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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1807.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON'S AD. DRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

New. Orleans, Dec. 30. I make no apology for laying the fol-

Having unfortunately been a sufferer in the extraordinary scenes now exhibited in this territory, the justification of my own character, forces me to detail a series of events, too public to be doubted; but so new in the history of our country, that they will not obtain easy belief at a distance, and can scarcely be realised by those who daily behold

military arrest of citizens charged with a civil offence—the violation of the sanctuary of justice, by first entering it with a complaint, and then dragging the accused from its bar. An attempt to overawe by denunciation, those who dared professionally to assert the authority of al of the employment of military force to punish a civil offence—the hardy course—and the asserted but incredible allowed. co-operation of the supreme executive of the country, in these proceedings_are circumstances that must command attention, and excite the corresponding sentiments of grief, indignation and contempt.

My primary object, however, is my own exculpation from a charge solemnly made against me in the hearing of hundreds, at the bar, where my character is my only support, and by a man whose situation ought to give weight to his assertions. In the performance of this necessary but humiliating task, I shall be obliged to speak of myself and of my affairs, with a particularity that will he tedious, and would be improper if it were not necessary for my defence.

About three years previous to the present-period, I lest the city of New-York, where I abandoned every thing that could bind me to a country, the friends of my early youth—the companions of any riper years—a numerous and affectionate family—children from whom had never been separated, and whom the tenderest and most melancholy recollections had rendered doubly dear to my heart-I left there every thing but fortune. Circumstances unnecessary to repeat, had involved me considerably in debt, and an unsettled account with the U.S. to whom I was probably indebted between thirty and forty thousand dollars, rendered it more necessary that I should make some sacrifice to do justice to my creditors; rather than exonerate myself by the means which the law provided for persons in my situation, I resigned an honorable and the most lucrative office in the state; and I embarked for this place in December 1803-1 arrived in February following. having made an assignment of a large landed property for the be efit of my creditors, and brought with me only a sum of about one hundred dollars and a letter of credit for one thousand more, furnished by my brother to whom I am still indebted for the amount; these means were near. ly exhausted before the opening of -the courts. As soon as I could commence the daties of my profession, Lundertook them with industry and zeal, and I soon found that by pe severance, I should in a few years be enabled to attain the objects nearest my heart; the payment of my debts, and the return to my family and friends. The profits of my profession, were invested in lands, because their certain increuse of value, promised a speedier accomplishment of my wishes. About two months since, that happy peried seemed to approach; I had exunerated a very valuable and extensive tract of land, from all incumbrances, and had pointed it out to the officers of the treasury as the mean of liquidating my ba. lance with the public. I had sold a plantation to Mr. Davis, which after paying an incumbrance on that and another tract. left me his mortgage for the sum of twelve thousand dollars payable one half in one and the other half in two years, and I was on the point of accepting offers which were made ine for the sale of another. These details though tedious are not unnecessary. It will be seen that this fund which I destined for my private creditors, was by its application to that purpose, made the reason or pretext for

the injuries I have received. On the 23th November, General Wikinson arrived in this city; having been on terms of intimacy with him since my first arrival here, I called on him the evening her arrived, he returned prisit and supped with me, and in the course of that evening I informed him

expressed my surprise as to the manner i in which he could have become indebted to Mr. Bollman, whom I understood to have been in failing circumstances in Philadelphia; the general both then, and in several visits which I subsequently made, gave me no reason to suspect that this circumstance had made any impression, but behaved with his usual cordiality to me, which continued until the very night before his denunciation.

On Sunday afternoon, the 14th Dec. Dr. Bollman was arrested by a military Mr. Swartwout, on a like order were arrested and confined on board of a bomb ketch in the river; these circumstances with some others of the same nature causis not an affair of mere private interest, when they were known; but having onbut of serious public concern, to which ly a slight acquaintance with Boliman, I claim the attention of my fellow citi- and none whatever with the other gentlemen, I did not think myself obliged, unless professionally called upon, to take any s'eps for their release.

Mr. James Alexander, however, a gentleman who ranks deservedly high as an advocate in this territory, made an affidavit of the arrest, and applied, as lineances in a flate of difforder and irregularity? have heard, on Monday, to one of the lowance of an Habean Corpus; dis was refused, and he was directed, as he af-A dictatorial power assumed by the terwards told me, to make his motion commander of an American army—the in open court. On coming there about eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning the 16th day of December, he accosted me, and requested that I would join him in j an application to the court for an allow. ance of the writ. I did not hesitate to do my duty on the occassion, though I had reason to believe from the violent meathe laws—the recorded unblushing avow. sures which had already taken place, chair. But we referve our of cryations upon that I might expose myself to danger; I | that subject till to-morrow or next day. followed Mr. Alexander in a concise menace of persevering in the same statement of the facts, and the writ was

[To be Concluded.]

