of the Senate thereof, at the city of Philadelphia the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the twenty-second.

SAMUEL A. OTIS, *Secretary.*

Articles exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves, and of all the people of the United States, against William Blount, in maintenance of their impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors:

ARTICLE I.

That whereas the United States, in the months of February, March, April, May, and June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-

seven, and for many years then past, were at peace with his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain: And, whereas, during the months aforesaid, his said Catholic Majesty and the King of Great Britain were at war with each other, yet the said William Blount, on or about the months aforesaid, then being a Senator of the United States, and well knowing the premises, but disregarding the duties and obligations of his high station, and designing and intending to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the United States, and to violate and infringe the neutrality thereof, did conspire and contrive to create, promote, and set on foot, within the jurisdiction and territory of the United States, and to conduct and carry on from thence, a military hostile expedition against the territories and dominions of his said Catholic Majesty in the Floridas and Louisiana, or a part thereof, for the purpose of wresting the same from his Catholic Majesty, and of conquering the same for the King of Great Britain, with whom his said Catholic Majesty was then at war, as aforesaid, contrary to the duty of his trust and station as a Senator of the United States, in violation of the obligations of neutrality, and against the laws of the United States and the peace and interests thereof.

ARTICLE II.

That whereas on the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, a treaty of friendship limits, and navigation had been made and concluded between the United States and His Catholic Majesty, by the fifth article whereof it is stipulated and agreed, "That the two high contracting parties shall, by all the means in their power, maintain peace and harmony among the several Indian nations who inhabit the country adjacent to the lines and rivers which, by the preceding articles, form the boundaries of the two Floridas, and the better to obtain this effect both parties oblige themselves expressly to restrain by force all hostilities on the part of the Indian nations living within their boundary, so that Spain will not suffer her Indians to attack the citizens of the United States nor the Indians inhabiting their territory, nor will the United States permit these last-mentioned Indians to commence hostilities against the subjects of His Catholic Majesty or his Indians, in any manner whatever." Yet the said William Blount, on or about the months of February, March, April, May, and June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, then being a Senator of the United States and well knowing the premises, and that the United States were then at peace with his said Catholic Majesty, and that his Catholic Majesty was at war with the King of Great Britain, but disregarding the duties of his high station and the stipulations of the said treaty and the obligations of neutrality, did conspire and contrive to excite the Creek and Cherokee Nations of Indians, then inhabiting within the territorial boundary of the United States, to commence hostilities against the subjects and possessions of His Catholic Majesty in the Floridas and Louisiana, for the purpose of reducing the same to the dominion of the King of Great Britain, with whom His Catholic Majesty was then at war, as aforesaid, contrary to the duty of his trust and station as a Senator of the United States, in violation of the said treaty of friendship, limits, and navigation, and of the obligations of neutrality, and against the laws of the United States and the peace and interests thereof.

ARTICLE III.

That whereas by the ordinances and acts of Congress for regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and for preserving peace on the frontiers, it has been made lawful for the President of the United States, in order to secure the continuance of the friendship of the said Indian tribes, to appoint such persons, from time to time, as temporary agents to reside among the Indians, as he shall think fit; and whereas, in pursuance of the said authority, the President of the United States, on or about the eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, did appoint Benjamin Hawkins to be principal temporary agent for Indian affairs within the Indian nations south of the river Ohio and north of the territorial line of the United States; and whereas the said Benjamin Hawkins accepted the said appointment, and on the twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and for a long time before and afterwards, did exercise the functions, powers, and duties attached to the same, yet the said William Blount, on or about the said twenty-first day of April, in the

year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, then being a Senator of the United States, and well knowing the premises, did, in the prosecution of his criminal designs and of his conspiracies aforesaid, and the more effectually to accomplish his intention of exciting the Creek and Cherokee Nations of Indians to commence hostilities against the subjects of His Catholic Majesty, further conspire and contrive to alienate and divert the confidence of the said Indian tribes or nations from the said Benjamin Hawkins, the principal temporary agent aforesaid, and to diminish, impair, and destroy the influence the said Indian tribes or nations from the said Benjamin Hawkins, the principal intercourse and understanding with him, contrary to the duty of his trust and station as a Senator of the United States and against the ordinances and laws of the United States and the peace and interests thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

