American,

*Commercial Baily Advertiser.

WONDAY, JANUARY E, 1807.

NAPLES-October 3. No day passes in which msurgents and banditti are not executed.

Nothing kad been underidhen agninst the jorts of Reggie and Seiglio, which are in possession of the English. The Marshal proposes, first, to clear both the Calabrias of the insurgents, and with that View has divided his troops into four columms, which range through the whole -country.

though they have been so often defeated, for the sale of coffee, as well as the obligakeen the French in continual activity. - | tions for forced shipments of sugar, cot-Somefrines, they appear in one place, I ton, &c. Livery person shallbe free to act sometimes in another; and plunder the as best suits his interest in his spe ulacountry where therexpect no opposition. I tions. The regulations above mention-When they are in danger, they with- I ed, formed by ignorance, will no longer draw into thick woods, or among steep i impede the extent of your speculations. mounta ns.

Stuart, is ned the following proclamation ; from his head-quarters at Monte Leone, in Calabria Ulteriore:

" I have received from different parts of Cala ria concurring accounts that the chief of the bosingents, Don Giuseppe Matta Topp, sederor, and his followers. ravage every place with fire and sword, I and that he abuses and dishonors my name in his Proclamations. This conduct renders him a public offender, and I de refere promise to any person who shall deliver up the said Pappesodero either dessi or alive, a reward of 500 (silver) lucats.

". I further declare all his proclamations null and void, and will punish all his followers with the utmost military severitr."

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE OF

Nor. 7. The Hamburgh Papers contain but very imperfect accounts of the situation of allairs in the Prussian States, the stoppage of the posts having suspended all the usual means of intelligence. It appears, vernment reason to regret having placed | printers of newspapers in the U. States, | declared that they are nearly complete. however, to be the intention of the Pruseigus to concentrate their forces behind gritv. the Oder. All the troops that were in Westphalia, East Friesland. &c. have evacuated those con tries, and are endeavouring to make the best of their way towards the Oder. A good deal seems to depend upon which party shall first reach the Banks of that river. The corns of the Dukes of Sive Weimar and Brunswick Oeis crossedathe Elbe on the 26th near Havelourg. On the same day, the 20th, the held quarters of the Prince of Bohenfole, who is now commander in chier of the bussians, were at Nieustacit, in the fraul or Brandenburg, on the way to Stettin. Lie has under his command all the emainers the army that was in the balle of the 16th. The French are incluse meant of him, and it is much to be full the Dukes of Weimer and Brunswick Oels will find it difficult to elfact !! in retreat, as the French appear, to be interposed between them and the Luce of their destination. The main Bonvostine French, under Davoust, that passed through Berlin, pursued the road to Stattar. It is understood that thecorps of Murat, Soult, and Ney, after leaving a

force to blockade Magdeburgh, took the

s.me direction. It is supposed that a se-

Stattin. If this be true, the corps of the

Duke of Weimar, and likewise that which

has evacuated East Frieseland, and

Westphalia, must eitker be cut off from

the main army under Prince Hahenlohe,

From the Kingston Chronicle.

or light their way through.

The following is the Translation of an ADDRESS GOVERNMENT OF HAYTI, MERCHANTS OF NEUTRAL NA-

TIONS. The Inhabitants of Hayti had scarcely throws of the yoke of French tyranny, than they have ag an been obliged to destroy about or ligit a, whom they neurishec with in their own bosoms. At present, however, at their cares are turned to the culture of those valuable productions which the Merchants of Europe, seek at an in mense expen e in remotest parts of the globe.—Our constancy has procured us in the greatest profusion, a suitable remanderation for our severe labours. The riches of our soil offer to your s, eculation , the most profitable and happy perspective. Our stores full of all the producti as of the Antilles, wait only for the arrival of your fleets to exchange the manufactures we require. with those you are desirous of obtaining. If a system contrary to the advancement of Commerce has hitherto existed, that disastrous influence will now be done away. The deceit has completely failed. The phantom, has disappeared, and with it have vanished all the fatal illusions with which it was surrounded. Far from placing any obstacles to the freedom of Commerce in our ports, the new Government offer to you geater advantages than any other na-

