

ment of Maryland and that of the United States. He denounces it in thus acting, he disregarded the duties and dignity of his judicial character, perverted his official right and duty to address the grand jury, or had any intention to excite the fears or resentment of any person whatever, against the government and constitution of the United States or of Maryland. He denies that the sentiments which he thus expressed, were "intemperate and inflammatory," either in themselves or in the manner of delivering; that he intended or to excite the odium of any party whatever against the government of the United States, or did deliver any opinions which were in any respect indecent, or which had any tendency to prostitute his judicial character, to any low or improper purpose. He denies that he did any thing that was unusual, improper, or unbecoming in a judge, or expressed any opinions, but such as a friend to his country, and a firm supporter of the government both of the State of Maryland and of the United States, might entertain. For the truth of what he here says, he appeals confidently to the charge itself; which was read from a written paper now in his possession ready to be produced.—A true copy of all such parts of this paper as relate to the subject matter of this article of impeachment, is contained in the exhibit marked No. 8, which he prays leave to make part of his answer. That part of it which relates to the article now under consideration, is in these words:—"You know, gentlemen, that our State and national institutions were framed to secure to every member of the society equal liberty and equal rights; but the late alteration of the federal judiciary, by the abolition of the office of the sixteen circuit judges, and the recent change in our State constitution by the abolishing universal suffrage, and the further alteration that is contemplated in our State judiciary, (it adopted) will in my judgment take away all justice to the people and to the liberty. The independence of the national judiciary is already shaken to its foundation; and the virtue of the people alone can restore it. The independence of the judges of this State will be entirely destroyed, if the bill for the abolishing the two supreme courts, should be ratified by the next general assembly. The change of the State constitution, by allowing universal suffrage, will, in my opinion certainly and rapidly destroy all protection to property, and all security to personal liberty; and our republican constitution will sink into a monarchy, the worst of all possible governments.

"I can only lament that the main pillar of our State constitution has been thrown down, by the establishment of universal suffrage. By this shock alone, the whole building totters to its base, and will crumble into ruins before many years elapse, unless it be restored to its original state.—If the independence of your State judges, which your bill of rights wisely declares to be essential to the impartial administration of justice, and the great security to the rights and interests of the people, shall be taken away, by the ratification of the bill passed for that purpose, it will participate the destruction of our whole State constitution, and there will be nothing left in it, worthy the care or support of freemen."

Admitting these opinions to have been incorrect and unfounded, this respondent denies that there was any law which forbade him to express them, in a charge to a grand jury; and he contends that there can be no offence, without the breach of some law. The very essence of despotism consists, in punishing acts which, at the time when they were done, were forbidden by no law. Admitting the expression of political opinions by a judge, in his charge to a jury, to be improper and dangerous; there are many improper and very dangerous acts, which not being forbidden by law cannot be punished.—Hence the necessity of new penal laws; which are from time to time enacted for the prevention of acts not before forbidden but found by experience to be of dangerous tendency. It has been the practice in this country, ever since the beginning of the revolution, which separated us from Great Britain, for the judges to express from the bench, by way of charge to the grand jury, and to enforce to the utmost of their ability, such political opinions as they thought correct and useful. There have been instances in which the legislative bodies of this country, have recommended this practice of the judges; and it was adopted by the judges of the supreme court of the United States, as soon as the present judicial system was established. If the legislature of the United States considered this practice as mischievous, dangerous or liable to abuse, they might have forbidden it by law; to the penalties of which, such judges as might afterwards transgress it, would be justly subjected. By not forbidding it, the legislature has given to it an implied sanction; and for that legislature to punish it now by way of impeachment, would be to convert into a crime, by an ex post facto proceeding, an act which when it was done and at all times before, they had themselves virtually declared to be innocent. Such conduct would be utterly subversive of the fundamental principles on which free government rests; and would form a precedent for the most sanguinary and arbitrary persecutions, under the forms of law.