That whereas by the ordinances and acts of Congress aforesaid it is made lawful for the President of the United States to establish trading houses at such places and posts on the western and southern frontiers, or in the Indian country, as he shall judge most convenient, for the purpose of carrying on a liberal trade with the several Indian nations within the limits of the United States, and to appoint an agent at each trading house established as aforesaid, with such clerks and assistants as may be necessary for the execution of the said acts; and whereas, by a treaty made and concluded on the second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, between the United States and the Cherokee Nation of Indians, inhabiting within the limits of the United States, it is stipulated and agreed that "the United States will send such and so many persons to reside in said nation as they may judge proper, not exceeding four, who shall qualify themselves to act as interpreters;" and whereas the President of the United States, as well in pursuance of the authorities in this article mentioned as of the acts of Congress referred to in the third article, did appoint James Carey to be interpreter for the United States to the said Cherokee Nation of Indians and assistant at the public trading house established at the Tellico blockhouse, in the State of Tennessee; and whereas the said James Carey did accept the said appointments, and on the twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and for a long time before and afterwards, did exercise the functions and duties attached to the same; yet the said William Blount, on or about the said twenty-first day of April, in the year last aforesaid, then being a Senator of the United States, and well knowing the premises, did, in prosecution of his criminal designs and in furtherance of his conspiracies aforesaid, conspire and contrive to seduce the said James Carey from the duty and trust of his said appointments, and to engage the said James Carey to assist in the promotion and execution of his said criminal intentions and conspiracies aforesaid, contrary to the duty of his trust and station as a Senator of the United States and against the laws and treaties of the United States and the peace and interests thereof.

ARTICLE V.

That whereas certain tribes or nations of Indians inhabit within the territorial limits of the United States, between whom, or many of them, and the settlements of the United States, certain boundary lines have, by successive treaties, been stipulated and agreed upon, to separate the lands and possessions of the said Indians from the lands and possessions of the United States and the citizens thereof: And whereas, particularly, by the treaty in the last article mentioned to have been made with the Cherokee Nation, on the second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, the boundary line between the United States and the said Cherokee Nation was agreed and defined; and it was further stipulated that the same should be ascertained and marked plainly by three persons appointed on the part of the United States and three Cherokees on the part of their nation: And whereas, by another treaty, made with the said Cherokee Nation, on the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, the said hereinbefore-recited treaty of the second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, was confirmed and established, and it was mutually agreed that the said boundary line should be actually ascer-

tained and marked in the manner prescribed by the said last-mentioned treaty: And whereas, in pursuance of the said treaties, commissioners were duly nominated and appointed on the part of the United States to ascertain and mark the said boundary line; yet the said William Blount, on or about the twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, then being a Senator of the United States, and well knowing the premises, in further prosecution of his said criminal designs and of his conspiracies aforesaid, and the more effectually to accomplish his intention of exciting the said Indians to commence hostilities against the subjects of His Catholic Majesty, did further conspire and contrive to diminish and impair the confidence of the said Cherokee Nation in the Government of the United States, and to create and foment discontents and disaffection among the said Indians toward the Government of the United States, in relation to the ascertainment and markings of the said boundary line, contrary to the duty of his trust and station as a Senator of the United States, and against the peace and interests thereof.

And the House of Representatives, by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting, at any time hereafter, any further articles, or other accusation, or impeachment, against the said William Blount, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the said articles, or any of them, and of offering proof to all and every the aforesaid articles, and to all and every other articles, impeachment, or accusation, which shall be exhibited by them, as the case shall require, do demand that the said William Blount may be put to answer the said crimes and misdemeanors, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials, and judgments may be thereupon had and given as are agreeable to law and justice.

Signed by order and in behalf of the House:

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker*.

Attest:

JONATHAN W. CONDY, *Clerk*.

IN SENATE OF UNITED STATES.

March 1, 1798.

A true copy of the articles of impeachment against William Blount.

Attest:

SAM. A. OTIS, *Secretary*.

And the return was sworn to, as follows, by the returning officer:

James Mathers, Sergeant at Arms to the Senate of the United States, maketh oath that, in obedience to the within summons, he did repair to the usual place of residence of the within-named William Blount, at Knoxville, in the State of Tennessee, and, on the twenty-seventh day of August in the present year, did there leave a true copy of the said writ of summons, and of the articles of impeachment annexed, with the wife of the said William Blount, he not being to be found; and that on the next day, meeting with the said William Blount at the Blue Springs, the deponent shewed and read the said original writ to the said William Blount, and informed him that he had left a copy at the usual place of his residence.

JAMES MATHERS.

The doors of the court were then opened by order of the President, and by his order the Sergeant at Arms called the said William Blount three several times, in the words following, to appear and answer:

Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye!

William Blount, late a Senator from the State of Tennessee, come forward and answer the articles of impeachment exhibited against you by the House of Representatives.

