

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, March 7, 1805.

## ACQUITTAL OF JUDGE CHASE.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

YESTERDAY the high court of impeachment, met agreeable to a resolution, to pass judgment in the case of judge Chase.

The president informed the court, that they had heard the evidence, and were to decide on the articles separately.

The articles were then read separately, and the president rose up, called by name, in alphabetical order, upon each member of the court, and put the question in the words following—each member standing till he had answered. "How say you—is Samuel Chase, Esq; guilty or not guilty of a high crime or misdemeanor, as charged in the article of impeachment just read."

The answers were as follow :

On the first article—Guilty 16—Not Guilty 18.

On the second article—Guilty 10—Not Guilty 24.

On the third article—Guilty 18—Not Guilty 16.

On the fourth article—Guilty 18—Not Guilty 16.

On the fifth article—Unanimously Not Guilty.

On the sixth article—Guilty 4—Not Guilty 30.

On the seventh article—Guilty 10—Not Guilty 24.

On the eighth article—Guilty 19—Not Guilty 15.

The president then said "there not being a constitutional majority on any one article, it becomes my duty to pronounce that Samuel Chase, Esq; is acquitted on the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the house of representatives." The court then adjourned.

On Monday last, at 12 o'clock, THOMAS JEFFERSON, president of the United States, took the oath of office, and delivered his Inaugural Speech in the senate chamber, in the presence of the members of the two houses, and a large concourse of citizens. [The want of time and room prevents its insertion in this day's Gazette, but it shall appear in our next.]

## APPOINTMENTS,

Approved by the Senate.

ROBERT SMITH, attorney-general of the United States, in the room of Levi Lincoln, resigned.

JACOB CROWNSHIELD, secretary of the navy, in the room of Robert Smith, appointed attorney-general.

GENERAL HULL, governor of the territory of Michigan.

We understand these appointments received the unanimous sanction of the senate.

The following resolutions have been assented to by both branches of the legislature of Massachusetts:—

In SENATE, February 12, 1805.

Resolved, That our senators in the congress of the United States, be instructed, and our representatives requested, to take all legal and necessary steps, to use their utmost exertions, as soon as the same is practicable, to obtain an amendment to the federal constitution, so as to authorize and empower the congress of the United States to pass a law, whenever they may deem it expedient, to prevent the further importation of slaves, from any of the West-India islands, from the coast of Africa, or elsewhere, into the United States, or any part thereof.

Resolved further, That the governor be, and he is hereby requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to our senators and representatives in congress, also to the executives of all the different states in the union, with a request, that the same may be laid before their respective legislatures, for their concurrence and adoption.

We are informed (says the Freeman's Journal) that a person answering the description of Stephen Arnold, the school master, who whipped the poor orphan child to death, in Otsego county (state of New-York) has been seen in Philadelphia within a few days.

The real amount of specie on board the Spanish ships captured by the British, off Cadiz, according to a report made to the Spanish treasury was twelve millions of dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.

Mr. D. Mitchel, in the house of representatives of this state, on the 11th instant, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial and petition of the president and managers of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, made report, which was read as follows, viz.

That they have maturely considered the subject referred to them, and are of opinion, that it would be advisable to aid in the opening of said canal; as the completion thereof would ensure to this state an easy access to the most advantageous markets in either the Delaware or Chesapeake bays, and generally encourage the progressive improvement of our inland navigation; and that the portion of the state funds, thus vested in the corporation aforesaid, will in the course of a few years, be considerably productive: Under these impressions, your committee submit the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill authorizing the governor to subscribe for and on behalf of this state, for two hundred and fifty shares in the company aforesaid.

This report was made the order of the day for Thursday last.

KINGSTON, January 19.

A Spanish ship from Carthagena for Barcelona, with 35,000 dollars, detained by the Princess Charlotte frigate, arrived on Monday.

New-York, February 25.

The United States frigate John Adams, captain Chauncey, (with commodore Preble and consul O'Brien and family on board) from the Mediterranean, arrived at Sandy-Hook on Saturday last, and will probably come up the first fair wind. Captain Newman, of the ship Laura, spoke her on Saturday, and informs, that there are a number of Turks on board.

