

others; and thus the most virulent misrepresentations of his conduct, and slanders on his character, sanctioned too, in some degree, by the vote of impeachment, will be spread throughout the United States; and will even extend to foreign countries; while the opportunity of refuting them, must of necessity, be delayed for a considerable time, and if articles of impeachment are not immediately exhibited, may be postponed to a very distant period.

He is still more strongly impressed with the necessity of demanding, as a sacred right, this immediate exhibition of articles, when he reflects on the manner in which the impeachment was voted. It is in vain that he has looked, in this vote and in the report of the committee on which it is founded, for a statement or even a hint of the offences with which he stands charged. He is impeached of "high crimes and misdemeanors;" but in what these high crimes and misdemeanors consist, when, how and where they were committed, is nowhere declared. The testimony collected by the committee, does indeed state a variety of facts, which may constitute the grounds of accusation. The principles of justice and law, and the uniform course of practice, united in requiring, that each of these facts, or each that it is intended to rely on, should be put by the committee into the form of a specific charge, and made the subject of a distinct resolution. The sense of the house would then have been expressed on every charge, separately, and each would have been supported or rejected, according to the opinion entertained by the majority respecting its truth and its sufficiency. Your memorialist would then have known, even without articles, what it is, of which he stands accused, and to what points to direct his preparations for defence. His family, his friends, his country, and the world, would have known what it is that has been called "high crimes and misdemeanors;" and would have been enabled to judge how far the accusation is supported by the facts, and the facts by the proof.

There is another point of view in which your memorialist deems it his sacred duty, a duty to his country more than to himself, a duty which no consideration shall prevent him from performing, to enter his most solemn protest against this part of the proceeding. His protest may not now be heard. The passions and prejudices of the moment may drown his voice. But it will one day be heard and seriously listened to. The American people will hear it, posterity will hear it—and the lovers of liberty, in every age and country, will unite in asserting the justice of his complaint.

He complains that by the method pursued in voting this impeachment, a majority has been obtained in favour of the general vote, while it is possible and even probable, that there is not a majority in favour of any one of the separate charges on which the vote is founded. The accusations against him, so far as can be collected from the testimony and from the speeches of members, are very various. Let it be supposed that four charges are chiefly relied on, viz. the trial of Fries, the trial of Callender, the proceedings at New-Castle, and the charge to the grand jury in Baltimore. It is perfectly manifest that these charges are wholly distinct, and cannot support or strengthen each other. Each is a misdemeanor in itself, or it is not. Therefore there ought to be a majority in favour of each separately, before it can be made the ground of impeachment.

Let it then be supposed, which is not only possible but highly probable, that thirty members and no more, considered the conduct of your memorialist in the trial of Fries, as a proper ground of impeachment. In that case it is manifest that your memorialist ought not to be impeached on that charge, there not being a majority in favour of it. In like manner there may have been but thirty members in favour of impeaching him, on account of Callender's trial; and so of the other two charges. Thus although there might be but thirty members in favour of impeaching, on any one of the four charges, in which case it is manifest that there ought to be no impeachment, yet, when all the charges are blended into one general question, every member who considers any one charge as a proper ground of impeachment, and all the others as not proper grounds, must vote in the affirmative; and thus there will appear a great majority in favour of a measure, which is actually disapproved by a great majority. This is an innovation so striking, so alarming, so repugnant to all former practice, and to all ideas of justice and law, that it may be safely pronounced to furnish, especially when combined with the principle of indefinite inquiry without previous specific allegations, and of ex-parte testimony, the most formidable, the most irresistible engine of oppression, under the forms of law, that ever was placed in the hands of power: and if the time should ever arrive, which Heaven in its mercy avert! when this engine shall be wielded under the direction of party spirit, or of popular passion instigated by personal malice or sinister policy, dreadful indeed will be the condition of those whom it may be the object of the moment to destroy.

