## By this Day's Pail.

Postscript.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12.

By the ship Alexander Hamilton arrived yes terday from Hamburgh, we have obtained papers to the 15th of November (12 days later than those received at Salem.) W are indebted to a gentleman of this city, for the following translations, which is all we could obtain for this day's Advertiser. Further extracts on Monday.

TRANSLATED,
For the DAILY ADVERTISER, from the " HAMBURGH IMPARTIAL CORRESPONDENT of November 14th.

PARIS, November 5. By a report of Geniffieux, made to the Council of 500 on 1st November, it appears that ferious rebellions had taken place, in a part of the United Departments, occasioned by the military requisition. He says "it was produced by the infligation of England, and of fanaticism. The authors thereof are per-fons devoted partly to the former Belgic gov-ernment, and partly to the Stadtholder's party. The revolters are priefts, monks, va-grants and ftrangers. Liberty trees have been replaced by croffes—a part of the badges were orange cockades—others had painted the Imperial Eagle on their hats. The Directory has taken the most efficient measures to punish the rebels, and has reason to expect a compleat victory."

One million and a half of livres were in confequence voted by the Gouncil, and concurred in by the ancients, as an addition to the funds at the private disposition of the

They write from Brest, that the frigate La Semillante, belonging to Bompart's division, which undertook the last unfortunate expedition against Ireland, is returned to

Letters from the Head-Quarters of the Italian army, dated Oct. 22, mention this army of 12,000 men, exclusive of the Cif-alpine legions, to be in full motion in three columns, one of which is to march to Na-

BRUSSELS, November 3.

Yesterday at 4 A. M. the police officers, justices of the peace and national troops were assembled. Lifts were handed them of a certain number of persons who should be arrest. the arrefations commenced at 5 A. M. and lasted through the whole day, several of the persons to be apprehended escaped, all others were committed to the criminal prison. It is not yet known whether these arrests have have any connexion with the discovery of a conspiracy, or whether the prisoners are only considered as hostages.

By another letter from Bruffels of Nov. 4 it appears that in different parts of Belgium, larger bodies of rebels under able leaders and provided with cannon are affembled. General Collaud was making preparations to attack them; mean while a number of bloody actions had taken place near St. Amand, on

Troops were marching from Paris towards

PARIS, Nov. 1. pears that the ship Le Patriote, having on board all the materials for the air balloons,

was stranded on the coast of Egypt. HAGUE, Nov. 6. The Military tribunal which was to examine into the conduct of the officers in the

unfortunate battle of the 11th October, finished its session yesterday, and has deprived counter admiral Bloys de Tressong, of all his military employment, and declared him forever incapable of ferving his country—befides he is to pay the cost of the trial, amounting to 10,000 guilders. He was accused for not complying with the fignals of Admiral De Winter, and for not fupporting him properly with his division.

VENICE, October 26. The English have sent four frigates into the Adriatic, which blockade Ancona, to cut off the communication with Corfu-

The inhabitants of Malta, are provided with provisions by the English and Portugiese. The latter have taken a French fri gite coming from Malta, under Spanish

Translations for the Mercantile Advertiser.

FLORENCE, October 10. After the arrival of 3 courtiers from Livena, the magistrates assembled on important business. It is said that the French general Brune would be here in a short time, and Fance offers the Grand Duke an alliance afer which he is to shut up the port of Livona to the British, and deliver up Ferrara to the French.

Our court paper is yet filent about the buliness of the French transport fleet at Alexindria, and the defeat of Buonaparte.

VIENNA, October 24.

Netwithstanding we have received letters yeserday from Messina to the 10th of Octoper, which mention the arrival of a veffe from Alexandria, informing that Buona pure's army, in a very fevere engagement. it which the victorious Arabs on their fide I ft 12,000 men, had been reduced to a few thusand, and made their retreat to Alexandra. Other accounts say that Buonaparte

It is politively afferted that the Maltele Order established in Russia has determined to expel from the order, the Grand Master and all the Knights who were prefent at the furrender of Malta, because they delivered it up without any resistance. It is said that this resolution has already been communicated. sed to the Grand Master at Trieste, who has

fent a memorial to Petersburgh, in which he Two of our new Legislators have religned. retends to prove that he did not defign to furrender, but that opposition would have been of no avail, and that all the French and Spanish desired it. It is said the prince of Conde is to replace the Grand Master.