From the London Courier, Nov. 27.

THE CONDUCT OF MINISTERS.

niffers had done? They have at length uniwered the qualtion though they have taken a pretty long time to do it. But this was to be expected ! -all their operations are f. w; quick motion i belongs not to the broad-bottome lor hiep at administration. In the prefent inflan of it would have been better had they not moved at all-for such a defence!-Dut we are eager to lay it before our raders.

"Their defence," they begin by faving. " would be eaty indeed, were the meritari Lord Mulgrave and Lord Calthereugh to be executed as first of january, and brings Paris papers to the ed or exculpated. They have not indeed march. ed an army to Paris: nor have they organifed Grand Army from 31 to 42, includive. They the City Council. I submit it, therefore, er, and one of our first and most poweral airies, loft one half of his dominions, and by which the laft bulwarks of independence were over: hrown."

No doubt it will not eleape the notice of our readers, that ministers have adopted a curious mode of proving what they have done, b, thewing what they have not done. They " have not marched an army to Paris;"-nordid Lord Mulgrave or Lord Cafflereagh ever attempt to propose it. The only mention ever made of fuel. a measure was under the administration of which Lord Cafilereagn was no member. but of the.co, Lord Grenville. Je of the present ministers, was -Nor have "they organifed a confederacy upon the convincent"-But they firendoully and repeatfuch a confederacy as was organifed by Mr. Pitt. That he was not and could not be relipenfible or blameable for the failure of that conte leracy, they will not themselves a tempt to maintain, unless they are prepared to maintain fich an absurdity as that the contriver or organiter of a plan, which is to be executed by others, not felected by him, is to be answerable for all their errors and milconduct. But " the; have ! not fent abroad armies to capituiate, nor fitted out expeditions which terminated in flame and deseat." And this is the desence of Lord Gien ville! of that very Lord Grenville, under whom the expedition ailuded to, the expedition to Holland was under aken! Upon that mode of defence which confilts in attacking the termer conduct of the person so detending himsels, we have little to lay—it has at least the merit of hovelig. But we stall even admit, that because victory did not attend our arms in that expedition, they were therefore stained or dishenored -or that succets is always the criterion of merit, and deteat the proof of shame and ditgrace. "But the present minuters have retrieved the honor of the Eritish name." How, where, when? Retrieved our honor! Surely this muit be meant in mockery of them. Did they fucceed to power with the British name tarnished and distionered ?- Was it distionered by Lord Nelson at Tratalgur? Was it difgraced by the victories of Calder, of Duckworth, and of Sirachan, all officers appointed and dilparched by the ministry that preceded them? Either this must have been said in perfect mockery, or with a perfect insentibility to those great and brilliant achievements.-" They have extended too our l empire over vast regions where the demand for our manufactures is already reanimating and invigorating our commerce. '-Do they mean to fay that they had the least share in the expedition to Buenos Ayres? Did they act as if they even approved of it !- Though they knew of i so long ago as June, did they send a reinsorce. ment till four months afterwards ?-Did they not themselves take care to assure us, as soon as the intelligence was received, that it had been undertaken by sir Home Popham upon his own responsibility? And have they not recalled fir Lome Popham who did so undertake it? Bu-" they have sent powerful fuccors to the king of Naples, and effaced on the plains of Maida the stain that was attached to them in Helland."-We flop not here to dwell upon the attack thus made upon the duke of York. But have those powerful succors yet reached the king of Naples? Did ministers send any succors till months after they came into power? And is it not no. torious that the battle of Maida was gained by the troops, molt of them if not all, sent out by the late ministry? The new ministers indeed fent out general Fox, but general Stuart was

appointed by their predecellors. But "they have gained America by measures 'of conciliation." Had we then done any thing to give just cause of offence to America ! Of this system of conciliation, as it is called, we have yet to learn the benefits—but we know that find the committee to whom was referred the mel- proper to make.

