## American.

## Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1807.

## BURR's TREASON.

We are indebted to an attentive and obliging Triend at Washington City, for a copy of the Diessage of the President relative to Burr's conspiracy, which is published in to-day's paper. And to Mr. Westcott, who arrived in town vesterday evening from the seat of the - National Government, we are under obligations for furnishing us with the National Intelligeneft of yesterday morning. From that paper "we have selected some interesting articles. The depositions of J. L. Donaldson, Esq. and lient. Wilson will be given to-morrow. It was at a late hour that we received the Intelligenver, or we should have laid them before our -readers this morning. Several articles prepared for the press, have been omitted to make room for the expositions of Burr's projects.

The following Mellage was fent to the House of Representatives of the United States on the 26th instant, read and ordered to lie on the table .-

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I received from General Wilkinson, on the twenty-third infant, his affidavit, charging Camuel Swartwout, Peter V. Ogden and James Alexander, with the crimes described in the athilavir, a copy of which is now communicated to both Howes of Congress.

that Swartwout and Bollman, two of the perfons apprehended by him, were arrived in this city, in cuftody each of a military officer. I immediately delivered to the attorney of the United States, in this diffrie, the evidence received against them, with instructions to lay the same before the judges, and apply for their | six men. It is said there was no appear- | ife the Mexicans. process to bring the accided to justice, and I put hato his hands orders to the officers having them in cufledy, to deliver them to the marshal on his application.

TH: JEFFERSON. January 26, 1807.

[Here are introduced Gen: Wilkinson's affidawit. Burr's introductory letter to the general in favor of young Swartwout, and Burr's letter in fore the readers of the American in our extra as foliov, s-1

I inflantly resolved to avail myself of the reference made to the bearer, and in the course of some day's drew from him (the said Swartwent) the following disclosure. " That he had i of a detailed statement of the proceedings of I levated rank and high rest he now hold as come." heen dispatched by Coi, Burr from Philodelphia, had passed through the states of Onio and Kensucky, and proceeded from Louitville for St. Leuis, where he expected to find me, but dilcovering at Kafi.aftias that I had deicended the Tiver, he procured a skiff, hired hands and followed me down the Missifippi to Fort Adams, and from theace fet out for Natchitoches, in company with captains Sparks and Hooke, under the pretence of a disposition to take part in the campaign against the Spaniards, then de . paper of this day.

pending. That Cal. Burr, with the support of . a powerful affociation, extending from New-Yeek to New-Orleans, was levying an armed body of 7000 men from the state of New-York and the western states and territories, with a view to carry an expedition against the Mexican provinces, and that 500 men under Col. Swartwout, and a Col. or Major Tyler, were to defeend the Allegany, for whose accommodation light boats had been built and were ready." I enquired what would be their course; he faid, "this territory would be revolutionized, where the people were ready to join them, and that there would be some seizing, he suppuled, at New-Orleans; that they expected to be ready to embark about the first of February, and intended to land at Vera Cruz, and to march from thence to Mexico." I observed that there were feveral millions of dollars in the bank of this place; to which he replied, "We know it full well;" and on my remarking that they certainly did not mean to violate private property, he faid the; " merely meant to borrow, and woold return it; that they must equip themseives in New-Orleans; that they expected naval protection from Great Britain ; that the capt - and the officers of our navy were fo ! disgusted with the government that they were ready to join; that similar disgusts prevailed throughout the wellern country, where the people werezezious in favor of the enterprize, and that pilot boat built schooners were contracted for along our fouthern coast for their service : that he had been accompanied from the falls of Obio to Kaskaskias, and from thence to Fort Adams, by a Mr. Ogden, who had proceeded on to New-Orleans with letters from Col. Burr to his friends there." Swartwout asked me whether I had heard from doctor Bollman; and on shy answering in the negative, he expressed great furprize, and observed, " That the doctor and a 'Mr. Alexander had left Philadelphia before him, with dispatches for me, and that they were to proceed by sea to New-Oricans, where he faid they mult have arrived."

