

BALTIMORE Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table of market prices for various goods including BEEF, BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, FLOUR, GRAIN, HEMP, HOPS, HOGS, LEATHER, MEAL, PORK, PLAISTER, PORTER, RICE, SOAP, SALT, SHOT, TOBACCO, TALLOW, and WHISKEY.

AVERAGE PRICE OF STOCKS THIS WEEK.

Table listing average prices for various stocks such as Navy 6 per cents, Louisiana, U. S. Bank Stock, Maryland Bank Stock, etc.



(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To continue in force an act, declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of Maryland, passed the twenty-eighth day of December, 1793, for the appointment of a health officer.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and is hereby granted and declared to the operation of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed the twenty-eighth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, intitled 'An act to appoint a health officer for the port of Baltimore, in Baltimore county,' so far as to enable the state of Maryland to collect a duty of one cent per ton on all vessels coming into the district of Baltimore, from a foreign voyage, for the purposes in said act intended.

NATH. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOS. ANDERSON, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved: TH. JEFFERSON.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACAMENT.

Evidence on the part of the Respondent.

[CONTINUED.]

James Winchester examined by Mr. Harper.

Q. Did you hear the charge which was delivered by judge Chafe at Baltimore?

A. As has been already stated, the court sat in a tavern. I attended as one of the judges of the court and sat on the left of judge Chafe, and the grand jury were on his right. My recollection of the charge does not materially vary from Mr. Winder's. The judge commenced with some general observations on the nature of government—he then adverted to the alteration of the constitution as to the right of suffrage, and the one contemplated for the abolition of the general court. He spoke incidentally of the evil likely to result from the repeal of the judiciary system of the United States, and said that it was still more important that the independency of the state judiciary should be preserved, when that of the federal judiciary had been so much impaired. I regretted that this political charge should have been delivered, because I had heard so much said against them, and was very attentive to what passed. I am very confident, that all the political observations made were relative to state regulations, save only the incidental mention of the law of the United States.

Q. Was the charge delivered from a paper?

A. Judge Chafe has a kind of standing form, as to that part of his charges which relates to the duties of the grand jury. He goes into a general definition of the oath of the grand jury, and then gives different laws in charge to them. In this instance he had a marble coloured book, and I observed that the charge was in the hand-writing of his son, Mr. Thomas Chafe. Very frequently judge Chafe paused at the end of a sentence, and I thought his attention was directed to the book from the beginning to the end of the charge, particularly the political part of it.

Q. Were any expressions applied to the present administration?

A. My recollection is very strong on the subject, and I do believe that the present administration was not mentioned. I am sure that if any thing of that kind had fallen from judge Chafe, it would have made a strong impression on my mind, and that he did not use any such expressions. I never heard any charge from judge Chafe reflecting on any administration.

Q. Has not the general tenor of his charges been to inculcate a submission to the laws and support of the government?

A. Under the former administration, he recommended a support of it; since the change has taken place, he has made no allusion to the administration, but generally recommended a submission to the laws, and support of the government.

Q. Is it the practice in Maryland for counsel to address the jury on the law in criminal cases?

A. I have never known but one instance of the kind, and that was a case in which the secretary of the navy and myself were engaged as counsel. In that case the counsel did address the jury on the law, and a verdict was obtained, contrary to both law and justice.

Q. Have you ever seen counsel address the jury on the law after the opinion of the court was delivered?

A. I never have.

James Winchester cross-examined. Q. Have you ever known an opinion delivered on a point of law, before the cause was entered into?

A. I never have.

Q. Did judge Chafe recommend to the jury to prevent the enactment of the law for the abolition of the general court?

A. I do not recollect the language, but that appeared to me to be an inference drawn from the charge.

Q. Suppose in a capital case, you deemed the opinion of the court erroneous—would you not address the jury on the law?

A. If I conceived the opinion of the court to be palpably wrong, I suppose I should; but if the case was doubtful, I should think it improper for the counsel to attempt to argue the law contrary to the opinion of the court.

The court then adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 19th, 1865.

The court met as usual.

Thomas Chafe sworn—examined by Mr. Harper.

