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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1807.

CONGRESS.

ROUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16.

Bebate on Mr. Randolph's Resolution-con-

cluded. Mr. Sloan said he had hoped that the House would have agreed to postpone the resolution. It was in his opinion important, and a decision upon it ought not to-be precipitated. He therefore still hoped the House would adjourn, and that after reflection they would entertain a different opinion from that which they at present appeared to hold. He said that he was opposed to both members of the resolution; to the first, because it was only calling on the President to do his duty, when there was no doubt that every measure had been taken by him which was necessary, and because it would be injurious at this moment, as betraying a want of confidence in him. As to the second member it might be fraught with

still greater evils. Mr. Gregg wished to know whether it would be in order to move a postpone. ment of the second member of the resolu- Schuneman, Smelt, S. Smith. Stanford, Stedtion after a vote on the first. When he first heard the resolution read, he said he was disposed to vote for the whole of it. This was a practice, when information was called for, which he had always pursued. On further consideration, the first part of the resolution appeared to him proper; but he could not view a part of the second member in the same light. Healluded to that part of it, which called on the President to inform them what Measures he meant to pursue. He believed that it was an unprecedented thing to require such information. He had hoped that the gentleman from Con-. nectcut, who had offered to the House the proceedings adopted on like o casions, would have offered some precedents of this kind. If any such existed he had no doubt he would have found and submitted them. He must therefore conclude that there were none such. Mr. Gregg concluded by saying he had no obection to pursue the course adopted in

but against the second as it then stood. Mr. J. Randolph gave notice that, in case the first member of the resolution was adopted, he meant to modify the se-

the cases cited by the gentleman from

Connecticut. He should therefore vote

in favor of the first part of the resolution,

Mr. Alston said he thought the first member of the resolution required modification as well was the second. As it stood he confesived that great mischief -might result from it. He believed that whicher the President gave the whole or part of the information called for, the conviction would go abroad that a part was retained. He believed that the resolution would have the same effect, without, as well as with, the discretionary language contained in it. It appeared to him to require amend went, though he was not at this time prepared to offer one. He wished gentlemen to reflect on the difficult situation in which they might be placing the President, and consider the step dispassionately before they took it., If the resolution were carried, he would rather that the discretionary words should be struck out, and that the President might if he thought it necessary, give the information in confidence. Mr. Alston concluded by moving to postpone the further consideration of the resoation till to-morrow.

On this motion the House divided-

Ayes 48-Noes 68. Mr. G. W. Campbell said he believed this was almost the first time in which gentlemen, had been compelled to vote without being prepared. He had before said he had not made up his mind on the propriety of the resolution. So tar as it went to obtain information from the executive of the nature and extent of the conspiracy, he should not vote against it; to that part of it which called for his plans

he was decidedly hostile. The question was then taken by year and nays on the first member of the resolution, which was carried—Yeas 199

Navs 14.

Yeas-Meffrs. Alexander, Anderson, Archer. Bard, Baffett, Bedinger, Betton, Blake, Junior, Blount, Broom, Brown, Boyle, Burwell, Butler, G. W. Campbell, J. Campbell, Cafey, Chittenden, Claiborne, J. Clay, M Clay, Clinton, Jun. Covington, Dena, Darley, Davenport, jr. Dawfon, Dickfon, Dwight, Earle, Early, Elliot, Ellis, Ely, Epper, Fifk, Fowler, Gardner, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Gray, Gregg, Green, Hamilton, Haftings, lielme, Holmes, Hough, Jack-Son, Jones, Kelly, Kenan, Lambert, Lewis, jr. Livingston, Lloyd, Mac Farland, Marinn, Maiters. M. Creery, Meriwether, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Jer. Morrow, John Morrow, Mosely, Diumford, J. Nelfon, Newton, per. Olin, Pitkin. Jun. Porters Pugh. Quincey. J. Randolph. 1 M. Rundolph, Rhea, (Pen.) Rhea, (Ten.) Ri. chattle, Rullel, Sailly, Sammons, Sandford, Schweeman, Smelt, S. Smith, Southward, Stan. find, Steiman, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Phomas, P. R. Thompson, T. W. Thompson. Tracy, Trigg, Van Cornandt, Van Kenseles Walton, R. Whitehill, Wick & D. R. Wir

fton, Wynns -100. Nays-"effrs. Alfton, jun. Barker, Bid well, Chandler, Conrad. Elmer, Findley, Halley, Holland, Sloan, Smilie, Stanton, Varnunt, J. White-

hill.—14. second member of the resolution, I am willing to allow, under the aspest under which it has been viewed by some gentlemen, pulselies considerable force. I mean that part of it which lates to the future measures of the executive. I believe on a fair coastruction, however, it will be found not to require the information of the measures, which as a military man, as commander in chief, he means to take; but to request to be informed whether he means to rely on the existing military force, or means to call out the militia. To obtain, however, the greatell possible unanimity, I move to amend the re--folution, by striking out the words " and proposes to take."