Though determined to deceive him if possible, I could not refrain telling Mr. Sy artwout it was impossible that I could ever dishonor my commisfion ; and I believe I duned him by my admiration of the plan, and by observing, "That although I could not join in the expedition, the engagements which the Spaniards had prepared for me in my front, might prevent my oppoling it?" Yet I did the moment I had deciphered the letter; put it into the hands of Col. Cushing. my adjutant and infrector, making the declaration that I thould oppose the lawlets enterprize with my useful force. Mr. Swartwart informed me he was under engagements to meet Col. Burn at Nashville the 20th of November, and requested me to write him, which I declined: and on his leaving Natchitoches about the 18th of Ochber, Liminedialely employed Lient. T. A. Smith to convey the information, in fub-Banco, to the President, without the commitment of navies; for from the extraordinary nature of the project, and the more extraordinary success to me, I could but doubt its reality, notwidellanding the tellimony before me, and I did now attach folid belief to Mr. Swartwout's reports respecting their intentions on this territor sory and city, until I received confirmatory ad-

vice front St. Louis. After my return from the Sabine, I confled the country to Natchez, and on my descent of

wout and Peter V. Ogden at Fort Adams; with the latter I held no communication, but was in formed by Swartwout, that he, Ogden, hadetturned so far from New-Orleans, on his route to Tennessee, but had been so much alarmed by certain reports in circulation that he was afraid to proceed. I e quired whether he bore letters? with him from New-Orleans, and was informed by Swartwout that he did not, but that a Mr. Speace had been feat from New-Orleans timongh the country to Nathwille, with letters

I reached this city the 25th ultimo, and on the next morning James Alexander, Efq. vifited me; he enquired of me afide whether I had feen deftor Bollman, and on my antwering in the negative, he asked me whether I would fusier him to conduct Boilman to mo, which I refused. He to take leave; I then railed my finger, and observed, " Take care, you are playing a dangerous game;" He answered, " It will succeed." I again observed, "Take care;" and he replied with a flrong affirmation, " Burr will be here by the beginning of next month." In addition to these corroborating circumstances a-

(Signed) JAMES WILKINSON.

CEORGE POLLOCK, (Signed) the county of Orleans.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 28. Our dates by the last Western mail chez, and to the 8th of January from habits of the citizens of that courtry, and their Nashville. From the latter place letters | affection towards our protent administration of are ruceived, which state that Burr had government; the want of funds; the reliftance passed fort Massac, on the Ohio, with ten boats, on board each of which were ance of military stores or apparatus. Gen. Jackson, who had for some time held a | body of militia in readiness, had, in consequence of this information, discharged them.

bill, received from the Senate, to suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, for a limited time, in certain cales.

follow:

On Monday, Mr. Jones, the attorney of the cure to himfelt a permanency. district, produced the depositions of William Ea-

Habeas Corpus.

well, Dorfey and F. S. Key, on the usual legal; induced to believe the plan of separating the grounds; and opposed by Mr. Jones on the union which he had contemplated had been comground, that there was as yet no disobedience minicated to and approved of by general Wilto the orders of the court—that three days at kinson (though I now suspect it an artful least were allowed to make a return, which would, argument of seduction) and he often expressal be made in due time.

following opinion: tice at common law, before the Statute of 31st | measures. Mr. Burr talked of the establishment Charles II. was that an alias and pluries should of an independent government west of the issue before the party to whom a Habeas Cor- | Alleghany as a matter of inherent, constitupus was directed should be attached, yet that | tional right of the people; a change which the practice fince that stature has been to issue would eventually take place; and for the operaan attackment without an alias and pluries in i tion of which the present crifis was peculiarly cases not within the statute. That the practice; favorable. There was, said he, no energy in has been founded under the statute, the judges | the government to be dreaded, and the divisions supposing it furnished a good rule of proceeding of political opinions throughout the union was in cases cut of the statute, and that in adopting a circumstance of which we should profit. the statute as a guide in one respect, viz. in doing There were very many enterprising men among away the necessity of an alias and a pluries, us who aspired to something beyond the dull they also adopted it as a rule as to the time of | pursuits of civil life and who would volunteer the return, viz. in allowing three days to make in this enterprize, and the vast territory belongit, and that therefore an attachment ought not | ing to the United States; which offered to to issue until the expiration of the three days adventurers, and the mines of Mexico would

of the district.

the diffrict.

Chief Justice Cranch stated that the members of the court differed in opinion. He said that his opinion was that, so fir as regarded Erick Bollman and Samuel Swarrwout, inere was no testimony given on oath, that included him to think there was probable cause that they had levied war against the United States.

opinion, that there was probable cause to be- protector of an energetie government. lieve that the accused had committed treasuna-

On which it was ordered that a bench warrant iffne for the arrest of Samuel Swartwout and Errick Bollman, on the charge of treason, which warrant issued accordingly, returnable immediately.