of those liberal ideas, colonial produce has] nity of the Crown against Pruffa." There they may claim credit-but when they say they have " generoully forgotten a momentary error, and from having been foes are now willing to become her a lies," we must fay that if they had fent fuccours of men; if they had expressed that willingnei: to become her ailies, when they could have done her tome fervice, their generosity and their merit would at least have been as conspicuous as it is at present. The opening of the 1 ms, the Eibe, and the Wefer to the Prussians, when there is not a Prussian on the banks of any of those rivers, and when they are all three in possession of the enemy, is aorder, two other persons, Mr. Ogden and mongst those things which they have done, but which will hardly be received as one of the proofs of that inpernatural fagacity, genius, and vigor, to which they lay fuch an exclusive

lowing statement before the public. It ed a very great sensation on Monday, is one of the things " they have done," and hin of such of the principal ports and harbors as one of the things we venture to predict they may be defended or ellentially affifted in being summary of receipts and disbursements, from will with "they had not done."-It is confider- | defended by gun beats, together with the numed as having totally failed, except with refpect | ber necessary for each. to the volunteer corps, which it has difguffed.

What financial abuses they have detected and corrected, we are yet to learn-what have hitherto been difcovered, have been the confequence of measures adopted before they came into office-And as to the order and regularity ther have introduced into the public accounts, do they mean to flate that Mr. Pitt left the But the, projested a new tyftem of organizajudges of the superor court for the al- tion for the courts of Julice in Scotland, and they have carried a refolution for the abelition of flaver, -both excellent measures-but, as they are yet only intended and not done, they are, oddly enough, introduced into a defence which ministers have published, to shew what

they have done. Throughout this defence of Ministers there leems to be an unnatural with to detrait irom the memory of that great flate, man, whole tols ! every day's events afford us more readon t de- | health which the city has enjoyed, durplore. But this is not the first attemptive have | ing the whole of the past year; upon its diffeovered on the part of the Grenvilles ;---we remarked it in a most figual manner at a late

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1807.

From our attentive and obliging corres-About three months ago we asked what mi- pondent at New-York, we yetlerday received the following. The reader will perceive that it completely contradicts and dettroys the authenticity of the rumor by the way of Barbadoes, relative to the defeat of the French by a combined Prudian and Reffian army : -

> Saturday exeming, February 7, 1807. The brig Emeline, Capt. Stowell, arrived this evening from Bordeaux. Capt. S. failed on the contain, however, nothing materially important. No battle had been feught fince our former accounts. On the 15th December, the head quarters of the French army were at Posen. The Russians were collecting their forces and a vancing to attack them.

In addition to the above, we understand a letter has been received in this city, which states i that the French troops have advanced as far as Prague, in Poland, a government for which had edly advised, recommended and approved of been organized by Bonaparte; and that the Russians had declared War against the Turks. Today's mail will doubtless furnish a few particulars. The king of Prussia is said to be with the Russians.

> A writer under the fignature of " Marcus," having in the papers of the state of New-York accuted De Witt Clinton, Eig present Agyor of the city, with having authorited the coalition with Eurr and his adherents, attempted some time back, that gentleman has iffued the following contradiction :-

A nefarious libel, under the signature of Marcus, having been recently printed at Poughkeepsie, and industricusty circulated in the the building. northern parts of the flate, with the view of wounding my feelings, and exciting unjust prejudices against me; I have directed protecutions to be immediately instituted against the author and publithers, and I pledge myfeif to my friends, that a judicial inv tigation will demonstrate the folly, the falsehood and the malice of the charges exhibited against me.

DE WITT CLINION. Albany, 26th January, 1807.

CONGRESS,

In the House of Representatives, on the 4th instant, at the instance of D. R. Williams, it

Resolved, That the speaker address a letter to the executive of the state of South Carolina, flating the death of general Levi Casey, in ordar that m aiures may be taken to supply the vacancy occasioned thereby in the representation from that flate.

Mr. Clay presented a bill providing for the payment of certain expences incurred in the impeachment of Samuel Chaie.

Mr. Early, from the committee of commerce and manufacinres, presented a bill respecting seizures made under the authority of the U. S and for other purpoies, which was referred to the committee of the whole on Monday.

The House took into consideration the report of the committee of the whole on the report of a select committee, on the subject of fortifying our ports and harbors.

