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From the Virginia Gazette.

We have been waiting a long time for Mr. Evan's report of the trial of Judge Chafe. There are many subscribers for it in this neighbourhood, who are anxious to see it. The editor of the National Intelligencer has published one volume of the trial, and will shortly give the other. Mr. Evan's trial is all comprised in one volume, and is at least as full & as impartial as Smith's. In Smith's report of the trial, the speeches of the managers, being corrected by themselves, are more full than in Evan's: in Evan's report, the speeches of Judge Chafe's counsel, being corrected by themselves, are much more full than in Smith's.—Evan's report is in small type, two columns in a page; hence at about half the price of Smith's report, we have quite as much, and we believe more matter.

There is nothing in the world that can give an unprejudiced mind a more detestable opinion of some of our leading democrats, than an impartial examination of this trial.

There were only two charges of corrupt or improper motives in the judge that had any appearance of correctness from the testimony. These we will examine in a cursory but candid manner.

JOHN HEATH SWORN.

"During the trial of J. J. Callender, I attended at the court in Richmond as one of the bar. I had occasion to apply to the court for an injunction. The motion not having been decided upon, I went round to Crouch's, where Judge Chafe lodged, and found him in his chamber alone, in which I thought myself very fortunate.—We then talked over the application I had made the day before for an injunction; while talking on it, Mr. David M. Randolph, the then marshal, stepped in with a paper in his hand. The judge accosted him, and asked what he had in his hand. He said that he had the pannel of the petit jury summoned for the trial of Callender. This was after the indictment was found by the grand jury. After Mr. Randolph had mentioned that it was the pannel of the petit jury that he had in his hand, Judge Chafe immediately replied, have you any of those creatures called democrats on the pannel.—Mr. Randolph hesitated for a moment, and then said that he had not made any discrimination in summoning the petit jury. Judge Chafe said, look it over, sir, and if there are any of that description, STRIKE THEM OFF. This is all I know of this affair.

On being cross-examined the next day by Mr. Lee, Mr. Heath said, that he never was at the judge's lodgings but once; that no person was in the judge's room except the judge and himself, till Mr. Randolph came in; and that within an hour afterwards he related this conversation between him and the judge to Hugh Holmes and Meriwether Jones.

Callender was tried on Tuesday the 3d of June.

Mr. Randolph swore that he never had any such conversation with the judge; that the judge never saw the pannel till he saw it in court on the forenoon of Monday; that the pannel was not completed till Monday morning; that Judge Chafe never at any time or place said a word to him about striking off any person of any description from any list; and that he did not see Mr. Heath at any time in Judge Chafe's room.

John Bassett swore that he was summoned on Monday morning, the day he came into town.

Mr. Jones did not attend the trial of Judge Chafe.—When Mr. Holmes was examined, he declared that he left Richmond on the morning; he had some remembrance of Mr. Heath's relating some such conversation; but whether it was, or when he was in Richmond the next fall, or some other time, he was not positive.

Mr. Heath twice declared that he positively remembered relating the conversation (that was supposed to have passed between Mr. Randolph and the judge) to Hugh Holmes, within an hour, he believed within half an hour after; yet the pannel certainly was not made out till two days after.

Mr. Wm. Marshall's testimony is the strongest evidence of the incorrectness of Mr. Heath's. So evident was the guilt

of Callender, and the law to plain, that there was no danger of any jury's giving an incorrect verdict; hence, especially to remove any suspicion of partial conduct, the judge would have been more pleased, as it would have been perhaps more satisfactory to the democrats, had Callender been tried by a jury of democrats. This appears from a part of Mr. Marshall's testimony, which we here extract:

"Mr. Marshall.—Mr. Giles was on a jury in the circuit court on, I think, the 27th of May, the day Callender was brought into court by the marshal.—When Mr. Giles's name was called, Judge Chafe asked me whether that was the celebrated Mr. Giles, member of congress. I said that it was. He said that he had never seen him before. Nothing more passed at that time. In the evening I was at Judge Chafe's lodgings. He asked me whether I supposed Mr. Giles would remain in Richmond until the trial of Callender. I said it was uncertain, that it was not customary for Mr. Giles to remain any length of time when he came to town. Judge Chafe said he wished he would remain, and serve in Callender's case; nay he wished that Callender might be tried by a jury of his own politics. He said that if his situation as a judge would permit him to drop a hint to the marshal with respect to the jury, he would intimate his wish that Callender should be thus tried; but in his situation it would be improper for him to interfere with the duty of the marshal."

