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Colonel Toussard's excellent work entialed the American Artillerist's companion, hast published, merits, the attention of every Amer.com at this time, and indeed at all Mimes; the plates to it are executed in an excellent style, and the matter is of the first perit both as to science and utility—nor is reprior above the value of the book, which. made proper use of is indeed invaluable. Aurora

The legislature of Vermont have passed an act " to punish undue combinations, esculatione, and unjust practices among tornies and pettifoggers."

New-London Repub.

FROM THE 'AURORA.

By a new clause in the French civil ande ef date 12th August last, all con-Fracts for the supply of public humane epstablishments, hospitals for the poor and places of instruction, are required to be made by public auction to the highest bidder, and in the presence of a notary to be appointed by the prefects, who is to take care that the person to whom the contract is adjudged be known, be com-Detent to its performance, and that he give securities by adequate mortgages of ked property, for the exact fulfilment of :415 contract.

A late French decree determines that all gifts and legacies made for hospitals and ali religious or charitable institutions, shall go into a common fund; and be in a like proportion applied to the public institutions for the use of the living and posterit y, such as the institutions for promoting manufactures—for educating the children of the poor, &c.

The Blankrupt laws of France lately have been co inpleted according to the new syscom; in prisonment is not required where there is no property security for paving a certain gratio of the fruits of the debtor'sfabor or acquisitions is required; in the; lastresor : the public provides means of in-Austry.

What e there is no capacity from ill thealth, provisions are made for adjustment by umpirage or reference. The code pre serves to the wife and the infants of a ban krupt so much as is adequate for mbrister ce above ab solute want.

France is are to be, punished by hard labor, see lusion and privation.

Mue h of the spirit of Beccaria and Bentham's i :thics on crimes and punishments appears to be adopted in this code, which spulditsel, mark an ere were it not obscured by the splendors of victory, and, the fall and rise of kingdoms.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7. Th sterday morning, between 2 and 3 o'chack, a fire broke out in the forecastle of the brig Eunice, bound to the Havan. ma, and ready for sea. We understand no damage was done to the cargo, the fre fortunately, being discovered in time to prevent its reaching that part of the resigl. It was occasioned by a lighted candle being lest in the place, which communicated to the bulk-head timbers;

CHESTER-TOWN, NOV. 28. On this day, a stand of colors was presented to the Chester Independent Volumeers, PRILIP F. Risin, captain, worked by the hands of the donors.

Miss Chanbers, daughter of general CHAMman, was selected to perform this ceremony, which was rendered extremely interesting to a large concourse of spectators, by the pleasing manner in which the delivered the following flattering and patriotic address :

._ . In the name and as the representative of thefe fadles, permit me, sir, to request your acseptance of this fland of colors; though preventof from yielding much assistance in the harsh and unpleasant scenes of war, our feehle esforts in aiding the more effectual exertions of our prorectors, we hope will be received as an evidence Of our readiness in rendering all the service to our country which our lituation permits. The exalted opinion entertained by us of the patriotism' and bravery of our troops, render it unaccessary for me to express the expectations we indulge of their conduct in the desence of those principles they profess to patronise; and I feel alsufed, those expectations will be grealy exearded—we should lament a necessity for this experiment ; but should such necessity arise, we hope to see the Eagle of the Independent Volunteers, the first to be displayed as a rallying point for the brave fens of Columbia ; and thole arrows to be hurled at the most daring hells of their opponents' till the security of choes principles be firmly ellablished"

To which lient. Thomas M' Kenney, (capsain Rasin being confined from indisposition,)

mada the following reply: These colors, which I now receive with a variety of pleasing emotions, with thanks innumerable to you and to those you represent, are certific taken as the highest evidence of a dispolition on your part, to render every afailtance In the fower towards prometing the general good and public fafety-speak not of this present of Yours as small, or as not being calculated -sophonois great and effectual good, for dispirited mit ihrt mab be, who would not, under a display of this standard, feel his soul alive to every farifoile exertion, and his arm perved with middented vigor. The good opinion you intertain of the patriotism and bravery of the troops at this time ander my command, I hope and yeigt believe will pever be forfeited .-Thought with you we thould lament the necelsimy of aventing pur country's wrongs ; yet should the criffs strive when our thrength is required; while Eagle, prought by your hands, shall be im mediately displayed, and I pledge myself it thell mover be deserted; but rather with ourlast firezthe will grasp this Pascard and think of those

