American.

Commercial Daily Advertiser

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1807.

TY ASHINGTON CITY, January 28.

Deposition of JAMES L. DONALDSON. In open court perionally appears James Lowry. Doualdion, who being duly Iworn, depoleth and faith, that he was in the city of New Or-Jeans, in the Oriesus territory; and the environs of faid city, from the 15th of October to the 10th day of December, 1806—that during the latter part of this time he was frequently in the company of General James, Wilkinson, and vifired the general the day after his arrival at N. Orleans. On this occasion this depenent received in confidence from General Wilkinson information to the following purport-That the General had undoubted and indisputable evidence of a treasonable defign formed by Aaron Burr and others to dilmember the union, by a feparation of the western states and territories from the Atlantic States-that New Orleans was in immediate danger, and that he had concluded a have compromise with the Spaniards, so as to be able to withdraw his troops inflantly to this the immediate object of attack and great vulnerable point—That he had received a letter from Burr holding furth great inducements to him to become a party, of which he sliewed me the original in cypher, and another written paper preparing to be a decyphered copy of the letter. He expressed great indignation at the plot and furprise that one so well acquainted with him as Burr, should dare to make to him so degrading a proposal, and declared his determination | States-And I do further enjoin and require the of defeating the enterprise, or perishing in the attempt. He observed in addition that there were many agents of Mr. Burr then in town, who had already been a fiduous in their vilits, and towards whom he was determined to act with afford. cautious ambiguity, so as at the same time to become possessed of the whole extent of the plan, the persons ongaged, and the time of its execution, and also to prevent any attempt on his per-Yon, of which he declared he had serious apprehensions. Of the number of these agents he was not aware, but mentioned the name of two of whom he was terrain, Messrs. Bollman and Alexander. From time to time, as this deponent had imerviews with General Wilkinson, he informed this deponent that he had received additional information respecting the movements and defigns of Burr by means of these agents, of whom he considered Bollman as the principal. In the course of these transactions, this deponent was employed by General Wilkinson in the enjoying of certain papers and documents, and preparing certain dispatches for the general govermment, which the general intended to forward by the brig Thetis. While thus employed at the general's lodgings, this deponent has remarked on two different occasions, a person knock for admittance at a door with a window In it opposite the table where this deponent was fitting, who this deponent was informed by general Wilkinson was Dr. Bollman. Upon tiele cocasions the general has suddenly risen from his lest, and accompanied this person in a number of turns up and down a balcony in the front of the house, apparently engaged in deep conversation. Upon the latter of these occasions the general on his return into the chamber faid ur this deponent, "that is Dr. Bollman, his infatuation is truly extraordinary, he persists in his belief that I am with Burr, and has this moment shewn me a letter from the latter, in which be favs he is to be at Natches on the 20th Deceinier with two thouland men, that four thousand will follow in the course of a few days, and that he could with the same case, have pro-

When this deponent lest the city of New-Orleans, the inhabitants of that city were in a flate of great alarm and apprehended a ferious attack from Mr. Eurs and his confederates; this deponent understood that mercantile business was much embarrafied and great fears were entertained of considerable commercial failures in consequence of the embargo which had been imposed—that general Wilkinson was taking strong measures of deserce, and that four hundred persons were then actually engaged in the fortifications of the city.

erred double that number." General Wilkin-

son then observed that he had obtained all the

information he wanted, and that the affair would

not be kept snuch longer a secret from the pub-

And further this deponent saith not. JAS. I. DONALDSON. Sworn to in open court. WM. BRENT, Clerk.

January 26, 1807.

DEPOSITION

LIEUTENANT W. WILSON. I left New-Orleans on my way to this city on the 15th of Decemberlast ; at that time, and for fome time preceding, the firongest apprebeuno. and belief univerfally prevailed among the intiblicants of that city, that Aaron Burr and his consederates had prepared an armed Scree, and were advancing to attack and plunder the city, in consequence of which the greatest Marms prevailed, a general flagnation of hufinels enfued, and the danger was credited there as a matter of public potenety :- That brigadier general Wilkinson, with the army of the U.S. was at New-Orleans, occupied in the most active military preparations for the defence of the place; repairing the forts, mounting canbon, collecting ammunition, &c. All under the firm pershasion and belief that such an attack was medicated, and about very speedily to take place by the faid Burr. and his confederates : this depanent know that the general was decidedly of opinion, from the most latisfactory information, that the laid Burr and his confederates were advancing with an armed force maint the place—and further this deponent

Signed Wx. WILSON. Sworn to in open court this, 137th May of Jan. 1867. VM. BRENT, Clk.

