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SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1807.

From the National Intelligencer.

I will make no apology for presenting to the public the following statement of facts. It is a duty I owe my country, my friends and my-

I lest my own house in Kentucky early in December laft, and travelled the ufual road to the Chickasaw nation, thence through the Choctaw nation to the fettlements on Tomblgbee. Here I ipent two or three days looking at lands; thence acres the country, to the upper settlements on the Chickafaw river, and down the river to where it takes the name of Palcagoola; here I lest my horfes and took a canoe, and after spending several days on the river, and part of two at the house of a gentleman, who shewed me the papers and Livingston's address from New Orleans. I croffed the lake to the Bayou of St. John's and poffed into the city the ufual road. I am thus particular, that my enemies may retrace my deps it they choose. I rode, for I was unable to wall; into New Orleans between 12 and 1 o'clock, F. M. and took lodgings at Madam Forage's arding house-I remained in the public room where there were a number of genilemen until dinner,-at the tab'e, I think about 3 o'clock, I was arrested by colonel Kingibury, of the U. S. army, who came attended by five or fix (ficers, having left a guard of 100 men at the door. I was immediately taken to the garrison, and closely confined under a centinel. A. bout a o'clock the next morning. I was convey. ed down the river in a b at about 25 leagues, to For Sr. Phillips, from thence about the same sime the next morning I was conveyed twenty zii of furth r down the river, and kept in the woods until the 22d in the evening; when I was put on board the schooner Thacher, (captain Haws) for Baltim re. On the evening of the 17th February I was given in charge to the offiser commanding at lort Mollenry-on the 18th I was taken before Judge Nicholfon, by a writ of Habeas Corpus, and ditcha ged. I felt pleased to find myself once more in a country where the laws were respected, and where there weie men who dared to arreit oppiession; whether it was the act of a petty tyrant, or fanctioned by the chiefs of the nation. On the 23d in-Rant I came to this city, and addressed a note to the Attorrey General, letting him know where I was, and requesting to know whether any and what charges were in his possession against me. The fecond day I received an antiwer, telling me that when the Executive thould be furnithed with sufficient evidence, I would be appriled I conclude then the Executive has not been furnished with l'affi sent evidence to warrant an arreft. I policively fay it cannot be furnished-I have committed no crime against the laws of my country; vet i have been imprifuned, forced from piace to place at midnight, sent to sea in a tempettuous feason, and carried 1000 miles or more from my butinets, to the loss of my property, the injury of my health, and the danger of my life. Why has all this been done! I have not yet been teld. Wilkinson has acted with the

honor of a foldier and the fidelity of a good citizen-and can the Prefident really approve and jullify a venal, petty tyrant in the act of violating the constitution and laws of his country ? He is, however, aware that some apology may be necessary for his general—he attempts to make it in the latter part of his medage of the 22d of lanuary; he there scems to think it probable, the general fent us round from motives of humanity, leaft an impartial trial might not be had in the agitated city of New Orleans. In this holy ten miles square, there could be no doubt, where, not only, the highest judicial authorities were to be affembled, but where the court could be turnished with the aid of Executive means-What aid? What Executive means? Perhaps the Senate can tell. The Supreme Court did not think it necessary; it decided without, and consequently has incurred the displeasure of all who believe in executive intallibility. I have faid the Senate could probably tell what was meant by this aid (and that body I highly retpect.) Take the following statement-On the 22d January, this all-important message was communicated to the Senate: their doors were cloted, and in a few hours they passed a bill sufpending the power of granting the writ of Habeas Corpus; thus proffrating at one blow the civil authority, facrificing the conflitution on the altar of oppression, and subjecting every citizen in the west to the will of an ambious unprincipled tyrant. Was this done through the aid of Executive mozns; or had they just heard the Arabian Nights Entermainment of last winter, and thut their doors to keep out Burr and his army, leaft they might be tied neck and heels and tumbled into the Potomac-I have faid every citizen of the west, because on them was this bill intended to operate-My own cale may be the cale of every individual of that country -imprisoned without having committed, or being charged with am offence, denied the use of pen, ink and paper. I might have been sent to the Coumbia tiver, and kept there for ten years unh sard of by my friends or family-Tyrants never lack the means of deftroying the reputatiors of those they oppress.