(To be continued)

**ANNAPOLIS, February 14.**  
The ship Nancy, Williams has cleared for Leghorn; and the brig Thrice Brothers, McMeal, for Good Hope. The Patricia, Taylor, is still aground on Horn Point, and the Eliza, Howey, on Poplar Island.  
Sunday last the body of Mr. SEARSON Dyer, of this city, who had been missing near three weeks, was found at Belmont, the plantation of J. T. Course, Esq.—On Sunday morning a jury of inquest was held on the body, whose verdict was, that he perished and froze to death.

## American.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1855.

The communication respecting the Bells, shall appear in our next.

The ship Sally, Ashley, of N. York, from Baltimore for Falmouth was spoken December 20, in the channel, the Lizard bearing 60 leagues distant.

Mr. Orrel, who came passengers in the brig Minerva from Bordeaux, is the bearer of dispatches from the American Minister at Paris to the government of the United States. *M. Y. Merc. Ad.*

Our navigation, we are happy to announce, is now open.

Yesterday arrived the brig Harmony, Captain Hall, from Boston. Several other vessels are below. *[Boston Rep.]*

The ship Penelope, which arrived at the port last evening, left Nantz on the 17th December. Our Paris papers, by her are to the effect that the Emperor has vetoed the bill which would give to a younger subject at the coronation of Bonaparte, which took place at that time and in the manner prescribed by the Senatus Consultum; and that Turkey has a red to acknowledge the new Emperor in the double title of Emperor and of Padeschach, a denomination which it has been customary for the Porte to bestow on the King of France. *[N. Y. Merc. Ad.]*

### FROM CADIZ

The ship David, Capt. Webber, arrived at Gloucester, on Tuesday last in 59 days from Cadiz, bringing a fleet of English ships of war, of 6 or 8 sails, sailed before Cape St. Vincent and the Straights of Gibraltar, into port and remain all Spanish vessels they meet with, although no declaration of war between the two countries has been proclaimed. How long this stop will be delayed, is not known, but it is confidently expected to take place immediately. *[Boston Gaz.]*

Extract of a letter from Spain, dated the 1st December.

"All British property in Spain has been seized, and all vessels of that nation in our ports—until that war is decided."

For some time past, difficulties have existed in the royal family of this kingdom, owing entirely to the prince of peace; a short time before the rupture with the British, a story was propagated that the king was to retire to a Franciscan convent; the prince of Asturias to be declared insane, and the queen and prince of peace appointed regents, which occasioned a great indignation at Madrid, and on the minds of people generally. It is circulated this day, that the prince of peace has been arrested, which if true, will give a total change to affairs.—Considering the detention in which this man is held by all ranks of people, it is astonishing that he should be permitted to long to sway the empire.

"It is the wish of many Spaniards of high rank that an accommodation should take place with Britain—but that appears now impossible."

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated November 15, 1854.

The noted Captain Norman Haley, who is now Lieut. enant in the French navy, caused his brother, George Haley, master of the ship Brutus, of New London, now in the river, to denounce his Mate, Mr. Benjamin Franklin Seaver, of Boston, to the police of this city, as an English spy. Seaver is a young man of good connections and excellent education; he is now in close confinement, and will, in all probability, be brought before the Criminal Tribunal. The cause of this denunciation on the part of Haley and his brother is Seaver's having demanded 1400 lives which the Consul awarded as due him from Capt. George Haley, and which the latter having refused to pay, Seaver wrote him a letter, saying, "if you do not pay me I will declare to the Consul that the vessel belongs to your practical brother, and not to you;" upon the receipt of which letter they caused him to be arrested. I have just left our Consul, who enters with great spirit into poor Seaver's situation, and as the Haley's have got into his hands, who from his severe though upright conduct, has got the name among the captains of *Consul Yacht*, I think justice will be done Seaver, and they get severely punished. A more unjust, wicked thing cannot well be imagined.