It appears to me that the house ought to know what measures are taken to form an estimate whether those measures are in their opinion sufficient. It might so happen that the President has taken measures which he thinks lumcient, and the house, notwithstanding, think other measures necessary. At any rate the in-

formation can do ho harm. Mr. Thomas asked whether the president could communicate what he ha! done to defeat the conspiracy, without developing what he meant

hereafter to do. De said it was im; offible. The amendment was then carried without a division, when the question was taken by yeas ! mask the grand scheme, he assumed seand nays on the last member of the resolution, which was likewife agreed to-Yeas 67-Nays

YEAS-Mestrs: Alexander, Bassett, Bedinger, Blount, Boyle, i urwell. I Campbell, Claiborne, . Goldsborough Goodwynn, Gray, Gregg. allings, Helms, Holmes, Hough, Jackson, Jones, Kelly, Kenan, Lewis, jun. Livingston, Lloyd, Mac Farland, Marion, Matters, M'Creery, Meriwether, N R. Moore, T. Moore, Jer. Morrow, John Morrow, Motely, Mumford, J. Nelfon, Ne ton, jun. Pitkin, ju . Porter, Quincy, Randolph, Russel, Sammons, Sandford, man, Sturges, Taggart, P. R. Thompton, them in his service, that his design was Trigg, Van Rensselaer, Wickes, D. R. Williams - 67.

NAYS-Meffrs. Alston, jun. Anderson, Archer, Bard, Barker, Betton, Bidwell, Blake, jun. Broom, Brown, Butler, G. W. Campbell, Caley, Chandler, Chittenden, Conrad, Covington, Dana, Darby, Davenport, junior, Dawson, Elmer, Findley, Fowler, Green, Halfey, Holland, Lambert, Olin, Pugh, T. M. Randelph, Rhea, (Pen.) Rhea, (Ten.) Richards, Sailly, Sloan, Smilie, Southard, Stanton, Talimadge, Thomas, . W. Thompson, Tracy, Varnum, Waiton, Whitehill, R. Whitehill, M. Williams, N. Williams, Winn, Winston, Wynns .- 52.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

BURR'S CONSPIRACY.

The following letter casts more pure light upon the conspiracy of A. Burr, than any communication which has yet been published. It is derived from the same " high authority, ' as the letter, which appeared two weeks since in the Enquirer, on the same subject.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15. I hasten to communicate to you the information brought from Kentucky and New-Orleans by a mail which arrived here yesterday. It has taken me half a day to collect from the different persons who have received letters, the inteligence contained in them. I shall not take time to digest it into any order, but I am satisfied I need not hesitate to rely on the interest it will excite, for the command of your attention.

There is no account of any seizures having been made upon the Ohio, since that of the Muskingum flotilla, nor can it; be said with certainty, that the boats under Blannerhasset and Tyler which left ! the neighborhood of Marietta with great; precipitance, upon the arst alarm given them by the government of Ohio, have net passed Cincinnati, notwithstanding the prompt and decisive measures taken by governor Tissin to intercept them there, and completely effected their escape from that state. Mr. Graham after having given the information he had collected to the legislature of Ohio, which received him and then closed its doors, and after having witnessed the prompt and vigorous measures both legislative and executive which his disclosures produced, immediately repaired to Kentucky, the legislature of which state was in session at his arrival. He was admitted to a private meeting of that body, to which be made the same discoveries. The same measures followed, with equal zeal and dispatch. Precisely the same law passed without delay, and parties of militia were immediately ordered to Louisville, to the mouth of tradewater and the mouth of Cumberland river and Tennessee, for the purpose of stopping and detaining all boats and all persons passing downwards. The militia moved with alacrity, and the loyalty of the state became at once as manifest as it was before asserted by its Representatives here to be steady and strong. Nothing of the operation of these parties has yet reached this place.