Had not the House of Representatives sparned with indignation this unconstitutional atzempt to justify the lawless acts of a lawless syrant, the futterings of Baron Trenck would not have been strange in America.

And what, let me ask, is our present security, unless Wilkinson is punished for his daring outrage on all law? In the case of Doctor Bollman, we are told by a newspaper, the writ of Habeas Corpus, granted by Judge Bee of S. Carolina, was adually ferved. What was the aniwer of the officer who had him in cultody? Attend to it ye who respect your government. Although, saill he, I respect the civil institutions of my country, yet I must obey the orders of my superior offices. The prisoner was not given up. Here then was a denial of this allimportant right-no need for the interposition of the Senate. In England, that land of oppression, this officer would have been immediately punished. In our free government things are ordered otherwise. Under the administration of Mr. Adams, there was much grumbling about a gag law, that thut people's mouthsunder the present administration a man may not only be gagged, but his throat cut without any law, and he who does it will find protectors amongst the fages of the nation.

Wilkinson tells us he has acted with the approbation of the governor and judges. If this be true, it is high time these men were removed f rom effee. Men placed in the most important

fiations, over a territory respectable for its wealth and population, and over a city that yields in importance to very few on the con-inent ; sworn-to administer justice accor i'ng to the constitution and laws; who would cringe to a military tyraut, and suffer him to trample on all law, should not be trusted. Perhaps the bayonet was at their break, or the dagger of the affassin at their side; no less dangerous a fituation can plead their excuse. Wilkinson, in telling us this unlikely tale, intends not only an excute for his own illegal acts, but it is say. ing to those he has injured, sue me if you dare' I am here entrench d in New Orleans in the favor of the executive—the governor and the judges are my creatures - you cannot injure me. How long he will remain thus secure, will rest with the President.

Wilkinson in his long fulfome panegyric on himfelf, published in the Aurera of the 23d inft. as a letter from New Otleans (for his tricks of this kind are too well known to palls) has difcovered from his liv, who had it in confidence from the friends of col. Burr, that I was fent to New Orleans, and was to meet the col. at Bayou Pierre, on the 12th January. Unfortunately for this tale, which feems to have been fabricated after my arrelt--Major Floyd and Mr. Raliton will declare they have never spoken to me on the subject-but I icom to justify myself where I cannot be accuied. It was necessary to alledge fomething against me Wilkinson and his spice, and o her confidential men, have made me a general, and given me an army of 20.00 men, 1000 more than I could have needed, and this too without confulting mo, whill I was amufing myfelf in the uninhabited fwamps in Well Florida, three or four hundred miles out of the road leading from Nathville to Orieans. What can they not do? Bonaparte can conquer armies as fast as his enemies can raite them. But Wilkinson and his friends can both raise and conquer them in the same breath without powder or ball. This charge, however, cannot be the crime for which I have suffered, because the difcovery has been made fince my arreit. It seems I have committed another. A very great perfonage in this city has declared publicly, that Adair was the most impudent of all the confpirators; for he faid to the first man he met in New Crleans, that the commander ir chief of the army was a villain, and a Spanish spy, and that he, Adair, expected to find the city in possession of his Catholic Majetty.

