

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACAMENT.

Evidence on the part of the Respondent.

[CONTINUED.]

Walter Dorsey sworn—examined by Mr. Harper.

Q. Was you in court when the charge was delivered by judge Chafe in May, 1803?

A. I was present when the charge was delivered, and was in such a situation that I could hear the whole charge distinctly.

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

A. My attention was particularly directed to the charge, on account of my seeing an editor present, and expecting that the charge would be the subject of newspaper animadversion.

Q. Was the charge read by judge Chafe?

A. The whole of the charge appeared to be read from a book.

John Purviance sworn—examined by Mr. Harper.

Q. Was you present when the charge was delivered by judge Chafe to the grand jury at Baltimore in May, 1803?

A. I was present when the charge was delivered, and heard every word of it distinctly.

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

A. I have no recollection of any mention being made of the administration, except so far as they might be connected with the repeal of the judiciary system.

Q. Mr. Purviance, you have been accustomed to plead in the courts where judge Chafe has presided—Is it not his habit to interrupt counsel while speaking, and state his impressions?

A. I have always noticed that judge Chafe interrupted counsel very frequent, and I have always attributed it to a quickness of apprehension in the judge.

Q. Is he more in the habit of interrupting those gentlemen with whom he is not on good terms with, than those with whom he is?

A. I have never seen any difference.—I have remarked, with deference to the judge, that he frequently wanted patience, and would often interrupt counsel when he conceived the law to be against them; but I have noticed that when counsel have, in polite terms, insisted on going on, that he always heard them; and I have made the remark, that judge Chafe has always manifested a disposition to retract his errors, when convinced of them, almost unparalleled in a judge.

Nicholas Brice sworn—examined by Mr. Harper.

Q. Was you present in the circuit court at Baltimore, in May 1803, when the charge was delivered?

A. I was present, and attended particularly to the charge.

Q. Was it read?

A. It was read from a book.

Q. Have you a distinct recollection of it?

A. I cannot pretend to state the words.

Q. Did judge Chafe say any thing about the present administration being weak and relaxed?

A. I have not the slightest recollection of it.

Q. Have you any reason to suppose that you would have remembered such expressions had they been used?

A. I was sitting near Mr. John Stephen, with whom I am very intimate, although we differ in political sentiments; and we had a long talk afterwards, concerning the charge, and had any such expressions been used in the charge, I am certain it would have been mentioned, but nothing of that kind was hinted at.

James P. Boyd sworn—examined by Mr. Harper.

Q. Was you in court when the charge was delivered, by judge Chafe in May 1803?

A. I was present and heard the whole charge. I believe I was opposite to judge Chafe, and I paid particular attention to the political part of the charge, being under the impression that judge Chafe was watched.

Q. Was it read?

A. I believe it was; but I frequently cast my eyes from the judge to Mr. Montgomery, because I thought the charge bore hard on him.

Q. Did judge Chafe say that the present administration was weak and relaxed and not seeking the happiness of the people, but to preserve themselves in unfairly acquired power?

A. I have not a faintest recollection of any thing of that kind, no further than an inference could be drawn from the measures which he spoke against.

Q. Have you any reason for supposing that had such expressions been used you would have recollected them?

A. I always thought political charges wrong, and if judge Chafe had reflected on the administration, when he is a component part of it, I must have recollected any expressions which he used.

William M. Mechen sworn—examined by Mr. Harper.

Q. Was you in court when a charge was delivered by judge Chafe, at May term, 1803?

A. I was in court, and was in such a situation, that I could hear the charge distinctly, being not more than five yards from judge Chafe.

Q. Did the judge appear to read the charge?

A. He did.

Q. Were any expressions used against the present administration?

A. I have not the smallest recollection of hearing the administration mentioned.

Q. Had you any conversation with any person concerning it?

A. In about five minutes after the charge was delivered, I went down stairs, and on my way I met Mr. Montgomery. I asked him what he thought of the charge—he replied, that "for this and many other offences, judge Chafe would be impeached." This caused me to pay more attention to what had been said.

Q. Did the publication which you saw in the Anti-Democrat, contain any thing about the present administration?

A. It did not.

[To be continued.]