Whereupon the said Errick Bollman and Samuel Swartwout, having been arrested and brought into court, it was upon their motion ordered, that they be heard by their counsel tomorrow at 10 o'clock A. M. to shew cause why they floud not be committed for trial on the charge aforefaid; and in the mean time that they fland committed; and that their counsel

Biall have free accels to them. Return was then made to the writ of Habeas

The court enquired whether the coupled had any moriou to make.

Mr. Key replied that they had none, that they confidered any further proceedings under the writ of Habeas Corpus as entirely Imperioded by the allowance of the motion to arrest.

THE DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM EA. TON, ESQ. Early last winter col, Aaron Burr, late vice-

the Missimppi from that place, i sound Swart- prelident of the United States. signified to me. at this place, that, under the authority of the have like threat out by Yankee militia. general government, he was organising a fecret expedition against the Spanish provinces on our fouth-western borders; which expedition he was to lead, and in which he was amherited to invite me to take the command of a division. -I had never before been made personally acquainted with Col. Burr; and, having for many years been employed to foreign fervice, I knew but little about the estimation this gentleman new held in the opinion of his countrymen and his government: the rank and confidence by which he had so lately been distinguished, lest me no right to suiject his patriotism. know him a foldier. In case of a wat with the Spanish nation, which from the tenor of the president's message to both Houses of Congress seemed probable, I should have thought it my appeared defirous to communicate something, duty to obey so honorable a call of my country; but I felt no inclination to inculpate this young | and under that impression. I did engage to em man, and he lest me. A few days after he paid | bark in the expedition. I had frequent interme a second visit, and seemed desirous to com- views with col. Burr in this city-and, sor a municate, which I avoided, until he had riseu | considerable time, his object seemed to be to instruct me by mape, and other information, the fessibility of penetrating to Mexico-always carrying forward the idea that the measure was authorised by government. At length, some time in February, he began by degrees to unveil himself-He reproached the government with want of character, want of graticude, and want gainst Alexander, I beg leave to refer to the ac- of justice. He seemed desirous of irr' ating recompanying documents, A. B. Fr.m all which | fentment in my breast by dilating on certain | tentions. Leei no helitation in declaring, under a solemu injuries he seli I had suffered from reflections obligation of an oath, that I do believe the said | made on the floor of the House of Representa-Swartwout. Alexander and Ogden have been tives concerning my operations in Barbary, and parties to, and have been concerned in the in- from the delays of go moment in adjusting my furrestion formed or forming in the states and claims for disburiements on that coast during territories on the Ohio and Millimppi rivers, my confular agency at Tunis; and he fairl he against the laws and constitution of the United | would point me to an honorable mode of indem. nity. I now began to entertain a suspicion that Mr. Eurr was projecting an unauthorifed milica. Sworn to, and subscribed besort me, this ry expedition; which, to me, was enveloped in 25th day of December, in the year of our Lord | mystery; and, desirous to draw an explanation | asked where he should be sent? I mentionfrom him, I fusiered him to suppose me religned to his counfel. He now laid open his project of Judice of the peace, for revolutionifing the western country, separating it from the union, establishing a monarchythere, of which he was to be the fovereign, New-Or- j leans to be his capital; organising a force on the waters of the Missippi, and extending con-It was announced to me at the same time, are to the 30th of December from Nat- pediments to his scheme—such as the republican

