WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

No argument has been yet had, or decision made in the Supreme Court on the motion of Mr. Lee for writs of Habeas Corpus in the cases of Messrs. Bollman, Swartwout and Alexander; owing, it is said, to the indisposition of Mr. Lee.

The House of Assembly of New-York have chosen Andrew M'Cord, their speaker, by a majority of eleven.

They have likewise chosen Messrs. Thomas, Burt, Savage and Nicholas, to compose the council of appointment, all of whom as well as Mr. M'Cord, are friends to the administration of governor Lewis.

Died on the 4th of December last at Fort Pickering, Dr. *Calvin Taylor*, of the U. S. army.

At Portsmouth, on the 23d Jan. the thermometer at sunrise stood at 8 below 0; the coldest morning experienced for three or four years.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, FEB. 5.

Mr. Stanton offered the following resolution

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law to authorize the President of the U. S. to cause to be erected in suitable places on the margin of the ocean at his discretion, not exceeding —— arsenals and docks for the accommodation and speedy repairing of public armed ships and vessels that may be rendered unfit for service by gales of wind, or in action with the enemies of the U. S. and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The question was immediately taken without debate, and the resolution disagreed to.

FRIDAY, FEB. 6.

The following message was received from the President of the U. S.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The government of France having examined into the claim of Mr. de Beaumarchais, against the U. S. and considering it as just and legal, has instructed its minister here to make representations on the subject to the government of the U. S. I now lay his memoir thereon before the legislature, the only authority competent to a final decision on the same.

TH: JEFFERSON.

The message and accompanying documents were referred to the committee of Claims.

A message was likewise received from the President, transmitting a copy of the laws of Louisiana, which were referred to a select committee.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill relative to issuing debentures.

A debate ensued on several amendments offered when the question was put on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

On this question a debate arose, which was [illegible] without a decision until the adjournment of the House.

SATURDAY, FEB. 7.

Mr. Lattimore offered the following resolution, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing and maintaining an institution at Natchez, for the relief of sick and disabled boatmen, out of such funds as may be constituted by a tax upon persons employed in the navigation of the Mississippi, and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Thomas from the committee to whom was referred the resolution agreed to by the House on the subject of fortifications, presented a bill for fortifying the ports and harbours of the U. S. which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Lyon offered the following resolution which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of retaining a greater proportion of the duties on articles, the growth or manufacture of foreign countries, which may be re-exported.

Mr. Broom offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That is expedient to make further provision by law for securing the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* to persons in custody, under or by color of the authority of the U. S. which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Varnum offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient, in addition to the sums otherwise appropriated to fortifying the ports and harbors of the U. S. to appropriate a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars to enable the President of the U. S. to cause the port and harbor of New York to be better fortified and defended.

After a short debate, this resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the governor and judges of the Michigan territory, representing that in obedience to an act of Congress they have laid out a town, a plan of which they submit, and that they have made progress in the adjustment of the titles to lands, and the distribution of the donations contemplated by the said act.

A bill was received from the Senate entitled an act confirming claims to land in the district of Vincennes, which was referred to the committee on public lands.

A bill was likewise received from the Senate, entitled an act to reduce the expences attending the administration of justice in the district of Columbia, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill for the relief of William Hearn, were agreed to.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the issuing debentures in certain cases.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to recommit the bill. This motion, after debate, was lost.

The question was then put on engrossing the bill for a third reading, and the yeas and nays, after debate, taken which were Yeas 53—Nays 52. The Speaker declaring himself in the negative, the question and the bill were lost.

SENATE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 5.

A debate of considerable interest occurred on the following resolution:

Resolved, That acres of land be granted to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, upon their giving bond, conditioned to transfer to the United States, a number of the shares of the capital stock of said company, at the rate of two hundred dollars a share, equal to the proceeds of the sales of the land granted to them; and conditioned to sell the said land within years, and to furnish to the secretary of the treasury a true account of the sales.

Messrs. Bayard and Pickering supported the resolution; Mr. Adams opposed it; and Messrs. Giles and Baldwin suggested doubts respecting it.

When the question was taken, and the resolution agreed to—Ayes 20—Noes 6.

From the Mercantile Advertiser, of Feb. 2.