Q. Look at the paper, exhibit No. 8, (handing it to him)—do you know the hand writing?

A. It is in my hand writing.

Q. Is this book (showing him one) in your hand writing also?

A. It is.

Q. Did you copy the conclusion of this charge from any paper?

A. I copied it by the direction of my father (judge Chafe) from the words, "Before you retire, gentlemen, to your chamber," to the words, "that their fathers erected," from a paper in his hand writing, into this book, before the session of the circuit court in the city of Baltimore, in the month of May 1863.

Question by Mr. Martin.

You never altered any part of this charge, Mr. Chafe?

A. I never did.

Mr. Harper—This book contains the

the whole conclusion of the charge delivered by judge Chafe, and having proved the book, we shall offer it in evidence to this honorable court.

Philip Moore sworn—examined by Mr. Harper.

Q. Do you know this book?—(showing one.)

A. Judge Chafe was in the practice of delivering charges from a book like that, which was in the hand writing of his son, Mr. Thomas Chafe.

Q. Are you not clerk of the circuit court of Maryland?

A. I am.

Q. Did you pay particular attention to the charge, and was it read from a book?

A. I paid particular attention to it, and I believe the judge read the whole from a book.

Q. Did you hear any thing said about the present administration?

A. I did not hear the judge on that occasion, nor in any charge, say any thing concerning the present administration.

Q. Have you any particular reason for supposing, that had any observations of that kind been used, you would have remembered them?

A. My impressions have always been favorable to the present administration, and the judge's have been the reverse; therefore I think that such observations must have struck me.

Philip Moore cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson.

Q. Was there any recommendation to the jury to prevent the enactment of the law for the abolition of the general court?

A. I do not remember any.

[To be continued.]

NEW YORK, April 9.

Gazette d'Haiti.—Captain Boyer, of the schooner Harriot, from Cape Francois, yesterday obligingly handed us a regular file, from its commencement to the 22d ult. of the Gazette politique & commerciale d'Haiti, printed at the Cape, by P. Roux, printer to the Emperor. The editor states that the paper is published "under the auspices of his excellency the general of division Verret, minister of finances." The motto is appropriate.

L'injustice a la fin produit l'Independence.

VOLT.

These papers are almost entirely filled with extracts from English and French prints relative to European affairs, and articles from America, respecting the civil transactions of this country, especially with regard to our relations with St. Domingo. The editor, seldom indulges in remark. As a sample, however, we may give the following. "The great interests which the American merchants find in the commerce of this country, guarantee to us their perseverance in continuing it. And whatever Mr. Eppe and his partisans may say, the empire of Haiti is independent, and contains in itself the power of preserving this independence. Its laborious inhabitants have procured for themselves, by the richness of their culture, means sufficient for defence, of which the valor of its soldiers knows how to profit.—Above all, what have we to fear from the attempts of our enemies? He who has conquered them with so much glory, is he not at the head of a numerous army, of men hardened by misfortune, and who for the most part, have been personally victims of long and cruel persecutions, which they themselves have to avenge."

The Gazette d'Haiti of the 21st ult. contains a price-current, from which we have selected the following articles:

Table of prices for various goods: Coffee (29 to 30 fols per lb), Cocoa (16 17 do. do), Cotton (14 dolls per cwt), Indigo (1 do. lb scarce), Molasses (3 do. vette), Hides raw Ox (1 25 do. do), Sheep & Goat (1 do. do), Tanned (2 do. do), Sugar, clay'd (25 do. cwt), coarse (8 do. do), Wood, Campy. (12 do. mil), Acajou (do. cur. foot), In boards of (2 do. square do).

The house of assembly, says the Albany Register of Friday, last evening concurred in the refusal on from the senate, directing the attorney general to commence a prosecution against Mr. JAMES CREEHAN, editor of the "American Citizen." Ayes 52—Noes 28.

Extract of a letter received this morning from Cape Francois.

"It has been reported here, that the ship Alert, of Bolton, and the brig Happy Couple of New York, were captured by two French privateers, after an action of an hour and a half, off Cape Nicholas Mole."

It is probable therefore that the above vessels have been recaptured by the Cambrian and not captured by that ship as stated yesterday.

Deaths in this city for the week ending the 30th inst. of the following diseases, viz. consumption 10, droupsey 3, apoplexy 2, debility 2, small pox 2, of cold, convulsions, decay, dysentery, hives, inflammation of the head, pleurisy, typhus, spitting of blood and suicide by laudanum, of each one.—Total 32.