Against an accusation thus prepared, and thus preferred, it behooves your memorialist to make the earliest and the most efficacious preparations for defending his character and asserting his innocence. While the accusation rests in its present vague state, he knows not to what points to direct these preparations; and in the mean-time the fullest scope is given to calumny, and malevolence; suspicion, ever alive and busy, is left free to act; and the most efficacious means are afforded, for overwhelming with public odium an innocent man, who, until the age of sixty-three, has maintained an unspotted reputation; who bore an early and not an unimportant part in our

common struggle for liberty; and who, after discharging with honour, many most important trusts conferred on him by his fellow-citizens, was raised by WASHINGTON, the witness of his services, and often the companion of his exertions, to that high office, his conduct in which, though now the subject of accusation, has always been regulated by the most conscientious regard to his duty and his oath.

These are injuries to which he cannot suppose that your honourable body will suffer him to remain exposed. He therefore presumes to solicit, most respectfully, but most earnestly; and confidently hopes, that your honourable body will not adjourn without preferring articles of impeachment against him, and thus reducing to precise form, that accusation, which in its present vague and general state, it is impossible for him to repel. Could an immediate trial be had, it would be far most agreeable to his feelings; but as circumstances render it impossible that he should be gratified in that extent, he forbears to ask it; and confines himself to that request, which it is, he conceives, perfectly easy for your honourable body to grant.

SAMUEL CHASE.

Baltimore, 24th March, 1804.

[For the report of the committee and articles of impeachment against SAMUEL CHASE, Esquire, see our last number.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 3. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrivals at New-York, and through the attention of our correspondent we have received London papers seven days later than our preceding accounts. No events of magnitude had occurred. The late hour at which the mail arrived prevents us from extracting more than the following brief articles. In our next, we shall give copious extracts.

On the 29th, the king's health was so much improved, as to leave but little doubt of his complete recovery.

A London paper of the 27th says, another embargo is laid in all the ports of France.—It is inferred from this, that the invasion is immediately to take place.

A letter from the American consul at London mentions, that trade is reviving, particularly among the manufactures. Confidence is unbounded, and stocks on the rise. In fact, notwithstanding the threats of France, the affairs of Great-Britain were in a flourishing state.

The latest accounts from Holland state, that the expedition against England would not take place till April. Other accounts say that every thing is ready.

It was reported that government had received intelligence, that Sir Sidney Smith had fallen in with a number of Dutch and French gun boats, had taken 15 and destroyed 50.

LONDON, February 24.

The Dublin mail of the 21st, which arrived this morning, confirms our former accounts of the extraordinary activity manifested by government in all the branches of national defence and security. Military stores of all descriptions continued to be sent from the castle to the most vulnerable parts of the coast; and we are assured by our private letters, that there is not one of these points in the vicinity of which an army of 20,000 men may not be assembled in the course of 24 hours. The carriages, for the speedy conveyance of troops, are all completed and dispatched to their different destinations.

A letter from Amsterdam, dated 31st ult. received in Glasgow on Monday, states, that a bag of letters dispatched from London on the 27th ult. was, on its arrival at Amsterdam, by a neutral vessel, seized by order of the first consul, and carried to Paris. This infraction of the laws of neutrality is evidently done with a view to discover the English goods and merchandise sent to Holland, and to trace the articles to the owners and receivers. Buonaparte, no doubt, hopes to find a considerable supply for his exhausted treasury in the profits of this plunder.

Orders have been received by the commanding officer in the Downs, for all officers, whether belonging to vessels in actual service on that station, or to those not immediately prepared for sea, to sleep on board their respective ships. Similar orders are to be strictly enforced at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Chatham, and Sheerness.

Letters have been also sent from the Trinity House to the different gentlemen who have volunteered their service for the defence of the entrance of the Thames, earnestly entreating them to be on board their respective ships before the first of March. They are desired to carry with them their bedding, and such other necessaries as were, by the regulations of service, to be provided at their own expence. Those whose state of health is such as to render it improbable that they can attend on or before the day appointed, are particularly requested to transmit a certificate to that effect, regularly attested by a physician.

All the men of war at St. Helens have been ordered to lie at anchor with springs upon their cables.

We are unable to confirm the accounts received at Plymouth of the sailing of the French Squadron from Toulon. It is certain that the intelligence has not either directly or indirectly reached the admiralty.

February 25.

