was one which at a blow was to enable the country to deal destruction on her enemies; but, in his opinion, *Ridiculum acri quid vetat*, could not be better applied than to the defence bill, or more properly than when a vain glorious boaster comes forward and shews himself in his true light. It was like a man promising fine blood horses for cavalry service, and sending in their stead quite peaceable oxen. He mentioned, that the measures taken for the defence of the country under the late administration, were in every respect infinitely preferable to those of the present. He denied also that the navy was on a greater establishment since lord St. Vincent quitted the admiralty. He then entered into a statement of the military force, and contended that since the right hon. gentleman's assumption of office, there was a diminution of 853 British infantry. He then went on to state, that the idea of this defence bill had been suggested to the right hon. gentleman by the reserve act of the late administration, the shifting, fickle, undecided, milk and water, luke-warm ministry. He did not introduce the plan for raising the Queen's German Legion: no, that was the suggestion of the noble Viscount at the head of his majesty's councils—[*A laugh on the opposition side, and a cry of order, order, on the other.*] Mr. Sheridan said, he did not mean to enquire whether the noble viscount (Sidmouth) was so, efficiently or officially; he only meant to say, that the right hon. gentleman had availed himself of the means he found ready at his hand. He then proceeded to recapitulate the various returns under the defence bill. The total number raised in England from the 5th of September to the 5th of February last in England, was by the parish officers 7797, and by regular officers only 266. In Scotland, only 237 had been procured, and of whom 33 had volunteered for general service. In Ireland, 1031 had been obtained, but not one for general service. In many places this bill operated not in getting a good soldier for the king, but in getting rid of a bad man, a parish vagrant; and this effect was more particularly visible in the large manufacturing counties. Accordingly we find, that in Lancashire, no fewer than one third of the men have since deserted. In the populous county of Kent, you have produced *eleven men, all of whom have deserted!* and what must seem still more extraordinary even in the *cinque ports*, where the right hon. gentleman's influence is so unbounded, where his example and exertions have been so unrivalled, and where, as a general, he has been adored (*universal laugh*) they have produced—*one single man!* I dare say, sir, this is the most extraordinary recruit that even imagination can conceive! A sow may litter to the amount of eight or nine sucklings—here we have but one offspring; *at ille Leo est!* I recollect, sir, that in a certain engagement, the commanding officer enquired for lord Donegal's squadron. A puny individual started to the, and answered "here I am!" So, when it is enquired, where are the volunteers of the Cinque ports under Mr. Pitt's bill? this redoubted recruit may spring forth, and say, "I am the Cinque port quota." The bill went into the different parishes, first as a beggar demanding a man; and then erecting itself into a bully, saying give me a man, or leave 20l. in a certain place, or else you shall hear from me. He next adverted to the privy council, which, he contended, slept under the provisions of the bill, and ought to be made to do their duty, or come under the cognizance of parliament. "I confess, said he, I should wish a tax to be imposed on the privy council, if they do not act up to the powers entrusted to them. But it has been said "we have not yet given the bill a fair trial; let it therefore proceed in the fair course of its operation; but, sir, what should we naturally think, supposing a projector were to say "all your plans of light waggons and machines for conveying troops are nugatory—destroy these machines—I will find others—get 20 men, and I will convey them to Windsor and back again in six hours. You then enquire at the expiration of those six hours "are those men come back?"—"no, they are only at Kensington—they never got farther." What, I ask, should we say of such a projector as this? or if a man were to put into my hand a bad gun, and I attempt to fire it, and it does not even flash in the pan, and the makers' plea is "take time—it only hangs fire—have patience, and it will do its business;" but if I continued trying it for six months, and still it refused to perform its office, should I not be warranted to pronounce the very principle of its construction to be bad? I say then, that the operation of this bill is impracticable; it is in its nature radically defective; it can no more be made a practical benefit than a soup ladle can be converted into a tea kettle!——(*a laugh.*)

LONDON, April 1.

SECRET EXPEDITION.

Several ships with troops for the expedition, sailed on Sunday from Portsmouth for the Isle of Wight.

It is reported, but we believe without foundation, that the secret expedition will be dispatched to the West Indies, instead of its original destination.

The military preparations on the part of Russia continue with increased activity, especially on the frontiers of Austria and Prussia.