So much for the testimony of Mr. John Heath.

The other Charge against Judge Chafe was, that at the circuit court in Baltimore he declared, among other things, that the present administration was weak, wicked, &c. that they cared not for the public good, but were only solicitous to maintain themselves in their ill gotten authority, &c. &c. Though all this may be true, yet we should doubt whether it would be prudent in a judge of the supreme court to utter the sentiment from the bench. John Montgomery, a violent, bawling headstrong democrat of Maryland, swore that Judge Chafe did say so: twelve or fourteen most respectable characters, who heard the whole charge, swore that they heard no such sentiment; and among those who denied hearing a sentiment of the kind, were, John Thomson Mason and S. H. Smith, editor of the National Intelligencer, who immediately after the delivery of the charge, published the substance of it.

So much for the testimony of John Montgomery.

These were the only charges of any weight against the judge and these were not supported, except in the strange manner here mentioned.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, July 2. Bourdeaux papers to the 28th May have been received at this office, from which we have translated the following articles:—

PARIS, 30th Floreal. Complaints have been made to his Majesty of great frauds having been committed by the agents of the forests. The emperor has, in consequence, given orders that a very strict attention be directed to this important part of the public property. A commission having been appointed to examine into this nefarious business, some of the agents fled from justice. Depredations so alarming will excite all the solicitude of the prefects and conservators.

The following trait deserves to be related. An American attached to the late embassy from the United States, and ready to embark on his return to the Federal City, passing one day through the streets of Nantz observed a crowd. Enquiring the cause, he was told that it was the father of a family whose moveables had been sold to pay his debts.—He enquired farther to what sum his debts amounted—to 100 crowns was the reply. The generous American drew 100 crowns from his pocket, put them into the hands of the bailiff, and disappeared without telling his name or receiving any thanks.

TONNIGEN, May 10. Yesterday we experienced a dreadful storm. The greater part of the vessels at anchor in the mouth of the river have lost, some their masts, some their anchors, and others their rudders. This morning were counted from 75 to 80 large ships on shore. The situation of those vessels is the more critical that they cannot find here the tenth part of the articles necessary to repair them.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6. By the unremitting attention of our New-York correspondents, we are in possession of a file of London papers to the 26th May, from which we make several extracts for this day's Gazette.

"The London papers are nearly filled with remarks respecting the Toulon fleet, the reports of the rout of Lord Nelson; the mayfaucing conduct of the Rochefort Squadron in the West-Indies; and the debates in Parliament on Lord Melville's case; but we have found and copied several articles which will interest the American reader:—

"A Courier arrived at Vienna on the 7th May, with dispatches contradicting the report of a treaty of Alliance having been concluded between England and Russia.

"The Dey of Algiers is said to have declared war against Spain.

"The news of the sailing of the Brest fleet is contradicted—Their late movements was a mere feint, intended to prevent the British from sending a reinforcement to the West-Indies.

"It appears that the British are contracting for an immense quantity of shipping for the conveyance of Russian troops. A proposal has, it is said, been made in the north of England for 40,000 tons.

"There was a considerable degree of alarm in Ireland on the 5th of May, in consequence of an apprehension that the Toulon and Cadiz squadrons intended to make a descent on that country."

Extract of a letter from our correspondent at New York, dated July 4.

"The ship Cato, Snow, in 35 days from Liverpool arrived this morning. She left Liverpool on the 28th May: our London papers by her are of the 25th.—

We do not find in our papers any article worth transcribing—the captain informs us, that the Embargo had not been taken off, that the impressment of seamen was uncommonly active; and that in failure of a sufficient number of these, measures were taking to supply them with impressed mechanics—no treaty with Russia—the Brest fleet had not sailed—market dull."

Extract of another letter from New York, dated July 4.