The name of Graham being mentioned, it is requisite to give you some information about that person. He is the same who was formerly secrepary of t gation to Spain, and is now secretary to the territorial government of Orleans. Being accidentalyl in this place during. the first days of November last, he received from the executive, which had full confidence in his integrity, discretion and constancy, private Instructions, with secret authority and credentials to follow the footsteps of Col. Burr and his leading partizans, to notice their measures, to endeavor to discover their views and if possible to get full possession of their plan of operations. Such was his prudence and dexicrity that he was never suspected, and overtures were even made to hun

liams, M. Williams, N. Williams, Wind, Win-4by Blungeshasset and others to join them formed to repel one which toda expected in the scheme. The result of his labors from the West-Indice. is, that the armament was destined in the Col. Burr, when he made proposals to Mr. J. Randolph. The objection taken to the first place against New-Orleans, the general Wilkinson to join in the scheme, effectually to subdue and finally to con- municated at once the proposals made to vert into a kingdom for himself.

The fuccels of the Freebooters in their re: Ambov, in Jersey: (1.) peated incursions into the wealthiest parts of the Spanish territories on either side of the Isthmus about the close of the seventeenth century was sufficient to inspire with such a design, a some of Miranda's vessels may be expectmind so daring. so losty and so desperate as | ed; but more probably the whole is false. that of Col. Burr. He no doubt believed, that if Vorgan had been such a man as himself ie | house of General Jackson, in Tennessee, who would never have quitted Panama, but would have extended and organized his conquelts and established a Welsh Dynasty in the richest country of America.

That this was his ultimate design, and was the real line to his followers, there can be no question. In order to veral lesser plans, which were perhaps ! altogether feigned. He held out to the partizans of Spain; that his view was to restore Louisiana' to its ancient pro-J. Clay, M. Clay, Dickson, Dwight, Earle, prietors, and he had commenced a deep Early, Ellist, Ellis, Ely, Eppes, Fink, Garnett, intrigue upon the Missouri, to alienate the people of that territory, from the U. S. of which there is proof in a deposition of the sheriff of St. Charles, transmitted to me by a friend in that country, and now in my possession.

He assured the people of the Ohio river, when he did not expect to engage to colonize the tract of country 95 miles square upon the Washita and Red river which had been granted by a Spanish governor to a German in the Spanish service and had been purchased, he said, by himself in partnership with others. He observed that the persons he had engaged were bound to perform military service, because war with Spain was inevitable: That be had for that reason directed them to leave behind for one year, all their fe male connexions, & had prepared arms and military stores, with provisions for a length of time, in order to be ready to bring a strong auxiliary force into the field in benal of his country, if occasion should require. He gave there is a written proof in possession of a gentleman lately appointed to the Senate from Kentucky, that his scheme was viewed with the greatest satisfaction by the executive government of the United States, because it resembled their favorite plan of creating a military force upon the South-western frontier, by giving a bounty in lands to able bodied men who would settle immediately, and engage to perform military service for so many years, which plan the legislature had not sanctioned.

In this he used with some effect, but sacrificed forever, his former reputation for veracity, which with the world has been unimpaired till now, although it is now said, it was long ago blasted with his acquaintance.

I do not hesitate to pronounce, that his designs are completely frustrated. Should that part of his Flotisla, which once escaped governor Titfin, have continued fortunate in escaping him again at Cincinnati, and in passing the Kentucky militia; should the boats built upon Cumberland river, and the Tennessee, be lucky enough to form a junction with it, & the whole proceed down the Mississippi, and all this is rendered too probable by the date of events, and the discontinuance of the ac ounts of seizures, still their capture is certain.

By letters from New-Orleans, as late as the 9th of December, which arrived yesterday, accounts are brought of the exertions of Gen. Wilkinson and Governor Claiborne, to prepare for the defence of that place, against attacks from the side of the sea, not the river-

All the gun vessels of the U.S. in that quarter, were in the river, and were advancing up it.

The regular army of the U.S. had returned again to the Mississippi, and had arrived in New-Orleans.

The French inhabitants had displayed a zeal and spirit, in their loyalty, which renders them worthy of their new coun-

The militia of that city were in mo-

General Wilkinson and Gov. Claiborne, had convened the merchants of New Orleans, in full assembly. The former in an animated address, after denouncing Col Burr, exhorted them to assist him in his efforts, for the desence of their city, and solemnly swore in the enthusiastic atyle, peculiar to him, that if it were taken by the vessels, he would perish in the endeavor to repel the assault. The meeting adopted unanimously some spirited and patriotic resoluti-

Tie governor was requested by those who would be the first sufferers by the measure, to:lay an embargo-immediately, which he did without hesitation.

