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TUESDAY, April 16 1806.

HIGH COURT OF IMPEACAMENT.

Evidence on the part of the Respondent.

[CONCLUDED.]

William I. Govane sworn—examined by Mr. Harper.

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

A. I came into court while judge Chase was pronouncing these words—"before, gentlemen, you retire to your chamber, I will beg leave to make a few observations"—I was near the judge, and heard all he said afterwards. I was particularly attentive, and I think he read the whole time.

Q. Had you any conversation concerning the charge?

A few evenings afterwards, I was at the house of a friend, who asked me whether I had heard the charge. I replied that I had, and stated to him the prominent features of it. Since I have attended here as a witness, and for the first time, have seen the charge which has been offered in evidence, and I find all the principal parts to be the same which I told my friends.

Q. Was any thing said about the present administration?

A. If I could swear negatively to any part, after so long a time, it would be, that there was nothing of that kind mentioned. I think I must have heard those expressions had they been uttered; and if I had heard them, I must have remembered them, because it was but a short time after, when I gave my friend an account of the charge.

John Campbell sworn—examined by Mr. Harper.

Q. Was you in the circuit court, in May 1803, and in what capacity did you attend?

A. I attended the circuit court held at Baltimore, in May 1803, by Judges Chase and Winchester. I was summoned as a Grand Juror, and was appointed foreman of the jury.

Q. Do you recollect the charge?

A. I recollect some part of it.

Q. Did you keep your eyes on the Judge?

A. I did, and he appeared to read the whole time he was delivering it. I have a pretty good recollection of the latter part of it.

Q. Was any thing said against the present administration?

A. I have not the slightest recollection of any thing of that kind.

Q. Do you think you would have remembered such expressions had they been used?

A. I think I must have recollected them.

Q. Was there any recommendation to the Grand Jury?

A. I do not remember.

William Cranch sworn—examined by Mr. Harper.

Q. Was you in the circuit court of Baltimore, when a charge was delivered by Judge Chase?

A. I was, and was not more than fifteen feet from Judge Chase. He held a book in his hand, and appeared to read the charge from it.

Q. Did he ever appear to leave off reading and speak extempore, at any time?

A. He often raised his eyes, but I did not observe that he repeated more than part of a sentence without looking at the book.

Q. Did you attend to the charge?

A. I attended particularly to the latter part.

Q. Did you hear any expressions about the present administration?

A. I have no recollection of any expressions concerning the present administration, further than they might be implicated in his observations concerning the repeal of the judiciary system.

Thomas Hall sworn and examined on the part of the United States.

Mr. Randolph.—You have been called to give evidence about a charge delivered by judge Chase at a circuit court in Baltimore, in May, 1803.

Mr. Hall. I cannot recollect the particular language of judge Chase, as I paid but little attention to the charge.

Q. Do you recollect the general substance?

A. I have my impressions concerning it.

Q. Was there any thing said concerning the present administration?

A. I cannot attempt to give the language of judge Chase. I live remote from him, and have never conversed with any person on the subject.

Q. Did he recommend to the jury to prevent the law for abolishing the general court?

A. I think he used language to that effect.

Q. Did he speak of the manner in which the present administration acquired their power?

A. I do not recollect. I think he spoke concerning the present administration, and my impressions were, that he intended to convey the idea, that the administration was weak, or wicked.

Mr. Randolph.

We wish to examine Mr. Hay, in explanation of his testimony.

George Hay examined by Mr. Randolph.

Q. Did you endeavor to dissuade the late marshal of Virginia from the execution of his duty, when in pursuit of Callender?

A. I certainly did not—nor did Mr. Randolph intend to convey that idea. Two reasons prevented me; the one with regard to my own character, and the other was that I entertained a better opinion of Mr. Randolph's integrity.

Q. You mentioned an opinion to him, that Callender had kept out of the way?

A. I did tell him that I thought he would be unable to take him. I understood that Callender had gone to a place where the marshal would not have access.

Q. Did you mention to him that Callender would surrender at the next term?

A. I believe I did.

Q. Was you then retained as counsel for Callender?

A. Not then nor ever.

Q. Was you averse to appear at that term, and for what reason?

A. I was averse to arguing the cause before judge Chase. The impressions made on my mind from hearing of his conduct in the cases of Fries and Cooper, were, that it would be extremely unpleasant for me to appear before him.

Q. What was the political complexion of the jury that tried Callender?

A. I believe that several of the jury lived out of Richmond—my opinion is, that they were all opposed to him in political sentiments.

Q. What was the political character of colonel John Harvie at that time?

A. I do not know. I recollect that he once made an eloquent speech in favor of some resolutions brought forward by the present judge Washington, and voted against the republicans.