With due fuhmission, I will correct this statement, which I prefeme came from Wilkinson, as I was told he repeated it on the same eveing I was confined. When I was repeatedly told in the public room, amongst gentlemen ac quaintances and strangers; that Wilkinson had denounced me as a traitor, and declared me at the head of an army coming to attack that city, I coolly answered, that reports were different in duferent countries; that in Kentucky the people were more afraid of Wilkinson than Burr; because many of them believed him to be in Spanish pay. A gerrleman (pointing to a small man in the room) observed to me, take care what you i v, that man is a spy on you from the general, and I would not be surprited if you are confined for that before night; I answered with perhaps some warmth, let him confine me and be d-d, I despite his power. Icr this I have suffered, for this I have been imprisoned; I had before been perfecuted for faying Mr. did not in my opinion possets more talents than every other man in the U. States. I ought to have known the danger of speaking freely of great men. I acknowledge my impoudence ; but I cannot repent of my fills; I have suffered, but I have done no one act for which

So far as I know or believe of the intention of Col. Burr (and my enemies will agree I am not ignorant on this subject) they were to prepare and lead an expedi ion into Mexico predicated on a war between the two governments; without a war he knew he could do nothing. On this war taking place he calculated with certainty, as well from the policy of the measure at this time, as from the potitive affurances of Wilkinson, who seemed to have the power to force it in his own hands. This continued to be the object of col. Burr, until he heard of the venal and thameful bargain made by Wilkinson at the Sabme river-this information he received soon after the attempt to arrest him in Frankfort. He then turned his attention altegether towards threngthening himfelf on the Washita and waiting a more favorable crisis. I thought the first of these objects honorable and worthy the attention of any man; but I was not engage ed in it-my political as well as private purluits forbid, me from taking a part until it was over; ner did I ever helieve, notwithstanding Wilkinfon's swaggering letters to me on that subject, which may be feen, that a war would take place -this opinion I formed last winter in this city. In the tecend object of col. Burr I had no interest. I have said I was not engaged in either. If I had, the first step must have been to engage men -1 could do nothing without. I call upon Wilkinson and his friends to produce a single man that I have attempted to engage in any enterprize whatever. I am not the apologist of col-Burr-he can defend himself : I conly speak of his intentions to far as they relate to myfelf. My butiness in New Orleans did not require my presence there till the latter part of January, con sequently I took the circuitous route. I have before decribed so far as this statement relates, my impriconment. I am ready to attest it before any tribunal. It remains with those who have the power to fay how long Wilkinson thall remain lecure (as he boafts) in New Orleans, or when he will be placed within the reach of the civil

JOHN ADAIR. City of Washington. ? March 1, 1807.

STATE PAPERS, Relative to the Negociations between France and Great-Britain.

No. 1X. Downing Street, 18th June, 18c6.

I received, two days ago, your excellency's dispatch of the 2d of this month.

I cannot conceive how, in treating with Rusfia and us conjointly, you have to acknowledge

the principle of the alliance between her and us. At most you only acknowledge the fact. Still less can I divine how this manner of treating supposes you to be in any abject state whatever. We by no means pretend to impose upon France either the conditions of peace or a mode of negociation contrary to custom. Ir 1782, a period which your excellency cites yourself in your dispatch, we did not think ourselves in an abject state : however, when Mr. de Vergennes told us that, for the honour of his court, we must treat conjointly with France, Holland and Spain, we adopted, without thinking we in any sense degraded ourselves, the mode which that minister appeared to set such a value upon. Your government sincerely wished for peace; here it is equally desired; and I might however, say of England what your excellency fays of France, that the prolongation of the war has never been prejudicial to her glory or to her greatness ; perhaps so indeed to her real permanent interests, be tequally

so to those of France.

As to the eccrecy observed in our treaty of alliance with Russia, your excellency is too enlightened not to acknowledge that, for what concerned the propositions which we thould have to make to Prussia and Austria, secrecy was necessary. All that is patt. To act in concert for the purpose of procuring in the first place repote to Europe and of preserving it toit after, is the pripappal. I might even say, the only object of our connections.

