

Daily Paper \$7 and Country Paper \$5 per ann. All advertisements appear in both Papers. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1857.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND. YELLOW-CITIZENS!

A late occurrence in the city of Baltimore, of no great consequence in itself, but attended with considerable noise, seems to require another statement beside what has yet appeared, and remarks something different from those that I have hitherto been making. The affair alluded to is the exhibition of Burr, Blannerhasset, &c. in effigy. The papers, have given several reports of it, accompanied with such censoring and condemnatory observations as pleased the writers. The papers styled Republican, on the other side, have been altogether silent, at least as far as I know. The representation then, seems to the public as yet but partial. However small the matter, the consequences proceeding from it, may render an account from one who is not a resident of the town, but was a spectator, not unacceptable, and a few observations not unuseful. At the first hearing, the design seemed only an intention of some fanciful people, in coincidence with the general feeling, to expose objects of displeasure in a way often employed by popular resentment. A method, that as it could have little effect, appeared only insignificant; but from the manner in which it has been treated, seems to have been considered by others as serious, and felt as effectual. Indeed it changes its aspect when, instead of being an exposure of distant personages, it is found an immediate conveyance of public scorn to persons present at the scene. It is this, in my opinion, that gives propriety to what would have been only nugatory, and force to what would have been of little moment. It was but idle, perhaps, to burn the effigy of a traitor 500 miles off—but it was a provoked act of public detestation, naturally brought forth by the appearance of a band of malefactors, parading in a triumphant tour through a land they had plotted to fill with blood and devastation. Perhaps there is not a candid person of any party, who does not believe these men to have held the guilty purpose of dividing, by violence, the union of the American States; to have prepared the means and commenced the measures in pursuit of the object. The consequences of this were inevitable. Disorder and destruction, life and property perishing in the convulsion of this moment and everlasting conduct of wars hereafter, with all the misery that sadly distinguishes the divided nations of the old world. This consequence was not hidden from them, it is hid from none of the smallest measure of knowledge. They therefore acted against their consciousness of right, without remorse, and pitiless of all the evils they should bring on their suffering fellow men. Convicted, for so I dare to say they are in every one's judgment, of this prodigious and abandoned disposition; who shall condemn the people for manifesting their abhorrence of them and their advocates; when after escaping the penalty of the laws, by an inconceivable lenity, or management beyond common apprehension; they have the impudence to face the nation so grievously offended, and abuse those who righteously stood in its defence. The discouragement of wickedness, the support of virtue called together for placing some mark on those sons of Cain. Their crime has a greatness unimagivable. Reflect, the land was at peace, wide the field for honest industry and sure its reward. No grievance existed, unless it be one that governmental powers were in other hands; a grievance that will ever exist to some in all ages and nations, and may it to such, ever be so here. But it is said, the manner of venting this indignation is contrary to law and destructive of peace. And it is added, by those who say so, we dislike Burrs much sennethers. Neither one part or the other of this declaration, can be received with full faith by such as have noticed the conduct and conversation of the men who are bowled on this occasion. They are the same who in private companies, in the public prints, in the houses of Congress, have countenanced Ogden, Miranda, &c. have lessened or doubted their guilt, and well received the charges against the government. They discover a wonderful sympathy with all who oppose the present administration of the United States, and call the charges of justice, persecution. But a little while ago they saw without emotion the beatings of printers in presence of agonising families, in market places, &c. tumults in church yards and riots in the houses of State and Federal Legislatures. Even the zealous judge, who distinguished himself at present in issuing writs against men who carted an effigy, was not perhaps heard to enquire when some persons went to attack Alexander Martin in his house for indirectly mentioning a Dorsey with Calkin in speculations of flour, to fill up a rhyme against the latter. I know there are some people so timorous as to flatter at the least noise in the street; and some who affect to tremble at the least motion of the people, whom they with incapacity to stir, however fore they feel. But what was to be apprehended from a set of men who intended to flite, that they gave notice by advertisement of what was to be done. It may naturally be concluded they were conscious of nothing amiss in the matter. Accordingly there were neither arms nor sticks among them; and all the noise that accompanied, proceeded from the boys who teased them through the streets. I am old enough to have witnessed the beginnings of our revolution, and have often seen the insolent and injurious subjected in person to a progress in tar and feathers through more populous places; but never saw the public peace broke in upon by them, and so it was at present; not a pane of glass cracked, not a blow given, nor any injury known. For what then did the Mayor's criminal judge call a military force, when nothing but an apprehension existed, and with a few only, who cannot safely be without? Would it not have been as well to have employed a civil power, and would it not have been in time after the appearance of danger? Why were families frightened by filling boules with armed men, as if they were to be formed? Was the mischief more likely to be prevented, or created by such methods? The whole mighty matter would have evaporated in one evening's noise and drumming, if it had passed without offensive notice. After all, may it not be right that shame can be cast on those who escape any other punishment? Are there not crimes for which law can assign no penalty, and yet ought not to go unchastised. When one who had pirated on our merchants' property abscond under a commission

