AMERICAN,

Commercial Daily Advertiser

Daily 7,7 and Gazzene . 5 dellars per annum.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1805.

City of Baltimore.

(No. 1.)

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ORDINANCE To continue the several ordinances thereis mentioned.

DE it enacted and ordained by the may or and city council of Battimore, That the ordinance, entitled, " an ordinance to appoint city commissioners," passed the tenth day of April, seventeen hundred and ninety seven, be, and the same is hereby continued until the first day of March, eighteen hundred and six.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted and ordained That an ordinance, emitted "an ordinance to appoint city constables, for the purpose of detecting off-nces against the several ordinances of the corporation of the city of Baltimore," passed the tweny sixth day of February, seven cen hu .. dred and ninety nine, be, and the same is hereby continued until the first day of March eighteen hundred and six.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted and ordained. That the ordinarce, entitled " an endimice to keep in repair the pubic wharves and docks of the city of Baltimore," passed the twenty first day of March, eighteen jundred and one, be, and the same is hereby continued until the first day of March, eighiesn hund.ed and six.

BALTZER SHÆFFER, president Of the first branch of the city council.

JAS CALHOUN, pre-ident Of the second branch of the city council. APPROVED March 2, 1805

> THOROWGD. SMITH. Mayor Of the city of Baltimore.

> > [No. II.]

A SUPPLEMENT

To the Ordinance, entitled, " An Ordinance to regulate the inspection of butter in the city of Baltimore."

E it enacted and ordained by th mayor and city council of Baitimore, Tha the inspector of butter shall be entitled logreceire, as a compensation for his services, ten cents for each cask, keg or firkin by him inspected and no more; and that so much of the third and fif h sections of the ordinance, to which this is a supplement. as relates to the compensation of the said inspector, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

> BALTZER SHÆFFER President Of the first branch of the city council.

JAS. CAI HOUN President Of the second branch of the city council. APPRIVED. Muich 2. 1805.

THOROWGD. SMITH, Mayor Of the city of Baltimore.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 8, 1805.

From the Secretary of the Treasury. Transmitting a statement of goods wares and merchandize, exported from the United States during one day prior to the first day of Octaber, 1804, also two additional statements marked A. and B. exhibiting the respective value of the several species of articles of domestic produce, exported during the year ending on the 30th day of September 1803, and 1804.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. FABRUARY 26. 1805.

I have the honor to transmit here. with a statement of goods wares and meichandize, exported from the United States during one year prior to the first day of Chober, one thousand eight hundred and four, and amounting to seventy seven millions; fix hundred and ninety nine thousand and feventy four dollars.

The goods, wares, and merchandize of domestic growth or manufacture, included in this statement are estimated at forty one millions, four hundred and sixty feven thousand, four hundred and seventy seven dollars and those of foreign growth or manufacture, at thirty fix millions, two bundred and thirty one thousand, five bubbred and ninety feven dollars.

A additional statements, [A] and [B] been prepared for the purpose of exbitting the respective value of several species of articles of domellic produce, exported during the years ending on the thirtieth day of September 1803 and 1804. The returns therefor received from the tolleclois are not however, sufficiently particular in that respect, to render those Quements altogether correct.

very respectfully, Bir, your obedient fervant, MERCHALBERT GALLATIN. 3.27 moderable the speaker)

I bave the bonor to be.