HAGUE, October 27.

The troubles in Belgium, particularly in the department of the Scheldt and Antwerp have become very ferious and bloody. At Mechlin on the 13th inft, the rebellious Pea-lants, armed with fwords and piftols, forced their way into the city, cut down the Tree of Liberty, tore the tricolored Flag to pieces, and plundered the house of the Commune. The French General difperfed them, ordered two of them to be shot, and declared the city in a state of siege. On the 23d, the Insurgents came again before the three Gates.

We have not received later advices; but, according to the reports of travellers, the Infurrection in the low countries is very formidable. At Antwerp no veffel is allowed to depart, nor any veffel to go out.—From the French fide, they fay, the infurrection was connected with a projected landing by the English. According to report, the French and Insurgents had several engage-ments, in which the latter lost 300 men.

[" Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on."

Lay on good Ruffians may the Eternal grant vigor to your right-hands, keenness to your blades, and make all your wounds deep and mortal. These base Flemings, preceded the French in their revolutionary dance of death—they rebelled against the tyranny of the Emperor, and fought the liberty of France. They have been the cut-purses of the Empire, and never can be requited for the miseries they lent their aid to inslict on their country. Their country was a paradife—
their condition most enviable. But they
were too illuminated to enjoy this calm and
happy state, and formed a coalition with
atheists and murderers. The fate of the unholy awaits them. Their masters send them Guillotines to reign over them, and while oppression, rapacity, and uncontroulable ty-

acting against the rebels, was to florm Wid- They will certainly be cautious and forbear din, which on the 25th of Sept. was execu- affisting to recall those times of Bubbles, ted under the command of KAPUDON Pacha, Alio Pacha of Natolien—and other Pachas, with their combined forces. At ed up to effect all forts of infamous purposes, the commencement the Turkish commander gained fome advantage; but his fuccels ment of opening those sluices of abomina-was of short duration. Passawan Oglou tion again upon us. But it is represented was prepared for this attack, and had prowas of thort duration. Passawan Oglou was prepared for this attack, and had projected Mines not far from the city; as soon as his opponents had reached the spot that he wished, under a most heavy cannonade, he sprung his Mines, and made such a terrible slaughter and confusion among the affailants, that the army which blockaded him, was not able to form in these decay. was not able to form in three days. About 2000 men were left dead, and a great number more horridly wounded; which creat-2000 men were left dead, and a great number mufter up, amongst a few of their own de-ber more horridly wounded; which creat-ed great confusion in the camp. Even now

DONAU, October 24.
We now observe the Imperial Declaration of the 10th September, by which the Court of Russia confirms and takes under its proection the body of Baillis Grand Croifes, Commanders and Knights of the Grand Priarot of Russia, and supports them in their protest against the Grand Master, Von Hom-pesch, and the Knights who without any refistance delivered up their capitals and island by a dishonourable capitulation; and by which it takes under its direction and promises to maintain the order of Malta, its institutions, privileges, and honors, and order its Ministers at Foreign Courts to declare that so doing it does not wish to estab.

lish any pretentions injurious to the existing,
rights of other Courts.—The Voice of the other Nations is invited to accord with this

FRANKFORT, October 27.

It is very certain that from the 17th to the 19th, 12,000 Austrians have marched partly through Bregingen' into Graubun-den. This, however, was not undertaken un-til the regency of Graubunden had, accord-ting to existing treaties, demanded the affist-ance of Austria to protect its Independence, by a deputation to the imperial Resident, Von Kronthal. By an act figned by him, Austrian promises that she will withdraw her troops when requested by the Bund-

According to report from Feld Kirch the French entered Graubunden on the 19th. The people opposed them. On both fides there were a great army killed and wounded. The French retreated, and the Austrians marched 12000 men into Grausunden from the environs of Peld Kirch.

GENOA, October 13.

It is generally believed that the French troops affembled at Maffa, are going to gar-rison Livorno and Porto Ferrayo, to prevent the British men of war and cruizers from harbouring there. Every day there arrive here young Frenchmen from Marfeilles and the South of France to avoid enlift.

MILAN, October 15.