Our papers by the Susan and Betsey are to the 2d of January. She left New Orleans on the day following. Captain Bowen informs us that the embargo was taken off on the 21st December; that on the 3d of January an express arrived there from Natchez to Gen. Wilkinson, with intelligence that Gen. Adair was within three days march of New Orleans, at the head of 2000 men; and that Col. Burr, was following him with a reinforcement of 6000 more. Another express confirmed the news of Gen. Adair's being at Cumberland with the troops above mentioned on his way to Natchez. Mr. Ogden was at the fort under arrest, waiting for a vessel.

From the same, of February 3.

Capt. Upton from New Orleans, which place he left on the 7th ult. informed us, it was reported that general Adair with 200 cavalry, and colonel Burr with 600 infantry, were at Natchez, and were shortly expected at N. Orleans. The above information was posted on the Coffee-house books by order Gen. Wilkinson—that all the regular troops and volunteers were under arms—that all the gun boats, 2 bomb ketches, and the schooner Revenge under Capt. Shaw, had gone up the river—that Lt. Small of the army, and Mr. Henderson, recently an officer in the army, had been arrested, and that Mr. Ogden remained at Fort St. Philip.

New York, Feb 3.

Last night the Editors of the New York Gazette received the following interesting news from New Orleans, by the brig Neptune—

That on the 6th ult. Gen. Wilkinson received a letter from Burr, who was at Natchez, requesting to know if the General would suffer him to PASS New Orleans. The General stuck his determination to oppose Burr's passage on the Coffee-house books, and at the same time requested the merchants to order the vessels down to Pluckamine, to prevent Burr from using them to aid in his plans. The General's note on the Coffee-house books threw the city into confusion.

The force which Burr had with him was not accurately known—but it was said his advanced guard under Adair consisted of 200 cavalry, and Burr was at the head of 600 troops, all arrived at the Natchez.

All the gun-boats, two ketches, and the schooner Revenge, had sailed up the river under the command of commodore Shaw.

The militia and volunteers were all put under arms the 6th ult. and were on duty when the Neptune sailed.

Mr. Ogden was in confinement at fort St. Philip. Alexander had been sent on to Washington. Edward Livingston was at large—he was believed to be innocent.

Boston, January 26.

ADDRESS

TO THE

PRESIDENT.

The following is a copy of the address to the President, (with an accompanying letter) which passed the House of Representatives on Saturday last, by a majority of seventy. The names of the members who voted on the question of concurrence, are also given below:

Boston, Jan. 26, 1807.

To the President of the U. States.

Sir,

It is with the most cordial satisfaction, and peculiar delight, that we perform the duty enjoined upon us by the Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, in communicating to you the high and grateful sense which they entertain of the important services rendered by you to these United States, in the capacity of chief magistrate, during the whole course of your administration. The two branches of the legislature, in the expression of their own respect and esteem, have undoubtedly expressed that of their constituents, who now appear to compose a decided majority of the citizens of Massachusetts. Although behind most of our sister states in this justly deserved, and highly becoming tribute of approbation, yet, as it is now the result of a long and tried experience of the wisdom and rectitude of your administration, it is respectfully hoped that it will not be less acceptable to you, or to the community at large, than if it had been expressed at an earlier period.

That your life and health may long be preserved, your distinguished services long continued, and your happiness constantly increased, is the sincere and ardent wish of

Your most respectful, and
Humble servants,
JOHN BACON,
PEREZ MORTON.

The President of the U. States.

TO THE

PRESIDENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

It is with pleasure that the two branches of the legislature of Massachusetts improve the opportunity afforded by their annual meeting, to offer to you the only tribute which can be acceptable to the chief magistrate of a free nation;—the tribute of their approbation:—and to present the only homage which a grateful people can safely pay to their most distinguished citizen—the homage of their confidence & esteem.

We are happy in being able to assure you that the sentiments which we now express for ourselves, have during the auspicious period of your administration, experienced a constant and increasing progression with the great body of our constituents. They have viewed with gratification, a system of frugality, retrenchment and economy in our national expenditures, (congenial to the primitive habits and systems of Massachusetts) introduced and pursued, with a faithful and disinterested perseverence. As a natural consequence of this system, so plain and obvious in its principles, and so familiar in its application to their private and local concerns—they have contemplated with satisfaction, the relinquishment to the several State Governments of those branches of public revenue, which had, by the Constitution, been submitted to the control of the Federal government; under the confidence, that they would be put into requisition only upon extraordinary exigences, and at periods of great national pressure. They have found the increasing product of the public revenue, applied with a steady and unvarying hand, to the rapid extinction of a debt, which had threatened by its encreasing weight, to repress the rising energies of an infant nation. It is in view of those effective measures which have been adopted for the accomplishment of this great and desirable object, that our peculiar solicitude has been excited—and it is in their successful execution, that our highest expectations have been surpassed.

