AMERICAN,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY.

In the first joint meeting this session Mr. Condict laid on the table a rule, that no member of the joint meeting should be appointed to any judicial office.

At the joint meeting on Wednesday it was salled up, and a lengthy discussion took place upon it in which Mr. Condict, Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Elmar spoke in favor of the rule, and Mr. Hankinson Mr. Vanduyn and Mr. Champucys against it.

The question was fluxly taken by year and mays, and the rule negatived, 31 to 11.

Tho' the rule proposed by Mr. Condict was not agreed to, its mere proposal may have had a good effect .- As it was laid on the table the first meeting, it may have prevented the nomination of the legislature for judicial offices. One memberonly was put on nomination for the meeting on Wednesday. This was col. Colrax, of Bergen, for a judge. When the meeting came to his name, a lour dabats took place on the question of his appointment. It was advocated by col. Ward, Mr. H. Hankiuson, and Mr. Champneys; and opposed by Mr. Condict, gen. Elmer, Mir. Whitelfrad, and Mr. Wm. Cox-pain cipally on the ground, that the appointment of a member of either house, but agegelly of the house of assembly was improper and au crasion if not an infraction of the constitution. The question was taken by year and mays, and I were for the appointment 19, a-Suinst it 85.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON. · President of the United States.

The Representatives of the people of New-Jersey in regislature convened, animated with sentiments of attachment and esteem for the general government, conceive it their duty at this eventiul moment, to express their con-Adence and appropation of those who have so ship directed its councils, amidst the storms which agitate and convulse the civilized

We have to lament that the faithful pureuit of a dignified neutrality has proved in adequate to secure us from the insults and injuries of those nations, whose true interests sould be best promoted by cultivating a good understanding with us.

The experience of other nations as well as our own, has long since convinced us, that the rights of a neutral nation present but a feeble barrier to British maduoss and ambition, -- That nation which openly avowate the world, that she can no " longer distinguish Datween neutrals and enemies," becomes pro-Sessedly and intentionally the open and avowed eveny of every nation at peace--This language though addressed to the Danes, speaks with equal solemnity to us, in the prophetic voice of warning " BE YE ALSO BEADY."-The forbearance which is dictated by policy and humanity has its limits. When the voice of Justice is disregardedwhen our peaccful citizens are murdered in ear barbors and on our coasts----when dithonorable submission to habitual wrongs.

er in appeal to the asprofitable but decisive arbitrament of the Sword, is arrugantly preseribed as the only alternative; every honorable sentiment which renders the name of freemen dear to our hearts, furbide us to pause in such a choice. Our citizens with an duanimity before unknown, are ready to obey the first summons of their country. Their hearts are already consecrated to its service, and their lives and fortunes will be effered sa the alter of its independence. But the confidence which we feel in the governmeat of sur country, forbids us not only to antisipate, but induces us to repose with full reliance, on the wisdom which may dieset its final determination.

Adverting to our domestic concerns, we are happy togobserve so many causes for mutual felicitation. The defeat of a' dangerous conspiracy menacing for a time our peace and unity, is not among the least. That a conspiracy so extensive, so organized, should be defeated by the erm of the Civil Authoristy without shedding a drup of blood, is a Chenomenon in the history of conspiracies and the universal detestation of its au-

thers, abeltors and vuluntary defenders, is a happy demonstration of the attachment of the people, both to the principles of our government, and the persons whom they have chosen to administer it.

We derive much satisfaction also from a zeview of the fludrishing state of our finances. That an euormous debt, threatening to crush by its oumbrous weight the growing tuergies of ear country, should be suddenly arrested pred seduced in the compass of a few years to an amerit comparatively small, with the Lairest prospect of its atter extinction-is which has scarcely a parallel in the hisstry of anance, and can be explained only by shat patriotic system of economy, which has Sormed so distinguished a feature of the ad-· ministration.