from those who hate us, and came to insult those he had injured at home. When another hung the national colours reverse and degraded in the harbour and before of our city, in front of the citizen militia paraded on an American anniversary, was there any punishment but the resentment of the people, for such audacious offences? and was it not well applied to repel them. They deserved to be hung, said a member of a former Congress who was violent against that and every meeting they chose to call a mob. The merciful people never inflicted a stripe, but poured tar and feathers over, and expelled them to shame only. Yet for this did a Baltimore judge rise up in his wrath, and by endeavours to punish what no magistrate of any nation ever deemed a crime, kept the whole town a week in ferment.

Such is the quality of some state physicians! and this may a simple break of the skin be irritated into a wailing ulcer. They are proud and haughty, and therefore prone to employ force on every occasion, to bear down all they dislike. They have not learned, from the experience of ages, that they move their own destruction, who provoke the people. SICILIANS.

November 15, 1857. Mississippi Territory, Washington County.

Before me, one of the U. States' Judges, for the said Territory, personally appeared at the town of Wakefield, in the said county, on the 5th day of Sept. 1857, Arthur Patton, who declared on oath, duly administered by me, that as he was travelling in the state of Tennessee, about the 24th of June last he fell into company with a gentleman, who, coming to his camp, after some enquiries, observed to the said Patton in a laughing way, that he was one of Burr's men—that his name was Herman Blannerhasset, and that he was one of Burr's chief council—that he travelled several days with the said Blannerhasset—in the course of which he had several conversations with him about Burr's plans—that he informed him that he had several boats built for the expedition—that gen. Wilkinson was a damned rascal—that if it had not been for him the expedition would have gone on—that he (Wilkinson) knew as much of it as any of them and then proved traitor. The said Patton asked him if it was over—He replied by no means—that they could not hurt Burr, and that when he was clear they would go on with it again. The said Patton enquired what they could say in order to induce people to join them? Blannerhasset replied that they assured them it was an honorable and profitable expedition. The said Patton asked Blannerhasset how it could be so? Blannerhasset replied, by asking whether if they could bring about a separation of the Union, &c. establish a new government in the western country—that would not be an honorable and profitable expedition? The said Patton then asked, if that then was their object? Blannerhasset replied, that if that had been carried into effect, it would have been a damned sight better for the western countries. Patton asked him what they could expect to do with such a handful of men? Blannerhasset replied, that they should have had plenty, but their friends had deceived them.

There was in company with them, a Mr. Jonathan Pharr, who resides near this depot, on the Chickasawhee, and who took part in the conversation above alluded to. ARTIUR PATTON. Sworn and subscribed before me, on the day and year first above written. HARRY TOULMIN.

BOSTON, November 14. Capt. Williams, arrived at Salem from Leghorn, confirms the account of the capture of that city by the French; of their laying an embargo which continued until the 16th September, when it was taken off. He informs, that Lord Paget the English minister, was negotiating at Constantinople, with a prospect of success;—being backed by Lord Collingwood with 16 sail of the line; who had taken the island of Tenedos, (recently restored to the Turks by Russia) with 6 or 7 sail of the line: that a French army of 60,000 men which had been on the march to Naples, supposed to be ultimately destined against Sicily, had halted, and this was attributed at Leghorn to appearances unfavorable to the French in other parts of Europe—the discontents at Petersburg; it was expected would produce a change there in favor of the war party; and it was confidently believed that England would still be able again to combine both Austria and Russia against France, to which the powerful diversion she had made at Constantinople would probably contribute. Such was the view of affairs at Leghorn on the 1st of October.

Numerous letters from Halifax state, that orders have been received there from England, to organize the militia, and put the fortifications in repair. 100 militia were employed daily in assistance on the works; and large reinforcements were expected—Sir Richard Strachan, with 4 additional ships of the line, was understood to be ordered to that station, to succeed Admiral Berkeley.

