AMERICAN, Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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

Daily Paper \$7 and Country Paper \$5 per anoum. All advertisements appear in both papers.

An English Ambassador of the present day is samous for the splendour of his suife. Not long ago the British commenced their Diplomatic approaches at Constantinople, covered by Duckworth's fleet __ Jackson presented himself at the court of Denmark, equally well attended-fresh negociations have been opened at Conestantinople in the same style. Is the naexpedition lately fitted out in Eugland, intended as the retinue of Mr. Rose, the new special minister to Ame-Frica? This idua is worth a few reflections, It would not be amiss to make up our minds to realize it.

Buston Democrat.

Theifollowing letter was presented to our Minister at Paris. HIS EXCELLENCY

GENERALJOHN ARMSTRONG, Minister Plenisotentiary of the U. S. of America.

We, the undersigned American Masters and Supercargoes, now in the port of Nantz, have the honor to address your Excellency on a subject which naturally concerns us, not only as friends to the sufferer, and as Americans, but as be- | tisk. ingliable ourselves to be in the sam: predicamen!.

We therefore with one voice earn silv solicit the interference of your Excellent. cy to procure the liperation of Mr. John Kennedy, Master of the ship Missouri, of Philadelphia. He is a man, who through a'quiet & just discharge-of his dury, in a dangerous profession, during a long series of years, has at length attained the means of providing for a wife and a large family of children. He is imprisoned on account of allegations made by people, some of whom he does not know; allegations, the contents of which ire is ignorant, nor any mode of trial given him whereby he can mainfest his innocence. —Thus he is deprived of the means of supporting his family and their very existence endangered. Every vessel engaged in the trade to France may have men on board who can be corrupted to secret runaways.

As this involves a question of importance not only to ourselves, but to the owners of the ships under our charge, your Excellency will perceive its consequence, and with what reason, we bring the case home to ourselves. We hope you will not deem our interference improper, confiding that you will be pleased effectual y to grant to us, and his just cause, your aid, and soliciting your Excellency to fayour us with a speedy reply.

We are, With sentiments of much respect,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient servants. Signed by Richard George, John N. Rey. nolds, Eleazer Graves, Benju. Waine, George Brown, James Riley, Nicholas Tucker, A Thayer, I P. Tappan.

Nantz, Oct. 6, 1807.

ADMIRALTY COURT-Doctors' Commons. OCTOBER 31- Yesterday the Right Hon. Bir. Wm. Scott proceeded to the adjudication of the following case.

Governour Gilman .- This American vessel, laden with a cargo of tobacco, cotton, staves, and other articles, was captured in the proseention of her voyage to Amsterdam. The Court, after the case had been shortly proceeded in, observed that this cause was exactly similar to that determined the other day (the Orion) and that it could not be fit to put a stop to all neutral commerce, as it would have that effect, if it countenanced such proecdings, and therefore Condemned the capfors in costs and damages.

Unity, Hodge, master.—This American wessel, laden with a cargo of various merchandize, was going from Amsterdam to New. beryport, in America, when she was met with and captured by a French eruizer, and afterwards rescued py a British vessel, for which service salvage was claimed. The Court pronounced, under all the circumstau. ses of the case, that the ressel was exempt.

from the payment of salvage. Fanny, ---, muster. - This ressel, under American colours, laden with a cargo of East India produce, was captured in the prosecution of her voyage from America to Amsterdam. . The pourt in this case pronounced the seizure of the ship in question to be unjustifiable, accordingly restored the same and the cargo, and condemned the capture in costs and damages.

Baturday night's Gazette, [says a late English paper | presents as melaucholy an exhibition of commercial decline. as we ever remember to have witnessed. No fewer than thirty two bankrupteics are announced. Our manufacturers have certainly had some Fresson for their late meettings, with's viewto petition for peace, and if an argument were wanting to demonstrate the impulicy of aleforring it, the circumstances above mensinced would sufficiently afford it.

From the Mercantile Advertiser. NEW YORK, Dec. 16. Latt evening the brig Comet, Mix, marifed at this port, in 30 days from Kints, and Captain ML has favoured the Editor of the Mercantile Adrertiser with a File of Paris papers to the 7th November.

