

American Commercial Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY W. BRENT, 31, South Gay Street. [Printer of the Laws of the Union.]

Daily Paper \$7 and Country Paper \$5 per ann. All advertisements appear in both Papers.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1807.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 28.

Deposition of JAMES L. DONALDSON. In open court personally appears James Lowry Donaldson, who being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he was in the city of New Orleans, in the Orleans territory, and the environs of said city, from the 15th of October to the 10th day of December, 1806...

When this deponent left the city of New Orleans, the inhabitants of that city were in a state of great alarm and apprehended a serious attack from Mr. Burr and his confederates; this deponent understood that mercantile business was much embarrassed and great fears were entertained of considerable commercial failures in consequence of the embargo which had been imposed...

DEPOSITION OF LEWIS ENNIS WILSON. I left New Orleans on my way to this city on the 15th of December last; at that time, and for some time preceding, the strongest apprehensions and belief universally prevailed among the inhabitants of that city, that Aaron Burr and his confederates had prepared an armed force, and were advancing to attack and plunder the city...

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Franklin and its vicinity, in Williamson county, (Tenn.)—Major William Neely in the chair; the following address and resolutions were unanimously adopted: At a moment like the present, when rumors prevail in the Atlantic States, calculated to excite suspicions of the fidelity of the western inhabitants to the general union—the citizens of Franklin and its vicinity, cannot be indifferent to its probable tendency, nor delay, by a frank expression of their sentiments, to wipe away any jealousies that may exist.

Having lived in habits of obedience to laws emanating from the enlightened councils of the free government in the world, and experiencing the salutary effects resulting therefrom, they would view a separation from the Federal head, as productive of incalculable evils; and as far as they have any means of deriving information, they believe this sentiment to be uniform.

Kentucky; he took only eighteen or twenty men from Nashville, and them of the ragged militia kind; for my own part I can form no opinion of the intentions of the man, unless his object is to aid Miranda, for it is certain he has purchased large stores of provisions. Last evening a report reached town that by virtue of the President's Proclamation, Burr had been arrested at Maffack, which report is credited by some. Last night some of the people of Nashville presented the ordinance of the town against the entry of the colonel, and continued the fire until the cannon burst.

BY COWLES MEAD, Executing the powers and performing the duties of governor of the Mississippi territory.

Proclamation. WHEREAS information from various sources, as well by affidavits, as otherwise; has been communicated to me of the designs of an association, whose object is the dismemberment of this and the neighboring countries from the government of the United States—and whereas every attempt of this kind must be ruinous and destructive of the numerous blessings which we now enjoy, under the auspices of a government founded on the grand principles of political equality and indiscriminate justice...

And whereas I am aware of the influence of intrigue and misrepresentation, and that men of pure intentions may sometimes be deceived; I do therefore invite all of this description to return to the bosom of their country and the confidence of their government. And whereas I have reasons to believe that many of the officers of this government have not taken the oaths required by the ordinance of Congress and the statutes of this territory, I do in consequence thereof, require all officers who have not taken the said oaths, to come forward and take the same in the course of fifteen days from the date of this proclamation...

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY. Head Quarters, Town of Washington, December 25, 1806. GENERAL ORDERS.

Having received information from various and correct sources, of the existence of a traitorous connection of individuals, who have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of executing designs inimical to the peace, happiness and union of our common country; and being willing and anxious, as the representative of the government of the United States, to pursue such measures as may best subserve its true interests and the interests of this territory, I have deemed it essential at this crisis to issue these my general orders, for the more complete organization of the military of the territory.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS. The commander in chief having issued his general orders, directing that the 1st regiment muster at the town of Washington, on Tuesday the 20th of January, at 11 o'clock; and having stated the certainty of an association of designing and lawless individuals, who menace the peace and interest of our country—I do hereby enjoin and require the punctual attendance of the regiment on the day, and at the place ordered; and at this very critical period, I solicit the officers commanding companies, carefully to enrol every man in their respective districts capable of bearing arms.

Nashville, January 3. At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Franklin and its vicinity, in Williamson county, (Tenn.)—Major William Neely in the chair; the following address and resolutions were unanimously adopted: At a moment like the present, when rumors prevail in the Atlantic States, calculated to excite suspicions of the fidelity of the western inhabitants to the general union—the citizens of Franklin and its vicinity, cannot be indifferent to its probable tendency, nor delay, by a frank expression of their sentiments, to wipe away any jealousies that may exist.