CHARLETON, March 28.

A report was current in town this morning, that the French have taken possession of Hamburg, and garrisoned it

with 20,000 troops. We could not trace the report to its source.

Captain Duncan, from Havana, informs, that a heavy gale of wind from the N. commenced on the 15th March, and blew with great violence for three days. It was reported when he sailed, that the British 74 Vanguard, was lost in this gale on the Florida reefs; and the Prince's Charlotte frigate on Martyr's reef—the crews of both vessels saved. Captain Duncan spoke off the Havana, a British sloop of war, the captain of which, on being informed of this report, observed that he had little doubt of its truth, not having seen any thing of the Vanguard, or the frigate, since the gale.

It was also reported at Havana, that the Spaniards had taken the rock of Gibraltar, by storm.—A vessel from St. Thomas, stated that two French squadrons had arrived in the West Indies, one of which it was supposed had gone against Jamaica—the other had taken Roseau & Luca.

Yesterday arrived the Portuguese brig Union, captain Antonio Francisco de Medeiros, from Fayal. In this vessel came passengers—Madame Turreau, Lady of his Excellency General Turreau, Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the United States, and her two Children; Mr. Petry, first Secretary of Legation of France to the United States; Mr. de Cabre, belonging to the said Legation; Mr. Lequeire, Private Secretary of the Minister; Mr. and Madame Mauny, Miss Bourgelau, Messrs. Polle, Moncelat, Parkin, Appleton, and Manuel Ignacio Severa.

March 29.

Verbal reports by the arrivals yesterday from France, state that the Toulon fleet, consisting of eleven sail of the line, and six frigates, with 9000 troops on board, had eluded the vigilance of the British cruisers, and put to sea the latter end of January. Its destination unknown. It was so reported at Nantes, when captain Legare sailed, (February 11) that the Ferrol squadron was out.

Captain Legare of the brig Amazon, on Friday last, spoke the ship Eliza capt. Brown, 8 days from St. Kitts, bound to Edenton, N. C. It being a perfect calm, capt. Legare hoisted out his boat, went on board the ship, and obtained from captain Brown the following information:—

"That a French fleet from France, consisting of five sail of the line, three frigates, and four smaller vessels, had taken the island of Dominique, after a short action; during which the town of Roseau took fire, and was destroyed. After receiving from the inhabitants of the island five thousand pound sterling for its ransom, they proceeded for Nevis, which they also took. From thence they run down to St. Christopher's and sent the three frigates into Basseterre, which place was surrendered on firing one gun, & was afterwards ransomed for the sum of twenty six thousand pounds, sixteen thousand of which was paid by the inhabitants, and ten thousand by the Collector, by a government bill payable in six months. The shipping in these harbours were all taken out to sea and destroyed. The Americans were treated very politely; the squadron not boarding any vessels that hoisted American colours. The fleet left St. Kitts on the 6th of March, and gone a windward, it was thought to take Barbadoes, which was said to be in a very poor state of defence. The Cork fleet which was hourly expected, would most probably be taken by the squadron, in which case provisions would be very scarce in those islands. The inhabitants of the islands taken, speak in high terms of the conduct of the French admiral, who would not permit the plundering of private property of any kind, and every article that was wanted for the use of the fleet, was paid for at the market price. The French sailors that were caught plundering, were taken on board and severely flogged."

The French squadron on their passage, fell in with the Mediterranean fleet off Cape Finisterre, consisting of 22 sail, under convoy of a 74, and a frigate, the whole of which were taken, and the merchantmen destroyed. It was said the orders the French admiral received from his government, were, to take the islands, to demand a certain sum for their ransom, and to destroy all merchant ships, with their cargoes."

Gun Powder.

PHILADELPHIA Improved GUN POWDER, for sale by JONATHAN HUDSON.

April 10

Ship-Carpenters' Materials

Will be sold, at Public Sale, at CHARLES PATRICK'S Ship Yard, at the head of the basin.

ON MONDAY, the 15th instant, SAID Patrick's stock on hand, consisting of Spars, Knots, Keels, 2 inch and 1 inch Plank, of Oak; 2 new Masts, and sundry other articles, too numerous to particularize. To be sold for rent, by NICHOLAS STRIKE, Constable.

