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From a Liverpool paper of January 24.

From the blood stained fields in Europe, the din of arms, and noise of the battle, the thought of which is enough to sicken the heart, we turn our attention, and look with pleasure across the Atlantic, to that country where peace reigns and plenty abounds; whose government seems as anxious to decrease the *quantum* of taxation, as those of the old world to increase it. The wisdom and moderation of the American government must be acknowledged by all. The readiness it has manifested to repeal the act which prohibited the importation of British goods, shews their desire of peace and friendship; for we cannot give into the opinion of the day, that commerce is as necessary to America as to us. That a breach of friendship, and a cessation of trade between the two countries, would be of mutual disadvantage, we admit, but our own country would be the greatest sufferer. Although America may not at present be able to carry on manufactures to any considerable extent, yet is she able to produce what is calculated for the support and convenience of life; the loom and the shuttle are not unknown even among some of the Indian tribes in America. Millions of acres yet remain to be cultivated. Cattle abound, and fuel is plentiful. What are the wants of man? Our poet says:

"*Bread, clothes and fire;*"

What more? He answers:

"*Fire, clothes and bread.*"

We are happy to find there is one country on the face of the earth that is not disposed to exhaust its treasures on dangers that may be prevented by wisdom and moderation; or like the present emperor of France, for the purpose of spreading desolation and ruin in neighboring states. The cultivation of the arts of peace is the greatest glory of the chief magistrate of any nation. The laurels of the hero are always stained with blood, and too often sullied by rapine and injustice. He is the greatest minister of state, who knows how to rule his own passions, and to teach others to govern theirs; who when a storm arises is able to avert the threatened blow, and by his counsels to command peace. The sycophants of the French court are lavish in their praises of the emperor Napoleon—but alas! what a contrast between him and the peaceful president of the United States. The one is like the waves of the sea, never at rest, tortured by plans of murder and of blood—the constant witness, and a very common cause, of the ruin and destruction of thousands of his fellow men—the other dwelling at peace in the midst of a country made every year happier by his prudent administration—devising plans for the improvement of knowledge, the encrease of virtue and the prevention of crimes, unblushingly committed on the unoffending African. The name of JEFFERSON will be remembered with pleasure, when the destroyers of mankind shall be buried in oblivion.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

Of French cambric, made with a train, plain waist, rather high behind, and sharply rounded at the chest; trimmed round the bottom with muslin *a la cork-screw*; long and very full sleeves edged at the hands with the same; a blue riband round the waist, terminating with bows and ends on the right side. The cap *a la cloitier*, entirely concealing the hair, flowing loose and shading the face on the left side, gathered above the right eye brow in a sort of irregular nolet, and simply confined round the head with a blue riband, which finishing behind with a bow, forms the crown, or cawl of the cap. A neckerchief, or shirt, fitting full in the front, and high towards the throat, with a deep falling collar, embroidered at the edge. Limerick gloves and Jean shoes.

Morning full, or opera dress.

A Spanish vest and pett coat of Italian crape, worn over white satin, with a rich border of embossed velvet, terminating at the extreme edge with a narrow Vandike or fringe of bugles, the petticoat gathered in a drapery towards the right knee, with a cord and tassels; the front of the vest made high, and formed in irregular horizontal gathers; confined with two narrow bands of bugles, terminating at the corner of the bosom, where the vest flows loose, and forms the square bust, which is finished with a pearl or diamond broach in the centre. A short full-twisted or ruckled sleeve, bordered at the bottom similar with the vest. The hair in a plain band round the right temple, relieved, & terminated by loose curls, which commence on the crown of the head, and flow in long irregular ringlets from the left eye-brow, so as to reach the shoulder. A plain lace veil, with slight borders fastened on the crown of the head, falling over the right side of the bosom, and reaching below the waist. A pearl or diamond ornament blended with the hair, over the left eye. Necklace, ear-rings, and bracelets, to correspond. White kid gloves, white satin shoes. Fan of ebony, inlaid with ivory, and silver mount.