"This morning arrived here the ship Cato, Snow, in 35 days from Liverpool.—We have papers from London as late as the 25th of May; but they contain no news of moment. There is another talk of a peace. The Brest fleet had not sailed. The Embargo still continued in England, and the hottest press ever known—even mechanics were taken up, and put on board ship. A revolt is said to have taken place in Sweden, under the influence of France—the person of the king had been put under confinement! Admiral Collingwood had sailed with 12 sail of the line to join Lord Nelson. Negotiations are said to be going on between France and Russia for the restoration of general tranquillity.—Bonaparte is willing to enter into negotiations on the following basis:—

1st. The full recognition of his titles of Emperor of the French and King of Italy.

2d. The solemn guarantee of Great Britain and Russia to maintain himself and his family in the hereditary possession of his dignities and dominions.

3d. The resignation of Bourbon of all rights and claims to the sovereignty of France.

4th. He engages in return to leave Malta in the possession of England, and to cede to the Emperor Alexander the Republic of the Seven Isles.

"The ship Erin, of Baltimore, arrived at Dover the 19th of May. Madame Bonaparte was on board, last from Amsterdam, where she was not suffered to go on shore; she is attended by her brother. Madame Bonaparte is in the last stage of Pregnancy; her brother did not think it safe to proceed to Baltimore.—The Erin was in the Texel a week, and was placed between a 64 and a frigate, a guard boat kept about the ship at night."

LONDON, May 18.

Star Office, half past 3, P. M.

We stop the press to state that dispatches have been received this day at the admiralty, and at Lord Camden's office from admiral Cochrane. He arrived with his squadron at Barbadoes, on the 2d ult. and there received intelligence that the French Squadron had gone to leeward, upon which he immediately failed in pursuit of them, and as he had received accurate information of the course, great hopes were entertained that he would fall in with them before they could do any more injury.

The account of an engagement between the Brest and Channel fleets is hourly expected. A letter from Falmouth states, that at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, the Brest fleet, consisting of twenty-five sail of the line, and frigates, were all under weigh, and standing out to sea.—Lord Gardner had formed his fleet, consisting of seventeen sail of the line and several frigates, in the line of battle in two divisions. The Contest gun brig arrived at Plymouth, on Thursday, with an account of the movement of the Brest fleet, in consequence of which, the fifteen sail of the line in the Sound and Cawland Bay, were expected to fail in the evening to join Lord Gardner.

From the Connecticut Courant.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PRINTS.

MR. ELLIOT'S late disclosure of the treasonable plans of certain leaders of the democratic party, merits the most serious and lively attention of every well wisher to the interests of this country.—He has pointedly declared and published it under his signature, that the destruction of the constitution of the United States has been determined in a private caucus of the "junta" alluded to in his foregoing addresses to his constituents. Mr. Elliot would not dare to have hazarded this public declaration, unless he knew it to be a certain and undeniable fact. He must well know that he has put it in the power of his enemies to overwhelm him with shame and confusion if he has misrepresented them. Indeed no plausible reason can be assigned why he should be moved to publish a false accusation against men of his own political party; and if he has justly accused them, it cannot be denied that the whole nation is in danger from the plots of those conspirators?

The men who lately in a private caucus at the city of Washington, determined the destruction of the constitution of the United States, were members of congress; they were the official guardians of that constitution and were under the obligation of a solemn oath to support it. What perfidy, what perjury, what treason!—And what can be the object of those Catalines? Do they aim at the establishment of a limited monarchy, or rather do they not wish to throw the whole nation into anarchy, as the sure and short way to despotism?

Would a small "junta" be daring enough to enter into this conspiracy, unless they were confident of support from various parts of the union? Who knows the depth and extent of this plot?—Who knows but the projected revolutions in Pennsylvania & Connecticut, are branches of it?

Has the success of Bonaparte encouraged and whetted on his friends and admirers in this country, to act the same game? Are these pretended lovers of the people, even now forging chains for them?—Are these professed haters of royalty, aiming to build up the throne of an emperor, who shall shed the rays of his favour upon them and make them nobles and princes in the land?

I wish not to excite groundless alarms; but if Mr. Elliot has given correct infor-