It appears by accounts from Constantinople, that the Russians mean to establish themselves at Phare, several frigates having arrived there, and sailed up the river.

It is reported at Paris, that general Brune has advised the occupation of the Dardanelles, and even of Constantinople, where, he says, the inhabitants are ripe for insurrection.

By the Hamburgh mail which arrived on Friday, we learn that the Austro-Venetian territories, which by the treaty of Luneville were to be confined to the Addige, are to be extended to the Adda, in return for some new concession made by Austria to France, not of territory, but of neutrality!

It is said that dispatches have been received from the north, of an unfavorable nature as far as they regard the cooperation of Russia.

Some late Paris papers contain a story of an attempt to surprise the garrison of Gibraltar, which was defeated by the vigilance of General Fox and the troops.

The difficulty of paying the French army in Hanover is so great, that Bernadotte has been obliged to issue the following order:—

"All the farmers of domainal property, and their dependencies, shall be bound to pay in advance to the Treasury of the Chamber of Finances the half of what they owe, annually at three equal periods."

Thus the farmers are considered as the creditors of the treasury; and every farmer, who does not pay at the time prescribed, shall lose his farm, and be responsible for the sums not carried to the Treasury.

A great part of the army which was encamped on the coast from Dunkirk to Brest, amounting to 54,000, have received orders to march for the South of France.

It was lately reported at Brest and Paris, that the Brest fleet was destined for the Mediterranean, in order to gain a great maritime superiority, and then to attack the Russians at Corfu.

Accounts from Italy by a late Hamburgh Mail, confirm the report of a corps of 4000 Russians having sailed from Corfu, on board some British ships of war, on a secret expedition.

It is understood at Vienna that the Austrian government is to receive some accession of territory on the frontiers, as a compensation or equivalent for the new power which Bonaparte is about to acquire in Italy.

The *Courier de Londres* asserts that Sebastiani, who lately went to Holland, was accompanied by 40 desperadoes, whose orders were to seize the king of Sweden who was then on his travels.

In the late great inundation of the Tiber, more than 100 persons lost their lives in the neighborhood of Rome.

A few days ago about 200 of the flotilla came out of Boulogne harbour, and ranged themselves close under the batteries.—In the evening, however, they retired.

On Tuesday the Registers are to be opened in every city throughout the Batavian Republic, for inserting the names of the voters in favor of or against the intended constitution. It is declared that all persons who may not wish to vote, are to be considered as having given their suffrages in favor of the new proposition.

A strange report was lately propagated at Vienna; it was said that a courier had passed through that city from the East-Indies, with intelligence that the governor general *had declared himself independent.*

SPANISH CLAIMS.

Government has officially notified to the mercantile interest, creditors of Spain, that the money found in such Spanish ships as were detained before the declaration of war, shall be applied to the liquidation of their demands.—It is intended to appoint two commissioners, one by government, and the other by the claimants, to investigate and decide upon the justice of the demands.

A variety of decrees have been issued by the Consulta to the people of Italy, on the subject of their new government—all of which are replete with fulsome adulation on the genius and character of Bonaparte.—One of these proclamations, after an explanation of the new measures about to be adopted, adds the following apostrophe;—"People of Italy, expand your hearts to hope and to exultation! War this moment commences the course of your brilliant destinies! To what glory and prosperity ought you not to aspire? Your King will soon be amongst you; he will go less to ornament his august head with the crown, than to witness your wants, and to provide a definitive organization to secure your tranquility."

A gentleman of superior station in life, is about to make his appearance on the boards of Drury Lane Theatre, in a first rate character of comedy; and, it is said, will be patronized by some branches of the royal family.

MILAN, March 16.

To day Prince Eugene Beauharnois, arrived here from Paris, with the horse chasseurs and grenadiers, the gen's-d'armerie d'elite, and Mamelukes, and stopped at the palace of government. The greatest part of the French troops here were marched out to receive him, and the Italian troops mounted guard at the palace. The Prince has a very prepossessing figure.

ITALY, March 12.

It is said that a marriage is proposed between the Queen of Etruria and Prince Beauharnois, and in this case the kingdom of Etruria may be united to a neighboring county.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

BY SAMUEL H. SMITH.