Before we conclude this address, permit we to take netice of a subject in which we feel particularly interested. We allude to your supposed intention of declining the ser-Fice of your country as chief magistrate at the approaching election. We should sincoming regret such a determination .- However laudable may bethe example, of declinthe highest honors of the state, however pariting may be the charms of retirement to mind berne down by concerns of the first magnitude---- We trust, the best inter, sts your equatry will guide your determina. Mon. The nation have a claim to the scrpiece of their most enlightened and experiented statesmen. We hope that private condelecations will yield to the public good; k Ekaf the best interests of the state may not be hasarded by a a conflict of rival pretensions et this eventful moment.

With warmest wishes for the peace and prosperity of our beloved country, and the Permetion af your individual happiness, we this you adien.

The shere address was airned by the speak-Falthe House of Assembly, and the Vice medestafthe Connell-end the Covernor is sees se forward the same to the Prezi-

Richmand, Dec. 8. The General Assembly of Virginia

commenced its session yesterday. The number of members who assembled were no less than one builded and fifty-eight Delegates and thirtgen Senators, so that both houses formed quorums, and proceeded to the choice of officers.

In the Senate all the former officers were re-elected; but in the House of D:legates three gentlem: n were nominated as proper persons! to fill the office of Speaker; General Peter Johnston who has served in that capacity for several ses sions heretofore, Hugu Nelson of Albemarle and James Semple of Williams-

On the first, second and third ballots no decision took place; neither of the candidates having a majority of the whole number. On the third ballot the votes Were.

For NELSON, For JOHNSTON, For SEMPLE,

Mr. Semple was then withdrawn; and the 4th ballot decided the election in favor of Mr. Nelson by 91 votes to 67.

The other officers of the House were all re-elected.

CHARLESTON, Nov 10. The United States brig Hornet,-DENT. Esq. commander anchored in this harbour yesterday, in 42 days from Malaga-she fired a salute on passing Fort Johnson.

We learn by this arrival, that neutral vessels of all descriptions are captured by the belligerent powers in the Mediterranean. All communication with Gibraltar had been interdicte ! on pa'n of death. It was reported that the French were about to embark forty thousand troops in Russian bottoms, for the invasion of Sicily, but their success would be daubtful, as the British were erecting fortifications, and using every means in their power to oppose them. The Portuguese were indaily expectation of the arrival of the French, and the Royal Family were making proparations to go to Beazil. When the French troops took possession of Legisora in August, they seized all British and American property and lodg. ed it in the public magazines, until the claimants can prove it not to be of the manufacture of England. The Ex-Bashaw of Tripoli remained at Syracuse in good health.

The Hornes, in a gale of wind on the coast sprung her main mast, carried away several main shrouds, had received serious injury in her sails and other rigguig.

Nerrolk, December 4.

AN OCCURRENCE of yesterday has excited some interest, arising from the recollection of a recent circumstance; we shall state to our renders the particulars of the occurrence of yesterday, as they have been related to us, and as we believe to be correct.

A French seaman, belonging to the French ship L'Impetueux, the ship that was destroyed by the British on this coast, had some time since entered at Baltimore, on board one of the gun-boats in the service of the U. Sties. Yester. day he deserted and got on board the tender of the French ship LePatriot, deelering his wish to return into the service of his country. The officer commending the gun-boat discovered, and demanded the seamen, whom the French officerrefused to deliver him. Some discussion was had, when the American officer departed, under an expectation, or a promise that the man should not be removed until the aliair could be represented to commodore Decatur. While the officer was on board'the Chesapeak waiting the orders of commodore Decatur, and for a letter which he was then writing to the French commander, the Patrion's boat passed with the seaman in question on board, upon which orders were issued by the commedore, to man one of the Chesapeak's boats, and pursue the French boat, with orders to his officer to endeavour to prevail on the French officer to return and come alongside the Chesapeak, but to bring the deserter back at all events. Upon the boat's getting alongside some altercation ensued, partly, we understand, by accident, and without design to injure or offend.