George Hoffman, Has received by the Indian Chief, an additional supply of French Rich Pullicat Handkerchiefs Do. Madras ditto Checked and Striped Gingham Laced Cotton Hbiery Rich Silk ditto Fine Chinizes Superfine Cloths and Cassimers.] Nov. 6

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, November 18. Proceedings this day.

Mr. Mumford presented a petition from sundry merchants of N. York which was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Quincy observed that it would be recollected by the house that the President of the U. S. in his message of the 27th Oct. last had expressly referred to a certain proclamation interdicting our waters and harbors to British vessels and forbidding all intercourse with them. He believed that it was uniformly a parliamentary custom in Great Britain, from which country he said we derived many of our rules, that proclamations of this kind should be laid before parliament. This course had been pursued in this country. The famous proclamation of neutrality issued by president Washington, in '93, had been laid before congress. —The circumstance of a proclamation being of public notoriety formed no objection to its being laid before this house. He had not been able to find it, and such a document ought to be on the table. He had expected that it would have been connected with the report of the committee of aggressions but he found that it was not. He therefore offered the following resolution: Resolved that the President of the United States, be requested to cause to be laid before this house, a copy of his proclamation, interdicting our harbors and waters to British armed vessels and forbidding intercourse with them, referred to in his message of the 27th Oct. last.

Mr. Crowninshield saw no necessity for calling on the president to furnish this document. Other documents had been issued, which had never been called for by the house. A proclamation had been issued, forbidding intercourse with a particular armed vessel, which had never been laid before the house—so also in the case of Burr's conspiracy. As to the practice of Britain, he could not see why we should imitate it: we might as well refer to the black list of France. Besides, he doubted whether this was the uniform practice of Britain. But if the gentleman could not find the proclamation, it might be found in some of the public papers. If this document was to be produced, other proclamations ought to be called for. He had no particular objection to the resolution, but he saw no necessity for it.

Mr. Alston said, that he cared very little about the resolution; but to make the best of it, it was certainly making a great parade about nothing. The gentleman had said, that although he might get a copy of the proclamation, it would not be official; How did the gentleman come here on the 27th of October? He certainly did not receive an official notification from the president. If he did, he had been more fortunate than himself, for he had come here on seeing the president's proclamation in the newspapers.

Mr. Quincy remarked, that the proclamation of president Washington of '93 was equally as public as the present; yet that proclamation had been laid before this House. He then referred to the journal in which it was mentioned that gen. W. had laid a copy of this proclamation before congress. He said that this present case was more important than that; and he had no doubt but that the proclamation alluded to in the resolution was connected with the report of the committee of aggressions until he had this morning inquired of the chairman of that committee. He thought the proclamation was wise and just, but it contained great national principles, and ought to be before the house. He said he was sorry to see any opposition to this resolution. He then read an extract from the National Intelligencer of the 9th of the present month, in which he said, a writer in that paper had warned the house against particular members. He said he felt for the honor of the house; he could scarcely conceive it possible that a semi-official paper, a mere printer would presume to dictate to this house.

Mr. Crowninshield knew not to whom the gentleman could refer in bringing forward the piece he had mentioned. He denied that he had ever dropped any thing disrespectful to the gentleman. He could not understand the object in introducing a subject so foreign to the house; if the gentleman had been denounced, he had his remedy. He contended, that it had been the uniform course to publish the president's proclamation in the newspapers. He repeated, that he saw no necessity for the present motion.

Mr. Dana made a few observations in favor of the resolution; when the question was taken on it, and it was carried, ayes 70, noes 32; and a committee of two members directed to be appointed for the purpose of waiting on the President.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house, that the senate had passed the bill making further appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States during the year 1857. About a quarter before twelve o'clock, the house again went into committee of the whole, according to the order of the day, on the report of the committee of elections on the memorial

of JOSHUA BARNEY; the amendment offered by Mr. Bibb on Monday, under consideration. After a debate of about an hour, the question was taken on the amendment, and it was lost.

A debate of considerable length then took place on the original report of the committee of elections; but such has been the length of this discussion, and such the great constitutional question involved in it, that it would be impossible to give a faithful outline even of the principal argument used on the occasions. The speeches themselves will be published in a few days.

Mr. J. Clay, after some few observations, offered an amendment, the purpose of which, was, that as the constitution of the United States had deemed the qualifications of a representative, neither the legislature of any state, nor the congress of the United States had a right to alter them; that the laws of Maryland, requiring a residence in a particular district, was unconstitutional, and of course null and void; and, that therefore, William Mac Greary was entitled to a seat in the house according to the constitution.