	59 19 EMENT of the Emports from	the U.S. from	Oct. 1, 1803, to Se	Hember 31, 183
	SPECIES OF MERCHAND	IZE.	QUANTITY	
r.	Ashes Pot,	tons	, -,,,,	FOREIG
•	do Pearl, Apples, Beer, porter, and cider, in casks,	harrels gallons	6,801	
	Beef, — in bottle,	dozens barrels	,	3,27
	Biscuit or ship bread,	do kegs	85,512	
	Buckwheat, Barley,	do	5,318	
	Bran and shorts, Beans, Butter,	do	36,614	
	Boots, Bricks,	pounds Pairs M	2,476.550 6,024 1,031	18
in	Bark, essence of, Corn, Indian,	gallons		
at c	Coal, Cheese,	do pounds	1,299,872	2,98 78,56
d	Chocolate, Cotton, Coffee,	do	9,489 35,034,175	3,830,86
of	Cocoa, Candles, spermaceti,	do do do	197.936	48,312,71
2	tallow, Cables and tarred cordage,	do	127,229 2,239,356 4,165	37 26,72
-	Canvas or sailcloth, Cards, wool and cotton,	pieces	258	2,55 3,02
) -	Copper or brass, & copper manufac	tred, dolls.	1,008 8,654	23,32
c	Coaches, and other carriages, Flour, Fish, dried or smoked,	barreis	14,755 810,008	
f	pichled, do	quintals barrels kegs	567,825 89,482	
	Furniture, household, Flaxseed,	dollars	15,045 78,585 28,757	
f	l'lax, Gunpowder,	pounds	986 510,520	
i	Ginseng, Hats,	do dolls	301,499 48,915	4
1	Hams, and Bacon, Hair powder, Hops,	pounds do	1,904,284 5'587	
	Hides, raw, Horned cattle,	do number do	385.886 4,639	
	Hogs,	do do	6,290 5,126 5,599	
	Iron, pig, bar,	tons	454 379	
	all manufactures of,	dollars do	9.168	48,554
1.	Indigo, Lard, Leather,	pounds do	26.750 2,565,719	149,088
	Lead and shot, Meal, rye,	do do barreis	214,299 19,834	128,178
	Indian, buckwheat,	do	21,779 111,327 48	
	Molasses,	do gallon s		55,259
1	Mustard, Mules, Medicinal drugs,	number	5,023	
3	Merchandize, and all other articles goods not particularly enumerate	of } do	21,664 8431,315	133,170 ,946,490
	Nails, Oil, Linseed,	pounds gallons	110,780	141,125
	Whale, and other fish,	do	5,550 646,505	
I	Pats, Pork,	bushels barrels	73,726	
F	Pitch, Peas, Potatoes,	do bushels,	6,225 42,213	
F	oultry, lice,	do dozens tierces	96,427	
J F	tye, tosin,	bushels	75,385 11,715 4,675	
8	pinente,	pounds do		5,703,646 463,539
s	pirits, foreign, from grain,	gallons		115,047 329,594
	do from other materials domestic, from foreign mater do from domestic prod	ials, do	409,521	789,465
	hoes and slippers, kins and furs,	uce, do Pairs dollars	123,741	10,606
S	addlery, tarch,	doilars	958,609 7,827 30.401	
	oap, ugar, brown,	do	2,796,982	742,015 54,085,650
c	loaf and other refined,	do	106,167	20,050,702
S	nuff, pikes, heep,	pounds do	20,068	610 1,750
S	hip stuff, teel, unwrought,	number cwt do	2,456	
	manufactures of, alt, glauber,	dolls.		116 8,593 92
	other, egars,	pounds		28,435 3,949
•	obacco, manufactured unmanufactured allow	do hhds	278,071 83,343	
T	ea, Bohea ouchong,	pounds	35,440	231,842
	Hyson other green	do do		760,064
	urpentinc	barrels	58,181 77,827	125,542
L	Spirits of Vheat	gallons	19,526	· ' *
V	Vhalebone Vax	pounds	134,006	
٧	Vine, Madeira, Malsy, and London particular all other	gallons		22,399
	Sherry and St. Lucar, Lishon, Oporto, &c.	do do		10,803
	Teneriffe, Payal, Malaga, &c.	do do do		16,500 1.453.003
1	Burgundy, Champsin, &c. Clarat and other in bottles	dozens		1,453,003
U.	Jood, staves and headings,	Al .	75,156	
	boops and poles boards; planks, &c.	Me feet	76,000	
	all other timber, wood and lumber oak bark and other dyc	The state of the s	19,826	
	all mapuficities of	do do	203,175	

HIGH COURT of IMPEACHMENT.

MONDAY, February 11.

Evidence on the part of the United States. [CONTINUED.]

George Hay sworn.