The defertion of the Cifalpine troops is ecoming to alarming, that the Directory has infifted on a severe law to prevent it. It is faid that the negociations between Naples and France hang on a thread. However it is hoped that they will not be broke off. Before the new Ambassador La Combe St. Michael arrived at Naples, the French Charge des Affaires, La Caeze, had actually solicited a passport to return, for which the sollowing reasons are assigned: Frst that the Secretary of state had neg-

lected, as usual, to forward the Passport for the new Ambassador. 2dly. Because the court and populace at Naples had on the arrival of Admiral Nelfon manifelled figus of friendship and joy injurious to the French.
3dly Because litely more English Men of
War had been admitted at Naples, of which
about ten were in that port towards the last of September.

## The Gazette. .

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14.

PRICES OF STOCKS. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 9.

23 percent. 21 ditto 7 Dividend Morth America, 45 ditto off.
Infurance comp. N. A. fhares 55 ditto Dividend
— Pennfylvana, fhares, 51 ditto ou.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE
On London, at 20 days

On London, at 30 days
———————— at 60 days at 90 days 55 Amsterdam,60 days, pr. guild. 30 cents

## COMMUNICATIONS.

To the LEGISLATURE of PENNSTLVANIA.

Strongly inclined to filence, it is but feldom I trouble the guardians of the state with oppression, rapacity, and an infolent and brutal foldiery, rush torrent-like upon them by one road, through the other you behold in continual egress, the possessions, the liberties, religion, morals, and happiness of the people.] had not seen a subject or parameter a ludicrous turn; a skirmishing war, alternately scurrilous and ridiculous has lately been waged in the evening papers, on the subject of establishing new Insurance Companies. I confess I receive this information with serious concern, surely the representation with serious concerns and surely sure The Fortune of War has not yet deferted the rebel Passawan Oglou; he has extricated himself from the dangerous situation in which he was.

By order of the Porte, the Turkisk army Scrips, Schemes, Gulls, Traps, Frauds, &c. ly for their modest assurance should secretly they cannot give a regular estimate of their loss, as the dispersed men have not yet returned. On this occasion the 31st attack was repelled. We must now wait the issue. valent delign is to effe ct a petty monopoly for their own speculating purposes, which they vainly slatter themselves the Legislature will fanction and gratify—this is too plain to b controverted, and too evident to require fingle argument. If it did, I might adduce their own practice, in already felling their rights of subscription at 5 per cent advance and boasting of having made two or three hundred dollars, without advancing a centto much for these mutual insurers.

If the members for the city should so far

orget their own respectability as to become the agents of fuch men for fuch purpofes, must confess myself greatly disappointed, and

unwillingly fubscribe myself,

One of their Constituents. January 10th, 1799.

NOTES
On the Impeachability of a Senator of the
United States.

When we confult precedents in England and English writers on the subject of Impeachment, from whence the process has been derived and adopted in America, we find it certainly established that any person, whether Lord or Commoner, is there impeachable for high meaning the subject with meaning the subject with th

" All the king's Subjects are impeachable in parliament, but with this diffinction, that a peer may be fo accused before his peers of may crime; a commoner, though perhaps it was formerly otherwife, can now be charged ith misdemeanors only, not with any capi-

"Such kind of misdeeds, however, as par-cicularly injure the commonwealth by the abuse of high offices of trust, are the most proper and have been the most usual grounds for this kind of profecution, &c. &c. because it is apparent how little the ordinary tribunals are calculated to take cognizance of fuch of-fences, or to investigate and reform the ge-neral policy of the state." 2 Woodeson—

age 602. In like manner we find the law of England aid down by Sir William Blackstone, 4 Com. 260.

In that country all persons are liable to apeachment, and no distinction is there admitted exempting private subjects from this mode of trial, though most usually it is put in practice against high officers of trust. It is the nature of the crime that is confidered in determining whether it ought to be profecuted by impeachment, and not the quality of the offender, whether Lord or Commoner, whether a public officer or a private subject. Though Commoners are impeachable for high crimes and mislemeanors, it is not essential that they should have been committed contrary to the duties of any office or public trust. Official crimes or misdemeanors are not the fole and exclusive fubicets of imcommoners were impeached for high treason for having published a proclamation of James the second, and after great enquiry and confideration the prosecution was held regular. 14 Lords Journals, 260.