Before the question was taken on Mr. Clay's amendment, a motion was made and carried, that the committee of the whole rise, report progress, and sit leave to sit again; and then the house adjourned, (about half past three o'clock.)

The following are the resolutions offered by Mr. J. Clay on Monday, referred to in my letter of that day.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House an account or estimate of the purchases of merchandise and supplies made on behalf of the United States by the superintendent of Indian trade, by the purveyor of public supplies, and by the military agents in the different districts, for the three years ending the 30th day of September last; specifying, as far as may be practicable, the amount purchased, for what departments, at what place, and by what officer, together with the emoluments, commissions, or salary allowed to such agents.

Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be directed to lay before the House an account or estimate of the purchases of merchandise and supplies made on behalf of the United States by the navy agents in the different ports of the United States for the three years ending on the 30th day of September last, specifying, as far as may be practicable, the amount purchased in each year, at what port and by what agent, together with the emoluments, commissions or salaries allowed to such agents.

The following is the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Lyon, with closed doors. Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, forbidding all transfers of rights of action, and of all monies and other property either real or personal to or by any subject of the crown of Great Britain, and also forbidding any citizen or resident in the U. States paying any debt or demand to any such subject.

Mr. Lyon on offering this resolution observed that he had understood that Mr. Erskine, the British minister, had recently transferred stock possessed by his father to a large amount in the American funds. He said he considered this as a strong indication of hostility on the part of England towards this country. He expressed the opinion that Britain had in numerous instances so violated the treaty between the two countries that it could no longer be considered obligatory to the United States, who consequently possessed the moral right of declining, on her part, to respect those stipulations, whose observance might be injurious to her. He said that he thought it became the U. States in the present state of affairs to hold such pledges as she possessed against the acts of injustice which might be committed by Britain, and that by adopting this resolution, she would retain in her hands the means of indemnity, in case such acts should be committed; and if they should not no injury could ensue from its adoption. An universal sentiment was unreservedly expressed that such a step at this time was improper. Not a single member supported the resolution; but all censured its imprudence. The general opinion was that if persisted in by the mover, the doors should be instantly opened, and the resolution rejected in public. Mr. Lyon then withdrew the resolution, and the galleries were opened under the understanding that all secrecy was at an end.

The foregoing contains, we believe, a faithful statement of the substance of the discussion, if such indeed it can be called. More cannot be expected. Mr. Mason, who was some time detained by severe indisposition, has taken his seat in the house.

IN SENATE. On Monday the motion, made on the 28th of October, to refer that part of the message of the President which relates to our sea port towns and harbors, &c. was agreed to, and a committee appointed consisting of Messrs. Mitchell, Adams, Sumner, Milledge and Robinson. On Tuesday the bill making further appropriations for the support of the navy, &c. was ordered to a third reading without a division.

American, Commercial Daily Advertiser. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1857.

A Messenger is said to have passed through this city yesterday, on his way to Washington, with dispatches, from our minister at London, to the Secretary of State. These dispatches arrived at New-York, in the ship Swift capt Taber from Liverpool.

It is currently reported at Washington that Mr. Erskine has sold out the stock recently held by lord Erskine in our funds to a large amount.

The Supreme Court of New-Jersey, with the consent of the Attorney-General, have directed a Nol-Pros. to be entered on the Indictment, which was found against Aaron Burr, in Bergen county.

Extract of a letter dated Philadelphia, November 12th, 1857.

Col. Burr, Blannerhasset, Bollman, Swartwout, Ogden, and others of the party have been conveyed in this city

for some time. They were in frequent consultation; and occasionally in some bustle.

Bollman has applied for a passage in a vessel to New-Orleans. There is a rumor of a renovated enterprise under the auspices of a foreign government.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17. Captain Taber, who arrived last night, is the bearer of dispatches from and indorsed by Mr. MUNROE, our Minister at London to the Secretary of State. These dispatches were put on board at the time Mr. Munroe was expected to leave England for America, and must be of the highest importance. It will be recollected, that our government has received no advices from Mr. Munroe since the arrival of the Revenge. Capt. Taber says there is no danger of a war between the U. S. and Great-Britain.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, per ship Swift, says, "Reports without number were yesterday circulated in the city that the Negotiation with America was broken off; that Mr. Munroe had suddenly set out from London; and that we were consequently to be immediately involved in a war with the U. S. We believe there is no foundation whatever for any of these rumours. In the first place no answer to the dispatches from America has yet been delivered to Mr. Munroe by our Government.—In the second place, even had he received it, and that it was unsatisfactory, still Mr. Munroe would not immediately leave this country. The answer, of what nature soever will be sent back by the Revenge, that brought the American dispatches; and Mr. Munroe will remain here until the differences between the two governments are finally adjusted. Then, and then only, Mr. Pinckney will succeed him as Minister from the U. States."