By letters received in this city from the Mediterranean we learn, that a duel took place between Mr. Dehart, of New-Jersey, and Mr. Nicholson, of Maryland, both officers in the American Squadron. The third fire proved fatal to Mr. Nicholson. He was shot through the head and died instantly.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board one of the United States' ships, dated

OFF TRIPOLI, October 6, 1804.

"I embrace the opportunity of writing you by the John Adams, which goes home with the sick and wounded of the fleet. We have lost several brave men off here, among whom are your friend John Walcott and his captain. We have taken five prizes, large ships loaded with powder and ball bound into Tripoli, all which we have sent into Malta where they are condemned. In the course of 12 days, we are to make a general attack, which perhaps, will afford a subject for a larger letter. A few days ago we took three of the Philadelphia's late crew, in one of the enemy's gun-boats, as they and a number more of them have turned Turks. Ships here, Constellation, Constitution, President, Congress, and Essex; brigs Syren, Argus, and Vixen; schooners Experiment and Enterprize."

February 26.

The frigate John Adams came up to town yesterday. In her a number of officers have returned from our Squadron in the Mediterranean. Commodore Preble came up before the frigate in a pilot boat, and intends to proceed immediately for the feat of government. We understand the John Adams has on board six or seven Turks, and among them the captain of one of the gun boats captured by the Squadron at Tripoli, who is said to be the same person who robbed captain Bainbridge of his epaulets and valuables when the frigate Philadelphia was taken.

By the John Adams we are informed that an authentic account of the declaration of war on the part of Spain was received at Gibraltar on the 9th December. About 40 gun boats had arrived at Algeiras from Cadiz, and 60 or 70 more were looked for daily.—Daily Adv.

February 27.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the frigate Constitution, dated Syracuse Harbour, November 9th, to his friend in this city, received by the John Adams.

"We have had no intelligence lately from our prisoners in Tripoli: our last accounts left them in close confinement. Naples is in possession of the French, and the Royal family are at Palermo. The town of Almeria, in Spain, has been sunk by an earthquake. Lord Nelson is going to England on account of his ill state of health, and it is said, is to be succeeded in the command by Sir John Orde. The Mediterranean is very quiet as to warlike operations; we are at present the only noisy people in it. Our force will consist of 20 gun boats, 4 bomb vessels, 5 frigates, 3 brigs, and 2 schooners, with which we shall renew the attack on Tripoli in the spring, if the bahaw continues the war until that time, which we understand he is determined to do."

Mr. Harding, of Bremen, is said to have discovered a new moveable star, on the first of September; it appears to be of the eighth magnitude, and is supposed to be a new planet, similar to the Ceres or Pallas—its motion was retrograde to the south.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Presque Isle, dated January 27, 1805.

"We have had a very hard winter so far; a great deal of snow; but people are healthy, and trade increases every day. Above 4000 barrels of salt have been hauled over from this place to La Bœuff, this winter; and traders are sending down to Buffalo, for more, to be sent on the ice, on sleds; there is now advertisements up for 30 to fetch salt upon the ice. What a vast benefit the salt trade will be to this country! The salt taken over to La Bœuff, and sent down the river, this last fall and winter, has caused a great deal of money to be left in this country; a great deal of salt has gone down as far as Cincinnati.—There are this winter between thirty and forty flat bottomed boats building at La Bœuff, to carry salt and other produce down French creek, against the spring opens, to go to Cincinnati, and there is a vessel building here to sail on the lake. You may form an idea of the great advantages this country will receive from such an extensive trade as will be here in a short time. If we view its growth, what may we calculate on in ten years from the present! Three years ago the salt brought here was scarce sufficient to supply the people of this place; and now we can send 5000 barrels down the Alleghany. Land is rising to a great price, a few weeks ago a tract of 400 acres sold for ten and an half dollars per acre."

