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AND

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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. | WEDNESDAY JULY 3d, 1805 | *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

Bailey Waſhington,

IN the houſe formerly occupied by Mrs. Oſborn, New Jerſey Avenue, near the CAPITOL, has juſt received and opened, in addition to his former Stock of Goods, the following articles which he is ſelling at the moſt reduced prices.

Superfine and ſecond broad cloths,	cotton do.
Cotton kerſemeres,	do. ſtriped ſilk & fancy do.
Yellow, blue, and mixed nankeens,	do. pantaloon do.
Calligoes & furniture	Women's colored and white ſilk do.
Brown Hollands and round Dowlas,	do. black & white cotton do.
4-4 & 7-8 Iriſh linens	do. ſattin beaver mitts and gloves,
4-4 & 6-4 colored muſlins	do. white, black ſilk & kid do.
4-4 & 6-4 white do.	do pick nick ſilk mitts,
4-4 Chamberry do.	Men's white & brown thread gloves,
4-4 & 6-4 tambored muſlin ſhawls,	do Beaver and white kid do.
5-4 & 6-4 ſtriped do	do white & black ſilk do.
Bandanno, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs,	Women's kid ſhoes,
Dimities.	do black Morocco and Leather do.
Courſe & fine hats,	
Men's white & black ſilk ſtockings,	
do do. raw do. do	
do. brown thread and	

—ALSO—

Crockery, Hardware and Cutlery.
Segars by the box
Sugar, Teas, &c. &c. &c.

June 26—tf.

ANNAPOLIS, June 22, 1805.

I WILL give a reward of Fifty Dollars for apprehending and ſecuring in any jail ſo that I get him again, negro PETER, a man of about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellowiſh complexion, has a very remarkable look out of his eyes, being obliged to elevate his head to look a perſon in the face, his clothes have no doubt been exchanged before this, as he is a remarkable artful fellow, and a great rogue. He left my plantation near Nottingham, in Prince Georges county, the firſt of March, and when laſt heard of was at Mr. Sewall's quarter, in St. Mary's county, about three weeks ago; a Lad whom he carried off with him was there apprehended paſſing as a freeman under a falſe name, as I ſuppoſe he paſſes—from the rout he has taken it is probable he will attempt to effect his eſcape in ſome veſſel from that part of the ſtate.—I therefore forwarn all maſters of veſſels from taking him off.

ROBT. BOWIE.

June 26—tf.

Prince George County, ss.

BE it remembered that on the 24th day of June, 1805, William Prather, reſiding near the town of Vanville, brought before the ſubſcriber, a juſtice of the peace, in and for ſaid county, a bright bay MARE, taken up as a ſtray—about 8 or 9 years old, 14 and a half hands high, and has a remarkable ſcar on her ſide. Given under my hand the day and year above written.

GAB. P. VAN HORN.

The owner of ſaid mare is requeſted to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM PRATHER.

June 26—3t.

FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Paſtry and Plain Cook, Dairy-Maid, Waſher and Ironer, and who underſtands houſewifery well in all its branches. She is about middle aged and is not offered for ſale in conſequence of any fault.——Alſo a healthy Male Child of hers about two years old. They will not be ſold out of the Diſtrict of Columbia.

For terms apply to,

JOHN COYLE,
at the Treaſury Office.

Waſhington City, June 19—eptf

CHARLES H. VARDEN,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

Has received from Philadelphia

a handſome aſſortment of FALL goods, conſiſting of the beſt London and French ſuperfine cloths, caſſimeres, patent Bennet's cord, toilenetts, fancy and white, Marſeilles, black and figured ſilk, moleſkins, fancy ſilk, Marſeilles, conſtitution cords, velvets, Genoa cord, ſilk and ſattin Florentecns, ſuperfine coating, knapped cloths, with a variety of other articles ſuitable for the winter ſeaſon.