The French officer, we understand, agreed to return to the Chesapeak. Af. terwards some correspondence took place between commodore Decatur, and the commander of the Patriot, the contents of which we are not informed of. We understand that both officers adhered, the one in resusing, and the other insisting, the result however is, that the man was taken and carried on board the Chesapeak, where he now remains until the pleasure of government shall be

Such is a concise state of the facts, as relate to this unpleasant business, upon which we mean to offer no remarks, except to repeat what we have done upon another occasion, that the employment of foreign seamen, particularly deserters, will generally be productive of mischief; and it is to be lamented that the officers commanding, are not invested by government with power to act according to the justice of the case, when they are satis-

Accounts of this affair went off by the muil to the navy department, and the French minister,

LONDON, NOV 1. Although there is little reason to expecta desistive regaute with Rulsia, yet the commercial al r lations between that country and this, are in such flate, as mult be productive of much emher asem no and inconvenience. It will not abidulely defiroy the mercantile intercourse, but it will weaken its spring, and impair its energy. We have been favoured with the perusal of iesters from St. Petersburgh, of the 5th ult which disclose a very important fact They bite, that Lord Level n G w r had di rened Sie Stephen Snairp to acquaint the Britille Merchants, reliding in the Ruffman port, in the Baltic, that, in really to a proportion of his, Count Romanzoff had informed him, " that he must decline, under the existing encumstances, to enter into any negociation for a renewal of the Treaty of Commerce with Great Billiam. Whether this determ nation be the refult of a compact with France or the offspring of that commercial jealoufy and fuspici in which Rufsia Isems of late to have most unaccountably con crived, we have no means of deciding. It is not improba le that both might have been concorned in producing it.

The late Spanith Govern r of Monte V deo and his faite, are daily expected at Poynou n. from the cantiva d, to go on board a manager preparing to them, to carry them, with teveral o her Spanish prisoners of rank, on paidle, to

We are concerne! to flate that the venerable Archbelliop of York Les dangeroully iti, at his house in Sou h Audi y-strect

Yellerday, Captain Goodall, of the Young Roscius, gave an elegant entertamment at the Imperial Holel, Convent Gardon, to his excelleney the accredited Moneter at our Court, on the part of General Chretie he, and the Edv y which is lately arrived from 5t Domings, in confideration of the grace as reception as met with on his late visit to that minne. . . ne dinnor was excellent, and the table about and with a profulim of the mod delicious wines. Incre were many loyal t ails drama, and the compacy were enertained with many good longs by fome of the gentleman of the Therres. The i despring remediat a late it ur highly grannel. Capt. Goodal, we understand, is on the eve of failing again for St. Dom. gr, and carries out articles to the amount of 20,000.

American,

Commercial Daily Alvertiser.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1907.

The proclamation of the British King and pears to form the basis of a rule of condition to be pursued by their new enviewed the country. Yee have untarmly be not open nion that it was not the wish of that court to make these concessions which the honor and dignity of our national character impalled our government to demand. Our previous im precisions are fully confirmed by the issuing it this unprecedented ediet. Although by this proclamation, the night of eron with the insted in its operation, yet the principle, if almitted, has a tendency to controll for namonal sovereignty and reduce as a ferra colonial enimeration. In me telm , au ef teresquers to the rights and normalistics. natural born citizens of the Chard See, our government has pledged as futh lenther protection, in the full encountries i all the co privileges. If the right of concernance the be done away by any compact with her

vernment, its faith becomes to the ded and our naturalization lan a blank sheet of paper. Under the impressions of national infin. a number of British zeumen and other subjects emigrated to this country to enjoy the advantages of citizenship several years ago, have married and have samilies; be thes enstrument, these men are to be for a from their wives and children, immared within the " a " ... of British ships of war and their far lies less to enjoy? " " b "ntier of an alms heart, and the cold apachy clean unferling world, and thomselves treated as deserters whenever caught on the high saus under the procedion of the American flag. If this roclamation be scriously intended by the British government to be acted upon, and our government dispesed to maintain an honquable independence, we may confidently anticipate the further shedding of human blood, and the renewal of the bloody scenes which were witnessed from '75 to '83. There is a possibility, however, that she may recede from this point, whenever she discovers a disposition manifested by us to spurn her overbearing acts of insolence and refuse to negociate upon so il. famous a pria-

It is true Great Britain by this instrument, formaily renounces the right of fearch on brard our flips of war, but she advances a doctrine which firikes a heavier blow at our independ. ence than the right for which we previously. contended. As manufactures and agriculture are the spring whence commerce flows, if her evil genius drives her into war with us, fire will force us to engage in the manufacturing interelt, which will eventually sap her very existerce as a commercial nation, as Ave already confirme more than three-fourtlis of her exports. - Let the event be as it may, we hope that every man will be a " eitizen," and every citizen a soldier, ready to avenge the wrongs and punish the insolence of an overbearing and insolent foe.

