other charge of improper conduct towards my country, has enabled me to bear with patience every thing that has been said, and would, if it were necessary, enable me to vote in the case of my brother, now before the House, in the same manner that I should think it right to vote in the case of any other man under similar circumstances. I am, however, aware that any vote I could give on this question might be considered as proceeding, on the one hand from partiality, or on the other from fear or some other unworthy motive. I must therefore, being too much affected to rely on my power of utterance to express this in my place, request you to ask the favor of the House to excuse me from giving any vote upon this question.

THOMAS BLUNT.

Mr. BLUNT was accordingly excused.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the resolution yesterday reported, proposing an impeachment of William Blunt, when it was agreed to without debate or division. The House then took up the resolution and also agreed to it in the same way.

Mr. SITGREATES moved,

"That a member go to the Senate, and, at the bar of that House, impeach William Blunt, in the name of this House and of all the people of the United States; and to inform them that they will, in due time, exhibit articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same."

Mr. GALLATIN said he was not well acquainted with the business, but he did not think it would be right to go on and impeach at once, before they saw what articles of impeachment were to be preferred. He thought it would be best first to appoint a committee to prepare the articles of impeachment and present them to the Senate, at the same time that they sent them their determination to impeach.

Mr. SITGREATES said that the mode which he proposed was the same which was practised in the case of Mr. Hastings. Mr. Burke went up to the House of Lords and impeached him in words similar to those now proposed to be used. Some time afterwards, the articles of impeachment having been drawn, Mr. Burke again went up to the House of Lords and exhibited them. Mr. S. spoke also of a work lately published, in continuation of Judge Blackstone's Commentaries, which had a chapter on Parliamentary impeachment, and pointed out this as the proper mode of procedure. He had also looked into the proceedings on the trial of the Earl of Macclesfield, and found the same course was taken. It was true that in the case of a public officer of the State of Pennsylvania, which perhaps his colleague might have in his eye, the articles of impeachment were exhibited at the same time that the impeachment was made.

Mr. S. thought, however, that there was a good reason for not doing more at this time. If a committee were to be appointed to prepare the specific charges against Mr. Blunt, it would create considerable delay, and it would be proper that immediate measures should be taken, in order to secure the person of Mr. Blunt. Besides, at present, the only evidence of this mysterious business was the letter of Mr. Blunt. Measures were ta-