Mr. Burr found no difficulty in removing these chilacles—he said he had, the preceding feafon, I that if Mr. Burr were not in some way made a tour through that country, and had secured the attachment of the principal citizens of Kennicky, Tence ce and Louitiana to his person and his measures-declared he had in- volution, on the waters of the Mississippi. exhaustible resources to funds: assured me the We have been obliged to defer to our next pa- | regular army would aft with him, and would be per naich interesting matter, to give room for | reinforces by ten or twelve thousand men from expher to Gen, W. all of which were laid be- the important Metfage of the Prefident contain- the above mentioned states and territory and ing a further developement of the confpiracy, from other parts of the union; faid he had Theet of Saturday. Gen. Wilkinson then con- and the depositions of General Excon, Mr. Do- powerful agents in the Spanish territory-and, tinues to detail the circumstances relative to the | nablson, Lieut. Wilson and Enlign Mead, in the | as for | liranda, faid Mr. Earr, we must hang | happy that events prove this considence conspiracy which had come to his knowledge, Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, on Miranda. He now proposed to give me the well placed. As no interrogatories solthe motion of the attorney of the diffrict, to second command in his army. I alied him who commit Messes Bollman and Swartwout into the ! should have the chief command? He said Geneenflody of the marthal on a charge of treas n. | ral Williams. I observed it was singular that The same circumstance precludes the insertion! he strucktount on General Wilkinson: the cthe court in this case, and an highly interesting 'mander in chief of our army and governor of a debate in the House of Representatives on the province, he would hardly put at hazard for any precarious prospens of az randiz ment. Mr. Col. Burr capable of any thing-and aconfidence of government, was doubtful of re. | greed that the fellow ought to be hang. The outline of the proceedings in the court | taining much longer the confideration he now | ed ; but thought his projects too chienjoyed, and was confequently prepared to fa-

he would meet from the regular army of the U.

States on those frontiers; and the opposition of

Miranda in cale he should succeed to republican-

I asked Mr. Burr, if he knew Generat ton and James L. Donaldson, as given in our. Wilkinson? He uniwered yes: and echoed the queilion. I faid I knew him well, "What | curity of feeling in those to whom I had On the arrival of the hour of one, Mr. Cald- 'do vou know of him?" said Mr Burr,-I well moved for an attachment against Lieut. know, I replied, that general Wilkinson will Col. Wharton & Ensign Mead, for contempt of act as Lieutenant to no man in existence. "You court, in not making a return to the writ of are in an error," faid Mr. Burr-" Wilkinson will act as lieutenant to me." From the tenor of This motion was supported by Messrs. Cald- repeated conve sations with Mr. Burr, I was Jecta full confidence that the general's influence; The court, after advisement, delivered the the offer of double pay and double rations; the prospect of plunder and the ambition of The court is satisfied that although the prac- | achievement would draw the army into his from the service of the writ of Habeas Cor- bring strength to his standard from all quarters. I listened to the exposition of col. Burr's views On Tuesday, the depositions of Lieut. Wilson | with seeming acquiescence. Every interview and Ensign Mead were adduced by the attorney convinced me more and more that he had organised a deep laid plot of treason in the About two o'clock the opin on of the court west, in the accomplishment of which he selt was delivered on the motion of the attorney of | fully confident. Till, at length, I discovered that his ambition was not bounded by the waters of the Missisppi and Mexico, but that he meditated overthrowing the present government of our country. He said, if he could gain over the marine corps, and secure the naval commanders, Truxton, Preble. Decatur, and others, be would turn Congress neck and beels out of doors; assassinate the President; seize on the Justices Duckett and Fitzhugh concurred in treasury and the navy, and declare himself the honorable trust of corrupting the marine corps, and of founding commodore Preble and captain Decatur, col. Burr proposed confiding to me. Shocked at this proposition, I dropped the mask, and exclaimed against his views. He talked of the degraded situation of our country, and the necessity of a blow by which its energy and its dignity should be restored-said, if that blow could be firnck here at this time, he was consident of the support of the best blood of America. I told col. Burr he deceived himself in presuming that he, or any other man could excite a parry in this country who would countenance him in fuch a plot of desperation, murder and treaton. He replied, that he perhaps, knew better the dispositions of the influential cuizens of this commery than I did. I told him one solitary word would destroy him. He asked, what word ! I answered, Unirper He Imiled at my besitation, and quoted some great examples in this favor. I observed to him, that I had lately travelled from one extreme of the union to the other; and, though I found a divertity of political opinion among the people, they appeared united at the most nistant

aspect of national danger. That, for the scalo

of the union to which I belonged, I won

vouch, thould he succeed in the tiril instan

here. Le would within six incecks afterward

Though wild and extravagant Mr. Burr's last project; and though fraught with premeditateth slaughter, I felt very easy on the sunject, because its descat he had deposited in mywun hands. I did not feel so secure concerning that of disjointing the union. But the Very interesting and embarrassing situation in which his communications placed me, left me, confess, at a stand to family how to conduct myself with propriety. He had committed no overt act of aggression eguinst law. I could draw nothing from him in writing; nor could I learn that he had exposed his plans to an person near me by whom my testimony could he supported. He had mentioned to me no persons who were principally and decidedly engaged with him except General Wilkinson.a Mr Alston, who I found was his son in law -and a Mr. Ephraim Kibby, late a captain of rangers in General Wayne's army. Satisfied project of rebeliion in the west of the Alleghany, and apprehensive that it was too well and too extensively organized to be easily suppressed; though I dreaded the weight of his chalitary assection, I brought myself to the resolution to endeavor to defeat it by getting him removed from among us, or to expose myself | to all consequences by a disclosure of his in-Accordingly, I waited on the President