Capt. Mix lest Nantz the 13th Novem. Day (and the Hieritiver the 16th) and informs

bich do not contain any news of impor-

us, that soon after the arrival of the U States schooner Revenge, from England, Mr. Aimstrong, the American ambassador at Paris, sent a circular to all the American Consuls in France, requesting them to recommend the captains of American vessels to depar, without delay, but did not state his mo ives for so doing-Capt. Mix sailed immediately in consequence of Mr. Armstrong's no-

Mr. Patterson, the American Consulat Nantz, informed capt. Mix, that he was not under an apprehension of an embargo being laid upon the American vessels in French ports; but that he supposed Mr. Armstrong's note requesting the American vesseis to depart as soon as possible, was under the idea, that the British cruizers would immediately receive orders to capture all American vessels coming from or going to French

A passenger in the Belvidere from Lisbon (which arrived at this porton Monday) informs us, that 4000 British troops having presented themselves before Madeira, the Governor relused to permit them to land until he received orders from the court of Portugal. These being obtained, they were disembarked, and had encamped on the island.

December 17. Capt Duffield, arrived here yesterday in 19 days from New Orleans, spoke off Long-Island on the 13th inst. sch'r Rebecca, 19 days from Guadaloupe for Boscon, the Captain of which told him that the island, of St. Thom is and St. Croix had been taken possession of by the Bri

HALIFAX PAPERStothe 25th Nev. were received at this office yesterday-they contain no news.

An American gentlemen in Nantz, writing his friend in this City, under date of the 7th Nov. says,

" From the King of Great-Britain's ! preclamation I am induced to believe we shall have no war. - This problamation even in France is esteemed very moderate; for all the nations of Europe cry our against the principle of protecting military deserters, and this nation paticularly holds the same principle with the English."

LONDON, Nov. 3.

A company of Dublin Merchants are now fitting out a privateer, of 20 guns, to he called the Whacker, and to be manned with a breed of seamen, cailed the Rush and Skerry Boy-, equally eminent for their seamanship and inteeped ty.

A small privateer, fitted out from the same port in the last war, and manned by the same race of mariners, called the Callibogy, proved one of the most formidable annoyances to the enemy's trade. She carried but 15 guns and 90 in en; and in a bloody engagement with the celebrated Paul Jones, the Callibogy, under her Commander, Capt. Harding, gallantly maintain d the honour of her flag against a much superior force, and obliged the Pirate to sheer off. The brave Haiding, who lost a leg cally in the action, would not stir from the deck, but ordered himself to be lashed to the mast, where he contined cacouraging his men till he lost his right arm; a shot through his body relieved him, soon af ter, from his agones, and stamps his fate with eternal glory.

> From French Papers. EXPEDITION AGAINST INDIA.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 23. A few days ago a report was in circulation and generally credited, that a plan had been concerted, between France and Russia, to send an expedition against the Indies, for which purpose Persia is to furnish 50,000 camels, and that the French Ambassador at the Persian court, M. le general Gardanne, who is on his way, is charged to udjust all disserences between Russia and Persia and to make the necessary preparations for the expedition which will ruin the commerce of the English in the East Indies.

CASSEL, Oct.-19.

It is reported at Saxony, that a great expedition is forming, whose destination is the East Indies—and that Fance, Russia, Turkey and Persia are concerned in it.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 28. The American consulhas addressed a pressing note to the masters of all American vessels, in port, informing them that all the continental ports are about to be declared in a state of blockade. This news has caused a great sensation among the merchants. Nobody is willing to sell colonial produce, but they are retained under the expectation that prices will rise

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 21. The capitulation of Copenhagen has not been ratified by the Prince Royal, who has on the contrary, directed new measures of severity against the English; he has recalled his minister from London, formally declared war against England, nitd made a common cause with France.

Why then have the Euglish

ated Zealand? It is because we should have reached; them in the month of November. Because the frost would have chased away their squadron, and 20,000 Danish, and 30,000 French would have entered Zealand. Since, however, the English, knew that in Nov. their maritime superiority would become us less, why did they undertake this expedition, and thus expase themselves to a shameful flight from Zealand, menaced by the combined arms of France and Denmark, to the loss of the friendship and alliance of the latter power, and the refuge of her ports, and to the shutting themselves out of the Sound and the mouth of the Baltic, for 12 or 15 bits of wood, which can be of no use to them? The answer is this the spirit of ignorance, wantof toresight, and blind hatred, directs the councils of the Oligarchs of London.

Mr. Canning threatened at London the Danish Charge d'Affaires with the noaevacuation of Copenhagen, because the Prince Royal would not ratify the Convention, and would declare war against

It is stated, that the Charge d'Affaires answered, "You do not wish to evacuate Copen'agen; that is what we desire: beforce a month is at an end, we shall be cnabled to drive you away by force."

