

AMERICAN,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.
Daily 7, and Gazette 5 dollars per annum.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1865.

A few hundred bushels of
Turk's Island Salt,
For sale, if speedy application is made, at No
39, Thomas-street, Fall's Point.
April 9 d4t

Robert Gilmer & Sons
OFFER FOR SALE,
40 Hhds. Richmond Mountain TOBACCO,
the samples of which may be seen at their
counting house.
April 5. e04t

Coarse Salt.
A few Hundred bushels COARSE SALT,
just received and for sale by
JOSHUA & GEO. WARD,
No. 101, Bowley's wharf.
April 8 d4t

BALL.
AT the request of several gentlemen, the sub-
scriber intends his last BALL on THUR-
SDAY, the 11th instant. The company of the in-
dices who generally attend his balls, is respect-
fully requested.
JAMES ROBARDET.
April 8 d4t

For Sale,
A NEAT COUNTRY HOUSE, and near 4
acres of land, adjoining the stat of Col John
Stricker, and within 1 1/2 miles of the city. It
is well improved, and possesses every conveni-
ence to make it a comfortable summer retreat.
The terms will be made easy on application to
JACOB SMALL.
April 9 d12t

William Rankin,
BELL HANGER, No. 34, Market space,
BALTIMORE,
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the pub-
lic, that he is well supplied with the best
materials in his line of business, and solicits a
share of public patronage.
march 26 2aw6m

Benjamin Chastellier,
BROKER,
GRATEFUL for the encouragement receiv-
ed since his commencement in the above
line, respectfully informs his friends and the
public in general, that he continues at No. 18,
Bank street, where business will be transacted
with the greatest discretion and dispatch. All
kinds of stock bought and sold; money procured
on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms
for approved paper.
April 6 d12t

M. Tiernan & Co.
257, Market-street,
HAVE FOR SALE,
SIX hundred pieces brown, blue, red and flag
Bandanna HANDKERCHIEFS
India Muslins, Semahs and Lutestrings—
which will be sold very low for money or ap-
proved paper.
Also,
An extensive assortment of DRY GOODS
and HARDWARE, on the usual low terms—
and by the first arrival from England, they ex-
pect a complete assortment of Spring Goods.
A quantity of the first quality Ginseng
for sale.
march 12 e015t

REMOVAL.
William Ryland
HAS REMOVED from No. 102 to 145, Mar-
ket-street, opposite the Bank of Baltimore—
Where he offers for sale,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
PLATED AND COMMON SADDLERY,
JAPANESE AND BRASS WARES,
FOWLING PIECES & PISTOLS.
Also,
An assortment of low priced JEWELRY.
January 23

Luke Tiernan & Co.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY, best Quality
Steel, Spades and Shovels, Frying pans, &c.—
German Linens by the bale, India Muslins,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c.
Several invoices of Hardware, Plated Saddl-
ery in small cases, Manchester Goods, Tapes in
trunks, Hats in cases, 3 bales best superfine
London Cloths, several bales Cassimeres,
Cloths, Sweedown, Blankets, &c. &c. all of
which will be sold very low, to close sales—By
the first arrival, they expect the supply of
Spring Goods.
60 tiers new RICE for sale.
march 20 e015t

C. S. Konig,
Light street, opposite Bank street,
HAS RECEIVED per the General Mercer, cap-
tain Miller, from Varel, an assortment of
GERMAN LINENS, consisting of
Brazing
Roses
Dowls 1 1/2 pieces
Gress a la Morlaix, &
Cholers.
Which he offers for sale on the usual terms.
March 13 d3t 2aw8t

Payson & Smith
I HAVE received by the ship Ann, from
Boston, and sleep Polly, from Newport,
16 hhds. 3d proof W. I. Rum 7 Entitled to
30 bags Pepper
20 hhds. N. E. Rum
7 pipes Holland Linseed Oil
100 lbs. and 60 half barrels Pork
150 lbs. No. 1 and 2 Beef
50 boxes White Soap, and
250 half boxes Brown do.
On Hand,
50 pipes Holland Gin 1st proof, entitled to
60 cases Sperm Oil
100 boxes do. Can. do
20 pipes Cognac Brandy 4th proof
20 pipes Sicty Wine
Imperial Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souphong
Tea, choice Candies, &c. &c.
10 boxes India Cottons, consisting of San-
nahs, Combs and Mamoody
April 5 d6t