N. B. Ladies habits, regimentals, and navy uniforms made in the firſt ſtile of faſhion.

New Jerſey avenue near the Capitol,
December 10——tf

ADAM KING, & Co

AT their wine ſtore in High ſtreet George Town, have in addition to their ſtock of old wines, laid in a large and general aſſortment of all kinds of Liquors and Groceries ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon; where bills of any deſcription, in their line, will conſtantly be filled up on the ſhorteſt notice and they flatter themſelves, from the quality of their wines, &c. they will be able to give general ſatisfaction to all thoſe who may think proper to favor them with a call—where all kind of commiſſion buſineſs as uſual, will be attended to with the utmoſt attention.

George Town, November 5—tf

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

At Gadſby's Hotel, in Alexandria, on Monday the 16th day of September, at 12 o'clock at noon,

ALL that TRACT of LAND late Preſly Thornton, Eſquire's, ſituated in Northumberland county, Virginia, lying immediately on the Potomac river. The following deſcription is given of this property by perſons well acquainted with it. "It contains 2,500 acres, 1700 acres of which are the moſt valuable low grounds on the river, between 3 and 400 acres heavily timbered, and the remainder very high land extremely productive. The ſoil of this tract is equal to any in the ſtate for the cultivation of corn, wheat, tobacco, timothy, and ſmall grain of all kinds. On this tract are a large commodious Brick Manſion Houſe and two Offices, a large Brick Stable, valuable Barn, Cow Houſe, and many other out houſes. The Orchards and Garden contain a variety of valuable fruit trees, and the waters abound with excellent fiſh and oyſters. It is ſituated about a day's ſail from Baltimore, Alexandria and Norfolk. There are two good mill ſeats for griſt and ſaw mills on the eſtate, and plenty of cedar and cheſnut timber, for which an excellent market may be found at the city of Waſhington."

The terms of ſale are—one fourth caſh, one fourth in one year, one fourth in 18 months, and the reſidue in two years from the day of ſale. The payments to be ſecured by bonds, with mortgages on the premiſes, and to be on intereſt from the day of ſale.

For further information, application may be made in behalf of the ſubſcriber, Thomas Robinſon, to Richard Peters, jun attorney at law in the city of Philadelphia, or to William Lewis, in the ſame city, (Philadelphia.)

THOMAS ROBINSON,
W. LEWIS.

June 19—eptSep 16

By virtue of a decree from

the Court of Chancery, the ſubſcriber will ſell at public auction on the 10th day of July next, ſeveral lots of ground late the property of Benjamin Brookes deceaſed, in the town of Upper Marlboro' in Prince George's county, two of theſe lots are improved; on the one ſtands the well known tavern lately occupied by Samuel Cooledge with the improvements thereto attached, and, on the other, the houſe which Samuel Hepburn, eſq. has occupied for ſome time paſt, and has juſt moved from. On the day of ſale the unimproved lots will be particularly deſcribed, and all the improvements ſhewn. The terms are, bond with ſecurity given for the purchaſe money, payable in two and three years. Poſſeſſion will be immediately given.

This property is ſold for the payment of the debts of the deceaſed; all perſons who have claims and have not yet exhibited them, are requeſted to file the ſame with the regiſter of the court of Chancery, with the reſpective vouchers on or before the 25th day of November next.

ROBERT BOWIE, truſtee.

May 29—ept July 10

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the orphan's court of Waſhington county, in the diſtrict of Columbia, will be ſold at public ſale, at the late dwelling houſe of col. Francis Deakins, deceſed, in Georgetown, all the perſonal eſtate of ſaid F Deakins—a credit of months will be given for all ſums over twenty dollars, by the purchaſer giving bond on intereſt with approved ſecurity; all ſums under 20 dolls. will be caſh. The ſale to commence at 10 o'clock on Tueſday the 16th day of July next, and continue from day to day until all is ſold. There will likewiſe be ſold a number of lots in George town, and a variety of valuable tracts, of land ſituated in the Weſtern counties of Virginia, on the waters of the Monongalia and Ohio rivers.

Georgetown, 19 June. 2awtw,

LEONARD M. DEAKINS, and
JOHN HOYE, executors of Francis Deakins, deceaſed.

LOST.

On board the ſhip Jupiter,

Capt. Law, from London bound to New York, the following certificates of United States debt, viz:

No. 11,137	for 5000	Dolls. defer. 6 per Cts.
11,138	1000	do.
11,139	1000	do.
11,140	1000	do.
11,141	1000	do.
11,142	1000	do.