Q. What was the political character of William Rudford at that time?

A. He was called a very moderate man.

Q. What were the politics of Marks Vandeval?

A. He has been uniformly regarded as a republican, but not a decided one.

Q. Did you ever hear of a bill of exceptions being taken in Virginia in a criminal case?

A. Never. It would be of no service to take them, because the law does not authorise them.

George Hay cross-examined by Mr. Harper.

Q. What point did you say you wished to argue in the case of Callender?

A. The constitutionality of the sedition law.

Q. Had you any hopes of success?

A. I candidly confess that I had no hopes of convincing any of the circuit judges, and I had but feint hopes of convincing the jury; but I meant to have argued it to the public.

Q. For what purpose, to acquit the party?

A. I had but little hopes of doing Callender any good, and I wished to address the public on the constitutionality of the law.

Q. Did you not state as a reason to the marshal why you wished Callender not to be tried that term, that he could not be defended, and if tried at the next term there would be the sooner chance for a pardon?

A. I have no recollection of it. If Mr. Randolph says I did, I know I must have said so.

Question by Mr. Lee.

Do you recollect of the case which came from Winchester of the clerk who was indicted for bribery?

A. I argued the causes.

Q. Were there not bills of exception in that case?

A. I do not recollect.

David M. Randolph examined by Mr. Harper.

Q. Did not Mr. Hay inform you that the reason why he wished Callender not to be taken at that term was, that there would be more chance of his obtaining a pardon if tried at the next term?

A. I do not recollect Mr. Hay's expressions, but he gave me to understand that Callender could not be defended, and that he would surrender at the next term. I did believe that he had the idea of a pardon in his mind. I did not, when giving testimony before, mean to convey the idea that Mr. Hay attempted to dissuade me from the execution of my duty.

Philip Norborne Nicholas examined by Mr. Lee.

Q. Do you recollect the case which came up to the high court of appeals from Winchester, of a clerk for bribery?

A. I do. I prosecuted the case, and Mr. Hay was engaged with me.

Q. Were there bills of exception in the record?

A. I believe there were.

Q. Was this case decided subsequent to the trial of Callender?

A. It was.

Mr. Nicholson said he wished to ask a question of Mr. Montgomery.

John Montgomery.—When I before delivered in my testimony, I said it would not be in my power to state the language used by judge Chase in his charge. I find I have been misunderstood. I do not pretend to say that judge Chase made use of the word "administration," nor did he say any thing about Mr. Jefferson's administration; but he did say, that the government (or the administration) was weak and relaxed, and that their acts did not flow from a wish to promote the general welfare, but to keep themselves in unfairly acquired power.—These were my impressions at the time of the charge, and they are so now.

Q. At the close of the charge did judge Chase give to the jury an express charge to prevent the enaction of the law for the abolition of the general court, or was it an inference?

A. It was in express words, not an inference. I will state further that I never had a conversation with any gentleman who heard the charge, but who coincided in opinion with me as to the latter part. A few days after the charge was published by judge Chase, I had a conversation with his son, Mr. Samuel Chase, in Mr. Evans's tavern, and I then told him the latter part of the charge had been omitted.

Mr. *Harper* then presented the following request from judge Chase:

Mr. President,

The state of my health will not permit me to remain any longer at this bar. It is with great regret I depart *before* I hear the judgment of this honorable court. If permitted to retire, I shall leave this honorable court with an unlimitted confidence in its justice; and I beg leave to present my thanks to them for their patience and indulgence in the long and tedious examination of the witnesses. Whatever may be the ultimate decision of this honorable court, I console myself with the reflection, that it will be the result of mature deliberation on the *legal* testimony in the case, and will emanate from those principles, which ought to govern the highest tribunal of justice in the United States.

The president observed, that the rules of the court did not require the personal presence of judge Chase, and that there was no objection to his withdrawing.

Mr. *Randolph* said, that on behalf of the managers he must request of the court a postponement of the case until the next day, in order to give time to digest the evidence, and that perhaps some of their witnesses would arrive by that time.

The court then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 20, 1805.

The court having met as usual,

Mr. Nicholson observed, that one of the witnesses on behalf of the United States had arrived, and he wished him examined.

Philip Stewart sworn—examined by Mr. Nicholson.

Q. Was you not a member of the grand jury to whom a charge was delivered by judge Chase, in the circuit court at Baltimore in May, 1803?

A. I was, but I have a very imperfect recollection of the charge.

Q. Was there any particular reason why you paid no attention to it?

A. I did not feel well pleased with a part of the charge.

Q. Did he throw any censure on those who had voted for the suffrage law?

A. I felt hurt at some expressions which were used in allusion to it, as I had been a member of the legislature at the time the law passed, and voted for it.

