

1: United States. Congress. Senate | Open Library

Congress of the United States. In Senate, March the 26th, a motion was made as follows. Resolved, that it is expedient to lay an embargo, for a limited time, on all ships and vessels owned wholly or in part by citizens of the United States.

Senate Resolution on William Blount, [4 July] Senate Resolution on William Blount [4 July] That so much of the Presidents Message of yesterday and the papers accompanying the same 1 as relates to a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Resolved that the said Committee have power to send for persons papers and records relating to the subject committed to them. RG 46, Senate Records, 5th Cong. On 3 July , President Adams sent a confidential message with supporting papers to both houses of Congress reporting that westerners, in association with the Cherokee and Creek Indians, were conspiring with the British to invade Spanish Florida and Louisiana. Masterson, William Blount [Baton Rouge,], 1799, Blount was absent from the Senate when the letter first was read aloud, but it was read again upon his return. When asked whether he had written it, Blount admitted corresponding with Carey but requested an opportunity to search his papers before replying. The next day Ross reported that while Blount had again requested more time to prepare his defense and obtain pertinent papers, the committee had received information that he intended to leave the city that morning and proceed by sea to North Carolina. In response, TJ wrote Blount from the Senate chamber: On 6 July Blount informed the Senate that as he understood his attendance was desired, he would be in his seat at noon RC in same; addressed: Since TJ departed for Monticello on that day, William Bradford, president of the Senate pro tempore, presided over the Blount proceedings during the remainder of the session. Blount appeared in the Senate, indicated that he would answer the charges against him, and retained Alexander J. Dallas and Jared Ingersoll as counsel. The next day the Senate expelled Blount by a 25 to 1 vote—only Tazewell refused to support the resolution. Bayard and Robert G. All editions are undependable and pagination varies from one printing to another. Those using the first two volumes with the latter caption will need to employ the date of the debate or the indexes of debates and speakers. The House committee spent the summer collecting evidence and writing a report, which after the convening of the new session of Congress was read before the House on 4 and 5 Dec. Stagg, and others, eds. After agreeing to the articles four days later, the House on 30 Jan. All of the members of the original investigative committee except Dawson were elected on the first day of balloting.

2: United States Senate (United States. Congress. Senate) | The Online Books Page

The Fifth United States Congress was a meeting of the legislative branch of the United States federal government, consisting of the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives.

At the Second Session, Begun and help at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven. An Act Concerning Aliens. Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States at any time during the continuance of this act, to order all such aliens as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or shall have reasonable grounds to suspect are concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the government thereof, to depart out of the territory of the United States, within such time as shall be expressed in such order, which order shall be served on such alien by delivering him a copy thereof, or leaving the same at his usual abode, and returned to the office of the Secretary of State, by the marshal or other person to whom the same shall be directed. And in case any alien, so ordered to depart, shall be found at large within the United States after the time limited in such order for his departure, and not having obtained a license from the President to reside therein, or having obtained such license shall not have conformed thereto, every such alien shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years, and shall never after be admitted to become a citizen of the United States. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that if any alien so ordered to depart shall prove to the satisfaction of the President, by evidence to be taken before such person or persons as the President shall direct, who are for that purpose hereby authorized to administer oaths, that no injury or danger to the United States will arise from suffering such alien to reside therein, the President may grant a license to such alien to remain within the United States for such time as he shall judge proper, and at such place as he may designate. And the President may also require of such alien to enter into a bond to the United States, in such penal sum as he may direct, with one or more sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the person authorized by the President to take the same, conditioned for the good behavior of such alien during his residence in the United States, and not violating his license, which license the President may revoke, whenever he shall think proper. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, whenever he may deem it necessary for the public safety, to order to be removed out of the territory thereof, any alien who may be in prison in pursuance of this act; and to cause to be arrested and sent out of the United States such of those aliens as shall have been ordered to depart therefrom and shall not have obtained a license as aforesaid, in all cases where, in the opinion of the President, the public safety requires a speedy removal. And if any alien so removed or sent out of the United States by the President shall voluntarily return thereto, unless by permission of the President of the United States, such alien on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned so long as, in the opinion of the President, the public safety may require. And be it further enacted, That every master or commander of any ship or vessel which shall come into any port of the United States after the first day of July next, shall immediately on his arrival make report in writing to the collector or other chief officer of the customs of such port, of all aliens, if any, on board his vessel, specifying their names, age, the place of nativity, the country from which they shall have come, the nation to which they belong and owe allegiance, their occupation and a description of their persons, as far as he shall be informed thereof, and on failure, every such master and commander shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars, for the payment whereof on default of such master or commander, such vessel shall also be holden, and may by such collector or other officer of the customs be detained. And it shall be the duty of such collector or other officer of the customs, forthwith to transmit to the office of the department of state true copies of all such returns. And be it further enacted, That the circuit and district courts of the United States, shall respectively have cognizance of all crimes and offences against this act. And all marshals and other officers of the United States are required to execute all precepts and orders of the President of the United States issued in pursuance or by