Our intercourse with the nations of Europe, though frequently embarrassed by the jealousy and rivalship of contending interests, has been preserved on terms conducive to our national interest, and compatible with our national honor;—and the inestimable blessings of peace have been secured to our country, during a period of unexampled difficulty, devastation and distress through the civilized world; whilst by the judicious application of our public force, we have commanded the respect of those piratical and barbarous powers, upon whom the customary laws of nations, or the common principles of reason and justice, have no governing influence. The abundant advantages of agricultural and manufacturing interests have been secured to us, by means the most safe, efficient and desirable, the removal of burthensome impositions and embarrassing restrictions. Our extensive commerce, though harrassed at times by vexatious seizures and unreasonable interruptions, has, under the fostering care of the government, been attended with a very general and encouraging success.

The recent extension of our territorial limits (an event which is too often gratifying only to the pride and ambition of nations) derives in this instance its chief importance to us, from its capacity of contributing to our permanent safety and defence:—and above all, from the morality of the means by which it has been obtained.

It has been a consideration consoling to the feelings of philanthropy, and propitious to the interests of humanity, that your benevolent efforts for the civilization of our aboriginal inhabitants, have been crowned with a success worthy of the ardent and generous zeal with which they have been directed.

Impressed as we are, with these unfeigned and grateful sentiments of approbation towards the past measures of your administration, we have only to assure you of that rational and steadfast confidence, with which they have inspired us respecting the future; and that whether our rights are hereafter to be vindicated against the aggressions of foreign foes, or the machinations of internal conspirators, the people of Massachusetts will not be found wanting in their duty, to the calls of their country, or the requisitions of their government.

That your life and personal happiness may long be protected by a beneficent Providence, and your public usefulness for many years continued, is, for the sake of our country, our sincere and ardent wish.

COMMONWEATH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN SENATE, JAN. 22, 1807.

The foregoing address being read, considered and approved, it is ordered, that the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, transmit, the same to the President of the United States.

Sent down for concurrence.
JOHN BACON, President,
In the House of Representatives
Jan. 24, 1806.
Read and concurred
PEREZ MORTON, Seaker.
Attest,
JOHN D. DUNDAR, C. S. M.
CHARLES P. SUMNER, C. H. R.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON'S ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

New-Orleans, Dec. 30.

I make no apology for laying the following statement before the public. It is not an affair of mere private interest, but of serious public concern, to which I claim the attention of my fellow citizens.

Having unfortunately been a sufferer in the extraordinary scenes now exhibited in this territory, the justification of my own character, forces me to detail a series of events, too public to be doubted; but so new in the history of our country, that they will not obtain easy belief at a distance, and can scarcely be realised by those who daily behold them.

A dictatorial power assumed by the commander of an American army—the military arrest of citizens charged with a civil offence—the violation of the sanctuary of justice, by first entering it with a complaint, and then dragging the accused from its bar. An attempt to overawe by denunciation, those who dared professionally to assert the authority of the laws—the recorded unblushing avowal of the employment of military force to punish a civil offence—the hardy menace of persevering in the same course—and the asserted but incredible operation of the supreme executive of the country, in these proceedings—are circumstances that must command attention, and excite the corresponding sentiments of grief, indignation and contempt.

My primary object, however, is my own exculpation from a charge solemnly made against me in the hearing of hundreds, at the barr, where my character is my only support, and by a man whose situation ought to give weight to his assertions. In the performance of this necessary but humiliating task, I shall be obliged to speak of myself and of my affairs, with a particularity that will be tedious, and would be improper it it were not necessary for my defence.