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After the frank manner in which you disavow the intention which has been wrongfully imputed to you, with regard to what concerns our continental connections, there can no longer exist the least doubt upon this essential point, and it would only be the more grievous that difficulties which regard the form rather than the thing, thould make a war continue. which both governments equally wish to put an

Let us come to what your excellency proposes The form which took place in the ministry of the Marquis of Rockingham is the more present to my memory, as I then occupied the same post which his majesty has lately been graciously pleased to honour me with. Let France and England change their positions, and it is precisely the one which I proposed. We then treated with France and her Allies. Let France now treat with us and our Allies.

The basis offered in your second proposition are perfectly conformable to the wishes of our government; well understood that, when we mutually acknowledge our respective rights of intervention and guarantee for the affairs of Europe, we also mutually agree to refrain from all emercachments on each side on the states more or less powerful which compose it.

I should not less regiet than your excellency that this discussion flould end. Provided we can act so as not to be reproached with having been wanting in good faith towards an ally who is in every respect deserting of entire confidence on our part, we thall be contented ; and the nure so as we know that an honourable peace would not be less conformable to the withes of Rusfia, than to those of France and England.

I have the honour to be with the most distinguished consideration,

Your excellency's most humble And most obedient servant. J. C. FOX. Signed,

I write you only two words to inform you how much I am satisfied with the desire you have testified for peace. Lord Yaimouch, mercover, posseties the whole of my confidence—you may believe all he will say to you, in the same manneras if it was I who said it to you. I am preffed for time.

Accept my homage.

C. J. FOX. Lwidon, 14th June, 18c6. (To be Continued)

Proclamation to the Inhabitants of Sileria.

" Brave Inhabitants of Silesia,

" Among the mournful events which have taken place during the course of the present war, there is nothing that has so much fuled with grief the heart of his Majetty, as to see a considerable part of his provinces and fiehful Jubjects oppressed by the weight of fusierings which muit be the inevitable confequences of a war, in which the enemy, by his manner of making war, unufual in our time, entirely exhaults the country through which he passes with forced requilitions of every kind, and by large bedies of marauders who Iwarm around his disciplined armies; and who, incapable of iparing, treat the armed warrrior and the unhappy peaceable inhabitant with the same criely, and every where leave behind them traces of the groffelt barbarity, defa is and afties, even when, through fear of violence, the unarmed inhabitants have thewn the greatest subin mon in their reception of these destroyers. His Majesty perceives that his faithful Silesian Provinces are now likewise threatened with the lame wretched fate. It fenfibit grieves his Majelly, that he is prevented by the fituation of affairs, which renders his prefence necellary at other points, from hahening in pe son to the aid of his faithtul Silelians. who have at all times, and under all circustances rewar ed the paternal care of their Monarch for the welfare and prosperity of their country, by the most unshaken attachment to the House of

The enemy boasts, favored by fortune, so liable to change, and not let's favored by the treachery of base traitors, that he has aiready annihilated the whole force of the Pruisian monarchy. But he knows not that at this moment his Majesty is at the head of a formidable army, which burns with cagerness to engage the oppressors of the country. He knows not, or appears not to wish to know, that the Monarch of Prussia sinds himself sur ounde! by a guard, which no force, no mistortune, no talisman can subdue, the unalterable love of his people. He knows not that every day thoufands of volunteers offer themselves, with arms in their hands, to let bounds to his progrels; and that the Silesian's display no less activity and energy in defence of their King and country and to defend their country from unexampled rapacity. He flatters himself with the doubts he is anxious to dissen inate of the promised aid of Russa. But he deceives himsels in his hopes; the most sacred and inviolate of all treaties entered into, is one of the principal trans in the character of the noble-minded Sovereign of all the Russias. Already two formidable Russian armies have arrived near the banks of the Vistula, while a third, much more numerous, is advancing by rapid marches.