Q. What expressions did he use about the sons of men who had erected the fair fabric?

A. I think he used the word "degeneracy."

Q. Was there a recommendation to the grand jury, to use their influence to prevent the passage of a law for the abolition of the general court?

A. I think there was.

Here the evidence was closed.

The House and Lot

ON the York Turnpike Road, which was occupied by the subscriber the two last summers, will be let, if immediate application is made. M. M'BLAIR.

April 15. d

Found,

ON Saturday last, in Market-space, a plain Silver WATCH. The owner may hear further particulars by applying at S. BUTLER's, Book-store, Market-street.

April 15 d4t

Notice to Pilots.

THE office for renewing Pilots' licences, will be open every day, Sundays excepted, from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 4 in the evening during the whole months of April and May, at No. 6, Granby-street.

The board for examining Pilots will sit every Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, in April and May, at the Maryland Insurance Office, in South street. By order of the board,

JOHN WARTHERBURN, Register.

April 6 eo1stM

Joshua Allen,

Woollen Draper & Men's Mercer,

No. 91, Baltimore-street, opposite South

OFFERS FOR SALE,

An assortment of London Superfine Cloths,
do do do Casimeres

He expects by the first arrivals, some fashionable waistcoating; and intends keeping a supply of such articles as are suitable for men's apparel.

April 2 tu&s12t

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Further to alter and establish certain post roads and for other purposes.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the following post roads be discontinued, namely;

From Williesville by Waldon's store, Speed's and Wilson's, Sterling Vancey's and Norman's store, to Pearson court house in North Carolina.

From Wilkes to Ashe court house, in North Carolina.

From New Dublin by Tazewell, Russell and Lee court house, to Cumberland Gap in Virginia.

From Georgetown by Concord and Laurel, to Salisbury in Maryland.

From Ringo's tavern, to Flemington in New Jersey.

From Worcester to Lancaster in Massachusetts.

From Springfield to Northampton.

From Boston to Bridgewater.

From Vincennes to Kaskaskias.

From Annapolis by Kent Island and Queenstown to Centreville.

Sect 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the following post roads be established:

In Massachusetts.

From Worcester by Holder, Rutland, Hubbardstown, Templeton, Winchendon and Fitzwilliam, to Keen in New-Hampshire. From Weymouth landing by Abington, East Bridgewater & West Bridgewater, to Taunton.

In New Jersey.

From Cooper's ferry by Haddinfield, Longacoming Blue Anchor, Great Egg Harbor, River Bridge and Somers Point. to Absecome in Galloway township.

In Pennsylvania.

From Alexandria by Centre Furnace and Bellefont, to Williamsport. From Bristol by Attlebro', Newtown and Doylestown, to Quakertown. From New Hope through Doylestown, Montgomery's Square to Norristown. From Norristown by Pawlingsford, Pughtown, Morgantown, Churchtown, and New Holland to Lancaster. From Philadelphia thro' Germantown, White Marsh Montgomery square and Quakertown to Bethlehem. From Bethlehem by Lasanne to Berwic. From Presqueille to Buffaloe Creek.

In Maryland.

From Annapolis by Rock Hall to Charlestown.

In Virginia,

From Randolph court house, to Frankfort. From Genito by Carsell's store to Amelin court house, from thence to Parkinsonville, From Prince Edward court house, by Hunter's tavern, to Lynchburg. From Lynchburg, by Campbell and Pittsylvania court houses, to Danville. From Smithfield by Sleepy Hole ferry, to Portsmouth. From Sleepy Hole to Suffolk.

In North Carolina.

From Williamsboro' by Bullock's and Prewn's stores, Sterlingville and the Red House in Caswell county, to Caswell court house. From Rockland by Onslow court house to Swanborough. From Raleigh by Paul's ferry on Neuson cross-roads at Watson's, Little river at Richardsons, Contemney at Woodwards, Taffailt at Dews to Tarborough: From Greenville court house in the state of South Carolina, to Ashville in the state of North Carolina.

In Georgia.

From Darien by Tatnall and Montgomery court houses, to Fort Wilkinson. From Washington in Kentucky to Cincinnati in Ohio.

In Indiana.

From Vincennes to Cahokia.

In Upper Louisiana

From St Louis to St. Charles.

In Orleans Territory.

From Natches in the Mississippi territory by Caddy's ferry, Cahola and Rapid Settlements, to Natchitoches. From Washington city by Athens in Georgia, to New Orleans, and from Knoxville in Tennessee to the Tombigbee settlements in the Mississippi territory, so as to intersect the Post road, from Athens in Georgia to New Orleans, at the most convenient point between Athens and the said settements.

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

March 3, 1805,

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

NEW YORK, April 13.

The schooner Betsey, Fulcher, commanded by Captain Dolliver, in 30 days from Madeira, came up from Sandy Hook yesterday.