When this subject was previously before the House, a motion of General Van Cortlandt was depending to authorife the president to man and equip such gun boats and other armed veffels of the U.S.' as he may deem it expedient. On this amendment a long debate enfued, in-

volving the discussion at large of the policy of protecting our ports and harbors. Mr. Lloyd declared himself against both the refolutions, and moved to postpone the further

confideration of the report till Monday week. The question was taken by year and nays on the pollponement-year 40-nays 76.

fage of the prefident relative to the public build become one-third cheaper in the French parts lings in the city of Washington, presented a billthan in our own. But " they afferted the dig- | making appropriations for failthing the fouth wing of the capitoi, and for other purpiles :which was referred to the committee of the whole te-morrew.

Mr. I arly from the committee of commerce and manufactures, to whom was referred the acurred -- A: es 58.

Gulph of Mexico, and appropriated \$50,000 the batin" for the fame.

the fellowing refetution:

But Mr. Windham's Military System !-that | fence of ports and harbors, and particularly a dopted.

The City Council commenced its session on Monday last. BALTZER SHAEF-FER, esq. was elected President of the l'irst Branch, and JAMES CALHOUN, esq. | chate of lots adjoining the Hanever market, 2. President of the Second Branch. following communication was laid before them by the Mayor.

MAYOR'S COMMUNICATION.

Gentlemen of the City Council,

IN entering upon the annual report, required to be made by the act of incor. poration, I find sufficient cause to con. gratulate you upon the uninterrupted presperous and improving trade; upon of the works of a public nature, commenced and promoted by its inhabitants, for securing a regular and plentiful supply of wholesome water, and for extending the benefits of its commerce; upon the harmony that pervades social intercourse, and the spirit of industry and improrement that is every where perceived For circumstances so favorable to our city. I devoutly mingle my gratitude with yours, to that benignant Providence whose wisdom is ever directed to the least communities, as well as to the great.

The act of the General Assembly of erect Baltimore Town, in Baltimore countions to be made in the charter, is, ac-22d of December, containing Bulletins of the the consideration of the first Branch of in the considence that whatever may be the determination relative to these alterations, it will be founded in wisdom, and a just view of the interest and welfare of the city.

> institutions for the support of the poor more perfect, vet it may not be unworthy your inquiry, how far the city council have power to make provision for the it to be erected) is very badly con-tructed for the purpose, and should you be disposed to direct that maniacs under certain terms and conditions shall be admit. ed there, appropriations will be required to make the indispensable alterations in

At the last session of the city council the register was requested to revise, collate and abridge all the ordinances of this corporation, now in force. This work he has nearly finished, and it will be presented to you at the present session. You will, unquestionably, weigh well the necessity of a due attention to the import. ant object of this revision, that of rendering our ordinances as persect, permanent and readily to be comprehended by all descriptions of persons as the subjects will admit of.

In addition to the ordinances passed brought to this city for sale, permit me pleurity, and 2 of drunkenness. to recommend to your consideration, an inquiry into the propriety of establish-

ing an inspection of pot and pearl ash. row. It may be worthy your attention to ascertain whether in the contemplated plan of crecting a county court-house, permanent accommodations may not be procured therein, for the service of the city corporation. Such arrangements perhaps may be made with the commissioners, appointed for erecting the court house, as may reoder the buildings less expensive to the county, and much more, convenient to our fellow-citizens, by having all public offices under the

The city corporation has been subject to some expences which appear to me properly chargeable to the county upon this subject a correct understand. ing may be had with the lexy-court, upon any representation you may think

As this compration has introbated the machine for deepelling the harbor, and the parentec's right to construct as many hereafter as may be required for the public service, it may be proper to make some hermannit regulations re. spe ling the use of the mannine.

It is likewise defirable that the precise limits and bounds of the chan el thould be dismendments of the fenale to the bill for furvey- thodly marked, so that no ambiguity whatever ing the coast of the U. States, reported their a- may arise with those who may exceed wharv & greement to the same, in which the house con- to the line of permission graved by the ordinance, entiled, " An ordinance granting per-The amendments extend the survey to the mission extend ground therein describes into

The odinance entitled " an ordinance to On motion of Mr. Early, the house adopted regulare the sale of bread," cannot be carried - into such full effect as to render that public Resolved, That the president of the U. S. be and general benent to our sellow-citizens in requelled to cause to be laid before this house the manner which it appears was designed by such intermation as may be in the possession et the corporation; it is therefore submitted to the executive department tending to show the you, whether this ordinance should not be reefficacy of gun boats in the protection and de- pealed, and other more ethcient regulations a-

The register will, as usual, report the annual which it will appear that we have not the means of making fuch large appropriations as thote of the last sen of the city council, nor, indeed, will the public necessities require them. In taking into view the prefent thate of the treatury you will observe, that the debts iscurred in erecting the fifth market, and in the pur-The m unting to feven thouland one hundred and nine nive dellars, and ten cen's, have been paid and that we have likwife within the fall year, railed the lower centre market-house, and erected a new roof thereo, with other improvements, amounting to three thouland one hundred and twenty-fix dellars and fixty cen's, and purchated a machine for deepening the harbor, and the patencee's right, for the fum of leven thouland d llars, the whele amainting to the very confiderable fom of feventeen thouland three hundred and twenty-one dollars and ieventy cents.