From the Daily Advertiser.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS,

For the city of New-York, April 9, 1805. PEOPLE OF THE STATE v. BAKER.

This was an indictment against the defendant for an assault and battery, committed on the body of a certain Mrs. Hatfield; and the only witness called in support of the prosecution was the lady herself, who was the subject of this assault.

She stated that her husband is a person who takes in meat to smoke; and that, on a certain day, the defendant called at her house when her husband was from home, and after informing her that he had left two hams there to be smoked, begged to have them if they were sufficiently cured.

He replied, that she really did not know them from many others, but lighted a candle and went with the defendant to the smoke house, that he might point them out—He could not and agreed to call for them again, when her husband should be at home.

On their return to the house, she begged the defendant to sit down, which he did. After a short conversation he rose up and said he must go. She rose also, with her knitting in her hand. He told her he would call again for the hams, but as he had already called three times on this business, he thought he ought to have three kisses; Upon which he put one hand around her neck, and the other in her bosom; that a struggle ensued, in which he threw her on a bed which was in the room; but in consequence of the resistance she made, he left her.

He then begged that she would not tell her husband of what had passed; that she told him "he was a good for nothing fellow; and asked him if he was not the same Baker who had taken some girls a sleighing last winter, and treated them so rudely." To which he made no reply, but left the house immediately.

On this she went up stairs to a family that occupied the second story of the house, and made some enquiry of them respecting the defendant. Being cross examined, she said she made no outcry when Baker kissed her; that she said nothing of the matter to the women up stairs, but informed her husband of the circumstance as soon as he returned home in the evening.

The Counsel for the defendant enquired whether her husband had offered to compromise this matter, and hush it up, if the defendant would pay him 150 dollars; but if this proposition was rejected, that he would prosecute him for the assault, &c. The court having over-ruled

the question as improper, the counsel, for the defendant, contended that his client ought not to be convicted on this indictment, since it was evident that the whole was a mere piece of badinage, and not intended as an insult on the profectrix.—That it was clear from her asking him to sit down, and after he had kissed her—"whether he was not the same Baker who treated some girls rudely last winter"—From her not saying a word to the women up stairs the moment after the affair had happened—From her making no outcry when the defendant kissed her—In short from her whole demeanor there was nothing that bespoke an insulted woman, and the husband offering to make the matter up on the payment of a round sum of money, shews that he did not feel the insult very deeply, but meant to make a neat job of it.

The Counsel declared, that with so pretty a face and with such a fine pair of coral lips as the witness possessed, he did not wonder if any man should wish to kiss her; and really if a lady with such charms were to give a man encouragement, and he did not endeavour to obtain a kiss, he deserved for that offence himself to be indicted; but if every young fellow in town were to be brought to the bar for kissing the girls, he thought every sleighing season would make plenty of business for the gentlemen of the bar.

Upon the whole, under the circumstances of the present case he trusted the jury would acquit his client.

The Attorney General was of a different opinion. He thought the defendant guilty of a very rude attack on his neighbor's wife; that it was an incident calculated to rouse the most vindictive passions of the human heart; that the husband, had he come in at the moment of the assault, would have been justified in giving the defendant the most severe chastisement—that Mr. Hatfield's offering to settle the matter was a proof of his moderation, and was a measure which the law authorized. As to the fact, however, of the assault and battery, that was clear; and the jury were bound to convict the defendant.

The court charged the jury to the same effect; who, after a few minutes consultation, returned a verdict of guilty.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

From the Isle of France, we learn that an English fleet of four ships after cruising off that Island for 9 or 10 months, left it in December last; and on the day of their departure the French fleet, under Admiral Linois, consisting of the Marengo, of 74; Bellpool and Atalanta of 44, and the Semillante, of 32, who had all that time been cruising to the eastward, returned with several prizes, and got safe into Grand Bay. The Marengo in running into port struck and carried away her false keel, so that she was obliged to be hove down.

Linois's squadron and the several other cruisers, have taken and sent into the Isle of France, between the 4th of August and the 12th December last, the following prizes:

By Linois, The Upton Cattle, } Bombay ships loaded with Rice; Charlotte, } Pearl, from Madras to Bombay; Hope, of Bengal, bound to Europe. East India Company's ship Princess Charlotte, loaded for Europe.