Iſſued by Joſeph Nourſe, Eſq Regiſter of the Treaſury, on the 24th May, 1799, in favor of James Heygate of London, merchant.

For the renewal of which, application will be made at the Treaſury of the United States.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

May 24—ep6w

STELLE's HOTEL & *CITY TAVERN.*

THE Subſcriber takes this method of thanking his friends and the public for their favors whilſt on the Capitol Square and begs leave to acquaint them that having purchaſed and now occupying the tavern, late Tunnicliff's hotel; which he has commenced enlarging and improving—he reſpectfully ſolicits a continuance of the patronage of his friends and the public; aſſuring them that 'tis his full determination to fit up his preſent hotel, and ſo to conduct it, as to merit, he hopes, the preference of the public travelling, as well as thoſe coming to the permanent ſeat of the Government of our Land of Liberty.

PONTIUS D. STELLE.

Waſhington City, March 25—tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS miſſed on Sunday, the 5th of May a double caſed ſilver Watch, maker's name Crofthwaite, Dublin, and in the outer caſe was a watch paper with Mr. Parker's name of Philadelphia——Whoever will bring the ſaid watch to the office of the National Intelligencer, ſhall receive the above reward, and no queſtions will be aſked.

May 10—tf

WILLIAM ESENBECK

PROPOSES to open, on the 15th day of July, near the Treaſury, a ſchool, in which will be taught the Latin, French, and German Languages. The ſchool will be open every day, excepting Sunday, from 6 to 8 o'clock in the morning, and from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Price of tuition ten dollars a quarter.

William Eſenbeck, being fully acquainted with the above languages, as well as the English, and having, in the previous part of his life for ten years kept a ſchool in which they were taught, truſts that he will be enabled to give general ſatisfaction.

As William Eſenbeck will not commence his ſchool unleſs at leaſt ſix ſcholars ſhall be previouſly engaged, he invites an early application on the part of parents who are deſirous of inſtructing their children in the foregoing languages.

June 28.

On a liberal credit.

THE ſubſcriber will diſpoſe of at private ſale, his eſtate called Chicheſter, lying on the eaſtern branch, immediately oppoſite the city of Waſhington. This tract of land containing 697 acres is laid off in lots from 83 to 144 acres for the convenience of purchaſers. Plats of the eſtate and the terms of ſale are in the hands of colonel Hanſon at the navy yard, and Charles Wayman of George Town. The lots will be ſhewn by Mr Wedden, living on the premiſes, near the Eaſtern Branch bridge.

ANTHONY ADDISON.

Barnaby, 12th June 1805—tf

STRAY COW.

HATH been miſſing from the Commons of the city of Waſhington, near three weeks, a red Cow, white face, large body, ſhort legs, crumpled horns, appears to be old, ear mark not remembered. Whoever brings her or gives information where ſhe may be got, ſhall be well rewarded by

Joſeph Huddleſton.

June 28—3t.

Traveller's Hall.

THE ſubſcriber tenders his ſincere thanks to his friends for the very liberal encouragement which they have beſtowed on him. He will finiſh one of his new rooms in a few weeks, which will be large enough to dine near 200 perſons at a time, and will ſhortly after have the remainder of his additional building completed, which will give him a front of near 100 feet, in the moſt agreeable part of the town, and in the centre of buſineſs, being on the higheſt part of the public ſquare. He has on hand, and has contracted for a conſtant ſupply of the beſt wines, and foreign ſpirituous liquors imported, and country proviſions, ſtable forage, foreign & ſtate newſpapers—and has ſecured a quantity of liquors ſufficient for the uſe of his table and bar during the ſeaſon. He aſſures his friends, and that reſpectable part of the public who have patronized him, that there ſhall be nothing wanting which his time or purſe will command, to render the TRAVELLER'S HALL a houſe of entertainment for genteel gueſts only, equal to any in America.

R. BRADLEY.

Lexington, Kentucky, March 1ſt, 1805.