Mr. Rose, jun. is not to supercede the Hon. Mr. Eiskine in his Embassy to America, but is invested with a special commission. There is no doubt but he is the bearer of a proposition that is expected to conciliate the States -and probably there is already an understanding on the subject. It is said that a proposal has been made to America, which, without giving up the principle for which we are at issue, is at the same time materi. ally to assist our colonies. It is said to be proposed to the Americans, that as we mean to put all the French and Spanish colonies under a most rigorous blockade, they can no longer be allowed to carry the produce of Cuba, Guadaloupe, &c. to Europe-but in recompence they shall be allowed to take from our Islands, sugar as well as rum and molasses, and to earry them to the European markets. This would relieve our planters, while it threw back on Bonaparte the mischief that he designed for us .- Lon. pap.

The bill for establishing a Chancery Tribaual on Eastern Shore, has been nogatived -Ayes 80-Nays 41. The bill for " quieting possessions" pa

sed the Mease of Delegates on Friday the 4th inst. - Ayes 48-Nays 17-and was yesterday unanimousle, (as we are intermed) agreed to in the Sounte. It has therefore ! bécome a law.

The Yeas and Nays on the passage of your hadi. ..

the bill were as follows: fit, Wolch, Brice, Belt, C. D. Hodges, O. Williams, Merriken. Emerson, Green, Picgerson, Little, Harryman, M. Brewn, E. co. P. Spencer, Soth, Stevens, Dennis, Empaile, Henry, Cox, T. Muffit, l'orter, l'age, J. Williams, Sturgis, Robins, Dashiell, Biggs, | bettle. Kuhn, Shriver, Streett, Ayres, Davis, Buy Schuebly, Tabbs, Gabby, Darue, Bruce, Tomlinson, Greenwell, Briscoo-49.

Negative - Messrs. W. H. Brewn, Pitck. istone, Hopewell, Cale, (of Kont) Blace, Stone, C. Dorsey, Gale, (of Somerset) Jackson, King. Callin, B. Hodgen, Shazil, Ble is most making in your littleness. Its Ev. Post.

The author of the following extract is a You scenned her alliance. You frighted gentleman well known in the political world her of the very cardle. Year positioned for the conspicaous part he took in endeavers of breach empossened her. I am excited and ing to atchieve the independence of his native and raded to her so wondives witten, the perspiculated style, and silecting mutative a back again. But when you raw your comdisplayed in the extract, Isade as to expect | thy on any a and scated in the throne of more that the " " " " " " ere a handsome as juitttion to the literary world.

Extract from the Member of Wu. SARP sex, an United Irislands, fately published in New-York.

UNION of IRELAND WITH ENGLAND, IRISHMEN WITH INTSHAM.

After so many agas of carl we and carrage, how lovely to the an country we hadlowest name of Usion. but not that union which brais the slave to his master, the sufferer to his termenter, the wretch to his oppressor. Not that union tormed by a paintament the scourge and execution of their own country; the scorn and decision of the minister who bought them like slaves, and sneeringly pretend to have bought their counter with them. Not that union made by those " lives and fortune's vier," who had preferd them which so sucredu to God and to i.e.r country, by tests, resolutions and online, to rient en my importion a haracter in the co at turnen of their country, and with these coelerate as in their mouthe, but ruibles. dispersion to the country men to the sentated and the gibbet.

Think is not, then, Doglishman, thit be canso mee metants are construct by her. auf har meter lacerned with met morante or torture, that we are therefore made king or

There we because we have med many one and cheedean ebrases of the year of danger Trong, or worn and in less that has in the halv hells of masoned and tenders, that wa are united to you.