Taken by the privateer La Fortune. Ships Nancy, and Creole, of Bombay. E. I. Company's Cruiser Fly. Taken by Cutter Caroline.

The Fame, } from Bengal to Sterling Cattle, } Madras. Mornington, } By the Harriot privateer.

Ships Jas Sibbald, } Friendship, } Margaret, & } 2 Arabs.

Our accounts further say, that about the beginning of January, the Atalanta and Bellpool, sailed on a cruise, as did also the frigate La Payche, of 32 guns and the Harriot and brig privateer.

UNION. (Pa.) April 5.

BONES OF GEN. BRADDOCK. On the 8th July, 1755, the army of General Braddock was defeated, and himself killed by the French and Indians within ten miles of Pittsburgh.

The ground on which the battle was fought is known by the name of Braddock's field. The General received a musket shot through the right arm and lungs, of which he died in a few hours, having been carried off the field by the bravery of Lieutenant Colonel Gage, and another of his officers. His body was buried at the encampment of the rear division of his army, nine miles eastward of this place.

It seems that the great road leading from Fort Cumberland to Union Town, was accidentally laid out so as to pass over his grave. The road having been much cut with waggons and the earth swept away by rain, the BONES OF THE GENERAL have been lately discovered in the bottom of the road, and taken up; several of them are now in this town—They appear sound, and are very large—from the belt information it appears unquestionable, that the place from whence these bones were taken, is the spot in which the body of the General was interred.

LEXINGTON, March 26.

MURDER!!! We are informed that on the 15th instant, a man named

Francis Major, called at the house of a Mr. Camden, near Lancaster in Garrard county, and asked for some fire to light his pipe—Mr. Camden handed him some fire, after which Major directed him to hold his horse until he should load his pistol—when his pistol was charged, and he had mounted his horse, he offered if Camden would give him ten dollars, to shoot him through the head—On Camden's refusing, he proposed to do it for five, then for three, and at last came down to two pence.—Camden still refusing. He then declared he would do it for nothing; and accordingly shot him through the head, which caused his immediate death. Major instantly rode off full speed, but was followed by two men, who soon took him, and had him committed to jail in Lancaster, where the examining court sat to enquire into the circumstances on Saturday last. We have not heard their decision.

Agricultural.

Hint to Farmers.

If by drawing your manure only one hundred rods, and spreading it four inches deep on one acre of land for planting, you can obtain an hundred bushels of corn per acre, what a pity it is to draw four hundred rods, and spread it over eight acres, by spreading it half an inch thick, and obtaining only forty bushels per acre, with all the additional fatigue of man and beast.

Farmers, consider which is most to your advantage, to economize in this line, or continue to work as it were at arm's end, by extending your manure too far and too thin. Certainly the more compact your interest the easier can you govern & fence it. DARIOUS BENEDICT.

To multiply the increase of corn of any kind. PUT twenty pounds of lime into a barrel, and pour on it ten gallons of rain or river water. Then put in one hundred & twenty pounds of corn, in a basket, and let it remain eight hours. Take it out, plunge it into another vessel, in which there is a quantity of water in which you have previously dissolved three pounds of common salt or salt petre.

ANOTHER

Take as much of the water of your richest dunghill as you choose.—Soak your seed in it 24 hours, dry it in the shade and then (when dry) sow it.

ARTIFICIAL COFFEE.—The potato is found to resemble coffee in taste, smell and color more than any substitute that has been tried. few persons can distinguish one from the other; besides these, it possesses other properties and circumstances which ought to recommend it to general use. It is one of our cheapest and most plentiful vegetables; besides its cheapness, it may be obtained in all places and in any quantity, nor are we dependent on foreign commerce for it. This substitute for coffee sits light on the stomach, is nourishing and easy of digestion, and does not irritate the nerves of weak persons.

The following is the mode of preparing it:— Wash raw potatoes clean; cut them into small square pieces, of about the size of a hazel nut, put them into a broad dish or pan, set them in a tempera stove, or in an oven after the bread is drawn, stir them frequently to prevent them from sticking together, in order that they may dry regularly; when they are perfectly dry, put them into a dry bag or box for use, and they will keep for any length of time.

