

American, Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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

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

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1807.

RICHMOND, Oct. 7.

FRIDAY, October 2.

GEN. WILKINSON'S EVIDENCE.

(Continued.)

Mr. Wickham called on Gen. Wilkinson to produce the President's letter approving his measures. Gen. Wilkinson. By referring to my papers, I discover I have made a mistake. I find I have no orders from the President, directing the seizure of col. Burr—the order is from the Secretary of War and has been already published, directing me to seize the principals in the enterprise. I did believe I had an order from the President specifically directing the arrest of colonel Burr.—The mistake arose from my misapprehension of the tenor of a letter from the President of February which blends public communications with private affairs. Mr. Wickham. Have you no letter from the Secretary of War approving your conduct in general terms? A. I never had such letter from him. The approval of my conduct is expressed in qualified terms. Mr. Wickham. You wrote the President about these transactions—was the letter to which you referred an answer to these communications?

A. That letter in its public relation merely acknowledges the receipt of two letters from me and the arrival of a confidential messenger I sent to the President. It gives some directions, but generally conveys information merely.

Mr. Wickham then applied for the production of this letter. It might be important to col. Burr in this point of view. General Wilkinson sends on certain communications by Mr. Briggs, and in this letter, the President acknowledges the receipt of them. So that by referring to this letter, it was easy to know what were the communications made to the President by gen. Wilkinson. Mr. Martin. We have a right to demand this letter.

Chief Justice. It is easy to read the passage, which refers to the two letters and to Mr. Briggs's communications. Mr.

Martin proposed to put the letter into the hands of the C. Justice, who might mark such passages as might think improper to be read. Gen. Wilkinson. The letter is in the hands of the attorney for the U. S. Mr. Hay. If the court will state those subjects, to which the letter should relate, I have any hearing on this case, I can readily produce such passages. Mr. Burr observed, that he knew of but one ground on which a public document should be withheld from a court of justice, which was, that it might contain something relative to foreign negotiations actually pending and the public good required its concealment. But in the present case, the transactions referred to in the letter might have passed over; a letter to O, which is not a public document, but a private communication. Mr. Martin. No government ever dared to suppose information, which was necessary to individual against whom it had commenced a prosecution. There never was such an attempt to establish a new principle, as is done on the present occasion. Mr. Hay. Mr. Martin asserts that there never was such an instance as the present, and that we are attempting to establish principles altogether new. I do not dare to attempt to establish new principles: I do aver my confident opinion, that this paper does not in the slightest degree relate to the present case. I will not say that the gentlemen know this fact, nor do I say that they have other objects in view. What effects they may have got off doors; what materials of declamation they may furnish to gentlemen of a certain way of thinking; I know not. But I do assure gentlemen, that when this letter is produced, it will have a very different effect from what they contemplate. (Mr. Hay then read the last paragraph of the letter) Mr. Burr. If there be a single sentence in that letter relating to me, I have a right to demand it. Why is greater regard paid to the President's secrets than mine? My papers have been fraudulently seized and such passages only culled from them as suited the purpose of my enemies. Mr. Hay. I am placed in an embarrassing situation. I have no objection to the production of this paper; but in my opinion, it has not the smallest application to the present case. If this letter ever is produced, it will put in the conduct of the President on that high ground of property which has ever been contemplated and assigned to him by the people of the United States. If gentlemen want this letter, let them state how it is relevant. I am content that you, sir, (the Chief Justice) should read this letter, so that any other person should not be compelled to produce every paper, which gentlemen may think proper to ask for.

Mr. Wig. These gentlemen, it seems, are carrying on an impeachment against the President of the United States. What is their object in demanding this letter? It is no more than vainly to attempt to impugn the President and to gratify their spleen; and their judgment against him. Is that the object? I have been more or less guilty, perhaps by

ism without which no republic has endured, are to be put to the test.

On this occasion we shall see, whether the same virtues which established independence, have been handed to the successors of those who founded our liberties—or whether the spirit of faction—or foreign corruption—have found access to the deliberative bodies of our government.

On this occasion we shall see, whether the indignation which aroused the whole American people, was what has been alleged in foreign countries—the rash *auditions of mobs*—or the generous indignation of a free and virtuous people, who though fond of peace from principle are not ready to suffer contumely or wrong, without asserting their honor and their rights.

In the chambers of congress will be seen the calm and dignified deliberation, that tranquil resolution, which in good old times gave to the enemies of America with the well-known signature of CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary, the constant assurance of American determination and the infallible tidings of American triumphs.

It is well to turn to these good old times—it animates the inmost soul to ruminant and measure what a *late handful* of people with a mighty mind, accomplished—what they *dared* to do!

How much they did!

And how completely it was done!

It is necessary to mark well these glorious dawning of American destiny—now that her genial sun warms and invigorates a numerous and growing nation—now that the waters of the

Pacific have done homage to American enterprise and the magnificent Mississippi, heretofore the margin, now tolls her potent tide through the middle regions of the American republic.