Already legions of patriots voluntarily armed and used to battle, are prepared to join the army in the field. His Majesty, under these circumstances, depends on the attachment of his Silesian States and subjects, who have, at all times, both by word and deed, given the most manifest proofs or their unshaken sidelity, and he believes, that by the appointment, ad interim, of one of the most distinguished of them, his Excellency the Prince of Anhalt Pless, to be governor General of Silesia, he gives them a proof of his confidence and good will. Conducted by this Prince, who has gleriously signalized himielf in the courle of the war, the Stutes and all classes of the inhabitants of Silesia will certainly exert themselves to contribute all their power, in conjunction with the forces which his ? ajofty will send to their assistance, to deferd their country, and their own. province in pastieular. Invested with full power by his Majetty, I therefore hereby call on all and each of the provinces, to hear cheerfully the sacrifices and burdens, which probably may be necessary for the attainment of this great object, and the rather as they not only can have no proportion to the enormous facrifices to which they must be subjected, should the enemy succeed in his attempts to conquer Silesia; but as in due time they will be rewarded by his hajesty and as far as possible made

"Given at Breslau, the 3d. of December, COUNT VON GOTZEN, " Major and Flugal Adjutant to his Majesty the King."

BERLIN. December 23. The reighing prince of Henburg who is charged with organizing the new Prussian regiments for the French service, has received from the Emperor Napoleon the com nission of Brigadier General in the French army-6000 matrasses and 9000 pair of blankets have been surnished for the use of the Lazaret-

Tyrot. December 10. The whole of the Italian division, commanded by General Lechi, has received orders to march to Germany. The Viceroy of Italy is about to set, out for Germany, and is to have, a command in the Grand Army.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, Dec. 20. Only one of the Prussian fortresses in Silesia, namely, Great Glogau, has yet fallen. The others possessed by Prussa, are Preslaw, Scheweidnitz, Silberberg, Glatz, Neisse, Brieg, and Cofel According to letters from Russia, above 100,000 recruits l'ave been raifed since the last Ukase and the most extensive military preparations are making throughout that extensive, Empire. It is remarked that the troops of the Confederation of the Rhine occupy a middle line the front and rear of which is covered or fecured by French troops, and on which they take certain potitions as they are pointed out to

BRANDENBURGH, Dec. 23. A traveller of diffinction, who has just arrived from the head quarters of the Emperor Napoleon, brings the news that a decitive battle was to take place to-day or to-morrow between the Russians and French; every thing was ready for this purpoie; the Russians have occupied a very firong policion. The emperor let out with the utmost expedition for Thorn, where almost all the French army was collected fince the 14th. It is not knowever thought that the battle can be to near at hand.

Bauneng, December 19. Our Gazette states, that the Austrian troops united to the French, are to enter Turkey, to attack the Montenegrius. As the Montenegrins are under the protection and pay of Rassia, l'urkey may fo n be expected to become a theatre on which we shall see the forces of four Emperors in hostile array.

Schwerin, Dec. 22.

OFFICIAL NOTE .- " The underhand Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majetty the Emperir and King to the States of Lower Saxony, has received orders, in the name of his Sovereign, to declare to the Ministry of his Highness the Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, that in confequence of a passage being granted to the Russian troops through Mecklenburg, their long continuance in that country, and the fupport afforded them, it appears that these accommodations mutt have been the refelt of an intimate alliance between that country and Ruash, but at the same time inconfittent with the duties of neutrality. France, therefore, cannot acknowledge the neutrality of Vecklenburg. Befides, as the Governor of Mecklenburg was invette with a command in the Ruffian army, he can be looked upon in no other light than as ferving under the colours of the principal enemy of France. Neckl uburg, in confequence of various connections has an immediate interest in the affaire of Rudla; and, under the present circumstances, when il e Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, contrary to all right, and even without the least pretext, has violated the independence of the Ottoman Porte, and in fact, made mielf matter of the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia; a meafure, in respect to Mecklenburg. which has a tendency to retaliate, cannot be neglement; it is a measure warranted by justice, and equally required by found policy, and the in ereft of France. The underfigued is therefore charged to declare. I. The it is the will of the Emperor and King, on account of the assistance which this country has afforded to his enemies, that it thall be confidered as having made a common cause with them. 2. That the future and ultimate fate of Necklenburg will depend upon the conduct which Luffia thall oblerve toward. Melcavia and Wallachia. The underlighted avails himfelf of this occation to affure the Minuttry of his Highliefs the Duke of Mecklenburg of his particular el-

"BOURIENNE." Hamburg, November 27.