He than delivered then ever to the enfign. The ladies who affi ted in forming the or lors, Mrs. Rasin, Mrs. M Cenney, Mrs. M. Carnell, Mrs. R. Barroll, Miss Houston, aul Miss Chambers, being situated in the porch, received the military honors paid them by the troops drawn up in front of the general's house. The colors when displayed, made a molt brilliant appearance. They are on a white ground, the body of the eagle is a bright yellow striped with purple and gold, the wings of a glowing purple edged with gold. In is dexter taion it bears an olive branch, in the other a hundle of arrows .- Coclico stars edged with gold and a fringe round it of the same colour. From the beak of the eagle itsues an embroidered label, on which is inscribed the following motto, "Virtus, Libertus et Natale Solum," virtue, liberty, and our native land; ever which in large letters is the name of the company—in the evening a transparent painting was displayed and a variety of manæuvering executed with fuch spirit and precision as gives every reason to believe that the company will never discredit the high testimonial this day conferred on it.

SPECIATOR.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Washington, December 19.

Proceedings this day. Mr. Boyle, from the committee of public land, presented " a bill making further provision for the sale of the sections of lands heretofore reserved for the future disposition of congress. Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Dawson laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, inclosing an estimate of the sums necessary for the pay and subsistence of 32,800 men, officers included &c. Referred to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to military and naval establishments.

The house proceeded to consider the report of the committee of the whole (yesterday) on the bill from the senate making appropriations for building 188 additional gunboats. Considerable debate arose en agreeing to said bill, occasioned by a motion to strike out the words " 188 gun-boats," and insert " 124 gun-boats and 4 trigates of 44 guns each." The question was taken on the amendment, and it was lost, ayes 19 .- The bill was then ordered to be read a third time to morrow.

The house then adjourned at half past 2 o'clock.

American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1857.

Modesty and cauder are two necessary ingredients in the composition of a gentleman. Chicane and low canning are the prominent features which may be expected to be exhibited by the hypocritical and avaricious knave who will abandon and sucrifice principle for the accommodation of prospects of gain!-The foregoing is a text of prolific import; it flowed from the pen, designed to produce a sconrge, which pity makes us yet restrain!

The subterfuge resorted to, yesterday, for the second time, by the editor of the Gazette, to insidiously make the public believe that his impression of about 1300, is larger than that of the American of 1436, is so apparent as to be certain to carry with it a proper appreciation of its meanness-in the mind of the most superficial reader, who may have read the statement we made yesterday; with respect to which statement, the Gazette editor says he does not (because he dare not) doubt our veracity. That the American should circulate in the city between one and two hundred daily papers more than the Gazette, is, nodoubt, alarming to Mr. Hewes, and offers some excuse for the unfair manuer in which he has endeavored to twist himselfout of the unpleasant dilemma produced by his attempt at imposition.

The ship Messsnger, captain Jamieson from Greenock, has arrived at New-York, in 25 days. By this arrival, London dates have been furnished down to the 4th of Nev. and Greenock dates down to the 7th. Upon a hasty perusal of the New-York papers, their contents cannot be considered of great importance; the only articles interesting to Americans, and of moment, are, the advices given by our consular agents in France and Holland to all American consignees, to send off their vessels with the utmost dispatch. The British editors ascribe this measure to a desire of Bonaparte to force us into a war with Great-Britain. Whatever could have predicated this advice from our minister at Paris to our consular agents we are at present unable to say, time will unfold the cause.