N. B. A ſtage runs from the TRAVELLER'S HALL to the Olympian Springs in the ſummer, and to Frankfort during the ſeſſion of the Legiſlature.

March 27—ep3m.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Contributors to a permanent Inſtitution for the education of youth in the city of Waſhington, are notified to attend at MEYER's tavern, on the Pennſylvania Avenue, on Monday the 15th day of July, for the purpoſe of electing ſix truſtees.

The Act of the Council eſtabliſhing the aforeſaid Inſtitution provides "that the individuals who ſhall have contributed ten dollars or upwards, ſhall, in perſon or by proxy, elect ſix truſtees, to hold their appointments for one year," and that "each contributor ſhall have as many votes as he ſhall have contributed ſums of ten dollars."

The election will be opened at 10 A. M. and continue open till 2 P. M. when it will be cloſed until 4 P. M. and from that hour remain open until 7 P. M.

NICHOLAS KING,
SAMUEL H. SMITH,
GEORGE BLAGDEN.

RAGS.

The higheſt price, in *Cash* or *Books*, will be given for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, by Rapine, Conrad and Co. Capitol Hill.

June 24—

IMPEACHMENT OF *JUDGE CHASE.*

(Continued.)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1805.

MR. KEY.

It may, perhaps, be proper to take a general view of the conduct of judge Chaſe, after his arrival at Richmond.

The court met on the 22nd of May; on the 24th in the morning a preſentment was found againſt Callender; and an indictment late in the day. When Callender was brought into court an application was made for a continuance, on a general affidavit, drawn by Callender. When this was about to be preſented, if the judge had been anxious for the conviction of the priſoner, would he not have ſuffered it to be filed, and then ſaid no ſupplementary affidavit, ſuch is the ſtrict principle of law, can afterwards be received. Inſtead of taking this courſe, the judge told the counſel that if the affidavit were filed it would not be regular to withdraw it; that they had better draw up a ſpecial affidavit, and take till to-morrow to conſider of it. This was done. A new affidavit was offered. It did not contain grounds for a continuance of the cauſe to the next term; but the court offered a delay of two, four, and even ſix weeks; all of which were rejected.

The cauſe came on for trial, on the 2d of June. Two witneſſes ſummoned had not arrived, and a delay of two hours was prayed for. The court poſtponed the trial until the next day. The teſtimony of col. Taylor was rejected on account of its illegality; and its not applying to the whole of any one charge, ſtill the judge aſked the proſecutor to admit it; and afterwards tells the counſel for the traverſer, ſuch is my opinion; but I am a fallible man, I may be miſtaken, and if you deſire it you may ſtate your exceptions, and a ſuperior tribunal ſhall decide. But the offer was not accepted. Callender, in truth, was out of the queſtion; it was not the man, but the cauſe in defence of which the counſel came forward; their great object was, though an addreſs to the jury, to impreſs the public mind with the unconſtitutionality of the ſedition law. So often as they attempted to do this, they were interrupted by the court, and all their ſenſibility and indignation grew out of this refuſal to allow them to argue the conſtitutionality of the law before the jury to the by-ſtanders.

Carry, Mr. Preſident and gentlemen of the Senate, in your minds theſe facts, and you will find that the conduct of the reſpondent was, during the whole courſe of this trial, not only free from criminality, but, in all reſpects, juſtified by law and propriety.

MR. LEE.