General Observations.

The fawn colored pelice, and mantle of kerseymere velvet, or sarsnet in divers forms, have resumed their popularity; nor do we recollect ever to have seen a colour so justly entitled to public suffrage; it is unobtrusively elegant, and attracts by its simplicity. The Russian mantle is in much request; also the plain kerseymere coat, trimmed down the front with Trafalgar trimmings of the same color; as is worn with the cottage bonnet, or yeoman hat to correspond. The velvet pelice, flowing open as a robe, and the cardinal coat, are selected by the most tasteful females; but the most novel of these habiliments is the Roman mantle. It is composed of a long width of kerseymere, and is trimmed quite round with fur, or of the leopard's skin. It is cut in the most fanciful form; wrapping round the figure in front, and falling in two points towards the left side, and behind; from which points are suspended tassels, the color of the mantle, which confine it also on the neck, it having no cape. A plain hat, of the same materials as the mantle, is usually worn with it. It has a flat brim, which is gently turned up towards the left side, and lined with leopard's skin. A silk cord round the crown, finished with full fine tassels in front, is its only ornament. The effect of this costume on an elegant figure is beyond description attractive and splendid; but to be adopted with consistency requires the accompaniment of a carriage.

We have observed a new and useful ornament in the style of a tippet, which we think worthy of description. It is composed of velvet or twill sarsnet cut in the form of a scarf, with short rounded ends, reaching within a quarter of a yard of the feet. The back and shoulder are cut in the form of a coachman's cape, in the shape of a tippet. The scarf is put in full on the shoulder, and is usually lined throughout with colored sarsnet agreeably contrasted with the outside; and it is invariably trimmed with skin, either blue, fox, squirrel or leopard.—The long scarf *a la Pitsset*, composed of mohair, or shawl muslin, in imitation, is a most distinguishing ornament. Its colors are generally salmon, cream-color, orange and fawn. It has a rich border, happily contrasted with the ground; and on the latter are large variegated spots, where the gold colored silk is chiefly predominant.

From the Norfolk Ledger, of March 6.

SPAIN.—There is something mysterious in the conduct of Spain at this moment, that merits attention. It is a fact that a *British* frigate lately went to La Vera Cruz and took in *Three Millions of Dollars*, with which she sailed about the latter end of January. Two other British frigates were momently expected, (and some reports say that they had arrived) to take off Eight Millions more. We know of a certainty that several *American vessels* have been hired to go to La Vera Cruz, to take off specie. These vessels have Spanish permissions of course, and they are furnished with British passports. These things would not be done without an understanding between the two governments.

A file of Paris papers to the 28th of December, which was received last night, contain some papers which notice Spain in terms that prove that her conduct has excited some attention in France, and that it has been felt in Spain.—Those who know the state of the Press in both countries will make due allowance for the caution with which they speak. A Paris Journal of the 16th of Dec. thus remarks.

"In the critical situation to which the enemies of France have been reduced in so short a time, it is not wonderful that for want of an army capable of resisting, they should have sought easier and more shameful means of fighting her. We might range under this head, the absurd conjectures formed upon some military dispositions of Spain"—(*then* speaking of Austria, and alluding to an article under the Madrid head, the Journalist adds)—"The court of Spain has every thing to gain in the alliance to which it has remained faithful; and that of Vienna, being at length fully awakened to its own interests, sees in the new order which is preparing, the end of those political convulsions that have so long rent Europe.

"We shall soon have occasion to expatiate more at large upon this important subject."

The following is the article alluded to:

MADRID, November 1.