Not having any data upon which to found a belief, that an insurrection is contemplated—they do not feel that they do express any opinion of views, or advice disorganizing themselves to those persons whose mysterious conduct may have given rise to such rumors. But they can, without hesitation, declare, that

if there are any who have the tenacity to attempt to fever from the union, any part of the western country, or, in contravention of the laws of the land, to involve the citizens thereof in a war with any power in amity with the United States—that they justly merit the indignation of every friend to his country.

As citizens of Tennessee, the members of this meeting would sincerely regret if there were any grounds to suspect that a defection to the union was prevailing in this territory: It would carry the imputation of ingratitude to that government by whose fostering care they have so rapidly grown and prospered, and by whose wife and equitable measures, an honorable peace has been preserved, while our borders have been enlarged, and our commercial prospects brightened. But, independent of the motives which a grateful recollection of the past must inspire, the general government have a sure pledge of the fidelity of western America, from interest.—She cannot be inflexible of the necessity of a union with the maritime states, to preserve the navigation and commerce of the gulf, with its northern appendages, which United America has recently obtained. If selfish ambition should propose a heterogeneous alliance with monarchs for that purpose; the great body of the citizens must be aware that none but a few viceroys, or such as might be instrumental in hoodwinking the people into the measure could be benefited by the change.

Resolved, That the general government sustains the most endearing relations to this section of the union. That Thomas Jefferson ought to be rewarded with the affections of a grateful people, for his distinguished services. That there ought to be an annual interchange of the laws of the state Legislatures, as a means to assimilate the habits of the people to bring them to a nearer state of brotherhood, as well as to afford help to the younger states.

On Saturday last (being the anniversary of the possession of Louisiana by the United States) the battalion of Orleans Volunteers, under the command of Major Du Bourg, paraded at the Place d'Armes; where they were inspected by Col. Cushing of the United States' army. The condition of their arms and accoutrements were such as to meet the full approbation of the Col. They were afterwards reviewed by his excellency General Wilkinson, the commander in chief. They fired a Feu de Joie, in honor of the day, which was performed with great order and regularity. Although we have not as yet heard the sentiments of the General on the occasion, yet from the apparent satisfaction which was manifested, we have no doubt but the martial appearance of the volunteers met his entire approbation.

It was gratifying to the patriot to view the corps, increased in numbers, improved in discipline, and well equipped and prepared for the defence of the territory. The attention and ardor of many of the officers would command the highest applause were it not invidious to select, and useless to enumerate, where almost every one is worthy.

A salute was fired at noon in honor of the day. After the review General Wilkinson, and a number of the officers visited his excellency governor Claiborne. They drank a number of patriotic toasts and spent the remainder of the day in harmony.

American Commercial Daily Advertiser. FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1807.

Having concluded the debate on Mr. Randolph's resolution calling on the President of the United States for information relative to any unlawful combination or military expedition for or carrying on within the United States, a few observations may not be impertinent on the occasion.

Mr. Randolph opened this business with an accusation of "supineness and apathy" against the House of Representatives. A charge extremely absurd; when you reflect that it was in the power of Mr. R. at any time previously to have brought forward a similar resolution, and thus to have put the house in possession of the information, of the want of which he so loudly complains.

But if this reflection does not convince you that the charge was absurd, we pray you to attend to the following expression:—"The bubble" (quoth Mr. R.) is said to have burst, and there no longer remains any reason why the information in the possession of the executive ought to be withheld. If the thing was a "bubble," it could not be a serious affair; and if, when Mr. R. produced his resolution, there was "no longer" any reason for withholding information, it is a plain acknowledgment that there had been cause for so doing before the "bubble" burst. Does not this nature often defeat its own object by an over-solicitude to cavil?

are endeavoring to entice differences on an amicable footing. The detestable Yrujo may be culpable, and his government innocent. What says Mr. Jefferson in his late message to Congress on the subject? "The wisdom of the measure, sanctioned by Congress (says he) at its last session, has placed us in the paths of peace and justice with the only powers with whom we had any differences; and NOTHING HAS HAPPENED SINCE, which makes us either their interest or ours to pursue another course. No change of measures has taken place on our part. NONE OUGHT TO TAKE PLACE AT THIS TIME." Here, then, is a complete answer to Mr. Randolph's war observations. He must feel the extreme severity of this part of the message—and cannot help being greatly mortified.

Mr. R. next proceeds to "triumph," as Mr. Smith very plainly told him. But on this occasion he reckoned without his host. He wished last year to raise troops to fight the Spaniards; he this year avers that if the troops had been raised there would have been no conspiracy.—Indeed! What was Burr's dependence? On Wilkinson and his troops. Had the troops, therefore, been increased, Burr would have thought his chance the better; inasmuch as, had he succeeded in seducing them, his force would have been greater. And did not Mr. Randolph labor hard last year to cause general Wilkinson to be removed from office—aided by a certain consequential factious newspaper? Had he succeeded, what would have been the consequence? Wilkinson might have been removed and a traitor placed in his stead. He cannot even avoid throwing a slur on the commander in chief on this occasion, when he speaks of "the costly measures taken by him on his own responsibility." But the nation will do justice to Wilkinson, notwithstanding the snarlings of Mr. Randolph.