guarantee of your property; your personal safety; and the observance of the most rigid justice, in our concerns, shall be assured to you on the faith of Government. Wise and permanent regulations; priv:leges equal to the difficulties you may have | apprehended. to encounter in entering our Ports; dispatch in expediting your vessels, and men of integrity at the head of the public effices ;-These ere the changes which have taken place, and on which you can rely-Government is well convinced that commerce can never exist unless adrantages are reciprocal. Under this idea, The troops of insurgents and banditti, price of produce, the privileges granted the doors of the prison. You will no longer be shamefully obliged On the 2d Sept. the English general, I to place your confidence in the individuals, as unknown to your series, as they were to the good of their country. Your friends, your own factors, will have the charge of your properties, & government engages to give them all the protection & encouragement in their power. Te sanguiñary proceedings which have but too much marked the commencement of an atrocious reign, will no longer excite your indignation and disgust by the renewal of the melanchaly scenes that are passed. Come then with confidence; trade to our ports; exchange the finits of your industry for our vienes; and be assured that in trust- reasonable mind can doubt. Besides the Mr. Chandler observed that he believed to without division-when the coming to our premises, you will never family of the jailer, several other persons the Secretary of War had given informafind your confidence to have peen mis- suspected are held in curance, and must I tion from which every member could ad-Government uses its efforts to procure for you the advantages of a incrative trade, ! it expects from your agents, in return, the same friendly dispositions and good | ter explained; in the mean time it is to | in the number of men that compose a faith which it will ever observe towards | be hoped that the prejudice of the public | company of infantry and artillery, it was you. It fully relies, also, that the base | mind may be allayed and that the atten. | too tribing to make any material difference and despicable conduct of the owners of | tion or every individual will rather be | in the estimate. The Secretary had not a vesse called La Louisiana, will not find | turned toward the means for capturing the | confined himself to staring the amount of any imitators among you, nor afford Go- fugitive. It is likewise hoped, that all our forces on paper; but had expressly full confidence in your honour and inte- will contribute their friendly aid by in- As to the marine corps, Mr. C. said he

viz. the Cape, For-Dauphin. Port-de-Paix, assured, it is not an affair of trifling im- purten at to the available military Gonaives. St. Marc, Fort-au-Prince, Aux- | port; society at large are deeply interest- establishment; information relative to Carres, Jeremue, and Jacmel. To these jed in arresting the coreer of a wreach, the ports you will have it in your power to bare mentioned of whose robberies would direct your shipments with safety, a d appear the human feeling, and whose cruwith the certainty of optaining advantage. | clues have been crimson'd with the deepous returns:-The well known correct. est dye. ness with which government milis its engagements, is a solemn pledge that the treaties which will be formed with you shall be duly and rigidly attended to. Notwithstanding the misfortunes that have preceded our independence, and the disastrous wars that have be n the consequence of it, the resources of, government have always been on a level with | Sir, its necessities. Such is the astonishin. extent of our resources, that even the vices | letter of the folh instant, in which you and extratagance of the late administrati- express an interest in the confimement of on have not prevented the fulfilment of Mr. Shaw. His liberation with that of our engagements. Judge then what will | the other America's, has been lately denow be our expectations as well as your | manded by his excellency the millister own, when prodigality shall be succeeded | plenipotentiary of the United States. The by a plan of wise economy, and when a minister at war transmitted, with his anjust appropriation of the resources of the | swer, a copy of the Matricular list, or recountry shas fixed the rights of govern- | gister, on which Mr. Shaw's name is inment, and confirmed thos of the indivi- serted; and, opposite to his name, it is dual 2 Hasten then to avail yourselves | stated, that Richard Shaw, was a nuvere action was fought on the 27th, at of the advantages which these favorable valsurgeon on board the frigate Shannon. Neustadt Eberwalde between the Fren h i dispositions öffer to you-and which Before an American can be enlarged, who and Prince Hohenlohe, the result of our mutual relations cannot fail of estab- is considered as an English prisoner, four which is not known; but, on the 28th, | lishing on a solid foundation. Le not aor 29th, the French were expected at Traid of having your expectations of cer- | war :tain profit disappointed, whatever may be the number of your vessels trading to our ports, or Lowever extensive your speculations may be; an abundant crop, and produce of every kind already manufactured, await your arrival, and you are assured of meeting with a quick aud ready disposal

> of your adventures. Done at the Cape, the 24th Oct. 1806. The chief of the Government of Haviti.