The deposition of Enligo W. C. MEAD precisely fimilar to that of Lieut. Willon, ex cent that the former lates that he left New-Dr-

leans of the 10th of December. Extrast of a letter dated Nafeville, January

The movements of Coi. Borr has excited much times finels and conjecture amonest us, vaarious separas are circulating selpecting his equip-Rant, lometimes it is fald he has fix thouland estedive men on the Ohio, sometimes less: lest this place by ten days lince. Gent Adair

Rentucky; he took only eighteen et twenty men from Nashville, and them. of the raggamusha kind ; for my own part I can form so opinion of the intentions of the man, unless his object is to aid Miranda, for it is certain he has purchased large flores of provisions. Last evening a report reached town that by virtue of the Prefident's Proclamation, Burr had been arrested at Massack, which report is credited by some. Last night some of the people of Nashville presented the ordnance of the town against the entry of the colonel, and continued the are until the cannon burfled.

BY COWLES MEAD, Executing the powers and performing the daties of governor of the Mississippi territery. Proclamation.

WHEREAS information from various fources, as well by affidavits, as otherwife; has been communicated to me of the deligns of an affoeiation, 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 rainous 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 indifcriminate justice. - And whereas this conspiracy is directed by men of secret and profound in rigue, for the aggrandizement of themselves and their minions, to the oppression of the great mais of the people whom theyare endeavoring to dupe and inveigle-from the foregoing caules, I have thought proper to iffue this my prociamation, for the purpole of guarding the good people of this territory against the agents of this diabolical plot, and warn them of their danger from that quarter-and I do hereby folemnly call on and enjoin the officers, both civil and military, and the citizens of this territory to persom their facred duties to their country, by aiding and abetting in the detection of any agents employed in this country, and if found, to be brought without delay before the proper tribunals of the country, that they may receive their trials for such high offences against the peace and happiness of the Missippi territory, and dignity and sovereignty of the United officers and citizens of the territory to be on the alert and prove their patriotism by giving such assistance for the developement of this traitorous project as their respective situations will

And whereas I am aware of the influence of intrigue and milrepresentation, and that men of pure intentions may sometimes be deluded; I do therefore invite all of this deteription 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 Congreis and the statutes of this territory, I do in consequence thereof, require all officers who have not taken the faid oaths, to come forward and take the same in the course of fift:en days from the date of this preclamation; and in default thereof, I do lereby revoke all the powers civil or military which they possess, and their commissions are hereby vacated and annulled.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Missippi territory, at the town of Washington, this 23d day of (L. S.) December, 1806, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-first.

COWLES MEAD.

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 deligns 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.

The 1st regiment will muster at the town of Washington, on Tuesday the 20th of January, at II o clock.

The 2d regiment on Saturday the 10th of January, at Greenville, at 11 o'clock. The 4th regiment on Monday the 12th of

January, at Gibson-Port, at 11 o'clock. The 5th regiment on Saturday the 17th of January, at Piercy's plantation, at 11-o'clack. Every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer and private, will appear on parade equipt

according to law, or suffer the penalties therein

prescribed. By order of the commander in chief. W. B. SHIELDS, Aid-de-Camp. -

Natchez, December 25, 1806.

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 affociation of defigning 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.

It is expected that more than ordinary attention will be observed, in bringing the companiesto the field of muster, equipped agreeably to law. FERDINAND L. CLAIBOHNE,

Liegt. Col. Commandant.

Nasbrille, Famary 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 resolu-

tions were unanimoully adopted: At a moment like the present, when rumous prevail in the Atlantic Rates, calculated to excite suspicions of the fidelity of the western inhabitants to the general union—the citizens of Franklin and its vicinity, cannot be todinerent to its probable tendency, nor delay, by a frank expression of their fentiments, to wipe

away any jealousies that may exist. Having lived in habits of obedience to laws emanating from the enlightened councils of the freest government in the world, and experiencing the falurary effects refuttings therefrom, they would view a separation from the Federal bead, as productive of incalculable exils ; and as far as they have any means of deriving information, they believe this lentiment to be

Not having any data spon which to found a belief, that an influerection is contemplated they do not leel it their they to express any opinion of views, or alcribe dilogganling Ichemes, to those persons whole my farious conduct may have given rife to fuch rumors. But they can, without beliation, declare, that

if there are any who have the tenterity to attemp: to fever from the unfully any part of the western country, or, in country ention of the laws of the land, to involve the cirizens thereof. in a war with any power, in amity with the United States-that they juffly merit the indignation of every friend to his country.