We have been greatly surprised here at the strange interpretation given by a French Journal to the Proclamations which had been made for the purpose of putting our military forces on a more formidable footing, preventing the aggressions which the situation of Europe might lead Spain to apprehend, and those dangers which the genius of Napoleon has so soon caused to disappear. Closely connected as Spain has been for several years past with France, both by her commercial interests and by her policy, as soon as she saw the war break out on the continent, she put herself in a posture either to assist her ally or to resist the enterprizes which England might make, either by herself or by her aid of the powers engaged in the coalition newly formed against France. Nothing assuredly but a profound ignorance of the real situation of this country could occasion a doubt as to the part it had taken between a powerful nation which can do every thing to defend us, and is in want of nothing to do us injury, and an enemy employed for these five years past, in destroying our navy, undermining our trade, pillaging our treasures, and laying waste our colonies with the torch of rebellion.

DUTIES

Levied at the Custom-House of the

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

IMPORTATION—INDIAN PRODUCE.

By British ships from any part of India or the Eastward, five per cent. on prime cost.

By neutrals from a foreign settlement, ten per cent.

By neutrals from a British settlement, seven per cent.

Prize Goods, five per cent. on the vendue roll.

EUROPEAN MANUFACTURES.

British ships in all cases, three per cent.

Neutral ships with British manufactures, seven per cent.

Neutral ships with foreign manufactures, ten per cent,

Prize Goods, five per cent. on the vendue roll.

N. B. Goods transhipped in the harbor, are to pay the importation duties, but with this difference, that they then may be landed duty free.

No importation of slaves is to be allowed, without special permission; when that is obtained, the duties are to be

For a man above 12 years of age,	*Rds.*	25
Woman of the same age,	——	20
Boy or Girl uner the mentioned age,	——	15

EXPPORTATION DUTIES.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

For traffic, three per cent.

If shipped for Great-Britain to be there imported, two per cent.

If for provisions for the voyage, five per cent.

EUROPEAN ARTICLES.

Re-exported, five per cent. if for a foreign port; four per cent. if for a British settlement.

No re-exportation of Indian articles can possibly be allowed.

TABLE OF FEES.

	Rds.	*Sk.*
Entrance of ships,	4	0
For landing a cargo,	10	0
For shipping ——,	10	0
For a permit to import or export merchandize,	1	0
Do. for sea stores & other triflings,	0	4
For a boat bill,	0	4
For a manifest,	1	0
Clearance of ships,	0	4
A passport for vessels trading on this coast,	4	0

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

AMERICAN TREATY.

So much has been said upon the present accommodation with America, which tho' but now concluded, has been long sanguinely expected by the mercantile world, that we conceive it a point of duty to our readers to enter into some detail, and explain the points and bearings of this important question.

It is a natural and necessary consequence of a long war between the commercial states of Europe, that the neutral nations are employed to carry on much of the general commerce of the belligerents. From the custom of privateering, and maritime captures, neither the French nor English traders can sail so often as in a time of peace; they are compelled therefore, to transfer the greater part of their trade to the neutral nations. The Americans in the present century, like the Dutch in earlier ages, are of all nations best adapted for this carrying trade. They have almost invariably small capitals, and therefore are rather suited to act as factors for others than as merchants for themselves. The right of neutrals to this free general commerce will not admit the doubt of a moment. But as such general right when exercised by merchants more intent upon their particular gain than the laws of neutrality, will be sometimes extended so as to interfere with the main ends of the war, every nation has found it necessary to limit this general right by a certain precise code, and to insure the observance of this code: that is to say, in order to prevent the supply of the enemy with contraband of war, the principal maritime nations have established the right of search. This right is in fact the main hinge of the English maritime system, and as long as our ministry have retained this there can be little cause of censure in their pacific concessions.

The present war has been indeed distinguished by one peculiar circumstance. In no former war has the maritime force of England been so predominant as entirely to banish the commerce of her enemy from the face of the ocean. This however has happened in the present war. What has been the result? Why the French have been compelled to carry on their traffic thro' the medium of neutrals. Thus has it happened that the whole commerce of France, the supply of her best colonies, and the carriage of their produce to the mother country, is in the hands of the Americans. The surface of the sea is covered with the American flag, acting as the factors of French commerce.