To hear him discourse of "taking things as school-boys and asking no questions," and of "sleeping and snoring, and dozing over our liberties," you would think the gentleman "hand-cuffed, manacled, and tongue-tied." Why did he not himself "ask questions" before the period of producing his resolution, and not make such an outcry for nothing?

But what ought to be said to the following expression of the honorable mover of the resolution:—"If I could triumph at the calamitous situation of my country, there is ample cause, indeed, for triumph!" Let the alacrity, the patriotism, the vigor, the decision, and affection for the union exhibited by the constituted authorities and the people at large, of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Orleans, and every part of the union, be an answer to this ungracious libel of the administration. Where is the calamity? Throughout the union, agriculture, commerce, and the arts, take their course without interruption, except a temporary suspension of business at New-Orleans; at the hint of danger to the union and the constitution, the hardy sons of the forest leave their ploughs and their farms, shoulder their muskets, array themselves in order of battle, and march to intercept or challenge the foe; from every quarter addresses pour in to the constituted authorities, applauding their conduct and requesting the continuance of the executive in office; volunteer companies proffer their services, swearing vengeance against all traitors and foes to liberty. Is this picture not faithfully drawn? Does it exhibit the country in a "calamitous" point of view? Rather, do we not see in it high health and great prosperity; confidence in government, and devotion to the public service?

Mr. Randolph proceeds to charge those to whom he is opposed with following his proffered measures of last year. He mentions the non-impetration law—the salt tax, and an increase of the military force. The first, he says, "is gone—abandoned." Was ever any thing more unandid? Pursuing, as administration does, "the paths of peace and justice," it was but reasonable, as Great-Britain has manifested a disposition to come to terms—nay, has actually agreed on the fundamental basis of a treaty—it was but reasonable, considering our general policy, to suspend the act, in order to ascertain whether Great-Britain would actually complete what she seems so earnestly to have commenced. But the act is not "gone"—neither is it "abandoned." Mr. R. may go on "chuckling," as he terms it; but he will not have near so much credit for the alarm he excites as the fowl that saved the Roman capitol. The salt tax, it is well known, was continued last year for the very good reason that the Bey of Tunis threatened hostilities. Mr. R. recommended the repeal last year, with no other view, it is believed, than to embarrass the executive. This session of Congress the executive urged the repeal of the tax himself, when it was found to be really no longer necessary. An increase of the military force may now be requisite, where it was not so last year. Mr. R. however, thinks an increase of military force would have been more reasonably bottomed on the extent of our new frontier when government first purchased the country; but he does not reflect that the same causes for augmenting the number of troops did not exist then that there now do—no treason threatened separation to the union—and but a few (and they were contemptible) demagogues at that time scattered fire-brands and death in their speeches, and writings; either in or out of congress.

The complaint that the people of the western States and territories do not possess equal rights is farcical. What say the addresses from that quarter? What say the people of Tennessee?—"As citizens of Tennessee, they would sincerely regret, if there were any grounds to suspect that a defection to the union prevailed in that country: It would carry the imputation of ingratitude to that government by whose fostering care they have so rapidly grown and prospered, and by whose wise and equitable measures, an honorable peace has been preserved, while their borders have been enlarged, and their commercial prospects brightened." This is the language used by the people of the west themselves. Does Mr. Randolph know their situation better than they do?

The comparison attempted to be drawn by Mr. Randolph, between the British and Spaniards, has no similitude. The "line of Vermont" is fixed and settled—the American and Spanish divisional line is still in dispute; and is, in fact, the ostensible (if not the real) cause of controversy. But how long is it since Mr. Randolph has become the advocate of a strong military establishment? Some time, we apprehended, since he was insulted by a gentleman in the theatre at Philadelphia—(some time since he wrote his familiar epistle to John Adams, when instead of the courteous style of "your excellency," he fiercely approached him with the fierceness of a fawn-cootee, and with the blunt address of a "citizen.") But, THE TIMES HAVE CHANGED. A disappointment of a ministerial office at St. Cloud or St. James, can induce a man to perceive through the goggles of spleen, that the country is in a "calamitous" situation, that the militia are incompetent to the defence of the country, and that a single standing army is the only alternative! Swallow the delusion, who will.

shall include these articles by this time— that we hope an American House of Representatives will never want virtue and independence enough to demand information from the President at all times when it may be necessary—and never lack firmness sufficient to resist any man, who attempts to precipitate them into improper measures.