Mr. Hay. The greater part of the evidence which I shall give relates to the conduct of one of the judges of the circuit court, (for I did not hear the voice of judge Griffin during the whole transaction,) and the countel for Callender, of which I was one. The length of time which has clapfed will prevent me from giving an account of the whole transaction. unless I shall be allowed to use a statement which I have, in order to refresh my memory.

Mr. Harper. I shall certainly object to the witness's using the statement to refreth his memory. It does not appear that the flatement was made at the time. or by himf If and I think it inadmissible.

Mr. Nicholson. The gentleman does but merely to refer to it to refresh his memory. I therefore presume he may be suffered to proceed

Mr. Rodney. I believe the learned ment to refresh his memory.

lowing Mr Hay to refer to the statement Yeas 16- Nays 18.

Mr. Randolph first, with regard to the over-ruling of the objections of John Bailet, to ferve on the question in writing. Judge Chase rejury.

Mr. Hey. I will relate the circumstances as well as I am able, without the assistance of the statement of which J have just been deprived by the court, and judge several times. first with regard to Basset the juror. Sereral jurors being ca led to be sworn, the counsel for the traverser misisted that they were entitled to the benefit of the constitution, which secures to the accused a right of trial by an impartial jury. do not recollect the piecise expressions of Judge Chase, but I believe they were that he would take care that justice should be done the traverser in that .espect. Brlieving that a majo.ity, if not all of the jury, we o opposed to Callender in political sentiments, and thinking that their mi ds night be made up against him, we wished to ask all the jury whether they had formed an opinion on "The Prospe& Before Us." Judge Chase told us that that was not the proper question to put, but that he would tell us what was. He then stated that the proper question this " Have you formed and delivered any opinion on the charges in the indict. ment." To this question the abswer was necessarily given in the negative, because none of the jury had seen this indichment. When Mr. B. sset was called up to the book, by the marshall, he manifested some reinclance to serve on the jury. He said he had made up his mind as to the book, and that it came under the sedition law. I do not pretend to say that these were his words; but that is the impression on my mind. objection was overruled by the judge; and he was asked whether he had formed and delivered an opinion relative to the charges in the indichment? He answered in the negative, and was acc:rdingly swoin on the jury. In the j

shall ask no such question." This is all that I recalled relative to the overruling the objection of Mr. Basset. It was at a ed by Callender to his counsel, that Col-John Taylor was a material witness for him. In the interval, between t'. : finding of the presentment and the tria, Colonel Taylor was summoned to attend; but I did not see him until a short time before the trial, and had no opportunity of ask. ing him what he could prove. After the attorney for the United States had opened his case, and the evidence in support of the prosecution had been gone through, Colonel Taylor was called to the book and sworn. Probably while he was swearing, judge Chase asked the counsel for Callender, what they expected to prove by the witness. Mr. Nicholas said, that he did not know what could be proved by him, but that we expected to prove what would amount to a justifiestion of one of the charges: That Mr. Adams had avewed sentiments hostile to a republican government, and that in the senate he had voted against certain laws. I think Mr. Nicholas observed that he hoped it would not be a derstood that he not will to read the statement in evidence, should be tied down to this charge, but should examine Col. Taylor as to any thing else he might know, which would benefit Callender. Judge Chase then requesied the counsel to reduce the questions counsel for the respondent has stated the to writing, and submit them to the inlaw upon too broad a basis. The witness spection of the court. An objection was does not intend to tate any thing which made to this, but it was at length done, he does not know, but only withes to be and judge Chase declared the evidence able to relate the whole by looking at the to be inadmissible on the ground that it statement. I presume that if one gentle- | did not go in justificatio: . f one entire man had taken notes at the trial of Cal- charge. The judge was saked whether lender, and another was called to give w might not prove a part by one witevidence, who had taken no notes, he ness, and a part by another: Judge would be permitted to look at the notes | Chase replied, that the law was as he of the other, in order to bring to his pronounced it, and that this c ald mutba recollection circumstances which he had done, and that Colonel Taylor's evidence forgot. I therefore conceive that Mr. Hay | d d not go to prove the whole. I bservought to be suffered to refer to the state. ed that I thought Colone: Tay'o.'s evidance would go to prove both sentences Mr Martin. I believe I have practifed of the twelfth charge; that Mr. Adams law as long as either of the managers, but | was an aristocrat, and had proved serthe practice in the state of Maryland may vicesble to the British interest, in the be different from that of other flates. manner which Callender meant. The I have always understood that the only judge did no say in express terms that cases in which a witness is allowed to the position was wrong, but he said that refresh his memory is, when he has made the evidence was inadmissible, and the a statement at the time the transaction | c unee for Callender knew it to be to .took place Before Mr. Hay came into I believe at the same time he observed, court le might have looked at the flate | that our attempt was to deceive end misment to retrell his memory, so he might lead the populace; finding that the athave converted with a person who was I temp: which I made to render service. present at the time; but it will not be | not to Callender but to the cause which I faid that he shall be allowed to converse | had espoused, instead f proving service with any person at the barrof this court, able only, brought a charge which I lifand therefore in my humble opinion he | the expected. I said no more, and the cannot make use of a statement to refresh evidence was rejested. When we were his memory not made by himfelf at the requested by the judge to reduce our questions to writing, I felt no disposition The question was then taken upon al- to do it, and they were stated by Mr. Nicholas. Before the questions were and was determined in the negative reduced to writing, Mr. Richolas made some remarks on the difference of the Please to state what mode persued on the part of the U. took place on the trial of Callender, and States, and that the attorney for the U. States had not been required to state any pried: "The attorney, when he opened his case, stated what he expected to prove; but although he did this, we were not bound to do it." My impressions are that the word " we' escaped the