What is the result of this state of circumstances?—It is summed up in a few words. The maritime strength of England is rendered useless. She may annihilate the navies of France, but the French commerce has always a ready mean of escaping from her power. The neutral flag is at hand, and hostile property is secured under this sacred cover. Let us vindicate then our rights, exclaim these politicians. The neutral nations must submit if we enter upon the contest. Should they even unite in a general leauge against us, we should suffer less by their open enmity than by their fraudulent neutrality. Better that America should be our enemy and fill the Atlantic with her privateers, than under the cover of amity and neutrality, secure the commerce of France, and baffle the British navy.

Nothing can be so absurd as to enter into the question of abstract right when all the world is ready to dispute it with us. We may compel, but we cannot hope to persuade the neutral nations to adopt our particular comments. It is of more real, because it is of more practical importance, to examine the prudence of exerting this right, supposing it to be well founded & to be deduced by immediate inference from the writers of public law.

Suppose therefore it can be made to appear, that granting the question of right to be on the side of Great Britain, no advantage whatever would ensue from exerting it—*i. e.* from her prohibiton of the neutral medium for the French commerce. Suppose that it can be further proved that as to the ultimate consequences, there is no effectual difference between the former and the present mode for the French colonial trade. If these assertions shall be clearly made out, we hope to hear no more of neutral frauds and the clamors of war in disguise.

It is evidently beyond the power of the whole British navy to prevent the supply, and the sufficient supply of the French colonies. Directly, or circuitous importation, these colonies will always be supplied to the full amount of their wants. Unless we can surround every creek and harbor in France and following the example of our extravagant enemy, declare a continent in blockade, and a kingdom in a state of siege—unless we prohibit the neutral nations from trading with France in their own merchandize, or the merchandize of our colonies, the French people must be supplied equally in peace and in war with sugar and coffee. Suppose we could prevent these articles from being carried directly to France, from her colonies, the price will then rise, and it will become a lucrative branch of commerce to import them into their own countries and then re-export them to France. But our admiralty courts here come in with their wise distinction—"That this mere importation and exportation tho' accompanied with the re-landing of the cargoes and the payment of duties, is but a collusive transaction, and falls within a legal prohibition, as a continuation of the original voyage." What follows then?—We compel the neutrals only to have two sets of vessels; one to be employed between the French colonies and America, the other between America and France. Your admiralty laws cannot follow the neutrals here——There is clearly another voyage, another venture and general commerce.

But suppose we should absolutely prohibit this commerce, upon the principle that this trade was not open to the neutrals during peace—What will be the utility of this prohibition? Its effects must be one of the two following—either the French will be compelled to carry their produce in their own ships, or the produce must remain in the colonies. As to the first effect, the French might perhaps venture at first to freight their colonial produce, but this trade must soon cease. This risque of capture must be so great, that neither merchant nor planter could afford it—the alternative therefore, would take place. The produce of the French colonies must remain to rot on the plantations. The very terms in which this alternative is necessarily expressed are such as to call down upon it the most unqualified abhorrence. It is the benign principle of modern warfare, to direct itself as much as possible against the nation, and as little as possible against individuals. Here individuals would be effectually ruined, the mother country, as a nation, very inconsiderably injured, and the main end of the war not advanced one jot. This kind of war is very happily totally contrary to the practice of the modern times, and we hope never to see the day when war shall lose its general aim, and pass into private malignity and individual mischief. This is not worthy of Christian nations. Thus stands the question of neutral rights, which are said to be conceded in the American treaty. The commissioners have conducted themselves with that pacific spirit which distinguishes the present administration; they have looked rather to the substance than the words, rather to practical consequences than abstract rights. They have conceded only so far as the most evident utility has justified them in their concessions. The right of search, of contraband, and of blockade have undoubtedly all been preserved in their full integrity. These as we have said before, are the hinges, the props of our maritime greatness, and as long as these are preserved undiminished and undisputed, all other points are of very minor importance. These points are indeed vital.

BRANDENBURGH, Dec. 20.