Notwithstanding which the said William Blount did not appear.

Whereupon,

The court adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1798.

The United States *v.* William Blount.

The President communicated a letter signed Jared Ingersoll and A. J. Dallas, praying to be admitted and plead as counsel for the defendant, William Blount.

On motion,

Ordered, That the said Jared Ingersoll and A. J. Dallas have permission to appear as counsel accordingly.

The oath prescribed was administered to Messrs. Hillhouse and Stockton.

On motion,

Ordered, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that Jared Ingersoll and A. J. Dallas have asked and obtained leave to appear at the bar of the Senate as counsel, and to plead in behalf of William Blount upon the impeachment now pending.

The managers on the part of the House of Representatives, to wit, Messrs. Dana, Dennis, Evans, Gordon, Harper, Hosmer, Pinckney, and Sewal, appeared at the bar.

Messrs. Ingersoll and Dallas also appeared at the bar as counsel for the defendant, conformable to permission by them requested.

On motion by Mr. Harper, in behalf of the managers, that further time be allowed them to prepare their proceedings in the case,

It was agreed that they have until Monday next at 12 o'clock for that purpose.

The managers and counsel for the defendant withdrew, and

The court adjourned to 12 o'clock on Monday next.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1798.

The oath prescribed was administered to the Hon. Mr. Davenport, a member of this court.

The managers and also the counsel for the defendant, as on the 18th instant, attended.

On motion by Mr. Harper, in behalf of the managers, that the counsel exhibit and file the power or powers by which they are authorized to appear in behalf of William Blount, and that the managers be furnished with a copy thereof—

Mr. Dallas, on behalf of the counsel, exhibited sundry letters to the President, which he alleged contained the powers, and also the confidential instructions of Mr. Blount to his counsel.

The court was cleared in order to take into consideration the motion made by the managers of the impeachment; and

On motion, that it be ruled,

That the court having, on the 18th day of this present month, admitted Jared Ingersoll and A. J. Dallas, Esqrs., to appear and plead for William Blount on the impeachment now depending against him; and the court having then been satisfied that the said counsel were duly authorized to appear for the said William Blount are of opinion that it is not necessary that any warrant of attorney or other written authority be now filed in this court:

It was determined in the affirmative, {Yeas----- 20
 {Nays----- 2

Those who voted in the affirmative are,
Messrs. Anderson, Bloodworth, Chipman, Davenport, Foster, Goodhue, Greene, Hillhouse, Howard, Langdon, Latimer, Laurance, Marshall, Martin, Paine, Read, Ross, Smith, Stockton, and Watson.

Those who voted in the negative are,
Messrs. Livermore and Tracy.

The managers and counsel for the defendant were again admitted, and the President stated to them the rule entered upon the motion of the managers.

The President returned to Mr. Dallas the letters by him exhibited, in behalf of the counsel, unopened.

The President communicated to the court a letter, signed Nicholas Romayne, stating that he is ready to attend as evidence, touching the impeachment pending against William Blount, whenever thereunto required.

The President then asked the managers if they had any further motion to make prior to permission to the counsel for the defendant to file their plea? To which the managers replied in the negative.

Whereupon the President notified the counsel that they were permitted to file their plea, which was done by Mr. Ingersoll, and read by the Secretary, as follows:

UNITED STATES *v.* WILLIAM BLOUNT.

Upon impeachment of the House of Representatives of the United States of high crimes and misdemeanors.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
December 24, 1798.

The aforesaid William Blount, saving and reserving to himself all exceptions to the uncertainty and imperfections of the articles of impeachment, by Jared Ingersoll and Alexander James Dallas, his attorneys, comes and defends the force and injury, and says that he, to the articles of impeachment preferred against him by the House of Representatives of the United States, ought not to be compelled to answer, because he says that the eighth article of certain amendments of the Constitution of the United States, having been ratified by nine States, after the same was in a constitutional manner proposed to the consideration of the several States in the Union, is of equal obligation with the original Constitution and now forms a part thereof, and that by the same eighth article it is declared and provided that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence." That proceedings by impeachment are provided and permitted by the Constitution of the United States only on charges of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors alleged to have been committed by the President, Vice President, or any civil officer of the United States in the execution of their offices held under the United States, as appears by the fourth section of the second article and the seventh clause of the third section of the first article, and other articles and clauses contained in the Constitution of the United States. That although true it is that he, the said William Blount, was a Senator of the United States from the State of Tennessee at the several periods in the said articles of impeachment referred to, yet that he, the said William, is not now a Senator, and is not, nor was at the several periods so as aforesaid referred to, a civil officer of the United States, nor is he, the said William, in and by the said articles charged with having committed any crime or misdemeanor in the execution of any civil office held under the United States, nor with any malconduct in a civil office or abuse of any public trust in the execution thereof.