April 5

Goshen Cheese.

7000 wt. Goshen CHERSE, just received, and for sale by JOHN MCCLURE, No. 119, Market-street, of the first quality and nicely coloured, which he will sell low, by the case or smaller quantity. He has on hand a large and general assortment of GROCERIES; Fruits, Confectionary and Cordials; principally selected for private families, which will be sold low for cash or the usual credit.

April 11

The following has been received by the editors of the American as a translation of the recent edict of general Ferrand. Though, as a translation, it may be incorrect, it is not doubted that it is in substance authentic, as the source from which it comes is respectable.

L. FERRAND, General of brigade, commander in chief of Saint Domingo, acting as captain-general, and a member of the legion of honor.

Experience has, for too much time, taught the general, that all kind of regard and modification towards those scoundrels, who maintain the rebellion in Hispaniola, by furnishing every thing necessary to the rebels, against the will and approbation of their respective governments, and who, by those acts of cupidity dishonor the flags they fly under; and finding the necessity of putting a stop to rapacity, and to treat them as pirates, has proclaimed and proclaims—

ARTICLE I. All individuals, whomsoever, found on board of any vessel or vessels, allies or neutrals, bound to any ports in Hispaniola, occupied by the rebels, shall suffer death.

Those found on board of any vessel, allies or neutrals, coming out of any ports in Hispaniola, occupied by the rebels, shall suffer death.

Those found at two leagues distance, from any port of the coast of Hispaniola, occupied by the rebels, on board of allies or neutrals, shall suffer death.

ARTICLE II. The general informs, that all prisoners made in these different cases, shall be brought into one of the ports in Hispaniola, occupied by the French, to be tried by military commission, which is to pronounce sentence.

ARTICLE III. This proclamation shall be put into execution on the 1st Floreal, (21st April) and on that time all the preceding proclamations, in order to prevent all kinds of communication with the coast of Hispaniola, occupied by the rebels, shall be strictly executed.

ARTICLE IV. Of this present proclamation, registered at the colonial inspection, one hundred copies are printed, published and posted up in all the chief places, round the east part of Hispaniola and all necessary steps shall be taken to its publicity in all the islands and continent of America.

Done at head quarters of the general of St. Domingo, the 16th Pluviose, year the 13th (5th February 1865.) The general commander in chief, acting as captain-general, and member of the legion of honor. (Signed) L. FERRAND.

We understand that Mr. Barclay, the British consu, has received positive orders from Mr. Merry, not to attach his certificate to any notarial act accompanying bills of lading and invoices of property. [Com. Ad.]

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Table of returns for governor from 91 towns: Sullivan (1804, 8252, 9477), Strong (1805, 11662, 10857).

NASSAU, (N. P.) March 12. Loss of his Majesty's ship of war Fly, the ship Ratler, of London, and ship Concord, captain Davis of Philadelphia, on the coast of Florida.

On the 22d of Feb. sailed from English Key Bay of Honduras, under convoy of his majesty's ship Fly of 18 guns, capt. P. B. Pellow—stood for Key, Bokell in approaching which one of the ships, the Nelly, got on shore. The next day, with the assistance of the boats and men of the fleet, the ship got off without receiving any injury. Nothing particular occurred on our passage—met with several English men of war and a number of American merchant men, some of which joined our convoy—until Friday the 8th of March, at mid-night, when steering N. N. E. half E. the wind about E. by S. the American ship Concord, (then in possession of the English) struck; she made signals which were observed on board the Fly—the lead was hove and founded in 20 fathoms water—supposing it was the Great Bahama Bank the helm was put a weather, and in about three minutes, the ship struck and continued running on for several minutes when she brought up among the rocks striking very heavy. The sails were handed, boats got out, &c. When the day broke, we could perceive the Florida shore about 6 miles off; we then knew ourselves to be on the Carysfort reef. The English ship Ratler, laden with mahogany and logwood, bound for London, about a quarter of a mile to the northward, and the rest of the fleet standing off. We soon had the pleasure of seeing several of the providence wreckers standing off to our assistance, which I conclude was observed by the vessels in the offing as they did not attempt to approach us.—Some of the wreckers got to us by 8 o'clock, and before night we had got off all the people, several days allowance of the provisions and the greater part of the baggage. March 13th, left Florida and arrived at Providence on the