The prince of Orange has not gone to France, but has been conducted by two French officers to the other side of the Oder, on his way, as is reported, to Breslau, under a condition of not coming, at any time, within twenty miles of Berlin. The princess of Orange has arrived in the latter city, and taken up her residence in her palace.

American,
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Commercial Daily Advertiser.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1807.

To the Editor of the American.

SIR,

The publication of Mr. Adair may have occasioned some surprise and regret to his warmest admirers, and most zealous partizans. Whatever his friends may have thought on the subject of his guilt or innocence, if they consulted policy they would have been more content with a defence of himself than a contemptuous and vindictive crimination of others. They would have preferred a direct and manly vindication of his own innocence, to a string of political opinions, strictures and abuse, terminating in a justification of the plot which had set the Western World in a flame. Whether by the violence of his publication he betrays an extreme deficiency of judgment or an extreme consciousness of guilt, it is now our purpose to investigate. In this enquiry an endeavour shall be made to avoid the example which is condemned, and as little personal reflection shall be used as is compatible with the nature of the subject.

To connect a virulent invective against the administration, with a transaction which whatever may be its merits, *was no act of theirs*, has probably been through the expectation, that adherents might be attracted by faction, who would not yield to his argument, that by gratifying the malignity of party more than the love of investigation, converts might be effected by passion if not by justice; and that at all events his cause would come not the less recommended to a party amongst us, if distinguished by bitterness and zeal against the object of their unceasing hostility. Thus it is that this publication is throughout a philippic against the administration.

The first question which presents itself to our enquiry on this subject is, what is the injury of which Mr. Adair complains, and who has been the author of that injury? This may be answered in a few words. General Wilkinson arrested Mr. Adair in the city of New Orleans as a conspirator and sent him under a military guard to this city, with orders that he should be delivered to the executive of the United States—but before the order was executed Mr. Adair was released by the operation of the law. The facts of the case, however they have been swelled and ornamented by extraneous and irrelevant matter, amount to no more. The administration have no more personal interest, or action in this affair than any private citizen, or public officer, and are in no greater degree responsible for its final issue; as a great public agent to which the interests and safety of the union are committed, they are bound by the most solemn sense of duty to watch the machinations of the ambitious, and defeat the projects of conspiracy. That the administration has on this occasion discharged this duty, must be considered as the true source of provocation, and motive of resentment with Mr. Adair; but can it be patiently submitted to, that the very persons labouring under the strong suspicion of having meditated, and attempted to execute the most atrocious crime against society, should fill the chair of public instruction; arrogantly offer strictures on the very measures taken to counteract their own villainy, and without offering a single proof of innocence, form a party to abuse and vilify the administration for daring to take effectual steps to arrest and defeat that treasonable design in which there is strong evidence that they were to have been prominent parts?

This extraordinary assurance may, with some, pass as a proof of innocence, but if it be accompanied with guilt it will only prove, that a mind hackneyed in depravity and hardened beyond shame, derives confidence from the excess of its own turpitude, and advances in arrogance as it recedes from rectitude.

However he may deem it his right to abuse Wilkinson, he must claim "a charter liberal as the wind to blow on whom he list," before an action of that officer can become a justifiable ground of complaint against the government. His conduct stands *on its own merit*; this shall be constantly kept in view in the course of these observations, and the citizen vindicating a constitutional right shall be carefully distinguished from the designing zealot disseminating poison and falsehood.

Before we enter into an investigation of the merits of this publication, let the preliminary question, *what could be the motive of the stretch of power which General Wilkinson exerted?* be answered. If ambition or interest, if the lust of dominion or the love of money, if revenge, natural malignity or the fear of detection be the dominant motive of his conduct on this occasion, let the censure be unequivocal no matter what may have been the pretext. But let this subject be turned in every direction to which the most jealous scrutiny can expose it, and here no sentiment appears but the most unbounded attachment to his country. No ambitious views had he, for it required only the slightest penetration to discover that such an act was calculated to destroy, instead of increasing popularity, and that the rage of the people would be in proportion to the innocence of the victims: No interested motive swayed, for he was aware that the act would more probably expose him to prosecution and damages, than insure to him reward: No enmity, no jealousy, no resentment appears to have been his, and if he had feared any information against him, the seat of government would have been the last place to which he would have sent the object of his apprehension. No, the man loved his country; no cold selfish malignant principles actuated him; he determined to offer himself a sacrifice for her benefit, and if his motives were misinterpreted, and his conduct censured, he had still the consciousness of his own heart, which to use his own expression, he valued more than the hosannas of thousands."