May it please this hon. court—

WE are now arrived, Mr. Preſident, in the courſe of the defence, to the fifth article of impeachment. I have, ſir, been led to believe, that the preſent proſecution is brought before this hon. court as a court of criminal juriſdiction, and that this high court is bound by the ſame rules of evidence, the ſame legal ideas of crime, and the ſame principles of deciſion which are obſerved in the ordinary tribunals of criminal juriſdiction. The articles themſelves ſeem to have been drawn in conformity to this opinion, for they all, except the fifth, charge in expreſs terms ſome criminal intention upon the reſpondent. This doctrine relative to impeachment is laid down in 4 Black. 259, and in 2 Wooddeſon, 611. "As to the trial itſelf it muſt of courſe vary in external ceremony, but differs not in eſſentials from criminal proſecutions before inferior courts. The ſame rules of evidence, the ſame legal notions of crimes and puniſhments prevail. For impeachments are not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution, where it might be obſtructed by the influence of too powerful delinquents, or not eaſily diſcerned in the ordinary courſe of juriſdiction, by reaſon of the peculiar quality of the alledged crimes. The judgment therefore, is to be ſuch as is warranted by legal principles and precedents."—The conſtitution of the United States appears to conſider the ſubject in the ſame light. By the third ſection of the third article, "the trial of all crimes, except in caſes of impeachment, ſhall be by jury," & by the fourth ſection of the ſecond article, the nature and extent of the puniſhment in caſes of impeachment is defined. Hence it may be inferred that a perſon is only impeachable for ſome criminal offence. With this view, I have examined and re-examined the fifth article of impeachment, to know againſt what the defence ſhould be made. Looking at it with a legal eye, I find no offence charged to have been committed, and although it may ſeem ſtrange, it is not the leſs true, this circumſtance has produced the greateſt difficulty and embarraſſment in what manner the defence ſhould be made.

That this hon. court may perceive that I have not miſapprehended the article, I will pray leave to read it. "And whereas it is provided by the act of Congreſs, paſſed on the twenty fourth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine, intituled "An act to eſtabliſh the judicial courts of the United States," that for any crime or offence againſt the United States, the offender may be arreſted, impriſoned, or bailed, agreeably to the uſual mode of proceſs in the ſtate where ſuch offender may be found; and whereas it is provided by the laws of Virginia, that upon preſentment by any grand jury of an offence not capital, the court ſhall order the clerk to iſſue a ſummons againſt the perſon or perſons offending, to appear and anſwer ſuch preſentment at the next court; yet the ſaid Samuel Chaſe did at the court aforeſaid, award a capias againſt the body of the ſaid James T. Callender, indicted for an offence not capital, whereupon the ſaid Callender was arreſted and committed to cloſe cuſtody, contrary to law in that caſe made and provided."

This article charges no evil intention, no offence, no crime, yet the reſpondent is required to make a defence, and is to addreſs his defence to this court as one of criminal juriſdiction.

I do not mean to produce authorities to this high and learned tribunal, to ſhew that a judge cannot be impeached for a mere error of judgment in any inſtance of his judicial conduct. I wiſh for none better than thoſe produced by one of the hon. managers of the proſecution (Mr. Clark) to prove this poſition 2 Bacon, 97, and Jacob's law dictionary, title Judges. The elegant advocate juſt ſat down, (Mr. Key) has fully eſtabliſhed the ſame doctrine. If then this be admitted, where or what is the crime charged in the fifth article. The whole charge is, that, by authority of the judge a proceſs called a capias was awarded againſt Callender, when that proceſs ought to have been a ſummons. It is not alledged that the capias was awarded with any corrupt or evil intention of any kind. If then the article contains no charge of a crime, there muſt be an acquittal. Upon this point I hope I may be permitted to remind the court of an obſervation of another of the hon. managers, who opened the comments upon the evidence for the proſecution (Mr. Early). He ſtated, and he ſtated truly as a general rule of juriſprudence, that if there be no evil intention ſet forth in the charge and proved, the party accuſed muſt be acquitted. With theſe remarks, if this was an ordinary caſe before an ordinary tribunal, I might diſmiſs this part of the accuſation, and it may ſeem ſcarcely proper to occupy the precious time of this hon. court, ſo near the cloſe of its ſeſſion, in defending the reſpondent any further againſt ſuch a charge, but I feel too much reſpect for the Houſe of Repreſentatives who have preferred this article, and the hon. managers who ſupport it, not to give it a fuller inveſtigation.

The article may perhaps be underſtood to produce an important enquiry: the enquiry how far the power of impeachment poſſeſſed by the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall extend. Altho' the conſtitution declares that "the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall have the ſole power of impeachment," yet I truſt there is ſome limit to this power, and that a judge cannot be impeached for a mere legal error in his judicial conduct, when no crime is imputed to him. An impeachment is an accuſation of a moſt ſerious nature, and the people of the United States have not veſted the power