A considerable sum was subscribed to be distributed as bounty among the sailors who would engage to serve on board the ships after the Ship

Many of the guns of the city were placed upon the merchantmen in the river, a respectable fleet was suddenly

and the substance of his communication. It is by no means certain that there is to the legislatures of Ohio and Kentucky any ground at all for this apprehension. wealth of which was to be seized and assured him that the late Commodore made use of to allure adventurers from Truxton was in Jamiaca cullecting a all parts for an expedition against Mexi- flect to meet them at the mouth of the co which Col. Burr hoped to overrun, Mississippi. This is one of the numerous and by the influence of the gold and sil- dishonorable falsehoods of that deluded ver he would acquire over the needy and man. Turxton had too much regard for the bold in the United States, in the Is- his former reputation, and too much honlands'and in the country of Mexico itself, our to engage in this affair. He comhim, and remains still on his farm near

Perhaps the fulsehood may extend no farther than the name of Truxton, and since been inade. Col. Burr, by the last accounts was still at the enterta ned him without the smallest suspicion of his treasonable conduct. (2.)

A pilot-boat has been lately dispatched from New-York, it is conjectured to meet him some where on the coast of Florida and take him ost. Information of the failing of this boat has been forwarded to General Wilkinson. 1 am inc - ied, my felf, to think that he will not go to the coast, lest he should be apprehended by the Spaniards. He cannot venture to New-Orleans, for he must have earned of the arrest of his accomplices by General Wilkinson, which was to have taken place about the 12th of December, soon after which, they were to be shipped for this place. (3.)

Those men on the 9th remained fill ignorant that they were to be apprehended as traitors, and thought themselves sale in having separated to early from their chief, although they had afted under his authority in delcer ding the river. I am disposed to conjecture that Col. Burr will endeavor to meet such of his b. a.s as may have eleaped tomewhere upon the Miffil-Eppi, above General Wilkins n's advanced party, and will place himself in the centie of Baron Bastrop's grant, with the view to maintain boldly that he never had any other scheme in agutation.

Should this be his resclution, it will be extremely difficult for justice to pursue him with effect through all his wily doublings. When he has conversed upon the subject of his expe- i of state of South Corolina, the map, on dition, he has been so artful in blending all his ; which the land and sites for Fortificas different plans together, that it is not probable he has comm tied himfelt indifcourles so fully as to produce his own conviction. When he has written without difguiling his matter, he has always used cyphers. Unless some of his accomplices will confess, it will be doubtful how the trial may term nate.

There is no certainty yet, as to the source from which he has derived his funds. My own conjedures rest where it did from the commence nt, upon the late Spanish Ambassador as to the largest portion of them; upon the force of party-zeal in certain characters and upon individuthe most solemn assurances, of which al relentment and defire for revenge perhaps for tome imall aids in addition.

I have no time to make observations or I fliguld take pleature in expanating upon the value of this glerious example of rebellion, fuppressed without expence of blood or treasure in friends of our republican Is hem and in lessening the diltrult of others (4.)

NUTES. ist A very different account of this transaction had previoutly reached us. It was naved that Com. T's patriotifm had taken a pretty long nap; although he had received overtures from A. B he did not communicate thele to the administration, before he had difcovered that finular intimations were proce ung from other quarters. It was C. Tiuxton, to whom we alluded in our " Parallel drawn from antiquity."

and. According to the last accounts A. B. had lest Nashville on the 22d of Dec. and expected me of his recruits at the month of Cumber: Hon. Rockn Nelson. land river. He could scarcely have reached Orleans before the 15th of this month. How extremely abfurd then is the report in circulation m this city, that he has feized upon N. O.!

3d. Our readers already know that this prediction is accomplished, and as the very date atfigned. Ogden, Swartwout and Bollman havebeen seized. The New-Orleans papers do not flate who were the other arrelled accomplices.

4. This observation is perfectly correct. Few themes are more important or more fruitful in | per a more comprehensive statement. interesting remarks, than the one proposed. On Friday, Mr. Jones, the attorney of the We shall reserve our own comments for a subsequent paper.

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred on the 3d ult. so much of the message of the President of the U. S. as relates to the repairs of fortificationr of our parts, towns and rivers, report that they have taken the same into consideration, and beg leave to recommend the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a sum of money, not exceeding dollars, be appropriated to enable the president of the U. States to cause to be built a nnmber of gan boats, not exceeding the better protection of our ports, towns and rivers.

> NAVY DEPARTMENT, ? December 10, 1806.5

In answer to your letter of the 6th inst. have the honour to state that we have at this time lite for service, four bomb vessels and thirteen gun-boats. we have on the stocks and launched fi ty-six gun boats, all of which will be fit for service early in the ensuing year. -Thatof the appropriation, viz. \$250,000, made by law of last session, we have expended the sum of \$191,118.92, leaving unexpended of, that appropriation, the sum of 858,881 08 Which will however, be wanted to complete the gun boats contracted for under that law.