That the courts of common law of a criminal jurisdiction of the States wherein the offenses in the said articles recited are said to have been committed,

as well as those of the United States, are competent to the cognizance, prosecution, and punishment of the said crimes and misdemeanors, if the same have been perpetrated, as has been suggested and charged by the said articles; which, however, he utterly denies. All which the said William is ready to verify. And prays judgment whether this high court will have further cognizance of this suit, and of the said impeachment, and whether he, the said William, to the said articles of impeachment, so as aforesaid preferred by the House of Representatives of the United States, ought to be compelled to answer.

JARED INGERSOLL.
A. J. DALLAS.

On request by Mr. Harper, on behalf of the managers, that they be allowed a further day, to wit, until Thursday se'nnight to file their replication.

The court was cleared; and,

On motion to agree to the time requested,

It passed unanimously in the affirmative, yeas 22.

Those who voted in the affirmative are

Messrs. Anderson, Bloodworth, Chipman, Davenport, Foster, Goodhue, Greene, Hillhouse, Howard, Langdon, Latimer, Laurance, Livermore, Marshall, Martin, Paine, Read, Ross, Smith, Stockton, Tracy, and Watson.

The managers and counsel were again admitted, and

The President stated to them the rule entered up, on this request of the managers, for further time.

The court adjourned to Thursday se'nnight, at 12 o'clock.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1799.

United States *v.* William Blount.

The court being opened, and proclamation made by the Sergeant at Arms to keep silence,

The Secretary administered the oath to the Vice President.

The oath was also administered to the Hon. James Lloyd, a member of this court.

The managers attended, present as on the 18th of December, and also Messrs. Bayard, Imlay, and Kittera.

The counsel also for the defendant appeared.

Mr. Bayard, in behalf of the managers, filed a replication, which was read by the Secretary, as follows:

The replication of the House of Representatives of the United States, in their own behalf and also in the name of the people of the United States, to the plea of William Blount to the jurisdiction of the Senate of the United States, to try the articles of impeachment exhibited by them to the Senate against the said William Blount.

The House of Representatives of the United States, prosecuting on behalf of themselves and the people of the United States the articles of impeachment exhibited by them to the Senate of the United States against the said William Blount, reply to the plea of the said William Blount and say that the matters alleged in the said plea are not sufficient to exempt the said William Blount from answering the said articles of impeachment, because they say that, by the Constitution of the United States the House of Representatives had power to prefer the said articles of impeachment, and that the Senate have full and the sole power to try the same. Wherefore, they demand that the plea aforesaid of the said William Blount be not allowed, but that the said William Blount be compelled to answer the said articles of impeachment.

Signed by order and in behalf of the House.

JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker.*
JONATHAN W. CONDY, *Clerk.*

Attest:

To this Mr. Ingersoll, counsel for the defendant, filed a rejoinder, which was read by the Secretary, as follows:

UNITED STATES *v.* WILLIAM BLOUNT.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

And the aforesaid William Blount, by Jared Ingersoll and Alexander J. Dallas, his attorneys, says that the matter by him before alleged, which he is ready to verify, is sufficient reason in law to show that this court ought not to hold jurisdiction of the said impeachment and the articles therein set forth, which said matter, so as aforesaid by him alleged, the said House of Representatives not having denied or made answer thereto, he prays the judgment of this honorable court, whether they will hold further jurisdiction of the said impeachment or take cognizance thereof, and whether the said William Blount shall make further answer thereto.

JARED INGERSOLL.
A. J. DALLAS.

JANUARY 3, 1799.

Mr. Bayard then opened the cause in support of the articles of impeachment.

On motion, by Mr. Ingersoll, in behalf of the defendant, for further time to reply,

The court was cleared; and

On motion to agree to a further time,

It was unanimously determined in the affirmative, yeas 23.

Messrs. Anderson, Bloodworth, Chipman, Davenport, Foster, Goodhue, Greene, Gunn, Hillhouse, Howard, Langdon, Latimer, Laurance, Livermore, Lloyd, Marshall, Martin, Paine, Reed, Ross, Stockton, Tracy, and Watson.

The court was again opened; and

The managers and counsel notified that further time would be given, to wit, until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, to which time the court was adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1799.

High Court of Impeachments—United States *v.* William Blount.