Mr. Munroe and Mr. Rose thad both left London, to embark for America. The British had evacuated the island of Zealand, & a principal part of the expedition was in contemplation, to be put under the command of Sir Sidney Smith. Two meetings had been held at Sheffield, to take into confideration the Subject of patitioning throne to execuse its royal prerogative, for the speedy restoration of peace, which after some discussion was postponed The Toulon fleet was said to be at sea, its object not known, but conjectured to be a junction either with the Spanist fleet in Cadiz, or the Russian fleet in the Archipelago.-Admiral Stanhope's division was said to be ordered out in pursuit of them-A declaration of war had been issued by Denmark against England-Ruffia had declined renewing the commercial treaty with Great-Britain, but had taken no Repindicative of open hostilities. - The English Factors at Lisbon, were returning home in consequence of the approach of the French to the frontier of Portugal-The Prince Regent had not failed for the Brazils by the latest accounts-Louis the 18th, arrived at Yarmouth on the 29th Och. his gist was supposed to be connected with some new continentat projed, and not induced by the want of an aisylum.

Lexney, Nov. 8. Louis XVIII. and suit landed yesterday at Yarmouth, in consequence of orders to the. Collector of the Gustoms at that port, brought down from the Secretary of State's office by Mr. Ross, Mr. Canning's Private Secretary, and the Hon. Mr. Dagot. The Illustrious Visiturs will, we understand, proceed to Holyrood House. There is something so extravagant in the idea of His Majesty coming [Tellowing ED1CT': here as his own Ambabeador, and without any previous communication with dar court,

to engage this country in a new plan for the restoration of the Bourbons to the Throne of France, must people are inclined to treat it as a fabrication, for the purpose of injuring his cause, and completely extingushing any little ray of hope that muy have remainclof the ence brilliant prospect. A private letter from Paris, in our preceding columns, shows that the public mind in that city is perfectly reconciled to the new order of things, and in such case, England, though possessed of the power, which has not, has no right to interfere with the internal government of France.

The Ferrent gun vessel, with a large convoy, from Portugal, arrived yesterday, at Portsmouth. They sailed 18 days ago, and have brought home the greater part of the British Merchants and families. The quantity of wine brought home in this fleet is estimated at 2000 pipes. The Narcissus frigate, the arrival of which, in the channel, we mentioned yesterday, with a fleet under convoy, from Oporto, which place she left ou the 15th, parted from the above couvoy on the 30th last, off the Lizard, with the vessels for Bristol, &c.

Nov. 2. A Danish war appears to be inevitable; -it is confidently asserted, that the Danish minister is recalled, and that the Crown Prince absolutely refuses to hold any conference whatever with Mr. Merry. The master of a ship, bound to St. Peters.

burgh, which passed the Sound on the 16th ult. writes that Danish pilots were not to be obtained, and that he was compelled, in consequence, to proceed without. He states also, that the buoys in the ground had been removed.

His majesty's ship Naccissus is arrived in the Channel, with a fleet under convoy, from Oporto, which place they left on the 15th ult. and have on board most of the English Factory; being warned by the Prince Regent to leave the country, in consequence of French troops being hourly expected to march into Portugal.-The account in the Paris papers, of the 16th stating that the Prince Regent had sailed for the Brazils, thus proves, as we conjectured, to have been without foundation.

Nov. 3. We have heard it rumoured, that g:vernment are about to declare war, not only against the Danes but also against Tuscany, Ragusa Napies, Seven Islands, and all other States and Ports in posses. sion of France or her ailies, in the Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas.

Russia has unequivocally refused to enter into any negociation with this country for a renewal of the treaty of Commerce. Letters from Petersburgh of the 6th of the last mouth, assert that our Ambassador had directed Sir Stephen Sharpe to inform British Merchants, that he had invited the Russian Gevernment to enter into a negociaton for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce, to which in. vitation the minister Romanzow had replied "that he must decline under existing circumstances, entering into any negociation."-As a treaty of Commerce would at least be as beneficial to Russia as to this country, the bal-nce of trade being in her favour, her refusal cannot but be consider as a sympton of an unfriendly disposition towards us.