As citizens of Tennestee, the members of this meeting would fincerely regret if there were any grounds to duspect that a delection to the union was prevailing in this country: It would carry the imputation of ingratitude to that government by whose follering care they have so rapidly grown and prospered, and by whose wise and equitable measures, an honorable peace has been preserved, while our borders have been enlarged, and our commercial prof- ; ed. peds brightened. Buf, independent of the motives which a grateful recellection of the past must inspire, the general government have a fure pledge of the fidelity of Weitern America, from interest.—She cannot be insensible of the necessity of a union with the maritime states, to preserve the navigation and commerce of the gulph, with its northern appendages, which United America has recently obtained. If restless 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 benesitted by the change.

Resolved, That the general government sustains the most endearing relations to this lection of the

union. That Thomas Jesserson 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 means to assimilate the habits of the people to bring them to a neaser state of brotherhood, as weil as to afford help to the younger flates.

That the foregoing be figued by the chairman and secretary, and forwarded to the Tennessee delegation in Congret's addressed to the President of the U. States; and that a copy be furnished one of the printers in Nathville, for publi-

WM. NEELY, Chairman. THOMAS H. BENTON, Sec'ry. Franklin, December 27, 1806.

New-Orleans, Dec. 22.

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' ar.ny. 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 chies. 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. Should the General give publicity to his sentiments on this subject, we shall avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to lay them before our readers.

It was gratifying to the patriot to view the corps, increased in numbers, improved in discipline, and well equipped and prepared for the desence 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 wor-

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 Claiberne. They drank a number of patriotic toasts and spent the remainder of the day in harmo-

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 forming or carrying on within the United States, a few observations may not be impertinent on

the occasion. Mr. Randolph opened this business with an acculation of " supineness and apathy" against the House of Representatives. A charge extremely absurd; when you reslect that it was in the power of Mr. R. at any time previously to have brought forward a fimilar 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 abfund, we pray you to attend to the following expression:-

burft, and there no longer remains any reason. They do ! 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 tonger" any reason for withholding information, it is a plain acknowledgment that there had been cause for so doing before the bessele burk ?" Does not ill nature often de feat its own object by an over-officiousness to

Well, then I the " bebble" burft !- And Mr. Randolph proceeds to call up " ever fince the peace of 1783," the malconduct of Spain, and to make it matter of alarm at the present moment. Intrigues that were carried on 17 years ago, are exhibited as a raw-head and bloody bones to waken the latent intrib of the nation, & urge grave deliberative attembly into forme act indicative of hostility towards spain, at the very moment when the whole tenor of the conduct administration has been protestedly pacific.

Had there been any evidence of the recent interference of Spain with the integrity of the union. Mr. R. would have been laftified in his remarks and if any future exposition should bring to viewher connivance at Bure's treason, it will beyond Day speec thest could be no occapous to plantes ou donne excite the sustainantion of Boscanniest'the floor of Congress at a pation with whom we

are endeavoxing to finicall differences on an acid shall conclude these Aristores by this is timent micable footing. The detellable Yrujo may be -that we hope an American Hout: of Repreculpable, and his government innocent. What lentatives will never want virtue and independ-Tays Mr. Jefferson in his late metiage to Congress I ance enough to demand information from the on the subject ! The wisdom of the nuasures some President at all times when it may be necessary tioned by Curgress (lays he) at its last session, bas | -and never lack firmnel's sufficient to resist any placed us in the paths of peace and justice with the man, who attempts to precipitate them into only powers with whom we bud any differences; and Improper measures. NOTHING HAS HAPPENED SINCE, which makes it either their interest or ours to puritue another course. No change of mensures has taken place on our part, NONE GUGET TO. TAKE TLACE AT THIS TIME." Here, then, is a complete an-Iwer to Mr. Randolph's war observations. He must feel the extreme severity of this part of the message-and cannot help being greatly mortifi-

Mr. R. next proceeds to " triumph," as Mr. Smilie very plainly told him. Hut on this occafion he reckoned without his host. He wished last year to raise troops to fight The Spaniardshe this year avers that if the troops had been raited 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, gainst Mexico so early as the beginning of Dehad 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 factions newspaper!-Had he su ceeded, what would have been the confequence? Wilkinson might have been removed and a traitor placed in his stead. He cannot even avoid throwing a flur on the commander in chief on this occasion, when he speaks of "the couly 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 " fleeping, and snoring, and dozing over our. liberties," you would think the gentleman "hand-enfied, manacled, and tongue-tied."-Why did he not himself " ask questions" before the period of producing his refolution, and not make fuch an outery 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 libeller 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 businels 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 chastise the foe; from every quarter addresses pour in to the constituted authorities, applauding their condust and requesting the continuance of the executive in office; volunteer companies prosser 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 fervice?