The Prince Royal has already thrown into Zealand 6000 men, who on the 17th formed a junction with the garrison of Copenhagen. The long nights rendered the passige e sier.

The greatest misunderstanding prevals between the Hansvarians and the English. Two of the English have been ha g by the Hanovarian insurgents. It is dillibuil to conceive an expedicion more .trocious, more impolitic, more shameful, or more unfortunate for the power which undertook it. Menicur.

In pursuance of the Crown Prince's order, dated Head quarters, Kiel, the 25th of last month, all merchants, traders, warehousemen and brokers, have been directed to make a faithful declaration of all English goods, which they have received since the beginning of the month of May this year, by the way of Tonningen, Halum, and Fledericsktadt, before the Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

It is a fortunate circumstance that the reluable collection of sea-chatta, which was found at the Holis, was timely seenred, and thus prevented faling into Popham's hands.

We are assured, by well informed persons, that neither any English nor Hanovirian troops leive landed in Schonen; that the Sor dish the programmich arrived there from Rugten, have been sent home; that the Sweetish fleet in Carlstrona is dismusted; and that not the least warlike

movements is observed in Schoken. Yesterday Gen Peyman, our Governor, issued the following order;-" Whereas the term of six we ks agreed upon by the Capitulation consinded, has now elapsed, and the Province is accordingly again in a state of war with England, like all other dominions of his Majosty the king; therefore, I herewith declare, that the attachment of all English property which was Lid on before the conclusion of said Capitulation, but taken off in pursuance of the 9th article, shall now again be put in force. Ad English property found in the city and in the whole island of Zea, and is therefore faithfully to be declared at the Police Office of each place, in the manner prescribed in the proclamation of the 16th of August of this year."

VIENNA, Oct. 12. The archduke Charles is on his return from his journey to Bohemia, where he reviewed the different bodies of troops. A new distribution of them is expected.

The Court Gazette contains, this day, an article from Turkey, to the following

" In consequence of the armistice concluded between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, the navigation of the Black Sea is become free; but the advanced state of the sea will permit only a small number of vessels to profit by his liberty.

" The Russian officers and soldiers, prisoners of war, have been released from the slave prisin, where they were confined at Constantinople. They will be conveyed to Odelsa in Ragusan velse's.

" The Turks have nominated Silistria as the place for carrying on the negociations for a defin.tive trea'y of peace; but many obstacles seem to stand in the way of the approaching opening of the corgress.

" The Janissaries, after some fresh motions towards a rebeil on en the 1st of Sept. received their pay, which nad been in arrear for a conliderable time.

"The 10th of September, Gen. Gardanne, ambaisador from France to Persia, palied over from Top iana to Scutari, on his Journey to Tehran, by the way of Bagdad. This minister is accompanied by Mirza Mahmoul, envoy from the Shah of Perlia, the French officers dellined for the East Indies, commercial agents

and missionaries" October 15. The Court Cazette of yesterday contains the following artides of the armiffice concluded between the Turks and Servians : the first

That there fiall be a celeation of hostilities for an unlimited time. 2. That orders should immediately be expe-

dited to both aimies to cease hothlitles. 3. The armistee to extend to the two armies in Bulgaria, as well as the troops in and on tle frontiers of Servia.

4. The two amies to remain in their respective politions. 5 Either paty to break the armistico at pleasure ; but g'or o hours to elapse before re-

the state of the s

teming Hollitts.

6. The soldiers of each army problemed from going into the camp of the other.

The armitlice is signed by Gaurge Petrowiz commander in chief of the So vian army of insurrection, Isstallow, general of division of Rulsian troops, and Ibrahim Pacha of Macedonia and Romelia.

New York, Dec. 17. Arrived, Ship Hunter, Swan, (of isen-Redford; 31 days from London. Left ship Mercury, for New-York in two weeks; slap Suffoik, for New-York, in three days. '1 he chip Commerce, Riker, of New York, we. released and sailed the 9th for Amsterdam. Nov. 16, saw a British frigate standing into the Downs, with an American ship, but did not learn her name. Nov. 18, on the Isie of Wight, spoke ship Cenary, from Alexan dria, for Cowes. Passenger, Mr. Thomas Bates. In lat. 12, long, 68, saw a vessei bottom nowards, but could not learn what she was. Spoke nothing.

Brig Emily, Richards in 23 days from St. Pierres, Maining . Left, the brig Actress, just arrived in 18 days from sew-toric; brigs Celia, Jane, Jamesweits and Saily-Ann, all for New-York in o days; and several northern vessels. Captun Richards was boarded twice on his passage by Lintish ernizers, and treated policely.