It is well to mark the progress of our nation, that we may know what our strength and resources are—compared with what they were when we achieved liberty and independence, and maintained a successful war of defence in the bosom of our soil against the most distinguished veterans of Europe (at that time) and against the first naval and financial power then on earth.

The contrast is striking.

Our people then amounted to about two millions and a half.

Our resources were only in our internal industry.

Capital in commerce we had none.

For manufacturers and arts we were the vassal and tributaries of foreign nations.

Of our population on the opening of the revolution, a full half were enemies to their own liberties, and the secret allies of the open enemy.

Where are we now?

Six millions of people—

Internal resources ten thousand fold;

Capital abundant, and our own—

Manufactures and arts pro per in beyond human calculation; and only needing little aid to make us independent at will, of all the world.

The enemies of the revolution are now forced to acknowledge its blessings and thousands of them have become its friends.

And altho' there are too many ready to desert the cause of their country, and to assail its government—

It requires but the voice of Congress to extinguish foreign influence, and to unite a whole people in asserting the Rights and Independence of America!

HERE WE ARE NOW!

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(COMMUNICATED FOR THE REGISTER.)

A letter from London of the 5th of September, to a respectable merchant in this city, states, on the authority of Samuel Williams, esq. late consul of the U. States at London, that the answer to Mr. Monroe's communication, on the subject of the Chesapeake, was of so satisfactory a nature as to do away the apprehension of war between the United States and G. Britain, unless the war should be sought by this country.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THERE will soon be published in Philadelphia a new and interesting work entitled *The COLUMBIAD*, a poem in ten books, by Joel Burlow.

This work will be ornamented with 12 engravings, which have been done in England by the most eminent artists, and at great expence, they are in the first style of elegance.

The typographical part, wholly American, is executed in a manner highly creditable to the sever artists employed; the paper by Amies, the type by Bimby & Ronaldson, and the printing with consummate taste and care, by Fry & Kammerer, it will be published by C. and A. Conrad and Co. in one volume 4to.

A work like this on a great national subject, must excite a high degree of interest. In the present instance we are confident that the public expectation will not be disappointed; and while the Columbiad will be cited as a monument of

American genius, the publishers are determined that this edition shall do equal honor to our arts.

Extract of a letter from a passenger in the ship Alleghany, from Liverpool for New-York dated "Off Sandy Hook, Oct. 24.

"Having just been boarded by the Revenue Cutter, I learn that the latest European news brought by the Swift, which ship sailed from Liverpool in company with us on the 9th ult. I find a ridiculous report to which the London papers give currency, has been circulated with you, that Mr. Monroe had demanded a categorical answer to the dispatches by the Revenue in the limited space of four days; from the best information I was able to obtain, it seemed to be ascertained that no communication on the subject of dispute had been made to government on Saturday the 5th of September, and it was not certain that even on the Monday following any effort towards negotiation had been attempted. While however I am upon the subject, I will state the reports that were in circulation at the moment of our sailing—I was told by one of the most respectable merchants of Liverpool, that Mr. —, a gentleman attached to the American Corps Diplomatique, has written to a particular friend in Liverpool, requesting him to call on my informant and assure him that no precipitate measures would be taken by either government."

"The Alleghany on her passage was brought to by a British frigate, that I had a friendly treatise—the boarding officer informed me that the Louisiana, soon afterwards Baltimore, had put into Cork in distress."

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1807.

It may be well to caution our citizens at this moment, when a writer of militia has been sent to the chief of each state to inform him of how they confide in the generally circumspect idea that there is no law to extenuate or compel obedience. We have not examined the acts of attorney ourselves; but we are assured by gentlemen of information, that the law of the land is positive in full force, and that all who do not tend to their duty in a particular, will inevitably incur the penalty for delinquency. As the fine for non-attendance is not a trifling one, we should suppose if a regiment is more insufficient to face individuals to turn out, interest will operate as in India, on the occasion.

We cannot well conceive [sic] or no law] how an American army party could appear under arms at this time at the command of the regulars.

Since writing the above, we learn from the first authority that the old militia law is actually in operation.

The following is the Spanish order referred to in the speech of the president.

The British order has been already published at full length in the American:

TRANSLATION.

BY the greatest outrage against humanity and against policy. Spain was compelled by Great Britain to take part in the present war. This power has exercised over the sea and over the commerce of the world an exclusive dominion. Her name is Lazarus, disseminated through all countries, like sponges which absorb the riches of those (countries) without leaving them more than the appearance of mercantile liberty. From this maritime and commercial despotism, England derives immense resources for carrying on a war, whose object is to destroy the commerce which belongs to each state, from its industry and situation. Experience has proved that the morality of the British cabinet has no hesitation as to the means, so long as they lead to the accomplishment of its designs; and whilst this power can continue to enjoy the fruits of its immense traffic, humanity will groan under the weight of a desolating war. To put an end to this end to attain a solid peace, the emperor of the French and king of Italy, issued a decree on the 21st of November last, in which adopting the principle of reprisals, the blockade of the British Isles is determined on; and his ambassador, his excellency Francis de Beaumont, grand dignitary of the order of the iron crown, of the legion of honor, &c. &c. having communicated this (decree) to the king our master; and his majesty being desirous to co-operate by means sanctioned by the rights of reciprocity, has been pleased to authorize his most serene highness the prince generalissimo of the marine, to issue a circular of the following tenor:

"As soon as England committed the horrible outrage of intercepting the vessels of the royal marine, insidiously violating the good faith with which peace assures individual property, and the rights of nations, his majesty considered himself in a state of war with that power; although his royal soul suspended the promulgation of the manifesto until he saw the atrocity committed by its seamen, sanctioned by the government of London. From that time, and without the necessity of warning the inhabitants of these kingdoms, of the circumspection with which they ought to conduct themselves towards those of a country, which disregards the sacred laws of property, and the rights of nations; his majesty made known to his subjects the

state of war, in which he found himself with that nation. All trade, all commerce, is prohibited in such a situation, and no sentiments ought to be entertained towards such an enemy, which are not dictated by honour, avoiding all intercourse which might be considered as the vile effect of avarice, operating on the subjects of a nation, which degrades itself in them. His majesty is well persuaded that such sentiments of honor are rooted in the hearts of his beloved subjects, but he does not choose on that account to allow the smallest indulgence to the violations of the law, nor permit that, through their ignorance, they should be taken by surprise, authorizing me by these means to declare that all English property will be confiscated whenever it is found on board a vessel, although it has been trial, if the consignment belongs to Spanish individuals. So likewise will be confiscated all merchandise which may be met with, although it may be in neutral vessels, whenever it is destined for the ports of England or her Isles. And, finally, his majesty conforming himself to the ideas of his ally, the emperor of the French, declares in his states the same law which from principles of reciprocity, and suitable respect, his imperial majesty promulgated under date of the 21st November, 1806.

The execution of this determination of his majesty, belongs to the chiefs of provinces, of departments, and of vessels (ships) and communicating it to them, in the name of his majesty, I hope they will leave no room for the royal displeasure.

God preserve you many years.

Aranjuez, 19th February, 1807.

The Prince Generalissimo
of the marine."

NORFOLK, October 26.

Yesterday about one o'clock the French frigate *Le Cybelle* got under weigh from Craney Island, with a strong wind at W. S. W. and proceeded to sea. She was left by the pilot at 8 o'clock last night, about 6 leagues to the eastward of Cape Henry, going off under a press of sail, at the rate of 11 knots. About an hour after leaving the Cybelle, spoke a pilot who informed that the British ships were all at sunset about 6 leagues to the southward and eastward of the Cape. The wind shifted to north about midnight, and has been blowing very strong ever since, so that there is every reason to believe the frigate has escaped.

Orders we understand have been sent from the war department, to the different military posts of the United States, directing that all deserters from the service of foreign nations, should be forthwith discharged. At this post several have been discharged.

MILITIA NOTICE.

The citizens enrolled in the several companies of the 27th regiment, between Charles-street, east, and South-street, west, and running northerly and southerly to the precincts, will please to take notice that a regimental muster and inspection, by order of the brigadier general, will take place according to law, on Federal Hill, near the Observatory, on Saturday morning next, the 31st instant, when all persons, so enrolled, not appearing in their respective companies, with arms and accoutrements in good order, will be fined as law directs.

By order of the Lieut. Col.

FRANCIS FORSTER,

Act. Adj't.

October 28

MILITIA NOTICE.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

All able bodied white male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing in the district allotted to the 6th regiment of Maryland Militia, (comprehending all that part of the city of Baltimore Southward of Great York street including all Fell's Point and as far Eastwardly as the city extends, and Westwardly as far as Jones's Falls) will attend drill daily to the Militia Law of Maryland, a Regimental Muster to take place on Saturday next, 3 o'clock P. M. the 31st of October Inst. at the Fell's Point market house, agreeably to the orders of the Brigadier-General. All absences will be dealt with according to law.

By order of the col.

W. G. D. WORTHINGTON, Adj't.

October 29.

COLUMBIAN VOLUNTEERS.

You will meet at the court-house on Saturday next, the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. in full uniform, with arms and accoutrements, in military order. Absentees will be fined.

JOHN COMEGYS, Capt.

Oct. 28

First Baltimore Hussars.

You will assemble on your usual Parade Ground, in stable dress, at 3 o'clock this day, provided with Swords and Pistols, in good order. The Roll will be called precisely at half past 3.—Cartridges will be furnished on the ground.

WILLIAM B. BARNEY, Capt.

October 30.

Baltimore Hussars.

The members are required to attend a special meeting at Mr. Peck's Hotel, South street, this evening at 6 o'clock. Absentees will be fined. Those persons who have made application for admission, and all others who have a desire to join the company are requested to attend.

W. M. SWYNNERTON, Captain.

October 30.