Called again by the futrages of my fellowcitizens to the honorable flation to which their favora le opinion had before raile d'me, unile I promise that a gra efut seille of their renewed its increased wealth; upon the progress confeientions dia harge of my official divies, permit me to affure you of me cordial co-operation with you, as the representatives of the city, in all measures calculated to promo e the proliperity and happinets of our constituents.
THOROW GOOD SMITH.

Baltiriere, 9th February, 1807.

[From a London paper.] PATENT.

Mr. Rulph Wedgwood's (Burselem) for a companition for making Glass upon new principles.

Mr. Wedgwood makes use of alkaline salt, pieces or parts of China, or earthenware, pitchers, or pieces of baked clay, old plaster moulds, or calcareous Maryland, entitled " An additional sup- | earths, borax, siliceous earths, un l terra pement to an set, entitled " An act to honderosa. The alkaline salts and borax are to be used in a state of solution, and tv. ir racity, and to incorporate the in- in this solution, the pieces of china or habitants thereof," passed in November | earthenware, or baked clay, being first session, 1305, proposing certain alteral made red hot, are to be thrown: to these are to be added, old plaser mond, cording to its purport, to be submitted to or calcareous earth, first slacking them in a solution of b rax in water, and then the suiceous earths & t ru fonderma are to !. added, all which art cles are to be ground together, and dried over a slow fire. If the alkaline salts and borax are used in a state of powder, they are then to be used in the same manner as in the com-Although it is not within the powers mon process. When the several articles granted to this corporation, to render the are ground together and dued, they are to be fused, and when in a state of perfect fusion, poured from the melting pot, into cold water.

The proportion of the materials are protection and maintenance of unfortu- from 10 to 50 parts in wt. of alkaline nate helpless maniacs, too many of whom salts, from 12 to 70 of water, of the have appeared in our streets to the dread | pieces of china or earthenware, from 50 of some, and the annoyance of many of to 150 parts, and it baked clay is used our fellow-citizens. Humanity, it would 80 to 100 parts. There are other seem, requires that something should be proportions given, but an accurate regard done upon this subject, either by indivi- to them is not absolutely necessary; duals, or by the city corporation. Our though the patentee conceives, that, by city hospital if ever designed as a recep. attending to them, a greater advantage tacle of deranged persons (and it would will be gained than can be had by the appear that this was one object intended present mode of making glass, and with to be accomplished by those who caused a saving of health to the labourers em-

> In the Senate of the U. S. on the 5th inst. a ciebate of considerable interest occured on the following refolution:

> heswived, That acres of land be granted to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, upon their giving bond, conditioned to transfer to the United States, a number of the fliares of the capital flock of said company, at the rate of two hundred dollars a filare, equal to the proceeds of the sales of the land granted to them; within years, and to furrish to the secretary of the treasury a true

> account of the sales. N'effrs. Bayard and Pickering supported the resclution; Mr. Adams opposed it; and Mesfrs, Giles and italdwin finggested doubts re-

When the quellien was reken, and the resolution agreed to-Ayes 20-Noes 6.

Interments in the city & liberties of Philadel-Phia, from the 31st January to the 7th February -Adults 20-Children 9-of which 3 were for the inspection of country produce, confumption of the lungs; 3 of decay; 3 of

"Tirostaphenos," shall appear to-mor-

We commence to-day, the publication of the hand-bill defence of Edward Livingston, Esq. We shall endeavor to conclude it tomorrow. After which we shall lay before the public a " Communication," containing pertinent firicures and animadversions on Mr. Livingston's performance, and considerations with reped to the conduct of General Wilkinson, in allusion to the charges exhibited against him. by the former.

Those who have already. applied, and such as desire to forward orders for Insurance on their Lives to the Pelican Company of London, are informed that a safe private conveyance offers in a few days. The terms will be made known at the Phoenix Fire