### FROM WASHINGTON

February 12, 1855.  
The court of impeachment this day at 12, and proceeded in the examination of evidence on behalf of the prosecution.—The witnesses examined were, Mr. G. Hay, in continuation—John Taylor, of Caroline—Phil. Norbonne, Nicholas, John Thompson Mason, and John Heath. Mr. Hay's evidence went to prove further the charges relative to the conduct of the accused, on the trial at Richmond, his overbearing and illegal conduct to the prisoner, the jurors, and the counsel. Mr. Taylor's evidence went to substantiate the same facts in particular instances. Mr. P. N. Nicholas's evidence very full, precise and luminous; I believe there never was given in any court a more explicit, candid, collected testimony and the whole pertinent to the charges. Mr. Mason's evidence went to one point, which was to show that Judge Chase before he had gone to Richmond had determined upon the course which he meant to pursue against Gallender; that he had obtained a copy of "The Prospect Before Us" from Mr. Luther Martin in which the passages were underlined, and that he had determined to take it with him to Virginia; that he meant to teach the Virginia bar what the law was on libels, and that if Virginia was not wholly deprived, he would punish Gallender, &c. Mr. Heath's evidence was in amount the same as was some time ago published in the Aurora, concerning Judge Chase's equity of the martial law were any democrats on panel of the petit jury that was to try Gallender, it was to make them all, &c. Mr. Taylor's witness was called, but not permitted to give any evidence, and he was discharged without testimony being taken.

The occurrence was owing to the circumstance that to-morrow the day appointed for the opening of the returns of votes for president and vice president, which will occupy the time and souls of representatives tomorrow, and was supposed to be of no consequence to the public mind. It is believed that the evidence for the prosecution will be closed this week; and for the respondent next week. *[Aurora.]*

From G. Dellen's Check Book.

### Cathedral Church Lottery.

Thirty-Third Day's Drawing.

400 tickets drawn this day.

Prize of 500 dollars:

No. 1523

Prizes of 200 dollars,

Nos. 3026 5886.

Prizes of 100 dollars:

Nos. 9737, 4272, 1275, 15147, 12511.

Prizes of 50 dollars:

Nos. 6954 8513 4237.

Prizes of 25 dollars:

Nos. 5869 15265 2819,

63 of 20 dollars and 75 of 15 dollars.

PEARL.—On Saturday evening last, was discovered by the passengers in the stage from New York to Newark, at a small distance above the Hackensack Bridge, a Bear of an enormous size—a circumstance which seldom happens in a country so well populated as this, and truly indicative of the intensity of the winter in our northern settlement. *[N. Y. Com. Adv.]*

**NEW ORLEANS AFFAIRS.**—We yesterday published (as the New-York Morning Chronicle of Tuesday last) a resolution of the legislative council of New Orleans, relative to the Spanish troops retained by the late Spanish governor, the Marquis de Casa Calvo, deciding the same dangerous to the peace of the city, and derogatory to the dignity of the government of the U. States. By accounts dated since the passing of that resolution, it appears that the council on a reconsideration of the question, resolved, that, though the sentiments it expressed perfectly accorded with their ideas, yet it was an affair in which the council could not interpose, without an interference with the concerns of the governor. The resolution was accordingly dismissed.

Departed this life, on the 14th instant, at her seat in Baltimore county, Mrs. ELIZABETH CROWALL, in the 75th year of her age.

Her life was an example of industry, charity, hospitality, benevolence, friendship, and love; and her death, that of the most pious Christian.

For several months past, she labored under a severe and painful disease, she saw her approaching dissolution, with resignation and fortitude, she invited the welcome messenger of the grave with earnest solicitude, and met it with pious respect, in sure hopes of a happy translation from this earthly abode, "to the arms of her beloved Jesus."

In her death, the poor have to lament the loss of an invaluable friend: Her friends and acquaintances a worthy and respectable companion, and her numerous relatives, a kind, affectionate and disinterested benefactor.

Died, on Friday morning the 15th inst., at Philadelphia, Mr. JOSEPH HARDY, of that city.

Married on Wednesday evening last, by the Revd. Mr. Richards, Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS to Miss ELLENOR THOMAS, of this city.

A gentleman who lately dined with some of his friends being willing to rally them that sat next to him, exclaimed—"Well how prettily am I fixed between two tailors!"—"I perceived it," replied a wag, who sat opposite; "but they ought not to be allowed; for they appear to be young in business and so very prone that they keep but one goose between them."

## SHIP NEWS

Port of Baltimore.

From Bryden's Marine List.

February 16.