(Signed) HENRY CHRISTOPHE. By his excellency the Seretary of Government.

(Signed) ROUANEZ, the Younger.

BOSTON, Decembe 27.

Sufreme Judicial Court. The trial of Thomas Oliver Selfridge, Esq. on an indictment of Manslaughter, which commenced before the Supreme Court, sitting in this town on Tuesday last, continued until yesterday noon; when, after this long and interesting hearing, Judge PARKER summed up the evidence; and gave the cause to the jury, with his accustomed perspicuity, and impartiality. The jury retired about two o'clock; and came into Court, at about half past four, with a verdict of Not Guilly.

This important trial is in the press; and we learn will be accompanied with very copious Appendix.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.

Mir. John C. Badaraque, partner of the house of Felix and Badaraque, established at St. Thomas, who arrived from thence in the schr. Experiment, captain Paul, informs, that the recent conflagration at that place, took place on the night of the 3d inst. and destroyed the castern part of the town, which had been sayed from the ravages of the flames in Oct. last. It broke out in a wooden building opposite troops, and such méasures as are necesthe Cossee-house, and extended from the sary to secure the frontiers, had stated plated in the resolution, and whether king's wharf, to the houses; of Messis the necessity of adopting measures to or, these associations were in such a situa-

Sion can afford. The flags you may trade, Hagart and M'Bean, and Fogarty's, the I genise the militia that might Le called under will never be attended to. The former of which was preserved. The A- out, or of obtaining volunteers. merican commerce sustained a very severe loss; most of the American houses being in that direction of the town. was suspected that the fire originated from the billiamy of a mulatto wench, who was

HARRISBURG, (Penn.) Dec. 27.

JAMESON'S ESCAPE.

Early on Saturday evening last. James all the corps were nearly full-Jameson, one of the convicts confined in

sons to free himself from his irons, no right to more satisfactory information. placed. Thus, at the same time, that stand their trial: Several of the magis- duce the information that the gentleman trates have been engager furing the whole from Connecticut professed to desire. He week, in examining witherses, &c. what tells us that the peace establishment is the testimony amount to, whi be hereaf. nearly complete; and as to the difference serting this advertisement from this day's | did not know whether he was correct, but The ports of entry are the following, | Gracle respecting him. They may rest

ing thall appear to-merrow.]

The following letter, copied from a New-1 inalmach as it thems the ideas of the French government with regard to American citizen-

PARIS, Sept 1st, 1806.

I have had the lonor of receiving your things are required by the minister at

Istly. He must exhibit proofs that he is an American.

2dly. That he was not a combatant. and did not belong to the crew of the vessel in which he was taken.

Sdly. He is to designate the vessel, and 4thly. He must mention the port into which he was conducted.

We have received documents which prove that Mr. Shaw is an American citizen. The others are required; and I have written to him on this subject.

It is unfortunate, that a distinction is made by the French government, between natives and the adopted citizens of the United States; and equally so is the opinion, that there is nothing more easy than to procure certificates of citizenship, althor a foreigner may have resided but

a few months or weeks in the country. You may be assured, sir, that the American Minister has, as much as in his power, exerted his authority for Shaw's release, as well as that of the other prisoners. His feelings would be much gratified by their immediate enlargement.

I am, sir, with high esteen, Your most obed't humble serv't, (Signed) D.B. WARDEN, Sec. &c. Lawson Alexander, Esq. American's consul, Rotterdam.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.

(Continued.)