It is not because moult and innoming have defienthe purity of a reliablisted is, and that s arreely avertuous to all but has its beloved sign material plore, that we should be united

Leas not because you have corrupted our marilament, " bribe lour wasteeracy, and dramed our propie, this we are united to i

it is not because you have lavished the treastires, merciles as writing from the hands of suffering wretchedness, with wanton prodigality upon partiers, hangmen and informers, that we are usited to you.

It is not because you have trafficked with the word of God, and treacherously inflamed theignorant to bigotry, and the hight to atrocity; seeking to excite amongst us every unkind and wicked passion of the soul, that we are united to you.

It is not became stilling inquiry, refusing evidence, you mack us with the ghostly forms or murdered taw, and massacra us in dell ance of its very forms, that we are united to

It is not because usurping every organ of the public voice, you have, through a host of hirelings, filled the universe with injurious ribaldry, covering your own cruelties and faith-breakings with the villain's argument of Necessity, or the prostituted name of Justice, that we are united to you.

It is not because, like the devoted victims of auto de fe, you have blackened and disfigured us, lest sympathy or compassion should any where console us ; exaggerated whatevervices we may have, and which we owe alone to your corrupting influence, and re iffed at the virtues that adorn us, that we are united to you.

It is not because every man, most honored and beloved among us, has been mined and immolated; and every one most odious among us, raised to power and office, that we

are united to you. Believe me, those arts, but too successful heretofore, will not long suffice. The blighting shade which you had cast upon us, is hously dissipating. The manifest conviction of crimes, at which human nature shudders, hangs over your own heads! You are not now at war with us alone, but with the universe. Our cause already brightens through

the clouds of calumny and terror. The virtuons and the generous of your own country are daily undeceived, and will, with cordiality, atone for the wrongs they have often ignorantly and incessantly done us. Foreign n tions have felt the perfidy of your alliance -the impotence of your protection-the sting of your pride! Amongst them already does our suffering cause find tavor! And though we do not lift a hand against you, the workings of humanity, no longer biassed nor perverted, will succour the unfortunate; and the moral force of opinion, stronger than hosts in armor, will mine your cruel empire, and palsy your misused power. Those of us, who. to gain your favor, have betrayed their country, will sink into contempt with the world, with you, and with themselves. The trappings and muck honors with which

you have invested them, like splendid liveries, will mark their servils state : nor shall the wages of their iniquities protect them from due infamy. In vain, then, will you call those, dear to the cause of virtue and henored in their country, traitors! An impartial generation will weigh us against each other. You will be no longer our judges and accu-Stripped of those casual honors and ill-earned distinctions which had been ours, had we not scorned to win them by corruption; we shall be measured with one measure—then will it be seen whose stature and proportions are most goodly-whose morals are most pure-whose reason most enlightened-whose courage most true. If you be found then to excel us, it will be in vice, and not in virtue-in meanness, not in dignity. And no longer will the love of country, which a all climes and ages has been honored as

the first of victoes, to held a crime in laid. men stear.

The time may come, and may be hear. hand, when you ner had it in the arry manning again to ordi on no to take up acres and itshe all

For whom, for wird should trisingen now Affirmative-Messes. Gardiner, W. M.f. | fight? Why should the I den be picket Wiy should the close by lattice there has white I are which where it is a differ whome the chains but live was being a second on hour of the you who were in the analytic court by tie is the law and person to account a water att.

Who lean received to I of and ? A tyre & aid, Jump, T. B. Dorsey, Steaart, Bowles, I ami adean to the transfer the art and areas not far to seek our etroise. Withou made the military driver? It was Nort, du't met. bereit. Con allem et lie je ti. with there ere, rendered to indicate to his year g ambaion, and were its initiale toolst of. J. F. Spenier, Sudler, Hankins, Carroll, had one energy, and only one, that which withstand tim. That our you muidered. It was Liensey!

eminter, Inchand. The elegence of director, though you died for it, you could not win fee thistory, and all the ministers ery - the a great Coan . Amazed and stop deci at your own folly, but pertinations still in we seen ness, you thought to care your mistle is or now crimes. Must wo too share in your me giotions warfere, internal machinature, and your will a Mark we, who would not take wour armained and lives by under means, b. come as essent to do you servise? Aigst we now wor manest the harmore's Danes. Blust we burg free and know here that new and he productive where all, all our hopes and Date out to be the twenty Art was to contrake 38 to confesse with !