Mr. Randolph proceeds to charge those to whom he is opposed with following his proffered measures of last year. He mentions the nonimportation law-the salt tax, and an increase of the military force. The first, he says, " is gone-abandoned." Was ever any thing more uncandid? Pursuing, as administration does, " the paths of peace and justice," it was but reasonable, as Great-Britain has manisested 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 alcertain whether Great-iritain would aftually complete what the feems to 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 mation as the captain of the British frigate could 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 canses for augmenting the number of troops did not exist then that there now dono treason threatened separation to the unionand 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 flates and territories do not possess equal rights is farcical. What say the addresses from that quarter? What say the people of Tennellee!-" As citizens of Tennessee, they would sincerely regret, if there were any grounds to suspect that a desection to the union prevailed in that country: It would carry the imputation of ingratitude to that government by whose fostering care they have to rapidly grown and prospered, and by whole wise and equitable measures, an honorable peace has been preferred, while their borders have been enlagged, and their commercial prospects brigbeened." This is the language used by the people of the west themselves. Does "The bubble (quoth Mr. R.) is said to have | Mr. Randolph know their fituation better than

The comparison attempted to be drawn by Mr. Randolph, between the British and Spaniards, has no fimilitate. The "line of Vermont" is fixed and lettled-the American and Spanish divisional line is Aill in dispute; and is, in fact, the oftensible (if not the real) caple

of controverly. But how long is it fince Mr. Randolph has become the advocate of a firong military effablishment! Some time, we apprehended, fince he was infulted by a gen d'arme in the theatre at Philadelphia-some eime since be wrote his familiar epifile to John Adams, when inflead of the courteous flyle of " your excellency." he foriously approached him with the fierceness of a fans-culotte, and with the blunt address of "citizer?" Eur, The Tines Have Changed. A disappointment of a ministerial office at St. Cloud or St. James, can induce a man to perceive through the goggles of inteen, that the country is in, a " calamitous". fituaciou, that the militia are incompetent to the defence the country, and that a large flanding army the only alternative! Swallow the delugen, who

After all, what does the resolution of Mr. R. the confliction placed blue—But this weak point was fufficiently exposed in debate: And we

On the following article we have only to remark, that if the Marquis Yruja knew of Burr's design " so early as the beginning of December 1805," he aded 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

From the United States' Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

We are informed from the best fource that the Spanish minister so far from being the dape of Burr was informed of his hoffile defigns acember 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 fince on the watch for Burr's

[Here follow two or three lines of opprobrious restection on Messrs. Randolph, Clay, &c. which we do not think proper to infert.]

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 infinuated falsehood; The copy of the decree in the case of the ship Messenger, 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 desend 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 all 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) ressect 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 perulal of the following extrast from Dr. Burney's account of the commemoration of Handel:-

"But I hasten to speak of the Hallelujah Cherus, which is the triumph of Handel, of the corumemoration, and of the mufical 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 fing, as such, in unisons and odaves, has an effect truly eccletiaftical. It is afterwards made the subject of sugue and groundwork for the Hallelujah; then, as a short episode in plain counter-point, we have " The bingdom of this world," which being begun piano, was solomn and assesting. But the last and principal subject proposed, and led off by the bate-" and be shall reign for ever and ever," is the most pleasing and fertile that has ever been invented fince the art of fugue was first cultivated. It is marked, and confiautly to be diftinguished 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 let to a fingle found, which seems to fland at bay, while the other parts attack it in every possble manner, in " Hallelujabe, forceer and ever?" is a happy and marvellous concatenation of harmony, melody and great effects."

The following article from the New-York -Commercial Advertiser, contradicis the statement under the New-York ship news head in to-day's paper. Captain Robins having left Curracoa the 29th ult. must bring as late inforhave had—

"Captain Robins, of the Sch'r Safeguard, left Curracoa on the 29th of December, and contradicts the report of its being taken by a British squadrop. He says that no British ships of war were off the port at the time of his failing."

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. Cheetham, the bleckguard, 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 Cheetham assert this as often as he pleases. No one who knows me, will accuse me of being a person over-food of spiritous or ardent liquors ; therefore, his assertions effect me but very little. I will however, state to an impartial public, a fact, which Cheetham himself cannot deny; that I have seen him as often in a state of intoxication as he ever saw me. and very probably much offeners 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 sleb sided bam, who villain-like, had the impudence, when I was engaged in conversation relative to the Justices! Court, to fill my glass (several times) with one half brandy and the other wine. believe I may safely say, that this was the only time Cheetham eyer car me in a state of incommunity

Ope observation more, and I have ever bereafter done with this reptile, in the way of a newspaper discussion. Let him tremble at the fate which will are

tong overtake lum.