Brig Spanish-Lady, Dathell, in 25 days from New Orleans, and it days from the Balize, Legit, ship Mary and Nancy, Stoughter, for New York, in tendays; brig Venus, Denmore, do. do; bug Charles, Field, for dato in the days. - The slop America, from Pailadelphia, had just wrived in the river. Spoke in the river, the Butten brig Elizabeth and Emma, Dawson, in 60 days from Jamuica, for Pinladelphia, in dietress, being very leaky. On Taceday, back of Long I land, speke the schooler fersecca, 10 days from Guadaloupe for Boston. Oa the passage spoke a scroomer, the caption of which late, and, that Mr. Craix and St. Thomas were both taken by the British

British scholler Ciarissa Ann, Halle, in It days from Halifan. - Dec. tob, spoke this Vigitant, to days from Plymouth, Alegiane for Boston. Sloop President, Bryan, 12 days from Wanton, N. C.

- Fhiladelphia, Pec. 13.

Ciearel, brig Sasanaah, Newman, Laguira; South Chroima, Serval, Charle ton; south And Butterell, Hale, Go. Study, Abore Sou, Januara, Amaz, Joon M., M. Chomas, disting Sun, Burden, Alberta Island; bar Auger, Gamble, of Puda! Iphia, for Jamaira, and sen's Aileshing, School, he had at the

Ship America, Brown, hence at New-Or-

Dog Meridian, O'Ellers, hence at Ha. Ship Gen. Estan, Bowle , from Tommin-

gen, for Philadelphiaves Portsmoath, was spoken the od December. Ship & lenus, Mai t of New York, is lost

in the Bay of Bengal, people streit this Margaret of and for New York, with about 20 hogsheads of sugar on roard upset in the harbor of Point Petre, & went down -Sie will be raised with much damage to

From Cape Iraniels, December 2

A schir supposed to be the Chance, from New York, under Beitish colours, was taken on the 8th Nov. at the mouth of the harbor by a British cruizer that went out of the harbor a few hours before.

Charleston, Dec. 8.

Arrived, ship Charlotte, Taver, Gold Coast, 51 days; ship Commerce, Lyon, Gold Coast, 103: ship Hindustan, Corlett, Africa, via Savannah-brig Albert, Brow, Congo, 63; sch'r Delancey, Bythewood, Beautort, 1; sloop Republican, Brown, Savannali, 7 honrs.

Cleared ship Susan, Stephens, Liverpool. Brig Eliza, Taylor, for this port sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 1.

On the 11th uit. capt. Lyon spoke sch,r Mercury, of Salem, bound to Guadaloupe, out 18 days-14th, was boarded by the British sloop of war Bermuda, who supplied capt. L. with 600 wt. of bread, he being short of provisions.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, December 13.

Mr. Holland, from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill to enable Anthony Beaucharie to obtain a patent for his discoveries in the art of manulacturing sugar, which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole

Mr. R., Nelson presented a petition from the journeymen hatters of Frederick town, praying that an additional duty may be laid on imported hats. Referred to the committee of commerce and manu-

Mr, Thomas, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of Hamet Caramalli, Ex Bashaw of Tripoli, made a report, concluding as follows: Resolved, that the sum of be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid under the direction of the United States to Hamet Caramalli, Ex Bashaw of Tripoli. Referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday.

Mr. Mumford presented a petition from sundry manufacturers of copper in the city of New York praying that no additional duty may be laid on copper in sheets imported into the U. States. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The house then proceeded to consider the amendments made in committee of the whole to the bill making appropriations for the fortification of the ports and harbours of the United States; when (at 12 o'clock) a message was received from the President of the United States, which the speaker declared to be of a confidential nature.-Accordingly the Doors WERE der of the day.

American,

Commercial Daily Advertisor.

MONDAY, DECLMBER 21, 1857. BARR FLOQUENCE.

In the selection of the following spe imen of American oratory, we are not dispercito cast any consure on the character and ea duct of the defendant. The paties are well known to the public, of course comment would be mæleter. Bir. George Griffin, a young gentleman of the New York Butt. ters but a butta office a restor of no continue order, and has removed, by his elegience, the trial of Checkbern absociate martiners Lavingston, of a resolution thicke t. Takes and of famgous in il. management et suits at lan, and a many bostomed on the administrarock of justice, remains us hedguerdly at a loss to judge of the north of a came, by the mere vertical appropriate dator party parposes. The spectales of hir Chillians speech, which we have exhibit, may however, be generally apply distall cases of slarder. The flower, d. rations, interesting pathos, and addre s to the tender passions of the beart, common but force the attention of the reader, and micros him is the success of a man in his processional carrer, who bids last to colipse some of the greatest luminaries of the pre on, day.