A small scho. deserted and no cargo on board was fallen in with by the ship Charlotte Murdoch, Walker, arrived at Montego Bay the 25th of Dec. from N. York, who manned her; she had "Baltimore" painted on her stern, and appeared to have been robbed.

February 17.

The schooner Virginia, Dameron, 21 day from Barrac, arrived at Annapolis on the 15th.

Philadelphia, February 14.

Ship Flanny, Wingo, brig Resolution, Smith, the Spanish brig; and scnr'r Nancy Jeffries, have arrived at Reedy Island pier, from Lewisown road.

The sloop James, Hazard, of Philadelphia bound from Terrence to Philadelphia and laden with wine, got to the mouth of Maurice river on the 29th ult. in distress, without water or provisions; she lost her best bower cable and anchor, and was forced by the ice, with a cable and anchor a head, over a sand spit to the mouth of the river in six feet water, and her draught of water is nine feet. From the situation she has been in, we apprehend her cargo must be damaged. The capt. left her at Lewistown. The crew will have suffered much, several of them having limbs frozen. The mate informs, there are no papers on board. The collector of Bridgetown has taken charge of her.

Captain Jeffries of the schooner Nancy, arrived at Reedy-Island, from Saint Thomas—left there, 29th December, ship Columbian Packet, Hunt, from Amsterdam, to this port, put in, in distress—Schooners Happy Return, Tatein, of this port; Jupiter, McCullough, of do. put arrived, in 21 days; Sea-Flower, Childs, do. and brig Lion, Donovan, do; brig Franklin, Collin, of New York; schooner Two Brothers, Sorenson, of Baltimore—vessel and cargo sold.—Captain Sorenson would take a passage in the first vessel for Baltimore—January 24, he 39 long. 72. spoke the brig Ann and Maria, Coffin, on a cruise from New York, to relieve vessels in distress. February 3 at anchor under the False Cape, law three sail standing in to the westward, and then bear away to the southward. February 7, landed a passenger at Lewistown.

The letter-bag of the Columbian Packet, was forwarded by the Nancy.

Kingston December 22.—Arrived the ship Loyalist, from London. On the 9th inst. in lat. 16 34, 9 or 10 leagues to windward of Desada, the Loyalist was attacked by a French sch'r privateer of 18 guns, and full of men, which succeeded in beating off, after a very smart action of twenty minutes.

A very heavy and well directed fire was kept up from the Loyalist, during the action, of grape and canister shot which did great damage to the privateer in her hull and rigging; and she must have sustained very great loss in killed and wounded, as her men were seen to fall in every direction. She made a desperate attempt to board the Loyalist, on the larboard bow, but was repulsed with great spirit; and when she immediately shivered off, and made all possible sail for Good Hope.

This Day, Is published by GEORGE KEATINGE, and may be had at his Book Store—S. Butler's, and at the office of the American—Price 37 1/2 cents.

### THE Impeachment of Samuel Chase,

One of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

With the Articles exhibited against him by the house of representatives for high crimes and misdemeanors, with his answer and pleas—also, the replication of the house to his plea. The anxious perturbation of the public mind, relative to this interesting trial, has urged the publisher to uncommon exertions in procuring the above authentic and correct documents, which embrace the whole of the charges against the learned judge, not published in any other pamphlet.

It is proposed, if the above meets with sale sufficient to clear expenses, to regularly continue the proceedings on the trial, of the most interesting speeches, &c. so as to bind up in an uniform volume.

February 18 d4t

### To be Sold,

Or Let for one or more years, A PART of a Farm in Baltimore county, on the middle York road, about 15 or 16 miles from Baltimore city. This property has been occupied as a public house for many years, and is without any exception, the best stand for a Tavern or Grocery Store on said road. Possession will be given by the 13th March next. For terms apply to

F. DUCHRMIN, No. 72, Camden-street, e66t

February 12

### Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY, The 18th inst at 11 o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Gay street dock will commence the sale of

A VARIETY OF DRY GOODS. Consisting of Cotton shawls, worsted hosiery, India muslins, Irish linens, &c. After which at 12 o'clock, 24 hhds. Muscovado sugar 16 pipes Rhode-Island rum 10 pipes Tennessee and Port wine 16 bags coffee 6 sermons best indigo A few hhds. claved sugar, &c. LEWIS & CAMPBELL, auc'rs.

### Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW, The 19th instant at 11 o'clock, at the auction room, at the head of Frederick-street dock, will commence the sale of

A VARIETY OF DRY GOODS. After which at 12 o'clock, 21 hhds. sugar 13 pipes brandy 6 hhds. rum A few bags coffee, &c. VAN WYCK & DORSEY, auc'rs. February 18

### Sale by Auction.

On TUE-DAY, The 26 March next if fair if not, on the next fair day, will be sold,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing about 470 acres, late the property of Henry Jones, deceased—situate about 14 miles from the city of Baltimore, on the road leading from major Beams's to Liberty Town. There are thereon, two good dwelling houses; a new barn and other out-houses; apple and peach orchards, a number of never failing springs of water. Of this tract there is a sufficient quantity of meadow. About 300 acres are cleared, the residue well timbered. A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as any person inclining to purchase can view the premises before the sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given and terms of sale made known by

BENJAMIN JONES exe'r. N. B. The new road from Baltimore to Elizabeth town runs through this Land. Immediate possession given. February 18

### For Sale.

A NEGRO WOMAN, accustomed to house work, and her Child, about 7 years of age. Enquire of the printers. February 18 d4t

### BROKER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has obtained licence for the office of BROKER, and given the necessary securities required by law for the faithful performance of all business which may be entrusted to his management. His office is at present in Bank-street, No. 18, one door from Light-street, and lately occupied by Mr. Robert Richardson—he has also appropriated a Warehouse, for the reception of goods on storage, on which money will be advanced—also, on good notes, debentures, &c. at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. The public's obedient servant, BENJAMIN CHASTELLIER, FOR SALE—156 hhds. Tobacco Union Bank Stock wanted.

### A very great Bargain

In new Street for Cash. A three-story Brick House, in fee simple, situated in that healthy and improved part of the city, Hanover-street. The house is finished and in complete order. For terms apply as above. February 18 e10t

### ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL CHURCH Lottery Tickets,

NOW ON SALE AT John Rice's Book-Store, No. 182, Baltimore street, corner of north Charles-street. Where the ticket, 11490, drawn a prize of 500 dollars, was sold and registered. A correct numerical check-book kept of each day's drawing. Prizes taken in Exchange. February 5 d

### Government Security! NEW-YORK LOTTERY,

No III. FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE Begins Drawing on the Eighth of April next. 25,000 DOLLARS, 10,000 DOLLARS, 5,000 DOLLARS, HIGHEST PRIZES.

The scheme contains 33,000 tickets, of which 9915 are prizes—less than two and a half blanks to a prize. Deduction 15 per cent.

At the session of the Legislature of the state of New York, on Monday, the 12th of November, 1854, a resolution passed the senate, and was concurred in by the House of the Assembly, that the drawing of the said Lottery be postponed until the SECOND MONDAY in APRIL next, in consequence of the defalcation of one of the managers, and that the Legislature will GUARANTEE the PAYMENT OF ALL the PRIZES in said Lottery.

TICKETS, HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS, are to be had at

G. & R. Waite's PERMANENT LOTTERY OFFICES; Nos. 64, & 38, MAIDEN LANE, At the following Prices,

Whole Tickets, dls. 7 50 | Quarters, 2  
Halves, 3 87 | Eighths, 1 12  
But, as the tickets and shares have met with such an extraordinary rapid sale, through every part of the United States, they will speedily advance in price.

Distant adventurers, by inclosing Bank Notes of any denomination, (but Branch Bank would be preferred), may have tickets forwarded them by post to any part of the Union, by G. & R. Waite, with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest intelligence sent of their success—CASH advanced for prizes as soon as drawn—or warranted undrawn Tickets exchanged for Prizes during the drawing.

For the satisfaction of adventurers in Baltimore and its vicinity, the Manager's Official List will be forwarded to the printers of this paper, as soon as possible after the drawing, where any gentleman can examine his own number. Letters (post paid) duly attended to. M. York, nov. 23 (3v)