The latest accounts from Lisben are not of a more recent date than the 10th ult. The following is a copy of a letter brought by the Lina, a Postuguese vessel, which lest Lisbon on the 11th, and is arrived off Dover :--

Lizzon, October, 100 "We have been disappointed of the arrival of a packet; the departure of the convoy is, with difficulty postponed to the 16th inst. the Lively will accompany it, leaving the Cophalus brig at the orders of Lord Strandford, and the Raven to remain in the neighborhood. The l'ortuguese squadronin the Mediterranean has been sent for and is arrived. Six ships of the line are ready. The Prince of Beira, (a child nine years of age is said to be about to embark for the Brazils It is doubtful whether his father, the Prince Regent, will go. The Portuguese ministry are auxious for the British to go off. We have no advice of the French having began their march to Bayonne." Other letters from Lisbon, of the same

ete, mention, in positive terms, that the Royal Family were all prepared, and would certainly quit Lisbon immediately on the French troops setting foot on the Portuguese territoy.

The letters from Oporto, of the 15th mention the receipt of advices there, that the Royal Family actually embarked for the Brazils on the 12th-This information is doubted; it is supposed to relate to the embarkation of the Prince of Beira."

Parliament has been farther proregued to the 17th of December, but, of course, will not meet till after the Christmas holy-

October 29. His excellency James Munroe, the minister from America, lest town yesterday, on his departure for that country.

The object of Mr. G. H. Rese's mission to America is it is, said, to continue the negociation which has been suspended for the present on account of the limited nature of the powers vested in Mensis. Murr e and Pickney. M. Rose goes out with ample instructions, and will have the advantage of negociating directly with the government of the U. States.

Saturday, dispatches were received in town for Mr. Munroe, brought by a gentleman who lauded at Dover, frem an American vessel on Friday evening to embark, they were sent after him.

by the last advices from the continent it appears, that within a very short time, thirty two American vessels have arrived at Bourdeaux, with colonial produce, and half that number in Holland.

Great inconvenience having been felt particularly by the British merchants, from the order of the Portugueso government, which allowed three months additional grace to bills of exchange, it was revoked by the

"It being represented to me, that the in-

which the Change at Lisbon zight experie. 47. on account of actual circumstancer, militates against the utility of the trade in general, I am pleased to ordain that the said decree be of no effect. The Board of Trade, &c. will therefore make this decree pub

" Palace of the Ajeida, Oct. 2, 1807"

By the same conveyance that brought the Dutch papers from which we yesterday gave extracts, a number of private let. ters were received, dated the 17th instant. They contain, however, nothing of political importance, if we except the following Circular letter, addressed by the American Consulate, at Amsterdam to the Merchants of that City, of which the following is a

"I have to request, that you would hasten the departure of any American vessels which may be to your address, with all ex- | sador here.

(Signed) S. BOURNE, American Consulate. Amsterdam, Oct. 15, 1807."

The letters which allude to the above. state, that the American Cousul received his instructions from General Amstrong, at Paris, with an explanation that he was led to the measure from the consideration, that, as it was known to be the intention of the Freuch to ast upon the Decree of the 21st Nov. 1805, with the utmost rigour, there was every reason to suppose that England would retaliate, and would soon order that all vessels found coming from, or going to such ports as were under the influence of the Fiench, would be deemed legal cap-

But some of the letters give no credit to the reason assigned for the Consul's communication, but state, that Bonaparte, having attempted to promote a rupture between the British and American governments, which he is apprehensive will be averted in spite of all his efforts, has threatened the Americans with hostilities.