A dispatch arrived yesterday from lord Nelson, which is supposed to contain important intelligence.

Letters have been received at Plymouth, dated from his lordship, to his friends: the contents are short, just stating, that the French Squadron had given him the slip from Toulon; that he received quick intelligence of the event, and was then steering after them with every rag of sail set, and hoped to overtake, and give a good account of them.

A report prevailed yesterday afternoon, that the fall of the enemy's gun boats, had been taken and carried into Deal and Dover. Some of the morning papers repeat the rumour, but say they were captured by Sir Sidney Smith.

We understand, that intelligence has been received at the admiralty, stating that the Active cutter, (No. 2.) lieutenant Williams, fell in with 16 fall of the enemy's small craft, on the 19th inst. proceeding from Ostend to Boulogne, of which he had captured one, under circumstances highly creditable to himself.

A Dutch schuyt arrived at Harwich, on Monday with four passengers from Ketwyck. They state that the Northern Powers are collecting a great force to oppose the further progress of the tyranny of France, whose whole ambition, they begin to suppose, has no limit.

February 25.

The prince of Wales derives great assistance from the counsels of lord Thurlow and Mr. Sheredan, both of whom are frequently in conference with his royal highness. Lord Moira was expected at Carlton house in a few days.

The rumours of invasion thicken upon us and are gaining strength almost daily. Among other things it is pretty generally believed that the French fleet has escaped from Toulon, and that lord Nelson is in pursuit of it.

NEW-YORK, April 5.

By the regular trading ship John Morgan, Howard arrived at this port yesterday, in 26 days from the Downs, we are enabled to lay before the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser London news to the evening of the 3d of March, from papers to that date with which captain Howard has obligingly favoured us. The subjoined articles are from the latest of these papers, and comprize nearly the whole of what is ever is politically interesting.

The king of England, it appears, was in a state of convalescence, when the John Morgan left London and no attempt had been made on the united kingdoms by the French invaders.

The sailing of the French fleet from Toulon is contradicted.

Dispatches had been received from lord Nelson giving an account of the ill treatment of the English consul by the dey of Algiers—at which place his lordship had appeared with part of his squadron, and demanded satisfaction—which the dey refused to give. His lordship thought it improper to commence hostilities without the consent of his government, and had wrote home for orders.

By the John Morgan, from London, we understand, that two ships of the line, five frigates and a number of cutters, under the command of lord Keith had sailed from the Downs on the 8th March, and began a heavy fire on Boulogne, which was plainly to be perceived by the people on board the John Morgan. Our commissioners had finished their business about four weeks previous to the 3d March, and had but Mr. Trumbull, sailed for America.

Captain Howard, of the John Morgan informs us that on leaving the Downs the 8th March he was visited by a lieutenant from on board lord Keith's fleet who informed him, that he had that morning received information of the conspiracy against Buonaparte, at the head of which was the celebrated Moreau, and several other distinguished characters—All of whom had been detected. Moreau and several others had made their escape.—And further informed, that the British government had dispatched several cutters to their (Moreau, &c.) assistance. Several men of war sailed for the French coast, the day captain Howard left there. Some of them steered for Cherbourg off which place he heard a heavy firing before he lost sight of the coast.

BALTIMORE, April 7.

Information has been received from New-Orleans that several attempts have been recently made to set fire to that city. Governor Claiborne has issued a proclamation offering a reward of 500 dollars for the detection of the incendiaries.

We understand that four frigates are at present equipping, by order of the administration, which are to be immediately dispatched to reinforce the United States Squadron in the Mediterranean.

FRANCIS PIC,

At the house of Mr. LOWE, opposite Mr. Curran's. Takes the liberty to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he has just arrived from Philadelphia, with the most elegant assortment of

•Millinery and Jewellery,

Ever offered here before.

THE ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to come and view his collection of beautiful articles, now opening for sale at the cheap prices, at the above-mentioned place.

Mr. Pic will feel particularly honoured by being favoured with commands from ladies who may be desirous of being served with any articles in the millinery line, which his present beautiful assortment may afford.

N. B. Mr. Pic will leave Annapolis on Sunday next.

April 9, 1804.

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