on the part of the French republic, that publications from the Government of France would be received in a way inadmissible to the people and government of the United States, many weeks while Gazettes were in flight, before he communicated the same to Congress.

"We believe further faith, that he really believes that he shall be able to prove to the satisfaction of Stephen Thomas Mason and William D. Giles, that John Adam, President of the United States, has unequivocally acted in concert with them, principles so totally incompatible with the principles of the constitution of the United States, principles which could not be carried into operation under any publication without the effusion of blood, of a direful, powerful and dangerous insurrection, that he declared in repeatedly were the first Stevens Mason and Mitchell, that he had no more idea that the president of the United States was any longer of time, central the people of the United States, than that could entertain the notions of the other two that he also declared to the full Stevens Thomson Mason, that he had no more idea that a combined society could exist without a distribution of ranks, than that it was a fine spirit and sublime object. And we think we can prove by the full William B. Giles, that the President of the United States has uttered in conversation with him a sentiment to the effect, that he thought the executive department of the United States ought to be settled with power to direct and controul public wills.

"That this document really believed that he shall be able to prove by proof, the facts we have stated, we do, on this day of in the year 1798, receive a letter from John Adams President of the United States, in answer to the full effusion of Both conversations of the full Pedlers, in which that there was a party in Virginia which delivered to be herself and Mr. Giles, before the Indictment, Forms of their injured, injulted and offended Country.

"And this document further faith, that he is assured and believes that the statements in defence against the indictment aforesaid, that he should procure authentic copies of a letter sent made by the President of the United States to address from the inhabitants of the United States in various parts thereof, which authentic copies he cannot procure, to us to be in readiness for trial during the ensuing term.

"He also faith, that he is assured and believes that a certain book entitled "An Essay on Canon and Feudal Law," or entitled in words to that purport, addressed to the Freemen of the United States, and of which he believes he is the author, and he cannot procure a copy of the same, and evidence to prove that the said Pedlers are the author thereof, without being allowed several weeks and perhaps months for the purpose.

"He further faith, that he is told by the counsel in whom he is assured, that they cannot possibly be prepared to investigate the evidence relating to the foregoing in the indictment, unless if all the proofs and documents wanted were upon the spot.

WM. DUVAL.

May 28th, 1800.

Directory of Virginia, } to wit.
5th Circuit,

I certify that the foregoing is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIS MARSHALL,
Clk. Cir. of the United States 5th Circuit, Va. Dr."

The committee proceeded to consider the first paragraph of the 4th article.

Mr. J. Randolph. Under another paragraph, part of the same memory has been read, and the following should be added:

Mr. Hay Esq.

"The counsel, who were affiliated with me, in Callender's defence, attempted to establish the fact, as the constitutionality of the law, on which the indictment was founded. They were interrupted, and obliged, by Mr. Chase, if not or ered, to sit down. I have heard Mr. Chase before, with a view, to justify him, that I had a right to discuss this point before the jury. I declare that what I have heard about to fire, was intended for the court alone, the intention of the judge, I shall some on from which was unheard in a very short time, after I had informed myself, I was interrupted by Mr. Chase. How often I was interrupted I know not; that I was interrupted, I know not; that I was interrupted several times. He is given to understand that this was what I said, - we first let us, having felt what I was felt before, and what I certainly expect never to feel again, and being impelled with just, I think, that Mr. Chase was mistaken in the fact, if he could, my mind was overwhelmed by conflicting sentiments, and I quitted the bar, my client, and the court."

When the question was about to be put on agreeing to the whole of the 4th article.

Mr. Mott rose and remarked that he was not here when the committee on the first section, having felt what he felt, and of course did not get a copy of the evidence, he had however seen a part thereof in the newspapers and extracts from it, he was sorry he should have finished him, that it was proper to vote in favor of two of the articles, to vote in fill and third, but as he had not an opportunity since coming to this place of comparing the articles of impeachment with the testimony on which they were founded, and have he could not make up his mind in doubting the evidence partially read, and as the House have refused to put it off for a short time, and he was not allowed to make the examination for himself, he felt obliged to vote against the impeachment he was not finished to vote in favor of the 4th article, whereas had he been allowed to be right joins in vote with the majority.

Mr. Bradford said that the evidence on the subject of this article had not been read, he would therefore read it himself as it was in his possession and was unknown to him. He read the following:

"*The additional deposition of Philip Barbour of Orange, taken before George Wythe and Joseph Scott Esquires, under authority of the House of Representatives of the Virginia States.*

"The said Nicholas being asked by the said commissioners what was the general department and manner of Judge Chase's behaviour, the time of James Thomson Callender, informed—

"That the general department and manner of Mr. Chase during the said trial, appeared to the said Nicholas to be unkind, and partial, contrary to his opinion; and that Judge Chase manifested a solicitude for the conviction of the prisoner, which, in the opinion of the said Nicholas, was improper in a judge sitting in a criminal prosecution.

"Mr. Nicholas further knew that the department of judge Chase to the counsel, in defence of James Callender was rude and overbearing, and calculated to prevent that full and free defence, which it was impossible for the counsel to utter to their client.

WILLIAM NICHOLAS NICHOLAS.

Richmond February 21st 1800.

"*The additional deposition of George Hay, who being asked what were the manners and behaviour of Judge Chase, during the trial of James Thomson Callender, deposeth and saith,*

"That it appeared to him at the time of the trial, and he thinks it was from the manners of Mr. Chase were intentionally so, to influence the jury against thought and thinks, that Mr. Chase was determined that Callender should if possible be convicted, and that to accomplish this purpose, he endeavored to intimidate, to deprive, and to terrify the counsel, by interrupting them frequently, with wanton rudeness. He thinks that if not every, at least, of them do. He thought with them advancing doctrines which they knew to be illegal, and which they intended, he felt, calculated to deceive and mislead the populace—The manner of the deponent was at length intimated to the counsel, that if from and the rude, under a belief that he was a party in the matter would fully tend to cover himself with full greatness, to subject him to full greatness, or humiliation.

"The deponent believes that there did not flow from the bench during the trial, a word or gesture, that could have been offensive to the Judge. The conduct of the Attorney was, he believes, very ungraceful; he does not therefore ascribe the indulgence of Mr. Chase to intention, considered he was a stranger to the bar.

"The deponent is under no apprehension, that his judgment has been warped, by the circumstances attending his own situation. "He knows, and can ever same man, whose political tenets, differed from his own, who expressed their abhorrence of Mr. Chase's conduct in terms as strong as language admits, the fact the public mind was very much excited, and opposition was very strained by many, that some fearful disturbance might take place. Mr. Mason, then governor of Virginia, was in a completely convinced of the danger, and he not only earnestly recommended moderation and tolerance to the people, but made a strong address about him, but kept his opportunity to the capital, that he might be ready to command the peace, at the first appearance of commotion.—To him Mr. Chase is probably best able to give the fidelity of his person during his residence in Richmond.

"The solicitude of Mr. Monroe to preserve order, arose from causes totally different from those which Mr. Chase. The rather of the Bar, he observed, had never been interfered by any opposition to the law, or any outrage on persons clothed with its authority. The preference of Mr. Chase,