RICE.
Just received, and for sale, by the Schooner Tri-
umph, from Charleston, S. C.
170 tierces Prime RICE, which will be sold
on accommodating terms, if applied for imme-
diately, before it is put in store.
Also on hand,
160 Tierces of do. in good order for shipping,
and a few hhds. of W. I. RUM, and 3 pipes
best Holland Gin. For particulars apply to
ANDREW DEWEES & Co.
No. 51, Bowley's wharf.
April 8 d6t

Charles Wirgman
HAS REMOVED to No. 49, Water-street, near
the Custom House—
Where he offers for sale,
170 gross of Porter Bottles
20 cases of Sad Irons
300 boxes Negro Pipes
5 cases Hats, assorted
6 baskets of very best Double Gloucester
Cheese
6 doz. Iron Tea Kettles, assorted
A quantity of Iron Bolts, do. sizes, and
A quantity of spirit, copal & Japan varnishes.
march 19 d

Fresh Teas.
125 Chests of Teas, are just re-
ceived, per schooners Dorothy and Amicus,
from New-York, viz.
60 chests Hyson Skin } Of the ship Se-
50 do. Young Hyson } ern's arg. just
15 do Hyson } arrived at N York
entitled to dwbck.
Also, per the above vessels,
2000 pic. Yellow, and 500 pieces blue NAN-
KEENS, of an excellent quality, entitled
to drawback.
For sale by
CHARLES GHEQUIRE, and
H KUNCKEL.
march 28 d1t

Enoch Betts
HAS REMOVED his store to his new
building, a few rods east of the lower
bridge, where he manufactures and has for sale,
on very moderate terms, all sizes of CUT
NAILS, FLOORING BRADS and SPRIGS,
of a superior quality.
April 5. e04t

Wants a Situation,
A YOUNG MAN, of good family, who
has lived for some months in a wholesale
dry good store; he writes a tolerable good
hand, and is tolerably well conversant in ac-
counts—he does not offer himself as a book-
keeper, but merely as an assistant in some
retail dry good store. He can bring satisfactory
testimonials of his character and discreet de-
portment. A line directed to Alpha and Omega
and left at this office shall meet with due notice.
April 5. e04t

In Pursuance of a Decree
Of the honorable Alexander Hanson, chancellor
of Maryland, will be exposed to PUBLIC
SALE, at Mr Thomas Chase's Vendue Ware
house, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of Ap-
ril next, at half past 11 o'clock, A. M. the
following described Property, (being part of
the real estate of the late Col Edward Oldham,
deceased, and sold for the payment of his
debts) viz—
TWO LOTS of Ground, Nos. 195 and 196,
being part of the ground laid out by a cer-
tain Brian Phillipot, as an addition to and part of
Baltimoretown, and purchased by the said Ed-
ward Oldham, of Francis Lecke, trustee for the
sale of Ralph Forster's estate.
Also,
Three LOTS of Woodland, in Baltimore coun-
ty, opposite to Bryton's tavern, on the Philadel-
phia road; the first of which, lot No. 63, con-
tains one hundred and seventy three acres; the
second, lot No. 64, contains one hundred and
thirty six acres and an half; and the third, No.
65, contains one hundred and fifty five acres and
one quarter, as surveyed by David Clarke, on
the first day of May, A. D. 1783, being part of
the Principio Company's land.
The terms of sale are, the purchaser or pur-
chases must give bonds with approved security
for one half the purchase money, with interest
thereon, payable within twelve months, and the
remainder, with interest thereon, within two
years from the day of sale; and upon the ratifi-
cation thereof by the chancellor, and the payment
of the whole purchase money and interest, and
before the sale, the bidder will execute a deed for
the property.
Any person purchasing, and not complying
with the above terms before four o'clock, P. M.
will be held responsible for any loss that may be
suffered by a second sale, which will take place
at that hour.
RICHARD KEY HEATH, trustee
march 7 2aw11th*

