WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, MARCH 24.

CHASE'S TRIAL.

This day is Published

By SAMUEL H. SMITH.

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 *&* THOMAS LLOYD.

In Two large Octavo Volumes—in Boards, price—to subscribers four dollars and a half—and to non-subscribers five dollars.

A much greater delay has been incurred in the publication of this trial than the Editor contemplated. He has, however, the satisfaction of saying that no effort has been omitted by him to give it to the public at an earlier period. The delay has arisen from the revision of the speeches of the Managers and Counsel. The publication might long since have been made in a less perfect dress; but it was deemed highly desirable that in a case, which, independently of its own importance, might be a precedent in future times, to sacrifice time rather than precision. The work now appears before the public with the expectation of the Editor that it will be considered as meriting the character of an impartial, comprehensive and faithful statement of facts. All the speeches have been revised, and inserted at length, in connection with whatever else formed a part of the trial.

Editors of other prints will confer a benefit by inserting this advertisement a few times in their papers.

March 24—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20.

A communication was received from the Post Master General, comprising a statement of contracts made for carrying the mail.

The following message was received from the President of the U. S.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S.

It was reasonably expected that while the limits between the territories of the U. S. and of Spain were unsettled, neither party would have innovated on the existing state of their respective positions. Some time since, however, we learnt that the Spanish authorities were advancing into the disputed country, to occupy new posts and make new settlements. Unwilling to take any measure which might preclude a peaceable accommodation of differences, the officers of the U. S. were ordered to confine themselves within the country on this side of the Sabine river, which, by delivery, of its principal post, Natchitoches, was understood to have been itself delivered up by Spain; and, at the same time, to permit no adverse post to be taken, nor armed men to remain, within it. In consequence of these orders, the commanding officer at Natchitoches, learning that a party of Spanish troops had crossed the Sabine river, and were posting themselves on this side the Adais, sent a detachment of his force to require them to withdraw to the other side of the Sabine, which they accordingly did.

I have thought it proper to communicate to Congress the letters detailing this incident, that they may fully understand the state of things in that quarter, & be enabled to make such provision for its security, as, in their wisdom, they shall deem sufficient.

TH: JEFFERSON.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

Mr. Mumford, from the committee to whom was referred a resolution, prohibiting the importation of certain articles from Great Britain, reported a bill to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize, which was referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday.

Mr. Thomas said he wished to submit a motion to amend the rules of the House, and he would, in a few words, state the reasons which influenced him.

The bill said Mr. T. for a partial non-importation of the products and manufactures of G. Britain, is now before us, and we shall soon be again engaged on the subject of our differences with that nation. A subject which has been, and probably will be again, embraced as a theme on which much of the precious time of this House has been spent, and I think its dignity prostrated—in talking about, and animadverting on, all the little, local, party divisions, which have been artfully attempted to be raised in different sections of this union by designing individuals, and newspaper writers; but which, as to principle, do not in reality exist.

In attempting, by low epithets and personal allusions, to criminate the present chief magistrate of this country, who, not only possesses the entire confidence, and is the pride and boast of almost unanimous America; but who has been eulogized throughout Europe, and the whole civilized world, for the salutary measures, which he has recommended and adopted, to lessen his own patronage, to lighten the burthens of the people, to preserve peace, and to render their independence, freedom and happiness, permanent and secure, and whose political life will be transmitted to posterity, in the fairest pages of history, as a model of public virtue, and true patriotism. In canvassing for the election of another President, and in attempting to excite jealousies, and disturb the harmony and unanimity of the nation, at this momentous crisis—besides the low personal abuse, which, while that subject was before under consideration, has been levelled at a great number of the most respectable members of this House—all of which, I deem a gross violation of its dignity, and the honor of the nation, and which I will set my face against, while I am honored with a seat on this floor—

Our rules, on this subject are either misconstrued, or they are defective—I shall, therefore, propose an alteration.