virtue of this act. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any alien who may be ordered to be removed from the United States, by virtue of this act, to take with him such part of his goods, chattels, or other property, as he may find convenient; and all property left in the United States by any alien, who may be removed, as aforesaid, shall be, and remain subject to his order and disposal, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for and during the term of two years from the passing thereof. Jonathan Dayton, Speaker of the House of Representatives. I Certify that this Act did originate in the Senate. President of the United States. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever there shall be a declared war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion shall be perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States, by any foreign nation or government, and the President of the United States shall make public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States, and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed, as alien enemies. And the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized, in any event, as aforesaid, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, towards the aliens who shall become liable, as aforesaid; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject, and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those, who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, shall refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which shall be found necessary in the premises and for the public safety: Provided, that aliens resident within the United States, who shall become liable as enemies, in the manner aforesaid, and who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, shall be allowed, for the recovery, disposal, and removal of their goods and effects, and for their departure, the full time which is, or shall be stipulated by any treaty, where any shall have been between the United States, and the hostile nation or government, of which they shall be natives, citizens, denizens or subjects: And be it further enacted, That after any proclamation shall be made as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the several courts of the United States, and of each state, having criminal jurisdiction, and of the several judges and justices of the courts of the United States, and they shall be, and are hereby respectively, authorized upon complaint, against any alien or alien enemies, as aforesaid, who shall be resident and at large within such jurisdiction or district, to the danger of the public peace or safety, and contrary to the tenor or intent of such proclamation, or other regulations which the President of the United States shall and may establish in the premises, to cause such alien or aliens to be duly apprehended and convened before such court, judge or justice; and after a full examination and hearing on such complaint. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the marshal of the district in which any alien enemy shall be apprehended, who by the President of the United States, or by order of any court, judge or justice, as aforesaid, shall be required to depart, and to be removed, as aforesaid, to provide therefor, and to execute such order, by himself or his deputy, or other discreet person or persons to be employed by him, by causing a removal of such alien out of the territory of the United States; and for such removal the marshal shall have the warrant of the President of the United States, or of the court, judge or justice ordering the same, as the case may be. And be it further enacted and declared, That if any person shall be prosecuted under this act, for the writing or publishing any libel aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the defendant, upon the trial of the cause, to give in evidence in his defence, the truth of the matter contained in publication charged as a libel. And the jury who shall try the cause, shall have a right to determine the law and the fact, under the direction of the court, as in other cases. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, and no longer: Provided, that the expiration of the act shall not prevent or defeat a prosecution and punishment of any offence against the law, during the time it shall be in force. Theodore Sedgwick, President of the Senate pro tempore.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. IN SENATE, MARCH THE 26TH, 1798. pdf

3: Annals of Congress Links: U.S. Congressional Documents

Note: If you already have a specific page reference you could: Go to the Search Page.; Type ONLY ONE page number in the large box. Use the drop-down boxes to select from "Any Title" Annals of Congress; from "Any Congress" the session of Congress to which your reference pertains.

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4: s | US House of Representatives: History, Art & Archives

This is a list of the United States Congresses, including their beginnings, endings, and the dates of their "term" of Congress lasts for two years. Before the Twentieth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which fixed Congressional dates, the dates on which a Congress ended was either March 3 or March 4.

5: An Act for the Punishment of Certain Crimes against the United States (Sedition Act), July 14,

Books by United States. Congress. Senate, Journal // of the // Senate // of the // United States of America, Journal, Expenditure authorizations and requirements for Senate committees, A Bill Erecting Louisiana into Two Territories, and Providing for the Temporary Government Thereof, The journal of the Senate, including the Journal of the Executive proceedings of the Senate, Enactment of a law.

6: 5th United States Congress - Wikipedia

Annals of Congress The Annals of Congress, formally known as The Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the United States, cover the 1st Congress through the first session of the 18th Congress, from to

7: List of United States Congresses - Wikipedia

Sessions of the Congress of the United States. SENATE: 4 March 26 March 3 December 3 March Laurence, John.

8: th United States Congress - Ballotpedia

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL CONGRESS OF THE-UNITED STATES, JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, Washington,

**CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. IN SENATE, MARCH THE 26TH,
1798. pdf**

DC, December 8, Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT, Speaker of the House, House of Representatives.

9: Sedition Act of

The United States Statutes at Large is the collection of laws passed by the United States Congress, in chronological order. The Law Library of Congress has digitized this collection and aims to make historic Statutes at Large accessible to the public.

Liquidity vs. efficiency in liberalized international financial markets: a warning to developing economies Balancing of single cylinder engine Xx. Critical Essay on Authorities Microsoft Windows XP Media Center Edition Fast Easy Collecting costume 1. The Golan Heights Unit three : Conservation of nonrenewable natural resources. Welfare fraud is widespread James L. Payne Words And Works In A London Parish Whos who in the management sciences The Jewish Amendment Name for ourselves Steviol glycosides Kickstart poker strategy guide Rattlers snappers Natural history of the Maya tropical forest Diary of a prostitute An outline of educational psychology The autobiography of LeRoi Jones/Amiri Baraka. The House of Beartown Road The little big book for grandmothers The adventure of Padre Vicentio The new red bike, and other stories for the very young Chemical data guide for bulk shipment by water. A Time For New Beginnings Irrigation in the heartland of Burma Mahatma Gandhi: the man who became one with the universal being. Synfig studio tutorial portugues Consumer Guide to Solar Energy Founders and leaders Kidnapped and Catriona (Oxford Worlds Classics) Fossil Fuels (Energy Sources) Show Me the Middle! Liberals, Conservatives, and the Great American Middle Best Practices in Infection Control C.S. Lewis by Harry Blamires Senior Communications Technician La noire brady guide Back from the dead : youre alive because of God, Ephesians 2:4-10 The Walk That Pleases God Human Communication Disorders Study Guide