Mr. G. W. Campbell said he would barely observe that the message of the President," who must be considered as best acquainted with the situation of our

(Mr. C. here quoted the message.) It would seem upon this that he meant to intimate the neccesity of adopting such a measure, as was contemplated by the resolution. As to the information received from the secretary of war, Mr. C. presumed every gentleman could estimate the number on the frontiers as well as the secretary, as he had advised us where the others were stationed, as well as that

Mr. Dana said he would freely acknowthe jail of this place, and who was to lrave ledge that one of the objects which inbeen executed on Monday next, as a duced him to rise, was to obtain informatherefore, they have already suppressed principal in a cruel and deliberate mur- tion as to the state of affairs, and the patent consignments, the duties on the der and robbery, made his escape out of means we possessed of securing the country. He did suppose the House en-Never perhaps was the public mind titled to this information. He did supmore agitated than this unlucky and vex- pose it proper for the Secretary of War ations affair has now excited. The fire- to say what troops were in actual serquent escapes of this notorious offender- vice. It required but superficial knowthe uncommon solicitude expressed by the ledge to know that the number of troops | was it necessary that those who offerpresident and judges of the court, at and on paper were very different from the ed their services should have associated after the trial—the strict and repeated number of active troops. The last was as volunteers before this authority is charges of the sheriff to the jailer-and what he wanted. Gentlemen had refer- given to the President. Mr. C. said the anxiety displayed by our magistrates red to the statement of the Secretary, he had understood that several corps and the inhabitants in general, for the safe- and had said it supplied the means of of volunteers had already offered their keeping of this hardened murderous vil- making this estimate. But did they n t lain, all conspire to render his escape in know that the number which composed had offered in the western country; the eye of the public, perhaps one of the a company of artillery was not the same most unfortunate and disgraceful circum- with that which composed a company of stances that ever befel Dauphin county; infantry? The Secretary did not in his besides plunging the jailer and his family, letter discriminate between them. Mr. (the head of which has heretofore been D. said he was willing to vote for whateremarked for his integrity.) from a ver measures were necessary for the de- | ground for believing that a competent state of case and happiness, into the most | fence of the country; but he did believe | unpleasant situation. That the prisoner | that the representatives of the people, behad the assistance of some person or pera fore they voted for such measures, had a

> he had always considered it as more apwhich could not therefore be expected

from the Secretary of War. Mr. Dana replied that all the information given by the Secretary was that the companies were nearly complete. Who [The advertisement alluded to in the forego.] could sav what was meant by nearly comflete? It might mean that they were four-fifths full, as it was known that in common cases this was considered as to-York paper, may be et service te cur readers, lerably full. Mr. D. said he wished for more precise information, and for one he ble a statement. He did not think the representatives of the people should acquiesce in su ha course. As to calling forth volumers he doll nor know that he had any objection to it; though per-

> Mr. Bidwell said that the gentleman from Connecticut had not satisfied him means of information that could be thought necessary. It was objected that return of each corps, had merely stated

that they were nearly complete: It was prefere cinef magistrate to reserve harmony to true he Secretary had not street the numbers in each company, whether there I were twe, or three, or half a dozen men wanting inseach. This was not perhaps, practicable; but the information, as to their present state, was given in terms sufficiently definite, when it was said they were nearly complete.

Another point of difficulty is that the Secretary has not specified whether the eighteen companies posted at the different places named are artillery or infantry. It appears from his citers that eighteen companies are stationed at various places, and that the residue, to the number of twenty two, are with the army under the command of the brigadier general. If any further information were required, he could not see the object.

Whether the present state of things was such as to authorise the President to accept of volunteers, every gentleman would judge for himself. It had rightly been observed by a gentleman on the committee, that the volunteers would not be called out, there was actual occasion for them.— An objection raised against a former establishment of this kind would not apply to this; for the officers were under this resolution to be appointed by the states, and not by the Eresidentiof the United States. Mr. Bidwell concluded by saying it appeared to him, not only sale, but reasonable and necessary to give the President this authority.

Mr. Quincey said he would ask gentlemen what effect the resolution was likely to produce; whether there were any such association of voiunteers on the frontiers as were contem-

tion as to enable them to render ess. cient services? He wished likewise to know the probable amount of those who were likely to offer their services to the President. An answer to these. questions would enable him to decide whether this force, added to that of the regulars, would be competent to defend the country.