But by this, said Mr. T. I wish not to be understood, as having any reference to the low invectives, directed at myself, the other day, by a member, whom I, exercising a constitutional right, called to order, when, in my opinion, he was outraging decency and decorum—for I viewed that only as a stroke, in the desperate struggle of one, who from disappointment and chagrin, was politically strangled by his own hands, and just expiring—I feel, far above being affected by any thing of this kind, individually, but I feel for the dignity of this House, and for the reputation of the American government—And in order, if possible, to prevent this kind of transgression in future, by bringing questions of order fairly before the chair and the House, I will submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That when a member is called to order by another, he shall immediately sit down, and the member calling the other to order, shall then be allowed to state the points, which he objects to, as being out of order, so that the decision of the chair, and the House, may be taken thereon.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Clark. Before I sit down I will lay a resolution on the table, which I have for some time past kept in my drawer. I will do this with a view of affording this House an opportunity of exercising one of its constitutional powers. I consider the House of Representatives as the immediate guardians of the rights of those whom they represent. They are more dispersed throughout the U. S. than any other class of public men, and from them on their return home the people may rationally expect a more complete information of what is passing here than from any other persons. In so extensive a country there is a better chance of their affairs being known through this organ than through licentious presses. With regard to the public character, who is the object of this resolution, I have long had suspicions, and I have since found, from what I consider good authority, these suspicions confirmed. I have good reason to believe that a man high in office, no other man than the Post-master-general of the U. S. has been combining and machinating against the representatives of the people, and that he has used his efforts to seduce a press [Mr. Clark is understood here to have alluded to the Aurora] to aid him in a claim depending before this House. I know of one authority which could relieve this House from the necessity of discharging what may be considered an unpleasant duty, by getting rid of what may be called a public nuisance. I mean the President of the United States. It is because I believe that great and good man, whose greatest fault, if he has a fault, consists in his goodness, has not been fully informed on this subject, that this course is rendered necessary. I have such confidence in the President, that I believe, if he had received this information, he would not have suffered this officer to remain a moment in place. But good, just, and honest himself, he listens to ear wigs who surround him, who extol this officer, and whisper sweet things in his favor. I think it a duty I owe to the government to take this step. As to the representative part of it I have little apprehension, as I know that in case of misconduct the election screw, that admirable feature of the system, will apply an abundant remedy. But when an officer in the Executive department is found to be undeserving of confidence it is right that the people should know it; and, with the convictions I entertain, I should not do my duty if I did not make this motion, before the end of my political life, which may in a few days expire—I therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of Gideon Granger, Post-master-general of the U. S. and report their opinion whether the said Gideon Granger hath so acted in his capacity of Post-master-general, as to require the interposition of the constitutional power of this House.

The House having agreed to consider this resolution,

Mr. Dana suggested the expediency of letting it lie for a day, as an important principle was involved in its adoption.

Mr. Clark replied, that though he felt the strongest disposition to be obliging, he could not agree to the postponement. The session was pressing towards a close, and there was no time to be lost. The enquiry ought to be made, that the officer implicated might, if innocent, be acquitted; and if guilty, be dismissed from office.

Mr. Jackson hoped the resolution would not be permitted to lie unacted on. It was certainly a duty due by gentlemen on this floor, as well to their constituents, as to the gentleman inculpated, to call for an investigation. This duty my colleague has now undertaken; and I rejoice at it—for when this same officer was accused at a former session, and asked for an enquiry into his conduct, we were told he should not be indulged in that high honor. I trust his conduct will now be enquired into; that if guilty, he will be removed from office, or if innocent, he may be honorably acquitted.

Mr. Lyon was likewise in favor of an immediate agreement to the resolution, and remarked that it was exactly the thing solicited the last session by the Post master general.

Mr. Smilie said it was proper that an enquiry should be made whenever there were any allegations of criminality; without such allegations he was not ready to vote for this enquiry—should they be made he should be ready to vote for it.

Mr. Clark said he had stated, what he thought would have been distinctly heard throughout the House, that he had been well informed, and which he believed could be established by unexceptionable testimony, that the Post master general had conspired against the representatives of the people by attempting to seduce a press in favor of a claim he had before the House.