IRELAND-The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland and the Hon. Baron George, who prefided in the Special Commission, have returned to town, after having proceeded upon the exercise of that commusion in Sligo, Castlebar, Carrick-on-Shannon. Leitrim, Longford and Cavan. The result has been, that about fitteen perfons have received sentence of death; about ine same number tentence of transportation; and about likteen or eighteen to be publicly whipped.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.

Loss of the Brig Spy, of Amesbury, capt Fowler. We have received a letter stating in particular terms the l'is of this vessel, of which the fellowing is the fubiliance. The Spy was running down the coast, of Cuba for Havanna, when on the night of the 18th of January, the being about 30 miles east of Havanna, was suddenly struck by a violent gale from the northward. The letter here details the operations in attempting to avoid the lee there; all of which proved ineticetual. She struck the rocks about 11 o'cl ck at night, & at one the crew landed, all alive, though molt of them wounded. The next morning the brig was driffing in splitters, two miles along shore. The cargo was estimated at 50,000 dollars. The captain, mate and crew, obtained a passage, after some search for inhabitants, to Havanna, from which the two former are bound

Several other vessels were lost the same night. One thip was feen going athore and directly disappeared; no people have been found. A lightbrig which was in company with the Spy, is

likewise supposed to be lost. On Monday last a gang of money makers were detected in Bridgwater, (N. H.) and the sum of one thousand dollars in Bills of the Maine Bank, in Portland, and the Portsmouth Bank, were found upon them. Two of the gang were in confinement and several others on examination, when the writer of this passed through the town The fives of the Maine Bank were well executed, but the nines of the farge Bank, and those of the Portsmouth Bank, were poorly done. The Publick are under great obligations to Col. Moses Lewis for the unwearied pains he has taken in bringing them to jus-

From a London paper.

The disorder in the eyes of the king often times makes him very impatient, and the phylicians take care that he shall not occupy himfelf with things the purport of which is of a nature to affect him, still his majesty has read and reread for the second and third time, the first bulletins of the grand French army. They have thought it prudent fince to keep him from the knowledge of them; the five last have not been read to him, he stopped at the seventh, he asks often if new ones have not arrived; they answer him in the negative, he draws agreeable consequentes from this, which have a good effect on his mind.

American, Commercial Duily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MIRCH 7, 1807.

Although we do not prefume to express an opinion, (which, from the little that is known, must be necessarily premature) on the topic that has been so " alarmingly" communicated to the public by a certain Gazetteer, yet it may not be improper to offer a few observations on the subjed, for the confideration of the public. The tenor of our firidures yefterday went to

shew, that there would be a palpable absurdity in a proposicion to the United States by Great Britain, for a union to oppose the late French decree of blockade, and to insist on an acquiescence as the only condition on which a treaty would be concluded; and how perfectly correct and praifeworthy it would be in the President to reject luch a proposal had it been offered. We forebore to comment further, in the hope that yesterday would have brought to light facts, other than those fleied in the Gazette. The twenty-four hours that have passed, however, have not produced any public information whereby the judgment may be directed to the artain. ment of truth; and the Gazetteer still persills in his statement, fortified by the authority of the l'onorable S. White and J. A. Bayard, fenators from Delaware.

Judging from circumflances generally, and judging without prejudice or passion, we shall pass by the honorable Senators' statement, and r esent a few facts and suggestions-

One fact that seems well supported is, that our government has not received the treaty, nor, of cou se, the accompanying dispatches, explanatory of the infirument, which Mellrs. Munroe and Pinkney would necessarily transmit. It is known that Mr. John Purviance, secretary to Mr. Mouroe, is the bearer of thefe, and that he lest London ab ut the 10th of January.