There is all important difference, however, between this extraordinary mode of trial in England and America, which deferves notice. In America, no punishment can be a-warded, affecting the liberty or life of a ci-tizen who shall be convicted on impeachment, and therefore there is the lefs reason to con-firue our conflitution, so as to except any person offending against the state, from this

Upon looking into the state constitutions brior to the constitution of the United states, we find fome of them declaring all persons impeachable for any offences endanger ing the safety of the state, in which they fol-low the custom of England; while we find others limiting impeachments inexpress terms to officers of the state for official misdemeanors. Of the former kind are the constitutions of Virginia and Delaware; and of the latter are those of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New-York.

Virginia has declared "that the governor when he is out of office, and others, offending against the state, either by mal-administration, or other means, by which the fatety of

the flate may be endangered, shall be impeachable by the house of Delegates."

Nearly in the same words Delaware has declared, that "the President when out of office, and within eighteen months after, and all others offending against the state, either by mal administration, corruption, or other means, by which the safety of the commonwealth may be endangered, within eighteen months after the offence committed, shall be impeachable by the house of Assembly before the Legislative Council." In these constitutions a time is limited, within which their inpeachment shall be commenced, the crime is generally described for which there may be an impeachment, viz. mal-administration, corruption, or other means endangering the flate and under these provisions, all persons are impeachable. This was placing impeachment as it ought to stand, upon principles of sound reason and general policy, and as it was practised in that country from whence it has been brought inventory from whence it has been brought into this. Conformable to these ideas so reasonable and proper in themselves, this kind of prosecution has been recognized and provided in the constitution of the United States.

New-Hampshire has declared that " the Senate shall be a court with full power and senate that be a court with full power and authority to hear, try and determine all impeachments made by the House of Representatives against any officer or officers of the state for bribery, corruption, mal-practice, or mal-administration in office," &c.

Massachusetts has declared that "the Se-

nate shall be a court with full authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the House of Representatives against any officer or officers of the Commonwealth, for misconduct and mal-administration in office." New-York to the like effect.

These states it is admitted have imposed limitations and reftrictions relative to imand proper, and because they have provided these limitations and restrictions, it is inferred that without them, all persons would have been liable there to impeachment for of-

The convention who formed the constitution of the United States is prefumed have understood not only the common law doctrine relative to impeachment, but the differences which existed in the constitution of severa states on this subject. Having omitted words of limitation, as to persons, it is prefumable they meant that no fuch restriction hould exist, as were to be found in the state constitutions of Massachusetts, New-Hamphire and New-York.

In fome flates their constitutions are si-ent upon impeachments, and do not em-brace the subject at all, unless the express adoption of the common law should be supported to embrace it imperiectly.

Subsequent to the constitution of the U subsequent to the conflictation of the conflicted States, feveral states, viz. Pennfylvania, Kentucky, South-Carolina, have formed new constitutions. It is remarkable that they have copied strictly from the words of the Federal Constitution respecting impeach ments, fo far as they go; and have added a clause declaring the governor and all the civil officers to be liable to impeachment for misdemeanors in office, by which an impli-cation is raifed, that impeachment is restrain-ed to officers and for official misdemeanors only. This may have been the intention and may be a reasonable implication; but if fo, it affords a strong argument that the constitution of the United States which has not any fuch clause, has not limited imbeachments to officers and for official mifde-

This view of the English law and of the state constitutions has been taken for the pur-pose of illustrating the doctrine which was advanced relative to the impeaahability of any person under the constitution of the United States. If it does not afford conclusive, it certainly affords corroborative argunents of the truth of that proposition.

We are happy to announce to the public, the arrival of THOMAS ADAMS, Efq. the third fon of our beloved Prefident, in the Alexander Hamilton, from Hamburgh. We give him a cordial welcome to his native thores, and we congratulate our country on he return of one of her most promisin [Daily Adv.]