On the following article we have only to remark, that if the Marquis Yrujo knew of Burr's design "so early as the beginning of December 1805," he added neither an honest nor an honorable part towards the government of Spain, or that of the United States, by concealing information of the fact from the government of the latter:—

From the United States' Gazette. COMMUNICATIONS. We are informed from the best source that the Spanish minister so far from being the dupe of Burr was informed of his hostile designs against Mexico so early as the beginning of December 1805. That this information reached Madrid towards the end of January 1806.— That preparations have been made in Mexico to give Burr a warm reception; and that the viceroy has been ever since on the watch for Burr's emissaries. [Here follow two or three lines of opprobrious reflection on Messrs. Randolph, Clay, &c. which we do not think proper to insert.]

All the notice that the editor of the American will condescend to take of the scurrilous invectives of the Aurora, is simply to state a fact in contradiction of an insinuated falsehood:—The copy of the decree in the case of the ship Melfenger, condemned at Halifax, reached our hands through the medium of an insurance office in this city, to which it had been forwarded for the use of persons interested. The impertinent assertion that we intended to defend the conduct of the British on the occasion, is too audaciously untrue to merit a serious remark.

ORATORIO. The lovers of good music, the humane, and the benevolent, will find an opportunity of gratifying their senses, and of fulfilling one of the first duties enjoined by Christianity, at the ORATORIO advertised for this evening.— When the citizens of Baltimore, (so well known at home and abroad for their liberality and charitable disposition towards the poor) reflect that there have been no public measures taken to alleviate the sufferings of the indigent this winter, they will doubtless not fail to attend very generally at Christ-Church.

The public may form some faint idea of what they have to expect at the Oratorio this evening, by a perusal of the following extract from Dr. Burney's account of the commemoration of Handel:—

"But I hasten to speak of the Hallelujah Chorus, which is the triumph of Handel, of the commemoration, and of the musical art.— The opening is clear, cheerful, and the words, "For the Lord God omnipotent reigneth," Set to a fragment of canto fermo, which all the parts sing, as such, in unisons and octaves, has an effect truly ecclesiastical.— It is afterwards made the subject of fugue and ground-work for the Hallelujah; then, as a short episode in plain counter-point, we have "The kingdom of this world," which being begun piano, was solemn and affecting. But the last and principal subject proposed, and led off by the bass—"and he shall reign for ever and ever," is the most pleasing and fertile that has ever been invented since the art of fugue was first cultivated. It is marked, and constantly to be distinguished through all the parts, accompaniments, counter-subjects and contrivances, with which it is charged; and finally, the words, "King of Kings and Lord of Lords," always set to a single sound, which seems to stand at bay, while the other parts attack it in every possible manner, in "Hallelujahs, forever and ever" is a happy and marvellous concatenation of harmony, melody and great effects."

The following article from the New-York Commercial Advertiser, contradicts the statement under the New-York ship news head in to-day's paper. Captain Robins having left Curacao on the 29th ult. must bring as late information as the captain of the British frigate could have had.— "Captain Robins, of the Scotch Sloop, left Curacao on the 29th of December, and contradicts the report of its being taken by a British squadron. He says that, no British ships of war were off the port at the time of his sailing."

In the course of all our lives we have never seen a more laughable article than the following. What will the press come to? Or what kind of men are about to be placed at the head of our Journals as the arbiters of public opinion!

From the New-York Morning Chronicle. Cheatham the blackguard, in his filthy columns of Saturday last, asserted, that the mechanical part of the Morning Chronicle was confided to the care of "H. C. Southwick, and a man equally sober, of the name of Wills." Let Cheatham assert this as often as he pleases. No one who knows me, will accuse me of being a person over-fond of spirits, or of ardent liquors; therefore, his assertions affect me but very little. I will however, state to an impartial public, a fact, which Cheatham himself cannot deny; that I have seen him as often in a state of intoxication as he ever saw me, and very probably much oftener. It is true, I have sat with him frequently, at his own house, and at his own invitation, poring now and then, over a bottle of brandy, and sometimes wine; when he could afford it—until one evening, I was basely betrayed into a state of intoxication, by a long fellow, who goes by the name of "slab sided Sam, who villain-like, had the impudence, when I was engaged in conversation relative to the Justice Court, to fill my glass (several times) with one half brandy and the other wine. I believe I may safely say, that this was the only time Cheatham ever saw me in a state of inebriation. One observation more, and I have ever hereafter done with this reptile, in the way of a newspaper discussion. Let him tremble at the fate which will ere long overtake him.