The managers and counsel for the defendant attended.

Proclamation being made to keep silence,

The Vice President notified the counsel they might proceed, and Mr. Dallas, in behalf of the defendant, was heard in support of his plea.

On motion,

That the court adjourn, the court was cleared, and the motion was agreed to.

Whereupon, the parties were called in and notified that this court is adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1799.

High Court of Impeachments—United States *v.* William Blount.

The managers and counsel for the defendant attended.

Proclamation being made to keep silence,

The Vice President notified the counsel that they might proceed, and Mr. Ingersoll, in behalf of the defendant, was heard in support of his plea.

Mr. Harper, in behalf of the managers, replied in support of the jurisdiction of the court, and prayed judgment.

After which the Vice President inquired of the managers if they had any further observations to offer.

On which Mr. Bayard, in their behalf, requested permission to withdraw for a few minutes; and, returning into court, he replied in the negative.

On motion,

That the court adjourn, the court was cleared, and the motion was agreed to.

Whereupon, the parties were called in and notified that this court is adjourned to 12 o'clock on Monday next.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1799.

High Court of Impeachments—United States *v.* William Blount.

The oath prescribed was administered to the Honorable Mr. Brown, a member of this court.

On motion to agree to the following resolutions:

That William Blount was a civil officer of the United States, within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, and therefore liable to be impeached by the House of Representatives.

That, as the articles of impeachment charge him with high crimes and misdemeanors, supposed to have been committed while he was a Senator of the United States, his plea ought to be overruled.

And, after debate,

On motion,

The court adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1799.

High Court of Impeachments—United States *v.* William Blount.

The oath prescribed was administered to the Honorable Stephens T. Mason and the Honorable Theodore Sedgwick, members of this court.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion made yesterday on the impeachability of William Blount, late a Senator of the United States, by the House of Representatives; and, after debate,

On motion,

The court adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1799.

High Court of Impeachments—United States *v.* William Blount.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion made on the 7th instant on the impeachability of William Blount, late a Senator of the United States, by the House of Representatives; and, after debate,

On motion,

The court adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1799.

High Court of Impeachments—United States *v.* William Blount.

The court proceeded in the debate on the motion made on the 7th instant,

That William Blount was a civil officer of the United States, within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, and therefore liable to be impeached by the House of Representatives.

That as the articles of impeachment charge him with high crimes and misdemeanors, supposed to have been committed while he was a Senator of the United States, his plea ought to be overruled.

And on the question to agree thereto it was determined in the negative—yeas 11, nays 14.

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Chipman, Davenport, Goodhue, Latimer, Livermore, Lloyd, Paine, Ross, Sedgwick, Stockton, and Tracy.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Anderson, Bingham, Bloodworth, Brown, Foster, Greene, Gunn, Hillhouse, Howard, Langdon, Marshall, Martin, Mason, and Read.

On motion,

The court adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1799.

High Court of Impeachments—United States *v.* William Blount.

On motion, it was determined that—

The court is of opinion that the matter alleged in the plea of the defendant is sufficient in law to show that this court ought not to hold jurisdiction of the said impeachment, and that the said impeachment be dismissed.

Yeas	14
Nays	11

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Anderson, Bingham, Bloodworth, Brown, Foster, Greene, Gunn, Hillhouse, Howard, Langdon, Marshall, Martin, Mason, and Read.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Chipman, Davenport, Goodhue, Latimer, Livermore, Lloyd, Paine, Ross, Sedgwick, Stockton, and Tracy.

On motion,

Ordered, That the Secretary notify the House of Representatives that the Senate will be ready to receive the managers of the House of Representatives and the counsel of the defendant on Monday next at 12 o'clock, to render judgment in the impeachment against William Blount; and

On motion,

It was agreed to dispense with the taking of the yeas and nays on the foregoing order.

The court adjourned to 12 o'clock on Monday next.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1799.

High Court of Impeachments—United States *v.* William Blount.

The court being open, the parties attending, and silence proclaimed, Judgment was pronounced by the Vice President, and a copy thereof was delivered to the managers and to the counsel for the defendant, respectively, as follows:

Gentlemen Managers of the House of Representatives and Gentlemen Counsel for William Blount:

The court is of opinion that the matter alleged in the plea of the defendant is sufficient in law to shew that this court ought not to hold jurisdiction of the said impeachment and that the said impeachment be dismissed.

On which the parties withdrew; and,

On motion,

The court adjourned without day.

A true copy.

Attest:

SAMUEL A. OTIS, *Secretary.*