DIED-On Friday evening last, Mr. ERRENCE HENRY O'NEIL, late of Bal-

## Gazette Marine Lift.

New-York, January 12. ARRIVED. Ship Alexander Hamilton, Clark. Ham-Orlandon, Laughton, Copenhagen 40
Joseph, Bool, Cadiz 63 Joseph, Bool, Cadiz 62
Three Friends, Billington, Bremen—
Schr. Active, Almy. Havannah 22
Sloop Gen. Green, Price, Delaware— Havannah 22 Delaware—

The Alexander Hamilton, spoke the ship Hiram, Whitlock, 14 days from Boston, bound to Liverpool Jan. 3, spoke the brig Rising Sun, from Portsmouth, N. H. bound to Demarara.

In the ship Joseph from Cadiz, arrived here yesterday, came passenger, capt Henson of the schr. Galliot, which failed from this port for Gibralter, on the 5th September last, on the evening of the 7th she was upset by a sudden squall of wind, three of the seamen in the forecastle at the time of this accident were loft, the remainder of the crew, 10 in number, with Mr. Charles L. crew, 10 in number, with Mr. Charles L. Ogden, of this city, one of the owners, and supercargo contained on the wreck six days, during 4 of which they were without provisions and water; on getting the foremast out, the vessel righted, and this enabled them to procure a final supply, by diving into the cabin; they then abandoned the vessel, which was filled with water, and took to the host, from which after suffertook to the boat, from which after fuffering a variety of hardships. for two days, they were picked up by the brig Apollo capt. Henry Waddle, bound for Cadiz, where they all arrived fafe, from whence Mr O embarked for Alexandria, Virg. 7 days before the ofeph failed. Capt. Hau-fen speaks in high terms of the humanity of capt. Waddle, by whom every possible kindness and attention was snewn to the unfortunate sufferers.

On Sunday last failed from Hampton Roads, the United States frigate Conflitution, capt. Truxton, andthe armed brig Richmond, capt. Samuel Barron, on a cruize. having under convoy a number of our mer-chantmen bound to different parts in the West-Indies.

The Richmond is a beautiful new brig, mounting 16 fix pounders, and commanded by as brave a fellow as ever stepped from stem to stern.

The British squadron, under the command of admiral Vandeput, is now lying in Hamp.

On Tuesday arrived the brig Mary, capt. Israel, 75 days from Algiers. Capt. Israel was originally from St. Lucar, in Spain, but was captured off Cape St. Vincent by an Algerine zebec of 22 guns, and sent into Algiers, because he had no Miditerranean pass. He was liberated after 4 days detention, on

He was liberated after 4 days detention, on paying a fmart ransom.

The expedition (which we some time ago informed our readers was fitting out at Gibealtar) bad failed; it consisted of 5 fail of the line, fix East-India men, and of several new constructed brigs with sliding keels; they carry with them 4000 men. It was understood they were to be joined in a certain latitude by some ships from England; the whole to be under the command of Sir Sidney Smith. Sidney Smith.

AT a meeting of the President and Ma-agers of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Curnpike Road Company, a dividend of five collars per share is declared for the last fix months, which will be appropriated agreea-ele to a refolution of the Stockholders the

WILLIAM GOVETH, Sec'ry.

United States. Pennsylvania district. In pursuance of a Writ to me directed, from the Honorable Richard Paters, efq. Judge of the Dustrict of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania district, will be exposed to sale at the Merchants' Cossee House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 24th day of January, inst. at 6 o'clock in the afternoon,

With all and fingular, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as the fame now are: The faid floop having heen condemned to pay Mariners Wages, Sc. WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, at Phila-delphia, 14th January, 1799.

N. B. The inventory may be seen at my office.

WANTED. Genteel Board & Lodging, FOR two fingle Gentlemen, in a respeciable private samily, where they can be accommodated with a fitting room, the situation must be in South Second or Third-streets, between Walnut and Vine streets.—Enquire No. 17, South Second-street.

ALL PERSONS Who have any demands against the Estate of ALEXANDER ROSS, House Carpenter, lare of this Citydeceased, will please to exhibit the raccounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to faid
Estate will please pay the same to
ALEXANDER LEE, "dministrator.
No. 26, Christian street.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the citate of the late Robert Hardie, mariner, deceased, are hereby requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to faid estate, to make payment to either of she subscribers PETER BAYNTON,

Walnut-fireet.

JOHN CRAIG,

No. 12, Dock-fires.

PRINTING WORK, Of Every Kind, EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
At the Office of the Gazette of the UNITED STATES,