In answer to your inquiry with respect to the additional gun boats wanted, the president has instructed nie to communica te his opinion that it would be expe dient to authorise by law, the tuilding of sixty additional gun-boats; tor- which it would be necessary that the sum three hundred thousand dollars be appropriated.

thave the honor to be, Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, ROBERT'S.AIT.I. ROCER NELSON, Esq.

> WAR DEPARTMENT, ? December 9, 1806.

In answer to your letter of the 3rd inst. permit me to reser the committee, of which you are chairman, to the report of the secretary of war, of the 13th of February last, on the subject of furtifications, and to add, thereto the following remarks, relative to the repairs, addition. al works, and expenditures, which have

At Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, about three thousand dollars have beenexpended in erecting new barracks.

At Fort Trumbull, New-London, Connecticut, repairs have been made on the barracks.

On Governor's Island, in the harbour of New-York, a regular work in masonry has been commenced, and is far advanced. The expences attending it have not yet been adjusted, but probably amount to between twenty-five and thirty thous-

and dollars. At Fort Nelson, Virginia, twenty heavy cannon have been mounted on travelling carriages.

At Fort Johnston, North Carolina, further progress has been made in the works. In South Carolina every thing re-

mains as heretofore, owing to a disappointment in lixing the proper sites. Although captain Macoinb, of the corpa of engineers, in pursuance of orders from this department, proceeded on the 20th of June last to Charleston, and remainer, there until the eleventh of July, nothing. on this head could be done, in comsequence of his being unable to procure from the officer of the deputy secretar,

particularly delineated. Having been ordered a second time to Charleston, it is expected that he will be able to do something on the subject this winter.

tions, ceded to the United States, were

In Georgia a new military establishment has been made on the Ocmulgee rivert.

At N. Orleans we have been disap. pointed in having suitable sites selected. for proposed works; it is presumed, however, that some progress has lately been made in fortifications at that place, which will be continued.

Oi the 150,000 dollars, appropriated threngthening the anection and confidence of the the last session of congress, for fortifying ports and harbours, not more than 48,000 have probably been expended.

Arrangements have been made for the next year, which will likely exhaust the remainder of the af resaid appropriation, together with the sum applicable to that Object, in the estimate for this departs ment for the ensuing year.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedent servant, H. DEARBORN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26. The Senate were engaged during the whol's

of Friday fill a late hour, with closed doors. Both Houses adjourned over till Monday. We by before the public the followin;

sketch of proceedings in the circuit court a the United-States for the district of Columbia We shall endéavor to present in our next pa.

district, invited the attention of the court to the situation of Erick Bollman and Samuel V. Swartwout, and the crimes laid to their charge. He made a number of remarks, going to thew that they had been guilty of treasonable ads against the peace and union of the U. States. Evidence to shis essect, he said, would be adduced at a suture period. He rose, however, merely to move that the court would iffue a warrant directing the marshal of the district to take the prisoners, at present in the hands of military authority, into his cullody. He grounded this motion on the affidavits of general Wilkinson, already published. He did this in obedience to instructions received from the executive of the United States, whose wish it was that they should be surrendered into the hands of the civil authority. Mr. Jones then read the affidavits of general Wilkinson, and went into an argument of some length in support of the

Various questions were submitted by the court, the object of which principally was to aftertain the specific offence charged, & the grounds on which the attorney supported it.

The attorney, in reply, made an argument to shew that the offence charged was treasfort; but contende l'ibat if it were of inferior hue, Mill. the arrest and commitment were proper to be

The court took time further to examine the case. Their hesitation to grant the motion of the attorney arose chiefly from the uncertainty of the offence charged against the prisoners in fatheashdavits of general Wilkinson; and from the necessity of specifying some specific offence in the warrant of arrest.

On Saturday, on the opening of the court, Mr. Jones oblerved that it was his will, previous to a decision on his motion, to submit the evidence of gen. Exton and James Lowry Do-

naldion, for whom be m v d jubpænas. The court ordered, subposuza to be issued for thele witnesses,

Mr. Caldweil then faid that he held in his Mand a perition agned by him in behalf of Melfrs. Bollman and Swattwout, whole fignatuces could not be obtained, as access was denied to them. Mr. C. read the following petition t To the Judges of the Circuit court of the U. S. in

and for the district of Culumbia. Your petitioners, Erick Bollman and Samuel Swarzwout, respectfully represent that they are confined within the buly of Washington county, in the diffrict of Columbia, at the marine harracks, under a military grant, without just and legal came, and arguleptived of the beneare