Which of these is the true cause for the notice that has been given to the American ! merchants in Holland, we cannot decide, but the first is liable to doubt, for if the conduct of Grent Britain, either real or probable, had excited any apprehension that the American vessels would be seized by us, in that ease, the communication of our intentions would have been conveyed to Amsterdam, not by the American Ambassalor at Paris, but by the American Ambassador at Loudon. Nor is the second reason satisfactory. America has shewn no disposition to court the friendship of this country at the expence of a rupture with F ance.—It is evident, therefore, that whatever may be the subject of dispute between Bonaparts and America, it is a dispute that relates to themselves exclusively, and that affects the vital, or which is the same thing with them, the trading interest of the latter country. In fact, if America is disposed to quarrel with France, the mere decree of Bonaparte against her commerce is cause amply sufficient, without looking to

decree on the part of Eugland. The same letters mention that grounds of diesatisfaction begin to appear between France grounds are. If they do not exist they soon will. Napoleon's plans for rounding the ter-ritories of his newly created kingdoms cannot be executed without cutting and carving upon parts and parcels belonging to Russia. He will acquire what he can by negociation, and when Russia becomes tired of giving, will take what he wants by force. They must quarrel sooner or later, especially about the southern boundaries of the Russian Em-

the consequences likely to ensue from that

GREENOCK, NOV. 6

A supplementary Gazette was published on Sunday, containing letters from Lord Catheart and Admiral Gambier, which give the details of the final evacuation of the Island of Zealand, which appears to have been conducted with the greatest skill, and to have been accomplished without the slightest loss. Every proper precaution was adopted, in case the Danes had attempted to molest our troops their embarkation, but no hostile disposition was manifested-on the contrary, the inhabitants behaved with great civility to our troops. Although the Crown Prince did not think proper to ratify the capitulation signed by Co. Peyman, yet as there was no infraction of it on the part of the Danes, whe, as Lord Cathcart states, acted most honora. bly in the fulfilment of their engage. ments, the preparations for performing one part of the engagement commenced on the 13th ult. and on that day the eight battalions of the king's German legion were embarked. On the subsequent day the advanced posts were withdrawn and the embarkation continued till the 18th, on which day a gale of wind came on, which rendered all communication between the ships and the shore impracticable. According to the terms of the capitulation, the evacuation should have been completed on the 19th, that is to say, in six weeks from the 7th of September, but in consequence of the gale on the 18th, it became impossible to complete the evacuation on the 19th. A correspondence then took place hetween the British and the Danish' head-quarters, in which it was agreed that hostilities should not commence at the expiration of the terut of the capitulation. But the Danish General manisested strong anxiety to be put in possession of the Citadel on the night of the 19th. His request was, however, for very obvious reasons, refused; and the weather becoming fair; the whole of the troops were embarked on the 20th.

Denmark and this country may now be considered in a state of war. Denmark has issued letters of marque against all British vessels, unequivocally declared in favour of France, and recalled its ambassader at our court. He was te have lest London en Monday last, and will be conveyed from Yarmouth in a British frigate. Letters of marque and reprisal will, of course, immediately be issued on our part, and a proclimation dulgence I granted by my royal decree of to this effect, it is supposed, will the the stitute of the stitute of the stitute of the state of the stat

LANDON, Oct. 27. E: The surniture, plate and other diqui page of Mr. Munno, were sent of on Triesday, to the London docks. It is expected that his Excellency, and Mr. Rose, will both leave town this day. They are to sail in the same vessel for A.me-

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 30. Sailed the Statica stigate, capt. Brom. ley, for Lymington, to take Mr, W. H. Rose on board for America. She. cannot sail from thence till the wind shute, and it is now S. W.

DOVER, Oct. 31. A gentleman landed with dispatches for Mr. Munro, the American Ambas-

YARMOUTH, Oct. 28. Arrived, the Africiane frigate will Lord Catheart and suite, and 150 tangports, with troops, sores, &c. mid a feet of ships of war from Copenhagen. All the troops, ships and stores have now arrived.

Lendon, Oct. 31. Mr. Mrnno lest town yesterday for Cowes, where he will meet the vessel in which he is to embark for America.

London, Nov. 2. The Dispatches for Mr. Munro, via Dover, landed form an American vessel, were sent after lun, as he left town on Friday.