Mr. Smilie observed that he had not before heard this allegation stated—Having heard it, he was ready to vote in favor of the enquiry.

Mr. Sloan said the resolution ought to unite all descriptions of members in its favor—those friendly to its object, those inimical to it, & if there were any, those neuter to it; especially after the request made by the post master general at the last session to the same effect.

The resolution was then agreed to without a division, and a committee of enquiry appointed, consisting of Messrs. Clark, Roger Nelson, Bidwell, J. Clay, Pitkin, D. R. Williams, and Clinton.

The bill authorising the *erection of a BRIDGE across the POTOMAC* was read the third time; on the passage of which the yeas and nays were taken, and were—Yeas 61—Nays 52. So that this long contested measure has at length obtained, so far as to receive the approbation of the House of Representatives.

The resolution agreed to yesterday relative to Mr. Nissen, the Danish Consul, was brought in enrolled, and agreed to.

About 2 o'clock *Mr. D. R. Williams* said he had a motion to make, which required the galleries to be cleared. They were accordingly cleared.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

House of Representatives, March 1.

Whereas the subjects of his majesty the king of the United Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland, and the subjects of other foreign belligerent nations have recently committed unprecedented depredations on the commerce of the citizens of the U. S. and have impressed and imprisoned may of the said citizens: And whereas the British courts of Admiralty have adopted rules of decision hostile to the just and honest neutral rights of the U. S. and in gross violation of the ancient and acknowledged laws of nations:

It is therefore Resolved, As the sense of this House, that in fear that the wise measures of negociation, which it is presumed the government of the U. S. have undertaken, or will undertake to procure the speedy restitution of captured property, and a release of our impressed seamen, may prove unsuccessful, it is expedient that the exposed & defenceless ports and harbors of the U. S. be fortified, and the naval force thereof augmented, to the end that the honor of the U. S. and the interest of their citizens may be more effectually secured.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this state, be furnished with a copy of these resolutions, and be requested to use all proper means to procure the adoption, by the legislature of the U. S. of the measures herein recommended.

Voted and passed unanimously.

By order,
THEODORE A. FOSTER, Clk.

A true copy. Witness,
SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'ry.

LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From London and Liverpool papers to the 30th of January.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

THE SPEECH

Of the lords commissioners to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1806.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

"In pursuance of the authority given to us by his majesty's commission under the great seal, among other things to declare the cause of his holding this parliament, his majesty has directed us to call your attention to the most decisive success which Providence has vouchsafed to bless his majesty's arms at sea, since you were last assembled in parliament.

The activity and perseverance of his majesty's fleets have been conspicuously displayed in the pursuit and attack of the different squadrons of the enemy, and every encounter has terminated to the honor of the British flag, and the diminution of the naval force of the power with whom his majesty is at war. But the victory obtained over the combined fleet of France and Spain, off cape Trafalgar, has manifested, beyond any exploit recorded even in the annals of the British navy, the skill and enterprize of his majesty's officers and seamen; and the destruction of so large a proportion of the naval strength of the enemy has not only confirmed in the most signal manner, the maritime superiority of this country, but has essentially contributed to the security of his majesty's dominions.

His majesty most deeply regrets that the day of that memorable triumph should have been unhappily clouded by the fall of the heroic commander under whom it was atchieved: and he is persuaded that you will feel that this lamented but glorious termination of a series of transcendant exploits, claims a distinguished expression of the lasting gratitude of this country; and that you will therefore cheerfully concur in enabling his majesty to annex to those honors which he has conferred on the family of the late lord viscount Nelson, such a mark of national munificence, as may preserve to the latest posterity the memory of his name and services, and the benefit of his great example.