—PRICE TWO DOLLARS—

THE

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SAMUEL CHASE,

An associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, impeached by the House of Representatives, for high crimes and misdemeanors, before the Senate of the United States, taken in short hand by

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The second volume will probably contain between three and four hundred pages.

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5. The speech of Mr. Harper on opening the defence.
6. The evidence on the part of Mr Chase.
7. The speech of Mr. Early.
8. The speech of Mr. Campbell.

The advertisement prefixed to this edition will enable the public to form some opinion of its accuracy.

"The following report of the trial of Samuel Chase has been drawn up with the greatest care. To guard against misconception or omission, two individuals, one of whom is a professional stenographer, were constantly engaged during the whole course of the trial; and the arguments of the managers and counsel have in most instances, and wherever it was attainable, been revised by them. It is with some satisfaction that the editor of this impression is enabled, under these circumstances, to submit to the public a tract whose fidelity and comprehensiveness, he hopes, will amply reward the interest so deeply excited by the progress and issue of this important trial.

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COPY-RIGHT.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that [SEAL.] *on this twenty third day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and five Samuel H. Smith of the said district, hath deposited in the clerk's office of the district court of the United States for the district of Columbia, the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit: "The "trial of Samuel Chase, an associate "justice of the supreme court of the "United States, impeached by the House "of Representatives for high crimes and "misdemeanors, before the Senate of the "United States, taken in short hand by "Samuel H. Smith and Thomas Lloyd," in conformity to the act of Congress of the United States entitled an act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned.*

G. DENEALE, Clk. Dist. Col.

BOOKSELLERS or others, who purchase CHASE'S TRIAL for sale, will be allowed a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, MAY 27.

A correspondent residing in Connecticut informs us that Messrs. Griswold and Goddard have resigned their seats in the House of Representatives of the United States.

JURIES.

There is no branch of the administration of justice more important or difficult than an impartial selection of jurors. In civil cases our property, and in criminal cases, our lives, reputation and liberty are placed in their hands.—In the trial of suits between man and man, entirely unconnected with public considerations, there is no great danger of partiality in the officers ordinarily vested with the power of designation. It is principally in cases of a political nature, where the reigning administration feel an interest in crushing an enemy, that juries are packed. This is a danger which strikes immediately at the liberty of the press by exposing the conductors of public prints to fine and imprisonment, and which, in cases of treason, jeopardises even life itself. For instance:—under the federal judiciary the marshals of the respective districts are appointed by the President of the United States, and are invested with the power of returning jurors. If then a President shall be actuated by improper views, how easy will it be for him to fill these offices with men who will be the ready instruments of his views. But without ascribing corrupt motives to rulers, it may be laid down as a general principle that a correspondence of sentiment and object will exist between those who appoint and those who are appointed, and that consequently the actions of the latter will be the same with those which would characterise the former under similar circumstances; and that if rulers should entertain a spirit of persecution or intolerance, those appointed by them will not be exempt from it. Such, in fact, is the influence of prejudice and party, that it too often prostrates the intellectual powers of the wisest men, and makes them the unconscious tools of principles which their dispassionate judgments would condemn. Party may be compared to war. Each side enlists its forces and takes the field. Army meets army. Hostilities ensue; and it is then too late for the soldier on one side to discriminate between the characters of his adversaries. His murderous instrument is aimed alike at all without respect of persons. Every good man, every true republican ought to be on his guard against the ascendency of feelings which are the more apt to steal insensibly upon us from their connection, in the first stages of their existence, with virtuous sentiments. Hence the patriot citizen desires to possess power, that he may use it for the good of his country; and in the glow of virtue never imagines that he will become the victim of feelings which he reprobates in others. He never dreams that he, in his turn, may abuse that very power which he has successfully wrested from another for no other reason but because he had abused it. Still such is human nature, that the best men may fall into an abuse of power.

The very essence of republicanism consists in the creation of energetic restraints against its abuse. This then is the propitious season, when the power of the nation is wielded by our best citizens, whose ruling motives are the public good—this is the season for securing the great rights which distinguish us from other communities.

An unexceptionable mode of designating jurors has long been a great desideratum. Such a mode, perhaps, cannot be devised. But it may certainly be approached. Different experiments may be tried, and their results may furnish us with the materials for future judgment.