No. 1.
A judicious writer remarks, that "to live with
satisfaction to one's self and others, to procure
as many comforts of life as are consistent with
our mental and bodily constitution, and to avert
impending danger, or, in other words, to pre-
serve ourselves from the injurious attacks of
external agents, are nearly the whole of what
relates to the practical part of human life." If
then to live with satisfaction to ourselves and
others is so desirable, how can we accomplish
it when deprived of that which is more to be
esteemed than gold and treasure—*that* which
enlarges the soul—*that* which, when possessed,
leaves little more to be wished for—*that* which
when wanted is the greatest of wants—*even*
that which is the greatest of all blessings, name-
ly **HEALTH!** The principal source of misery,
then, being the loss of this great jewel, it be-
hooves us to find a remedy for those diseases
which have hitherto baffled the skill of the Fac-
ulty, namely nervous, consumptive, and hypo-
chondriac. If any one man has ever been
more successful than another, it is Doctor Sol-
omon, who has brought his **CORAL BALM**
to such perfection that it never fails of removing the worst and most crabbid
disorders of this nature. It always exhilarates
and cheers the spirits, and invigorates the whole
frame. Such a medicine, for its healing, bal-
samic, friendly, and massive qualities upon the
debilitated constitution, deserves the wondrous
encouragement it meets with from all ranks who
have been fortunate enough to have recourse to it.
Pamphlets on its efficacy delivered gratis by
the agents, Messrs. WARNER & HANNA,
corner of Market and South Gay-streets, Balti-
more—and sold in bottles, price three dollars
each.
Where may be had, Solomon's Guide to health,
price one dollar, and the celebrated Anti-Pe-
rices for the Scruvy, Scrofula, Leuc. &c. price
two dollars a bottle, with topical directions for
its use.
March 30, e0

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing
under the firm of **William Hawkins & Son,**
by mutual consent, this day dissolved. The
business will in future be conducted by **WILLIAM**
HAWKINS, No. 7, South-street, who is fully
authorized to settle the affairs of the late con-
cern.
WILLIAM HAWKINS,
W. B. HAWKINS,
April 4, (5) e012t

Geo. C. Muller,
Two doors below the Custom House,
HAS imported per the late arrivals from Eu-
rope, and on hand from former importa-
tions,
Cress a la Morlaix
Dowlass
Platillas royals, extra fine
Fine ditto
Brown holland, Gingams
Cambrics, flowered muslin
Table Cloths, bed ticking and
43 Sales hassians, flaxen and hempen linen.
Also,
Holland sail duck, ditto bolting cloths, gin
cases, liquor cases, dimijohns, hollow glass,
assorted gold and silver watches, quills, bags,
&c.—all of which will be sold at the usual cre-
dit, or in barter for West India produce.
march 16 4taw6w

Lottery Tickets.
WHOLE half and quarter Tickets, in the
Second Presbyterian Church Lottery, which
will commence drawing on the first Monday in
May next, to be had of Samuel Vincent, No.
44, North Gay street, and Sower & S. Cole,
at their Book Auction Store, next door to Bry-
den's Coffee House, in Light-street, at the fol-
lowing prices.
WHOLE TICKETS, 5 Dollars
HALF do. 2 75
QUARTER do. 1 50
S. Vincent, Sower & S. Cole,
Having obtained the exclusive privilege of
selling share tickets in the above lottery—they
can only be had of them and such persons as
may hereafter be appointed by them, and no
where else. Prize tickets in the Catholic Ca-
thedral Church Lottery taken in payment, and
a reasonable allowance from the share prices
made to clubs or persons who purchase a quan-
tity.
†† Cash given for prize tickets in the
Catholic Cathedral Church Lottery—with
only one third the discount usually dem-
anded by SOME OTHERS.
march 26 teo

REMOVAL.
Samuel O'Hara,
HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public in general, that he has removed
his SHOP from No. 7, south Liberty, to No.
34, north Gay street, opposite John O'Don-
nell's, esq.
He begs his friends and the public to accept
his sincere thanks for the many favors he has
received, and hopes by his assiduity to merit a
continuance.
He has just received a large stock of the best
colors, and has employed a number of good
workmen, which will enable him to execute all
orders in his line on the most reasonable terms.
All orders left for him either at his shop, No.
34, North Gay street, or at his dwelling, No.
7, South Liberty street, will be attended to
with punctuality and executed with neatness.
N. B. Rooms done in water colors and ceil-
ings in statuary white, upon pleasing terms.
march 25 e01f

AN ACT
In addition to "an act 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"
BE it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United
States of America in congress assembled,
That the provisions contained in the first
section of "An act to make provision for
persons that have been disabled by known
wounds, received in the actual service of
the United States during the revolutiona-
ry war," passed the third day of March,
one thousand eight hundred and three, are
hereby extended to all those persons in the
service of the United States, who, in con-
sequence of their disability by known
wounds, received in actual service, dur-
ing the revolutionary war, resigned their
commissions, or took discharges; or who,
after incurring their disability, were ta-
ken captive by the enemy, and remained
either in captivity, or on parole, until the
close of the war; or who, in consequence
of known wounds received in the actual
service of the United States, have at any
period since, become, and continued dis-
abled, in such manner as to render them
unable to procure a subsistence by manual
labor. Provided, that every person of the
several descriptions herein mentioned,
applying for a pension, shall in all other
respects, conform to the requirements of
the act, to which this is an addition.
NATHL MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOS. ANDERSON, President
of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1865.
APPROVED
TH: JEFFERSON.