Accounts from the Ohio river, (says the Kentucky Gazette of the 5th inst.) represent the destruction of boats, and loss of property by the ice, as being very considerable. It is said that upwards of two hundred craft, of various descriptions, have passed the mouth of Kentucky, in cakes of ice; some of them having persons on board, frozen to death.

BALTIMORE, March 1.

The brig Jefferson, capt. Orr, has arrived at Cape Anne, from Russia. A gentleman who was passenger in this vessel has arrived in town, and is the bearer of dispatches from the American consul at Petersburg to our government. They are said to contain an account of the grievances which exist between that government and France; that the last dispatches from Buonaparte were returned unopened, and that the grand duke had left Petersburg for the purpose of reviewing the troops on the frontiers; that five sail of the line passed the Sound on the 2d November, bound for the Mediterranean; that war was judged inevitable, and that hostilities would commence early in the spring.—N. Y. paper.

WASHINGTON, February 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Malaga, dated 24th November, 1804.

"On the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock at night, orders were received from Madrid, for laying an embargo on all British ships, and property. Two vessels which happened to be in the bay, were immediately detained, and a strict search has since been making for effects, and funds, belonging to the subjects of that nation, which when found out are put into deposite, until the results of the actual negotiation are known. It is generally presumed that a rupture between the two kingdoms, is inevitable.

"A similar sequestration has taken place at Cadiz."

General Jackson on Monday the 25th, laid the following resolutions before the senate, which were committed:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled, That congress are highly impressed with the gallant and meritorious services of commodore Edward Preble, during his command of the Squadron of the United States, in the Mediterranean; where ability and prudence, intrepidity and caution have been conspicuously joined in all his operations against the tyrant and barbarians of Tripoli, with whom the United States are at war; and whereby the naval character of the American nation and people has in the infancy of their national existence, acquired a respect and rank among the nations of the earth highly honourable and exalted.

Resolved, That the thanks of congress be therefore, and they hereby are presented to the said Edward Preble, as the most durable monument of the affection and gratitude of his country—and also through him to all the officers, petty officers, seamen and marines attached to the Squadron under his command from the 9th of July to the 10th of September, 1805.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck emblematical of the attacks on the town, batteries and gun-boats off Tripoli, by the Squadron under commodore Preble's command, and to present it to commodore Preble in such manner as in his opinion will be most honourable to him, and that the president be further requested to cause gold medals of less value to be struck, with the word TRIPOLI on one side, and on the other the name of PREBLE, and to present the same to such officers as may have most gallantly signalized themselves in the different attacks.

Resolved, That one month's pay be allowed, exclusive of the common allowance, to all the petty officers, seamen, and marines of the Squadron who so gloriously supported the honour of the American flag under the orders of their gallant commander, within the period before-mentioned.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be also requested to inform the parents, or nearest connections of those gallant departed heroes, capt. Somers, and lieutenants Wadsworth, Decatur, Caldwell and Israel, that they will ever live in the recollection and affection of a grateful country—an example to future generations, and an ornament to the historic page. [Nat. Intel.]

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Extract from the journals of the senate, January 23, 1805.

Resolved as the opinion of the senate, That they have a constitutional power to amend every bill originating in the house of delegates, except such as impose taxes only.

Resolved, That all bills calculated to ensure the collection of the revenue, are by the constitution subject to be amended by the senate.

Resolved, That to incorporate these different subjects in one bill, tends to deprive the senate of their constitutional power to amend that part which respects the collection.

Resolved therefore, That the bill entitled, "An act to impose taxes for the support of government," inasmuch as it comprehends these different subjects be rejected.

INGENIOUS CALCULATION!

If all the volunteers in Great-Britain, (according to Mr. Yorke's enumeration) were placed in a single line, each man at 83 yards distance from the other, they would extend round the globe;—and were each man to fire in succession, in the manner of light infantry, they would fire one round in 5 days, 18 hours, 55 minutes.

From a late English paper.

The once famed Madame la Chevalier D'Éon, who at one time could boast the patronage of princes, and has been introduced to half the potentates of Europe, now languishes in a prison, at the age of 77, without a friend.