But W. says the great Congressional oracle of this party, *has been guilty of a double treason.* He is first a traitor to his party and then a traitor by the violation of the constitution. Without particularly noticing the extreme absurdity of charging it as treason, to oppose the purposes of treason and calling the very measures pursued to counteract its design treasonable, because they involved an infringement of abstract right, as well as the inaccuracy of making treason consist not in a profligate participation in the first instance but in deferring in the second, and defeating in the third a treasonable conspiracy. The respectability of his station *from* whom it proceeds, and the dignity of the assembly where the charge is pronounced, demand in this place a consideration (to which the charge would not otherwise be entitled,) of the evidence which exists against Wilkinson, and of which it is not to be presumed Mr. Randolph knew more than the rest of the world. *Wilkinson is a traitor to his party.* Where is the proof of his connection with that party? Burr addresses to Wilkinson a letter, which is calculated to make the world believe, that they had communicated on this subject before, and Wilkinson to give [illegible]. This fact with Mr. Randolph's known enmity to general Wilkinson, appears to have constituted the whole proof, when the hardy allegation was made. And is it possible that a man filling the high situation of a representative of a great nation, will rise in his place, and coolly and deliberately charge with treason the commander in chief of the forces then occupied in quelling conspiracy, *upon such evidence*? Is he really so weak as not to be able satisfactorily to account for the *manner of a letter* but by charging Wilkinson as a traitor? Has then the arch rebel's artifice succeeded? Has he with more than diabolical cunning completely wound the victim in his toils, and rendered disgrace as inevitable upon the disclosure and resistance of his project, as if seduced by its splendor and offers he had yielded to a plan to *which his concurrence must have insured success*? Is his perseverance in honor to be liable to the same dishonest imputation, as if conscious that this would have been the case, he had enjoyed the fruits as well as the reputation of villains? And is this the return for his fidelity? The artifices of a traitor are received as they were intended, and are now permitted to throw a slur on the honor of the man who has defeated his project. In all ages of the world republics have been famed for ingratitude; but what vice in our nature must it not be worse than this matter sin, which rewards the greatest possible service with the most atrocious imputation, and where the nation is called upon to remunerate fidelity with punishment?

But is there nothing to oppose this presumption idle as it is? Is not all previous communication on this subject between Wilkinson and Burr, disproved by circumstances independent of the assertion of the one or the artifices of the other? If a previous communication existed between these parties, why had not Burr notice of the General's intended departure from St. Louis which had been fixed for six weeks before it took place? And how was it that Swartwout, bearing a most important dispatch for the General, should seek for him at Saint Louis, which he had left a considerable time before his arrival? A letter from that place to any part of Kentucky might be dispatched every eight days, and would reach its place of destination in the space of a week; and when Wilkinson was on the eve of departing for the scene of operation, would he have failed if he had participated in the plot, to have informed the prime mover in Kentucky of his intended journey, when due notice of this circumstance would have answered such important ends? And is it to be believed if this communication had been made, that the bearer of so important a dispatch as was Swartwout, would not have been better informed of the movements of the person to whom he was addressed? This single fact would be sufficient to erase every trace of suspicion from any impartial judgment—but in addition to this strong ground of acquittal, who will believe that when the golden moment had arrived, when the spot of their intended operations was sunk in profound security, when all was arranged, and the glittering prize of ambition and wealth was within the grasp, the man who had gone through the danger, the villainy, the uncertainty, the distance of the completion of a conspiracy, would suddenly