In this point of view we cannot avoid expressing our satisfaction at the experiment about to be made in Pennsylvania. It was naturally to be expected that a great state, if not unrivalled, at least unsurpassed, for the morals, industry and enterprize of her citizens, a state which, from the first dawn of her independent existence, had, under the auspices of the venerable Franklin, laid the foundations of her prosperity on the basis of equal rights, and which, through her progress to wealth and respectability, had found no reason to change them; it was naturally to be expected that such a state would not long remain inattentive to devising a proper motive for selecting jurors. Accordingly we find, that at the last session of her legislature an act passed, which directs that in future, in every year, previous to the meeting of the courts, the sheriffs and county commissioners, all chosen by the people, the former triennially and the latter annually shall select from the list of taxable citizens, the names of a *sufficient* number of sober and judicious persons to serve as jurors at the several courts in that year, and place them in a wheel, from which they shall draw a sufficient number of names for the ensuing court. Every sheriff and county commissioner is required to take the following oath: "I do swear (or affirm) that I will use my utmost endeavors and diligence in making an impartial selection of persons for jurors, and that I will not suffer partiality, favor or affection, hatred, malice or ill-will in any case or point whatever relating to the selection, drawing and returning of jurors to influence me; but that I will in all respects conform to the true intent and meaning of the acts of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided."——From the number of jurors as above selected twelve are directed to be drawn by lot for the trial of a particular cause. Each juror is entitled to one dollar payable by the county; and the law is enacted for three years.

Previously to the passage of this act the whole power of selecting jurors lay with the sheriff in common cases, or the clerk of the court, an officer appointed by the Governor during pleasure, in special cases. The change made is assuredly for the better. But it is, in our opinion, but a step towards the ultimate point to which this reform should be carried. A jury cannot be considered as impartially selected, which is designated by one man or by a few men, who may be, and indeed generally are, partial on some subjects. The prevalence of a principle, not depending for its enforcement on the discretion of any one, can alone insure an impartial jury. We trust, therefore, that Pennsylvania will not consider herself as having fully done her duty; but that she will proceed still further in the good work she has undertaken.

Without pretending to very extraordinary research on this interesting subject, may we be permitted to sketch a plan for obtaining impartial juries.

1. Let all the citizens between the ages of 25 and 50, who can read and write, be enrolled, and the names of a competent number be annually drawn by lot, amounting, say for each county, to 36.

2. Let the court at its first session in each year name 12 citizens who shall serve as jurors for the period of a year commencing twelve months thereafter.

3. In constituting a jury for a particular case, let 9 citizens be drawn by lot from the first class, and 3 from the last.

By this means the advantages of selection will be obtained without danger. So far as respects the nine jurors selected they will be plain, honest, unprejudiced men; while their three co-jurors, named by the court, may be expected to be men of superior understanding and information, qualified to enlighten their brethren, without being able to control them; and the selection by the court being made a year before the trial of suits by the jurors selected by them will generally prevent their designation being made through any partial or corrupt motives.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Washington residing east and south of the Tiber, convened at King's tavern, near the Navy Yard, on Friday the 24th inst.

W. CRANCH *chairman*,

ALEX. M'CORMICK, *sec'ry.*

It was unanimously resolved to support the following candidates to represent the Easterly part of the City in the Council for the ensuing year, viz.

For the First Chamber,

Robert Alexander,
John Dempsie,
Charles Minifie,
John Chambers, and
Samuel Hamilton;

And, for the Second Chamber,

Alexander M'Cormick,
William Prout,
George Collard, and
Griffith Coombe.

Resolved, also unanimously, that the citizens residing West and North of the Tiber, be requested to make a nomination of five candidates for the *second* chamber, and four for the *first*, to represent that part of the city, in order that an harmonious and regular election may take place: And, that W. Cranch, H. Ingle, Pontius D. Stelle, Alex. Cochran and W. M. Duncanson be a committee to get tickets printed and distributed previous to the election, and to confer with any committee which may be appointed by the citizens of the other part of the city.

Resolved, further, that the above proceedings be published in the National Intelligencer.

W. CRANCH, *Chairman.*

ALEX. M'CORMICK, *Secretary.*