When they are to be used, they must be roasted in the same manner as coffee, and ground in a mill, or reduced to powder in a mortar.

Small potatoes are as good as large ones—the potatoes generally considered of the worst kind are better than the mealy, and the skins and parings are best of all.

Perhaps it might be worth the attention of the farmer to dry potatoes in the above manner for the market.

It is hoped none will prejudice this recommendation—a trial will confirm what may appear to some to be doubtful. [Aurora.]

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of Finley, Taylor & Finley, will dissolve by mutual consent, on the 30th April, instant, all those who have claims against said firm will please present them for settlement, and those indebted make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.

EBENEZER FINLEY, WILLIAM TAYLOR, THOMAS FINLEY.

The Grocery, Flour & Commission Business will be continued, at the old stand, in Howard street, by Ebenezer Finley and Thomas Finley, under the firm of E. & T. Finley, who will constantly be supplied with a general assortment of Groceries and Liquors, which they will sell low, for cash. April 13 2aw16t

Sale by Auction postponed.

THE Sale of the House and Lot in Charles street, as advertised for yesterday at 12 o'clock, is unavoidably postponed to Monday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock. VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers. April 13



(By Authority.)

AN ACT

To authorize the erection of a bridge across a mill pond and marsh in the Navy Yard, belonging to the United States, in the town of Brooklyn, in the state of New-York

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized, by a proper instrument in writing under his hand, in due form, to grant to such person or persons, or body corporate, by their proper name of incorporation, as shall be authorized by an act of the legislature of the state of New York, to open and improve a road from Brooklyn ferry, in that state, along the shore of the Wallabout, to Bushwick, to erect a bridge across the millpond and marsh, being part of the navy yard belonging to the United States, in the said town of Brooklyn, and to maintain such bridge, under such restrictions and on such conditions as he shall prescribe. Provided nevertheless, that if at any future time, it shall appear to the President of the United States, that the property of the United States is injured by such bridge, he may revoke the permission granted by him for erecting the same.

And provided also, That no toll shall be demanded, at any time, for any article, the property of the United States, which may be conveyed to or for their uses over or across the said bridge, or from any person or persons employed in the said navy yard, who may pass or repass on the said bridge.

NATH. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. A. BURR, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

March 2, 1805, APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

ARTIFICIAL MAHOGANY. The following is a process for rendering any species of wood, of a close grain, so nearly to resemble mahogany in the texture, density, and polish, that the most accurate judges are incapable of distinguishing between this happy imitation, and the native produce:—

The first operation, as now practised in France, is to plane the surface, so as to render it perfectly smooth, the wood is then to be rubbed with a solution of nitrous acid, which prepares it for the materials, subsequently to be applied. Afterwards one ounce add a half of dragon's blood dissolved in a pint of spirits of wine, & one third of that quantity of carbonate of soda, are to be mixed together, and filtered, and the liquid in this thin state is to be rubbed, or rather laid upon the wood, with a soft brush. This process is repeated with very little alteration, and in a short interval, afterwards the wood possesses the external appearance we have described.—When this application has been properly made, the surface will resemble an artificial mirror; but if the polish become less brilliant, by the use of a little drawn linseed oil, the wood will be restored to its former brilliancy.

ANECDOTE. Dr. Sheridan the celebrated friend of Swift had a custom of ringing his scholars to prayers, in the school room at a certain hour every day. The boys were one day very devoutly at prayers, except one, who was sipping a laugh as well as he could, which arose from seeing a rat descending from the bell rope into the room. The poor boy could hold out no longer, but burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, which set the others a going, when he pointed to the cause. Sheridan was so provoked, said he would whip them all if the principle culprit was not pointed to him; which was immediately done. The poor pupil of Momus was immediately hoisted, and his posteriors laid bare to the rod; when the witty school-master, told him, if he said any thing tolerable on the occasion, as he looked on him as the greatest dunce in his school he would forgive him. The trembling culprit with very little hesitation, addressed his master with the following beautiful dilution:—

There was a rat—for want of stairs. Came down a rope—to say his prayers. Sheridan instantly dropped the rod, and instead of a whipping, gave him half a crown.

COTTON. 72 bales Prime TENNESSEE COTTON For sale by TALBOT JONES. April 11 2aw16t