On Tuelday evening Mr Ertkine (the British minister, relident at Wathington.) received a cops of the treats; and communicated the fame, as it is believed, to the President. This much is generally known. In addition to which we beg leave to fubmit, whether, in lieu of the particulars mentioned in yefterday's Gazette, the following are not more likely to have been the facts in the cale-

That the copy of the treaty presented to the Prelident was accompanied by the copy of anote delivered by the British commissioners to our envoys on their figning the treaty.

That the note may flate, that the decree of the French placed things in a figuation heretofore unknown among civiliced nations-that if executed agreeably to its affarent tenor, a spirited nation ake America would probably not fobmit to it. If they did, Great Britain might find hertelf compelled, tiom imperious necelity, to reta iato against the French - which they : ught it honorable to premise to the United States-or to

are not these suggestions more rational thanthat Great Britain should have i sisted on a union to oppose France, or the rejection of the treat;, as the only alternative?

From every circumtance that has transpired, there is great reason to believe that the treaty is tolerably fatisfactory, as tar as it goes. It is probable, from the difficulties which have been stated to have arisen on the head of impressed leamen in the course of the negociation, that the subject mas not have been embraced in the treaty: But the spirit and perseverance of our ministers on that score, is a full assurance that some regulation in this respect has been entered into in some other way; the British commisfiguers have, perhaps, by a formal note, or something f the kind, placed the subject on a footing per celly fa istactory to both our envoys. At all events, it will be prudent to suspend opinions, until the treaty and the diffatches of Medirs. Munroe and Pinkney fhall have been received by the executive.

After the foregoing had been prepared for the preis, a friend uno had je airived mit evening from Washington, put into our hands the National Intelligeneer of yesterday morning, trem which we extract the following:

We learn that the treaty lately concluded at London by the American and british commitfinners has not yet been received by our gover their. It is believed however on good grounds, that he instrument in its existing form prefents some difficulties which will require further negociations in the same amicable spirit which has throughout prevailed, in order to render it acceptable toe le government. It is understi od particularly said it is deficient with respect to the important sebjest es impressiments trom American fl.ips on the high feas; and that it is accompanied with a declaration on the part of the British government, that the figuature of its commissioners is not to bind it, to ratify the treaty or to restrain it from retaliating measures, against the late French decree, unless it shall be previously assured by the explanations or conduct of the United States, that they will pursue a satisfactory course against the infringement of their neutral rights by that decree.

Welearmalso that Mr. Purviance was the person appointed by our commissioners, to be the bearer of the Treaty and their accompanying Dispatches, and that he left London on the 8th of January. His arrival may consequently be hourly looked for.

Thus, it will be perceived that the " alarming" intelligence amounts, on the whole, to this-that Great-Britain imagined the French decree was levelled as well at our commerce as their own, and desired that America should adopt measures of retalization; and that the subject of impressments not having been included in the body of the treaty (for we firmly believe our ministers have made some arrangement on that hear.) it is deemed exceptionable, in that particular; and that further explanations would be necessary, which may still lead to a friendly result: To which we may add, that as the president has a discretionary power respecting the suspension of the non-importation law, he will certainly exercise that discretion in such a way as, whilst it does not compromit the honor and interests of the nation, it will not innecessarily injure the commercial and mercantile concerns of the United States.

To the Editor of the American.

To a mind unacquainted with the ease with which the intellect of a professional man canaccommodate itself to the wildest doctrines, und evercome in the pursuit of his object, the greatest seeming difficulties; the late proceedings of the Supreme Court of the U. States, on the writ of Habens Corpus, terminating in the difcharge of Bollnian and Swartwout, mult appear perplexed by the grossest contradictions, and entangled in the most inextricable paradoxes.

Upon a general view, what do these proceedings exhibit? A court disclaiming jurisdiction, yet retaining it. Another entitled to an exclusive, conoiuded by the sentence of a tribunal et no jurif-