of the U.S. and after some desultory conversation, in which I aimed to draw his view to the westward, I used the freedom to say to the President I thought Mr. Burr should be sent out of this country-and gave for reason, that I believed him dangerous in it. The President ! ed London and Cadiz. The President thought the trust too important, and seemed to entertain a doubt of Mr. Burr's integrity. I intimated that no one, perhaps, had stronger grounds to mistrust Mr. Burr's moral integrity than myself; the ift of that mouth. yet I believed, ambition so much predominated over him that, when placed on an eminence and put on his honor, respect to himself would ensure his fidelity: His ta ents were unquestionable. I perecived the subject was disagreeable to the President; and to give it the shortest course to the point, declared my concern disposed of, we should, within eighteen months, have an insurrection, if not a re-The President answered, that he had toomuch confidence in the information, the integrity, and the attachment to the union of the citizens of that country to admit an apprehension of the kind: I am lowed my expression of alarm I thought silence on the subject, at that time and

place, became me. But I detailed, about the same time, the whole projects of Mr. Burr to certain members of Congress. They believed merical and his circumstances too desperate to give the subject the merit of scrious consideration. The total serung the tocsin induced me to suspect my own apprehensions unscasonable, or at least too deeply admitted; and of course, I grew indifferent about the sub-

Mr. Burr's visits to me became less frequent, and his conversation less familiar. He appeared to have abandoned the idea of a general revolution; but secmed determined on that of the Mississippi; and, although I could perceive symptoms of distrust in him towards me, he manifested great solicitude to engage me with him in the enterprize. Weary of his importunity, and at once to convince him of my serious attachments, I gave the following toast to the public ?---- The UNITED States .-- Palsey to the brain that should plot to dismember, and leprosy to the hand that will not draw to defend

OUR UNION! I doubt whether the sentiment was better understood by any of my acquaintance than Col. Burr. Our intercourse ended here---we met but seidom afterward. I returned to my farm in Massachusetts, and thought no more of Mr. Burr, nor his empire, till sometime late in September or beginning of October, when a letter from Morris Belknap, of Marietta, to Timothy E. Danielson, sell into my hands at Brimfield, which satisfied me that Mr. Burr had actually, commenced his preparatory operations on the Ohio. I now spoke publicly of the fact, transmitted a copy of the letter from Belknap to the department of state, and about the same time forwarded through the hands of the post master general to the President of the U.S. a statement in substance, of what is here above detailed concerning the Mississippi conspiracy of Col. A. Burr--which is said to have been the first formal intelligence received by the executive on the subject. of the conspirator being in motion.

I know not whether my country will allow me, the merit of correctness of conduct in this affair. The povelty of the duty might, perhaps, have embarrassed stronger minds than mine. The uprightness of my intentions I hope will

not be questioned. The interviews between Col. Burrand myself, from which the foregoing statement has resulted. were chiefly in this city, in the months of February and March, last year.

WILLIAM EATON. Washington city, Jan. 26, 1807. Sworn to in open court this 26th day of January, 1807. WM. BRENT. CH.

To the distribuntary the District of Colombia, the Eastern Shiva of Maryla in, and their vicinity. GENTLESTEN

The extension of commerce between the United States of America and the different nations of the globe, for the last few years, has been unparalelled in the annals of any nation either ancient or modern ; among the numerous inflances waight might be adduced to prove this affertion, the flourithing fiate of our trade with the imali illand of Madeira, perhaps is not the least Ewhether we consider it as a mart for our owr luperfinities, the facilities it presents us with in our intercourse with other nations, or the revenue drawn from the produce of that comparatively small portion of the earth; it furnifics us with innumerable advantages. To elucidate the above, it is only necessary to peruse the annexed abiliract of the exports in, and impor's from that island during a period of filteen months, commencing April 12, 1865. and ending on the 32th of June, 18:6-could it that Mr. Burr was resolute in pushing his, have been supposed, or even hoped, a very sew rears ago, that in fo small a period 20,692 tons of American shipping should have entered and cleared there, and is it not fill more furprising that not one of those vessels have cleared out racter when laid in the balance against my so - from this diffrict, notwithstanding great quantities of produce has been actually thipped from hence for the express purpose of carrying on that trade.