Hove to a constant med alex Notice to the control of foreit maria il e porre francies single, asa let e si intention and and present little being better ly real at cot at you have taught the world t come it is -- it is be offered, felony and there is, why would you now bid us to fight for linear : if we must surve a despot, les .: os say ruril one, and we shall be less de lois alle waster ou but do l'est Catibut les To integrate To han the maghine a marker is the or to If we must be him over, it is torice will be the best the factor that the Market Article be but the breit ! The start e cat While tance technical The might eller The areas agains with a complaint the engine More to and 1 are to and 10%the contract with the great a remonstry, sortes t e discourse discourse de la grant this in which the State of the following the second of the contract of the second of the s in the best and the many and outgoing the scatter results. to 5 . Double think it out. But ; to pice out of an an tour america of around to Comes and were to i builder us is in the rise ! ! Dues he mode mento ray down their name, and thea break taith with them, and min er them -Whit he well swar our wares, and burn our houses de les de le mainre de la la moisfrient for too. But no we know him by his warlike standards. The nexts the preket, putchcap, and the free rath lis music is, the city of women's quel-that's our invador -that cormored on my dook to him wed he'd rob us of our incarry.

Pat e'er we fight, 30, call at Edward's tomby-cry in his ears-bid who sleeps to wake-bid him to rise and fight his enemie... Brave as the hou-gentler than the lamb-the sparkling jewel of an succent house-the noblest blood of any in our land, and nobler than your king's, ran through his veins. He hears you not-he sleeps to make no more! Of all his country, and of all hoomned, there rests no more to him than the cold grave ha

Oh! gallant, gallant Eldward, fullen in the flower of youth, and pride of a coly beauty; had you lived to see your country need the proudret conquerorthat wears asword, dated wot invade it.

Go call his children, by their noble sire, to come and fight the battles of their cometry! They have no father, for you murdered him! They have no country, but the green and that rests upon his gave ! You robbed their guiltiess miancy-tainted their innocent blood-plandered their harmless ora-

Go then to Crosby's tomb It His only crime was, that he was beloved-Call Coldclough. Esmand, Grogan, Harvey; still nobics in their viriues than in their station, and their ancient heritage.

Call whole deroted families, whom you have swept from off the surface of their native soil ,-they cannot fail but rise and stand

Call these two brothers, whose hearts in life were joined—in death united—hung on one gibbet-beheaded with one are-But the two Sheares's rise and fight for you, and dis again together, in your country's sause—they will befriend you.

There were two brother Toues, no erdinary souls. Bid them rise too from outtheir common grave and fight together for you. He that first led his countryment to union, will lead them now to victory.

Call on the multitude of reverend men of all the various sects of Christian faith, whom you have murdered !- Call on them by the sacred office of their priesthood, and by that Cop, whose holy word they taught-to pray for you. But if they sleep too sound, or will not hearken, go to the flocks they led, and they will follow you with many and many a

Call from the earth where Porter's ashes lie, the gestle emanations of his genius-the lucid beams of mild philosophy-you want such lights—they will be very serviceable.

Co to Belfast, and parley with the heads you there impaled—those silent witnesses of your humanity; Who gave to all that looked askance and terrified upon them, such moving lessons of your mild persuasion, as won all hearts to love you. Those tongueless nicniters were passing eloquent—bid them speak for you—they will recenit you soldiers and will henor you, and draw their willing swords

to fight your hattles. Call upon Russel, whose once gentle heart you turned to desperate madness, and slaw

him like a ruflian. Invoke the croud of brave and gallant vie-. tims, whom " memory connet count, nor choica select,"f-and you.will have an army strong in numbers-stronger in well tried courage,

and in union. But if this cannot be, and victory declares aguinst your ruffian banners, remember Oza ! He was the first that gave his life to Union-EMMET the last that sealed it with his blood. Their parting words may teach you how to

But no, you will not, dare not, die like them! You will betray your country first