The second member of the fourth article relates to a refusal to postpone the trial. In order to procure a postponement, an affidavit was siled; but wiether regular or not, I will not pretend to fay The next member of the pricie, relates to a subject about which it is painful for me to speak The judge is charged with rudeness o the counsel. There were many expressions used by judge Chase which were unusual to me and which I believe to be rude.

Mr Harper. State the expression. which were uied. I presume that this: honorable court are to judge of their propriety and not you.

Mr. Hay. I will flate them. The first ! expression which made a strong impression on my mind was this: In the course of the argument which we used to procure a postponement, I took as a ground that the law of Virgin:a should govern in the case of Callender. As snon as I got to this part of my argument, the judge gave me to understand that he thought ! was wrong, and the idea was a wild notion. I I have already mentioned the language of the judge, with respect to the admission of Colonel Taylor's evidence. It was that we knew the evidence to be inidmissible and that our attempt was to des ceive and mislead the populace. He was also pleased to observe to us; "genulemen, you have been in an error and keep pressing your mistakes on the court," Oak more than one occasion, he charged the counsel with advancing doctrines, which they knew to be wrong. I endeavored to satisfy the court that the book ought nos then state of things, and knowing to be reed in evidence, because the indict. the temper in which the people were, I ment did not refer to it. In the course, would not ask the juror a single question of my argument I observed that if the inwithout the permission of the court. I dictment referred to the Book and aftere therefore applied to judge Chare to allow | wards a profecution was commenced for me to pui a question to the juror, I will the same thing, that this prosecution. not pretend to state his answer literally | could be plead in bar to it but that but I think it was this; "What is the according to the spinion to which the question you mean to put? State it and court seemed to incline, the situation il I think it a proper one, you may pro- of the traverler would be much more pound it. Come what is your question. hazardons than if the book was refere Notwiths: anding the humilation I felt red to because the crayetter must be in being addressed in this manner. I stat- | fort to particular evidence to prove the ed to the court the question, which I profesation the same. The judge was wished to put to the javor. It was a pleased to observe that I knew this broke "Have you formed or delivered any ope | cuttoo could be given in evidence in bar nion concerning the book called the to another profecution. I certainly did "Prospect Before Us," from which the know it and was endeavoring to, thew in charges in the ind Ament were extract- what manner it might have been done. ed." Judge Chase replied; " No striyou -- In the course of the Same argument, for