Mr. G. W. Campbell replied that it would take considerable time to answer definitely the question of the gentleman from Massachusetts; but such idea as the select committee possessed he would state. It was not contemplated to confine the offer of volunteers, on the frontiers or to the adjacent territories. On the contrary, it was proposed to authorise the President to accept the services of volunteers from any port in the union. Nor services; that two or three regiments that similar offers had been made in other states; and the papers would shew that a like offer had been made in Philadeldhia. This anords sufficient number of volunteers would offer for any exigency.

The question was then taken on the second resolution, winch was agreed mittee rose and reported their agreement to the resolution.

The House have agreed to consider the report of the committee of the whole.

American,

Commercial, Daily Advertiser:

MONDAY, JANUANY, 1897.

From a Correspon ent. Certain writers, under the affested garb of moderation, and beneath the chak of a pretended diffike to "calumny an 'delamation," are moderaly afferrigg for theat ministration of 1798 and 179%, a grandeal of merit, now that the measures et Mr. Jefferfon's rule have manifeltly thewn to the world the vaft superiority of republican over arittocrivical policy. A correcpondent of the Gazerre, in particular, has differered that all the profperity which the country at present enjoys, is owing to the witdem of the federelefts; and that the fystem which they railed is itill in a great meafure preserved by their surcetions. If this be really the cafe, why do their writers diffuris the public with continual admonitions and warnings of the dargers to which the country is expelled? This entered his protest against so incompati- | fingle quellion is sufficient to sew the absurdity of the incessant clum ir, which, while it profelles to avoid " the arts of calumir and de amation," deals roundly in affertions not strictly true, and a Tails the officers of government with all the virulence of the most bigotted partizan; representing them is nothing more than the Laps, a more efficient force might be | servile and time serving minuser of an "ignorant multitude " If i deral mealures were correst, and the republican administration confes them, suich sederalies (if their patriolism be as fiery as the blazing furnace of Nebuchadnezthat he was so ignorant as he professed | zar ought to be facisfied, con ented, and happy. to be. It appeared to him, on the con- ! But seciety abounds with individuals who have trary, that he had before him all the an "itching palm" for turbulence, and who delight in planting the thors of dilustestion in the gardens of Cociability. These wild spirits, while they preach up conciliation, goad on the the Secretary instead of stating the exact | public mind to diffion ent and diffusion, expreisly contrair to that mild sind berign d'fire of cur

> The Gazette correspondent does not seem to know, or at least will not allow, that the ideas of government entertained by General Wathington, excepting one or two cardinal points, are in no wite discordant with these cherillied by the pretent administration. Hall Jesserson's official term commenced where Wathington's ended, the unfortunate political schilm which has long prevailed among the people of this country, would in all likelihood have been prevented: It was the intervening period that gave rife to all the evils, or the greater part of them, which has convulfed the union for eight or nine years. It was not against the administration of Washington the republicans directed their attacks, but against that of his successor; who, in his policy, was as fingular as he was

If "a temper hostile to social intercourse has been generated in fociety," as the Gazette correspondent affirms, the public will know where to look for the cause. It certainly does not originate with our present rulers; who, if they have a weasness, it is that of too much patience of unmerited centure.

It is natural, however, for men who have been pushed from their places in the government, although by the interference of a very large majority of the people, to feel unpleasant at the diffaster, and to feek to regain their loft eminence. They ought, nevertheless, to be a little more chance and de icate in the selection of the means of enecting their withes, than they apparts to be. An administration like the prethough in a state of readiness, until featie not, to all a phrash of Oliver Cromwell's, to be battered down by paper-sbot. The great mass of citizens must be made to feel some preffing inconvenience from their rulers before they will abandon them. It was not republican declamation that turned the federalists out

of power; butilie tederalists turned themselves out by their own improper acis. " A tax upon lands and heules," a stamp act, and various other laws calculated to extend executive influenco, was an argument more powerful than fifty thousand dissert viens. The people seit the loss of their morey, but they did not feel any benefit ariting to them from the payment of it. They now reau greater advantages frem government, without taxes, than they did under Mr. Adams when they paid them. This accounts at once for the love and veneration in which Mr. Jesierson is held; and for the abandonment of his prede-

The fe deralists often reproached the reprolican party for dealing too much in treories, whilst the boast of practice. Unfortunately for them They extended the ir fradical policy Had they never carried their, taxing A