Captain Dolliver informs us, that the Portuguese have been making great preparations for the defence of the Island. The inhabitants were daily under arms, fearing an attack from the English. A squadron of six English ships of the line, one of 98 guns and five of 74, under the command of Rear Admiral Cochrane which had left their station off Ferrol in pursuit of the French squadron from Rochefort, arrived at Madeira the 10th of March, and sailed the day before Captain Dolliver, supposed for the West Indies. Six English East Indiamen under convoy of the Mediator frigate, sailed the same day with Captain D. The Egyptian frigate arrived at Madeira with two Spanish brigs, and a schr. prizes.

Messrs. Williams and Mitchell, pilots, who came up last evening, inform us, that there was yesterday off Sandy Hook, a small schooner privateer, which they believe was French, though they said she was from New Providence. After our informant hailed her, she brought too with a shot, the ship Columbus and brig Neutrality, both bound out from this port.

By the schooner Clarinda, Capt. Paddock, from the City of St. Domingo, we learn, that on the 5th of March the Brigands appeared off St. Carlos, and that day a French general was shot on the ramparts. On the 8th they crossed the river and took possession of a small redoubt. On the 11th the French General made a sally from Fort Carlos, with 400 troops, and, after an action of four hours, he returned to the fort, having beat off the brigands. He lost three men only, and five wounded, himself slightly in the belly. The Brigands lost in this battle, 150 men, including their commander in chief General Ferrand had 4,000 troops at St. Domingo, and hourly expected a reinforcement from France, was plentifully supplied with provisions and ammunition, and was under no apprehension of being obliged to surrender to the Brigand army, though he expected bloody work.

On the 11th of March, all the American vessels were put in requisition, and were taking on board as many women and children as their vessels would hold, to be landed at Porto Rico. The bravery and humanity of General Ferrand, were spoken of in the highest terms.

No. 2.

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING.

This day is published, price ONE DOLLAR, in one volume octavo, of near 308 pages, with an elegant portrait of the author, a new edition, (with additions) of

A Guide to Health,

Or, advice to both sexes in a variety of complaints:

Explaining the most simple and efficacious remedies for those diseases which are treated on under the following heads:

Abortion	Immoderate evacuations
Address to the fair sex	Internal sinking
—— Parents, guardians, &c.	Incubus, or night mare
Advice to nervous patients	Irregularity about the turn of life
Air, appetite, asthma	Leprosy, lime water
Barren women.	Lowness of spirits
Bashfulness	Love
Bathing, observations on	Maids of a weakly constitution
Birth, particulars relative to	Man, Menses,
Body, unfavorable posture of bowels	Memory, loss or defect of
Chlorosis, or green sickness	Mind, diseases of
Child bearing	Mothers, their duty
Chordee, chancres	Nerves, weak
Child birth	Obscene conversation
Clap, cold, consumption	baneful effects of
Conception	Parents and guardians
Cure for nervous diseases	——address to
Dancing	Paraphymosis
Daily exercise	Phthisic, or consumption
Dejection	Phymosis, pregnancy
Deficiency of strength	Quick digestion
Differences between venereal symptoms and those often mistaken for them	Rheumatism,
Digestion, dreams	Riding on horseback
Exercise	Rising early
Female complaints	Scurvy, scrofula
Flatulence or windy complaints	Suppression of the menses
Fluer albus or whites	Swooning
Girls, gonorrhea	Symptoms of pregnancy
Gouty spasms in the stomach	Tea, temperance
Great schools	Timidity
Heavy suppers	Turn of life
Hereditary diseases	Ulcers in the throat
Heartburn	Venery excessive
Hypocondriac complaints	——secret
Hysterick affections	Venereal diseases
	Virgins
	Voyages by sea
	Walking. water
	Weakness, wind
	Winey liquors,
	Women's milk wine
	Youth

By S. SOLOMON, M. D.

"O blessed health! thou art above all gold and treasure; it is thou who enlargest the soul, and openest all its powers, to receive instruction and relish virtue. He that has thee, has little more to wish for; and he that is so wretched as to want thee, wants every thing with thee!" [*Sterne.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

Every person, young and old, should purchase this book, there being scarcely an individual who is not interested in some part of it. In particular it is recommended to young men and boys; as an early attention to the latter may serve to guard them from a fatal rock, on which thousands have split, and be the means of preserving their bodies from diseases, and also their souls, their minds, and all their faculties from destruction.—For sale by *Warner & Hanna*, book sellers,

WHO HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,

LOTTERY TICKETS,

In the Second Presbyterian Church Lottery

April 11. eo4t

COMMERCIAL & OTHER

BLANKS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT

THIS OFFICE.