His majesty has commanded us further to inform you, that whilst the superiority of his arms at sea has been thus uniformly asserted and maintained, he has not been wanting in his endeavors to apply the means which were so liberally at his disposal, in aid of such of the powers of the continent as evinced a determination to resist the formidable and growing encroachments of France. He has directed the several treaties entered into for this purpose to be laid before you; and though he cannot but deeply lament that the events of the war in Germany have disappointed his hopes, and led to an unfavorable issue, yet his majesty feels confidence, that, upon a review of the steps which he has taken, you will be of opinion that he has left nothing undone on his part to sustain the efforts of his allies, and that he has acted in strict conformity to the principles declared by him, and recognized by parliament as essential to the interest and security of his own dominions, as well as the general safety of the continent.

It is a great consolation to his majesty, and one in which he is persuaded you will participate, that although the emperor of Germany has felt himself compelled to withdraw from the contest, his majesty continues to receive from his august ally the emperor of Russia, the strongest assurances of unshaken adherence to that generous and enlightened policy by which he has hitherto been actuated; and his majesty has no doubt that you will be fully sensible of the important advantages to be derived from preserving at all times the closest and most intimate connection with that sovereign.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

"His majesty has directed the estimates for the year to be laid before you, and has commanded us to inform you that they are formed upon that scale of exertion which the present situation of the country renders indispensible. His majesty fully relies upon your granting him such supplies as, upon due deliberation, the public exigencies may appear to require.

It is his earnest wish to contribute by every means in his power, to alleviate the additional burthens which must necessarily be imposed upon his people, and with this view he has directed the sum of one million sterling, part of the proceeds arising from the sale of such prizes made on the powers with which he is at war as are by law vested in the crown, to be applied to the public services of the year.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen:*

"His majesty is fully persuaded, that whatever pride and confidence you may feel in common with him in the success which has distinguished the British arms in the course of the present contest, you will be sensible how much the events of the war on the continent, by which the predominant power and influence of France have been so unhappily extended, require the continuance of all possible vigilance and exertion. Under this impression his majesty trusts that your attention will be invariably directed to the improvement of those means which are to be found in the bravery and discipline of his forces, and the zeal and loyalty of every class of his subjects, and in the unexhausted resources of his dominions, for rendering the British empire invincible at home as well as formidable abroad; satisfied that by such efforts alone the contest can be brought to a conclusion consistent with the safety and independence of the country, and with its rank amongst the nations of the world."

LONDON, JANUARY 25.

It is with unfeigned concern we state, that the right hon. WILLIAM PITT breathed his last at half past four o'clock on Thursday morning, at his house at Putney. His loss, at this particular period, will be severely felt by the nation, and, we believe, is sincerely lamented by all parties. His most determined political opponents, at all times, bore testimony to his distinguished talents, and unblemished integrity; and were no less willing to admit that the errors of his long administration were more to be ascribed to the unprecedented difficulties of the times he had to encounter, and which he seemed determined to surmount, without having recourse to the necessary aid of contemporary talent, than to his want of foresight in anticipating the magnitude of the undertaking, or readiness of comprehension in planning means to meet those difficulties; but the task of execution, which might have been rendered more easy by an union of energies, was too much for those of an individual, and he sunk under it, the paralised victim of too much confidence in his own strength.

The illness of Mr. Pitt originated in excessive anxiety, and unwearied attention to business.—His whole nervous system was so deranged, that, for weeks together, he was unable to sleep, and this privation of rest led to a general breaking up of his constitution. An hereditary gout completed the whole, producing, according to its ordinary effect on a debilitated system, water in the chest, and such a weakness of stomach, that he could neither admit nor retain any sustenance.

Previous to his dissolution, Mr. Pitt had not taken the slightest sustenance for eight and forty hours.

JANUARY 27.

We have received letters from Gibraltar which have brought us some interesting details.—Lord Collingwood, it appears, was in sight of a large French fleet on the 15th of last month. We may, therefore, soon expect important intelligence from his lordship.

JANUARY 30.