HIGH COURT OF IMPEACAMENT.
Evidence on the part of the Respondent.
[CONTINUED.]
John Hall sworn, examined by Mr. Har-
per.

Q. Was you in the circuit court at New
Castle in June 1800?
A. I was.
Q. Was you there when the court
met?
A. I was present when the grand jury
returned from their room, being at a
distance I could not hear every thing that
passed.
Q. Did you hear any thing about the
printer?
A. Judge Chafe addressed himself to
the grand jury and said that he had been
informed that there were certain seditious
publications in the state of Delaware, and
asked them whether they had come under
their notice. The jury replied that it
had not. Some conversation then took
place between the judge and the attorney.
The judge asked whether there were not
two printers, and whether the attorney
could not procure a file of the papers.
Q. Did you hear judge Chafe say that
a highly seditious temper had manifested
itself among a certain description of people
in Delaware?
A. I heard nothing of that kind nor
did I hear him mention the county of
New Castle or town of Wilmington. On
the morning of the 27th of June, the day
on which the court met, I was applied
to at Wilmington, by a doctor M'Mahon
to know whether I had any of the papers
called the "Mirror of the Times," he
said he wished to present them to judge
Chafe, who was then on his way to New
Castle to hold a court. This Dr. M'Mahon
was at that time a justice of the peace
and also was a grand juror.

Samuel P. Moore affirmed—examined by
Mr. Harper.

Q. Was you in court at New Castle in
June 1800?
A. I was not in court when it met nor
when the grand jury were charged. I
did not attend particularly to any thing
that took place of the first day. I attend-
ed the second day, when the grand jury,
after remaining out about an hour, returned
to their box. The usual question was
then asked them and answered in the nega-
tive. Judge Chafe then asked the attor-
ney whether he had found any thing. Mr.
Read then laid hold of a file of papers and
observed that there was a publication
against "his honor." The judge observ-
ed that his shoulders were broad enough
to bear all their abuse, and that he only
complained of their abusing the govern-
ment. He then discharged the grand jury.
Q. Do you know any circumstances
relative to the disposition of Mr. Read?
A. I presume the conversations which
I have heard are not evidence, but they
are confidential ones, and I hope the court
will not oblige me to reveal them.
Mr. Harper.—My object is to discre-
dit Mr. Read, by shewing acts of his
at the time of taking his deposition. If
the witness is acquainted with any such
circumstances, we have been misinformed—
if it will oblige him to disclose a confi-
dential communication, we do not desire
him to answer. I withdraw the question.

Samuel P. Moore cross-examined by Mr.
Randolph.

Q. Do you know any thing that will
discredit Mr. Read?
A. I do not.

Mr. Harper.—We come now to the
eighth article, but previous to our exam-
ination of witnesses, I wish to ask a ques-
tion of Mr. Montgomery.

John Montgomery examined by Mr. Harper.

Q. Will you please to look at that pa-
per, (handing him one) is that the publi-
cation you sent to the press?
A. It is in the American of the 13th
of June, 1803.

Q. Did you send any other on this sub-
ject?
A. I did not.

Mr. Harper.—We offer this publica-
tion in evidence.
[Here Mr. Harper read a publication
from the American, of the 13th June,
1803.]

Mr. Harper, having read the paper as
here inserted, said, "such is the temper in
which this witness viewed the transaction
about which he has given testimony. We
shall now call witnesses to prove that Mr.
Montgomery, in his zeal to get judge
Chafe impeached, has recollected facts
which were observed by no other person
present; and which certainly never did
happen."
Here Mr. Randolph called on the Presi-
dent, to know, whether the witnesses for
the prosecution were not under the protec-
tion of the court?
President. Most certainly they are—
But counsel have a right to state that they
will contradict and disprove what a wit-
ness has sworn. When they make such a
statement, they do it under a great respon-
sibility, and will be liable to strong cen-
sure, should they fail to support it. But if they
completely support it by testimony, they
can be subject to no blame.