Boumbraux, Oct. 15, 1807, 10 o'clock P x " William Lee, Esq American Consum this city has received a letter from General Armstrong, desiring him to advise all mastus of vessels to quit this port in as short a titie as possible. The like advices it is said. have been given to the Consuls at the other seaports-Bousparte will have no neutra's -Americans will have to fight for against

FROM QUE PARIS ARGUE. The present situation of Lurope calls for a

political system totally different from that which, to its shame, the English government has followed so long. The time is not lar distant, when, even for its very interest, the court of Landon will be very blad to acknowleic the rights common to ait nations. It has hitherte made war up a principles which it should aiready have disavoued. Doubtless we ought not to be surprised, that in the midst of a negociation which promises a happy result, it is still making formidable preparation. France discovers the same attention to support the strongth of her armies, & the military spirit which famiunates her so!diers .- These deconstrations only prove the desire of each of these powers to make peace the more advantageous and solid. But what grieves us is, to see that England has not yet renounced, in her expedition, that system of disorganization and anarchy which is iteom. patible with the existence of civilized tocisand Russia, but do not mention what these ty. The expedition of Miranda, to which it cannot be now denied that England set on foot; the connection kept up with Deasalines, and the revolted in Si. Domingo; in short, the nature of the sid given to king Ferdmand, and which has consisted in organizing revolt, pillage, and assassination in Calabria, are a true scandal in the eyes of all European governments. The law of nations certainly permits the defence of the states of an ally, but i'must be by legitimate means; for war also has its legislation, the object of which is to diminish the calamities which it brings in its train. It would promote the cause of humanity, were there nover reen in camps any other thantegular troops, or regularly, organized. In a revolted country, all the inhabitants be come enemies. The cottege of the laborer is no longer a respected asylum. The whole people are exposed to the horrors of war. It is full time that governments should cease to have re. course to this miserable resource. The emperor of the French has disdained to em ploy it in this war. No revolted subjects have been seen under his triumphant colors. Let us hope that the example which he gives to the world will not be lost, and that his glorious reign shall be the epoch of a policy more stable and more advantageous for hu-

Lloyd's List, Oct. 20.

The Commerce, Riker, som N. York to Amsterdam, detained; the Eliza, Newhall from Philadelphia; Polly, from N. Y. to Bordeaux, détained at Plymouth; Yorick, from Boston to Amsterdam, at Portsmouth; Richards, from Bilbos, detained; the John and Joseph from Ball timore to Amsterdam, lost on the coast of Holland. The Juno, l'oby, from Amsterdam to the Mediterranean; taken by a Spanish privateer, and ran ashure at Algesiras. The fair Creole, Hobkirks from New-Orleans, ashore at the 14x 1, The Henry, Myrick, and Nancy, Morton were to sail for New-York, from Live poo!, Nov. 6, with sealed bags.

GRAVESEND October 22. Pafred by, fhip Ohdo, Kempion, from St. Petersburgh In the. Clyde, Commerce, Donnison, from New York. GREENOOK, Oct. 25, The brig George, Weldridge of Portland, arrived at Limerick river from New-York, picked up the crew cf the ship Golden Rule, captain Austin, of Wiscafeer, which sprung a leak on the 29th Sept. in a gale. Two men were swept of the deck and one died of fatigue.

October 20. Arrived, ship Commerce, Dennison, 46 days from New-York. PLYMOUTH, October 17. Came in, Polly.

of New-York, from Guadaloupe for Bordeau, detained having passengers. Octeber 21. Came in, American ship Mi-

nerva for Monte Video, detained. October 30. Arrived ship Resolution, Bunker, 42 days from New-York, for Amsterdam, detained by the Mars.

Port of Baltimore,

Fre. Sthe Blerchants' , Caffee House Beoks. December 10.

Arrived, brig Ohio, Southcomb, 42 days from. Point Petre (Guad.) fugar-Lamuel Taylor Salled in co. with the sch'r Nymph, Moreson, for Baltimore. Left ships Anna Louisa for N. York in 8 days ; Margaret, Myrick, do. uncertain; sch'r Rebecca, Thompson, for Beston in 2 days i Noop Sally, Bradford for Baltimore in 2 days; brig George Walbington, for Bofton, Capt. 5! confirms the account of the attack on St. Bartholomews, and the arrival of the twe.

Swedish velogie at Peint Petre, the crews of