George Abercrombie Robinson, Esq. Secretary to the Marquis Cornwallis, arrived at the India House yesterday afternoon, with dispatches from Sir George Barlow, dated October 23, announcing the deeply regretted death of the Marquis Cornwallis at Ghazeepoor in the province of Benares, on the 5th of October. Upon this melancholy subject a Gazette extraordinary was published at Calcutta. These dispatches were brought home in the Medusa frigate, captain Sir John Gore, which arrived at Weymouth from Bengal, in eighty four days.

Holkar we were informed, on the last arrival from India, was completely ruined—had fled in disguise—was wandering as a fugitive and a beggar. Now we are told his troops are again in motion!—and, as a matter of great consolation, that a peace has been concluded?—no, but that there was every prospect that this would be the case with Dowlut Row Scindia!!

The fact is, a new war has broken out in India. We are unwilling to state the rumours that have reached us, because they may be erroneous; but, at a crisis like the present, the country ought to know its situation without any disguise whatever, and we doubt not that a remedy will now be applied to this abuse.

The intended grants to the family of the late Lord Nelson, which have been mistated in some of the papers, are, as stated by Lord Castlereagh on Tuesday, as follows: an annuity of 2000l. per annum, to be settled on the Dowager Lady Nelson, for life, and the sum of 200,000l. to be appropriated to the purchase of an estate, which is to be annexed to the title of Earl Nelson.

We understand that private letters from St. Petersburgh, mention the death of M. de Woronzoff, the minister of the Emperor.

JANUARY 31.

None of the Hamburgh mails have yet arrived, but the Hamburgh correspondent to the 18th inst. have reached town. The French troops, conformably to the treaty of Presburgh, are retiring from the Austrian territories; but their march instead of indicating their speedy return to France, seems to foretell farther projects for the aggrandisement of Napoleon, or at any rate for an increase of his influence. The French troops are spreading themselves in considerable divisions in the Upper Palatinate, and the territory of Hesse Darmstadt: and the whole of Ney's division is proceeding to the Venetian provinces, where Massena, with a formidable army, is already.

It is stated, under the usual convenient form of a rumour from the banks of the Danube, that sixty thousand French, under the command of general Marmont, were to join the Austrians, and take possession of Bosnia and Servia for the Emperor Francis. This is extremely probable. It was promised that, for the cessions made by Austria, under the dictation of the French Emperor, the former should receive an "indemnity in the East." Should this scheme be attempted, it will shew in strong colours what dependence ought to be placed, by any power whatever, on the cajolery of the French Cabinet. In every memorial, or other official communication, made by it to the Divan, the good faith of France, "the only natural ally of the Porte," has been trumpeted forth with a degree of effrontery which it could not have exceeded, had it ever before invaded its territories.

Bosnia and Servia, it is probable, will be seized on with as little compunction as Egypt was before, and a foundation will thus be laid for the complete subversion of the Turkish empire; for the Emperor of Russia will conceive himself, as is in fact the intention of Napoleon, attacked by the measure, and the Turkish provinces will become the prey of the strongest. It is true that in the commencement of the contest the Turks and Russians may act as allies against France and Austria, but Alexander, whose army was brought to the brink of annihilation by the weakness of the Austrian government, must secure some way in the actual direction of the Turkish resources, before he can act with vigour, and it is not difficult to see what this must ultimately lead to.

The period for the commencement of these important movements is probably not very distant. Czaerni, who has been so long in rebellion against the Porte, is at the head of 100,000 insurgent Servians. A strong French corps, Ney's most likely, is on the way to occupy Venetian Dalmatia, from whence they can effect a junction with that powerful rebel in a few days. Let what will be the issue, Napoleon will calculate on being a gainer by embroiling Austria, Russia, and Turkey.

Count Haugwitz, was to proceed to Paris about the middle of the month, there to complete the negociations which he had begun at Vienna.

Most of the principal inhabitants of Naples are quitting that city and territory, and retiring to Sicily. The royal family have not yet retired to that island, the only possession, we fear, which will shortly remain to them.

A general and sweeping change of the Austrian ministry, as complete to the full as that which is about to take place in this country, was effected the day before the treaty of peace was signed; it probably might have been the *sine qua non* of that famous convention