LONDON, Sept. 21. Mr. Munroe, the American ambassador, does not at present leave England. He was to have taken his departure from Liverpool, to which place part of his baggage had been forwarded. Since then it has been determined that Mr. Munroe is to continue in this country, to afford his assistance to Mr. Pinckney in the arrangement of the existing differences between the two countries. A note was presented to Mr. Canning, by the American ambassador, on or about the 7th, to which no answer has yet been given. The delay occasions much speculation. It seems, however, to be the prevailing idea, that a war cannot be averted for many months—yet insurances are effected on American ships at four guineas per cent.

Port of Baltimore. CLEARED, Sale at Boston

LLOYD'S LIST. September 15.—The Elizabeth, Clackner, from Amterdam to Baltimore, is ashore and bilged on Yarmouth beach. At Gravesend, the Lucy, Ingle, from New-York. Sailed, the Union, Barker, for St. Michaels and Virginia. At Liverpool, the Centurion, Colborn, Kennabeck. At Whitehaven, Ceres, Davison, from America. At Worthington, the Martin, Irvingdo. At Dublin, the Julia, Dagget, Virginia. Gravesend, sailed, the Eliza-Ann, Williams, for Philadelphia. At Liverpool, the Charles, Atwell, from Savannah. Clyde, failed, the Sarah, Dennett, for New-York. Limerick, failed, the William, Osborne, for Philadelphia. At Antwerp, the Thomas Wilson, from New-Orleans. At Nantes, the Two Maries, and Midas, both from New-York; and the Ceres, Brown, from New-Orleans. At Cherbourg, the Victory, Hopkins, from New-York; and the Apollo, from Portsmouth.

Charleston, November 6. Ship Ceres, Boston, 9 days. Schooner Martha Crawley, Logan, Trinidad, 16 days. Cleared, schooner Hiram, Cocks, Havana. Vessels left at Trinidad—the brig Hypomenes, Johnston, to sail in ten days for Baltimore; brig Hamlet, Rice, to sail in 3 days for New-York.

November 7. Arrived, schooner Nancy, Tobey, Providence, R. I. 14 days. Schooner John, Cadet, New-Orleans, 17 days, in distress, bound to Philadelphia. The brig Charles, Fields, of Providence, R. I. in 58 days from Bordeaux, was going up the river when captain C. was coming out. On the 28th of October, off the Balize, captain C. spoke a ship belonging to Baltimore, name unknown, captain's name Gray, from Leghorn, in 42 days.

The ship Diana, Easterly, 60 days from Amterdam; and the brig Albert, Purcell, from Liverpool, via Savannah, took pilots on Thursday, but were blown off in the night.

New York, November 17. Arrived, ships Swift, Taber, Liverpool, 49 days; Concordia, Johnson, St. Petersburg, 79; Levant, Perry, Liverpool, 54; Defiance, Sillon, Bristol, 70; brigs Olivia, Lefingwell, Guadalupe, 34; Diana, Bunker, Nantucket, 12; Ohio, Rull, Kingston, Jan. 35; Potomac, Lee, New-London, —; schooners Mechanic, Coggellhall, Antigua, 42; Laura, Burges, Malaga, 50; Mary, Baker, Newport, —; Favorite, Taylor, Chatham, 21; Mary-Ann, Beatty, St. Johns, 12; Mary, Simpson, Digby, 12; Betsey, Baxter, Boston, 16; Belvidere, Church, New-Bedford, 10; Hornet, Crowell, Yarmouth, —; Jefferson, Carleton, Norfolk, 3; Regulator, Crowell, Chatham, 5; Seafarer, Crowell, Newport, 2; Remittance, Stannard, Saybrook, 1; Columbus, Nickerson, Dennis, Mals. 6; Neptune, Doane, Harwich, 2; Boops Richard Alfred, Tarbell, Nassau, N. F. 23; June, Baker, Newport, 2. Cleared, ship Numa, Bunker, Jamaica.

Philadelphia, November 18. Arrived, schooner Leander, Atkins, Havana, 18; ship Harvino, Williams, New-York. Cleared, brig Eliza, Gray, Havana; ship Indian, Ingram, Norfolk.