"Yes, gendeum, the detendant bestered

the prossion become the disturber or design-

the que the time a some in of private regulations. Our press, and framen, was dest and for other purposes. It was de fined not to violote, but to proceet the same by of private right . it was Kardly erd and by a bracheout 1 proverence to inform, expend and dignify the public mend. It was of uned to be the we telified great dears, the medical tell of their point et décity à met tant symmet transfer, who have connections a resolution of the const the second of the time the true and employees of the act to be and precipes of acread to the second that he ally which remeals the lates were made the client over man in the walk selections also are discording to the proud consecutations of court to the the engineers of property, percenture character. It is for these light opened that our press was ordescend, that the defendant has been level it the degraded verified to the later many and the tolle I compliand, I at the track of a compact to the the planta, but a mark totable three death my commission from the first to a trust long y land it. Him e the propriet and a second to the second demanding to receive a second of who is the product of correct or best an endied character; -- whom and the chart the pair s the Anterious pairs in a firm the professional and the second second in American venter- - of touring a nation to Actions enthus conservation ag trong the plough the pleaghment, to entitle closet the 's bolar, from the Lemms of conversion the men of pleasure, to hills with a Venchie gen and a Hamilton the annousabbattles of some rican independence. Why had the pres disresistiess influence? Recause a was about the vehicle of truth. It is policied in the recognizer was a short exclamation suffice the to silence the cavils of the casulat, and icmove the doubts of the sceptic. But now our press has lost it; character for vergoes. The demon of party has forced it to because a prostitute in the service of licentiousages. It requires the avenging arm of a jury to tedeem it from its degradation and restore it to its pristine utility and grandeur. "In his attack on the character of the

plaintiff, we are constrained to admit that the defendant has been but too successfur. When so much is said, something will be believed. Constant aurinon wears away the solid rock. But character, gentlemen, is not made of rock. It is at once the most valuable, and dei cate of all human possessions :-- it is tarnished even by too much handling :- "the winds of beaven may not visit it too roughly." The plaintall has been written dona. Any mon in rockery may be uritten down. No man is proof against the artiflery of the parts. But has it come to this? Bhall the press of our country be indecd converte l'into a tremendous engine for writing down character ? Why, get demen, if it is to be thus prostanted, meterad of being a blessing, it would be a scourge. Instead of rendering national thanks; giving ter its institution, our country of the to be on bending knows in fervent on a feet on to Renven for its abolings. For it would be a scourge, compared with which, the it misitorial wheel and revelutionery guillotine would be instruments of mercy." "I am one of there who believe that the

brazi of the willful and the deliberate libeller

is blacker than that of the high way to ther,

or his who commits the crime of midnight arson. The man who plunders on the highway, may have the semblance of an apelogy for what he does. An algetic nate wife may demand subsistence; -a circle of helpless children raise to him the supplicating hand for food. He may be driven to the desperate act by the high mandate of imperative necessity. The mild features of the husband and the father may interminate with those of the robber and soften the roughness of the shade. But the robber of character plunders that which "not enriches him," though it makes his neighbor "poorindeed."—The man who at the midnight hour consumes his neighbor's dwelling, does him an injury which perhaps is not irreparable. Industry may rear another habitation. The storm may indeed descend upon him until charity opens a neighboring door : the rude wind of Heaven may whistle around his uncovered family. But he looks forward to better days: -he has yet an hook left to hang a hope on. No such consolation cheers the heart of him whose character has been torn from him. If innocent, he may look, like Anaxagoras, to the Heavens; but he must be constrained to feel that this world is to him a wilderness. For, whither shall he go? Shall he dedicate himself to the service of his country? But will his country receive him? Will sho employ in her councils, or in her armies, the man at whom the " slow and moving finger of scorn" is pointed? Shall he betake himself to the fire-side? The story of his disgrace will enter his own doors before him. And can hé bear, think you, can be bear the sympathising agonies of a distressed wife?? Can be cudure the formidable presence of scrutinizing, sneering domestics? Will his children receive instruction from the lips of a disgraced father? Gentlemen, I am not ranging on fairy ground. I am teiling the plain story of my client's wrongs. By the ruthless hand of malice his character has been wantonly massacreed; -and he now appears before a jury of his country for re-

dress. Will you deny him this redress?-