As the undersigned proposes settling at Madeira for some years, he wishes to engage the attention of his fellow-cirizens of this district and its vicinity, to this lucrative branch of commerce, and being-perfuaded that it may be improved to the advantage of those concerned, he offers his best services either as an associate in trade, or in the general line of commission, and possessing every advantage that situation and a competent knowledge of the language of the country, can be supposed to procure, he pledges his best endeavors to merit the confidence of those who may favor him with their commands, by an unremitting zeal and adivity in the management of the concerns intrufted to his guidance

As I propose leaving the United States in all next May, le ters, post paid, from any part of the union, will be punctually attended to, until

> Interim I remain very respectfully, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant, JAMES LEANDER CATHCART, Conful for the United States, at the Island of Madeira.

George-Town, Columbia, Jan. 21st, 1807.

Flour,

Bile tit.

Crackers,

ABSTRACT

Of the trade of the United States with the It'and of Madeira, from the 1st of April, \$305, to the 30th of June, 1806, in the carrying of which were employed 20,692 tons of American thipping.

Barrels.

Tierces.

1,780 1-2

45,510 I B

| Diacacis,                              | 399                |
|--|--------------------|
| Beci,                                  | . 1,746            |
| Pork,                                  | 565                |
| Hogs Lard,                             | 26 :               |
| Tongues,                               |                    |
| Butter,                                | 469                |
| Oil,                                   |                    |
| Molasses.                              | 35                 |
| Loaf Sugar,                            | 35                 |
| Lieured de                             | 3                  |
| Clayed do.                             | - 7                |
| Salmon,                                | 350                |
| Mackerel,                              | 19                 |
| Herrings,                              |                    |
| Bees Wax,                              | 10                 |
| Tar,                                   | . 35               |
|  | Bushele.           |
| Wheat,                                 | 15,000             |
| Corn,                                  |                    |
| Pulfe,                                 | 187.9.13           |
|  | 7.169              |
| Cod-5th                                | Quintals.          |
|  | 4,379              |
| Candles,                               | Boxes.             |
|  | 334                |
| - Do. Spermaceti,                      | 12                 |
| Soap,                                  | 5.∔                |
| Cordials,                              | - 40               |
| Oranges,                               | 131                |
|  | Pieces.            |
| Nankeens,                              | 17,360             |
|  | Casks.             |
| Checle,                                | 12                 |
| Hams,                                  |                    |
| Lime,                                  | 3                  |
| ,                                      | . 55               |
| Dine                                   | . Staves.          |
| Pipe,                                  | 137,200            |
| Hhd.                                   | 39,4001            |
| Ebl.                                   | 71,476             |
| Heading,                               | 11,500             |
| Pipe packs,                            | 903                |
| Hhd. do.                               |                    |
| Bbl. do.                               | 447                |
| Shooks,                                |                    |
|  | 1,129              |
| Lumber,                                | Feet.              |
| Laths buns.                            | 552.573            |
| Tarna amis.                            | 4,500              |
| ************************************** | Pipes and Puncheon |
| Frandy,_                               | 1,083              |
| Geneva,                                |                    |
| Dues                                   |                    |

63 Chests of Tex, Bales Indian Cotton, du. Inglass, do. Flax, Cases of Merchandize, Doz. and 2 boxes Calve-Skins, 12 Cases Furniture, Doz. Chairs, . 24 Coils Cordage, Crates Earthenware, 714 Buns. Iron Hoops, 109 ditte Bars, 1150 lbs. Checke,

Sundries.

Rum,

11 Tons Potatoes. Wines shipped from Madeira in the above period.

SENATE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 15, 1807.

Mr. Bayard, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, praying the protection, and aid of Congress ; presented on the 28th, of January, 1806, with the documents accompanying the same and the report of a committee of the Senate thereon.

REPORTED,

That having examined the said memorial and documents, and considered the report of the committee of the Senate, made at the last session wof Congress, and finding the said report to contain a statement of the marerial facts relative to the subject of the said memorial saud approving of the resolution proposed by the committee, referring to the