Mr. Harper. I am fully apprized, sir,
of the situation in which I stand, and am
prepared to meet it.

William H. Winder was then called
and sworn—But before he was examined,
Mr. Harper rose and added, "in what
have said, sir, respecting Mr. Montgome-
ry's testimony, I do not wish to be under-
stood as intending to charge him with in-
tentional falsehood. We have nothing to
do with his intentions, motives or belief;
nor do we claim any right to enquire into
them. It is enough for us to prove, that
the facts to which he has deposed, never
did take place. The object of our testi-
mony will be to shew, that he was very
angry, and that in his anger he supposed
himself to hear things which were never
spoken."
William H. Winder examined by
Mr. Harper.
Q. Was you in the circuit court in
Baltimore, in May 1803, when a charge
was delivered by judge Chafe?
A. I was present at the circuit court
when the grand jury were impannelled,
and when the charge alluded to was deliv-
ered. After specifying the laws which
were to come under the notice of the
grand jury, judge Chafe begged leave
to detain them, while he made some ge-
neral observations on the state of affairs.
He began with some observations on the
nature of a republican government, and
also went into a discussion of natural
rights, which he denied to be true, and
said that liberty consisted in equal
protection by the laws. He then animad-
verted on the repeal of the judiciary
system, and said that it had a tendency
to subvert the independence of the ju-
diciary. He then adverted to some of
the state laws—he mentioned the law
by which the district judges of the
state had been removed from office, and
observed that one of the strongest objec-
tions to that law was the motives by
which it had been enacted, which moti-
ves had been animadverted on in Con-
gress in the debate on the repeal of the
judiciary system. He then made some
allusion to the bill for the repeal of the
general court and court of appeals of the
state—he said he saw with regret, the
sons of some of those men, who had rear-
ed the fair fabric, assenting to demolish it
—he also spoke against the general suff-
rage law. I believe I have stated my
ideas of the charge in as strong language
as the judge used. I have never seen
any publication of the charge since the
first came out. I was, after being sum-
moned, about to look over all those pub-
lications, but upon reflection I conceived
that I should be better able to give my
ideas of the charge without reading any
of them, because they might tend to mis-
lead me.
Q. Did you attend particularly to the
charge?
A. I sat in such a situation that I could
hear the whole, and did attend particu-
larly to it. The court was held in a
tavern, and the members of the bar were
seated around tables. I sat about the
middle, directly facing the judge.
Q. Was the charge read from a paper?
A. I think the judge read the whole.
I have no recollection that he read a whole
sentence without looking at the paper.
Q. Did you hear any thing about the
present administration "being weak and
relaxed, and not acting for the public
good, but to preserve themselves in un-
fairly acquired power?"
A. I heard nothing of that kind.—Im-
mediately after the delivery of the
charge, a conversation took place at the
bar concerning it. Some gentlemen com-
plained of it as reflecting on those persons
who were engaged in making the laws
which had been spoken of, in too harsh
terms, and the general impression on my
mind was, that I heard nothing which
could give offence to any person.
Q. Did judge Chafe mention the pre-
sent administration at all?
A. I can answer negatively to that
question as strong as I could do to any
other.
Q. In what manner did he speak of the
degeneracy of sons, was it in terms of re-
proach?
A. It appeared to me to be spoken of
as a subject of regret. I saw the publica-
tion in the National Intelligencer, and
it contained the account of the charge in
as strong language as the judge used.
William H. Winder cross-examined by Mr.
Nicholas.
Q. In speaking of the repeal of the ju-
diciary system, did you say that judge
Chafe made some comments on the mo-
tives of the members of congress?
A. It was on the law of Maryland
about which he spoke of the motives of
the members, which motives had been
much animadverted on in congress.
Q. What did he say were the motives?
A. The motives were avowed at the
time of the passage of the law, and were
to get clear of the judges and not to
amend the judicial system. I believe that
there was not the least alteration in the
system.
Q. Was there not an alteration with
respect to granting habeas corpus?
A. Perhaps there might have been
some alteration in that respect. I believe
upon reflection that the sum for which an
habeas corpus was granted, was raised
from twenty pounds sterling to two hun-
dred dollars.
Q. Did judge Chafe recommend it to
the grand jury to prevent the law for the
abolition of the general court from being
re-enacted?
A. I think judge Chafe said he would
recommend it to the jury, to use their
endeavor to prevent the passage of the
law.
To be continued.