About three years previous to the present period, I left the city of New-York, where I abandoned every thing that could bind me to a country, the friends of my early youth—the companions of my riper years—a numerous and affectionate family—children from whom I had never been separated, and whom the tenderest and most melancholy recollections had rendered doubly dear to my heart—I left there every thing but fortune. Circumstances unnecessary to repeat, had involved me considerably in debt, and an unsettled account with the United States, to whom I was probably indebted between thirty and forty thousand dollars, rendered it more necessary that I should make some sacrifice to do justice to my creditors; rather than exonerate myself by the means which the law provided for persons in my situation, I resigned an honorable and the most lucrative office in the state; and I embarked for this place in December 1803—I arrived in February following having made an assignment of a large landed property for the benefit of my creditors, and brought with me only a sum of about one hundred dollars, and a letter of credit for one thousand more, furnished by my brother to whom I am still indebted for the amount; these means were nearly exhausted before the opening of the courts. As soon as I could commence the duties of my profession, I undertook them with industry and zeal, and I soon found that by preseverance, I should in a few years be enabled to attain the objects nearer my heart; the payment of my debts, and the return to my family and friends. The profits of my profession were invested in lands, because their certain increase of value, promised a speedier accomplishment of my wishes. About two months since, that happy period seemed to approach; I had exonerated a very valuable and extensive tract of land, from all incumbrances, and had pointed it out, to the officers of the treasury as the mean of liquidating my balance with the public; I had sold a plantation to Mr. Davis, which after paying an incumbrance on that & another tract, left me his mortgage for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, payable one half in one and the other half in two years, & I was on the point of accepting offers which were made me for the sale of another. These details though tedious are not unnecessary. It will be seen that this fund which I destined for my private creditors, was by its application to that purpose, made the reason or pretext for the injuries I have received.

On the 26th November, General Wilkinson arrived in this city; having been on terms of intimacy with him since my first arrival here, I called on him the evening he arrived, he returned my visit and supped with me, and in the course of that evening I informed him that Dr. Bollman had brought me an order for money from Colonel Burr, and expressed my surprise as to the manner in which he could have become indebted to Mr. Bollman, whom I understood to have been in failing circumstances in Philadelphia; the general both then, and in several visits which I subsequently made, gave me no reason to suspect that this circumstance had made any impression, but behaved with his usual cordiality to me, which continued until the very night before his denunciation.

On Sunday afternoon, the 14th Dec. Dr. Bollman was arrested by a military order, two other persons Mr. Ogden and Mr. Swartwout on a like order were arrested and confined on board of a bomb ketch in the river; these circumstances with some others of the same nature caused a very great sensation on Monday, when they were known; but having only a slight acquaintance with Bollman, and none whatever with the other gentlemen, I did not think myself obliged, professionally called upon, to take any steps for their release.

Mr. Jam Alexander, however, a gentleman who ranks deservedly high as an advocate in this territory, made an affidavit of the arrest, and applied, as I have heard, on Monday to one of the judges of the superior court for the allowance of an *Habeas Corpus*; this was refused, and he was directed, as he afterwards told me, to make his motion in open court. On coming there about eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning the 16th day of December, he accosted me, and requested that I would join him in an application to the court for an allowance of the writ, I did not hesitate to do my duty on the occasion, though I had reason to believe from the violent measures which had already taken place, that I might expose myself to danger; I followed Mr. Alexander in a concise statement of the facts, and the writ was allowed. On Wednesday having been assured that Bollman had already been removed from the territory, I did not urge the return of the writ, and at General Wilkinson's request, it was postponed till the day after, when it having been understood that the return was to be made by the general in person, the court was unusually crowded. About twelve o'clock he arrived and the ordinary business being suspended, he arose and made the following return:

"The undersigned, commanding the "army of the United States, takes on "himself all responsibility for the ar-"rest of ERRICK BOLLMAN, on a "charge of misprison of treason against "the government and laws of the U. "S. and has adopted measures for his "safe delivery to the executive of the "U. S.—It was after several consulta-"tions with the governor and two of the "judges of this territory, that the un-"dersigned has hazarded this step for "the national safety, menaced to its "base by a lawless band of traitors, as-"sociated under *Aaron Burr*, whose "accomplices are extended from New-"York to this city. No man holds in "higher reverence the civil institutions "of his country than the undersigned, "and it is to maintain and perpetuate "the Holy Attributes of the constitu-"tion, against the uplifted hand of vio-"lence, that he has interposed the "force of arms in a moment of extreme "peril, to seize upon Bollman, *as he "will upon all others, without regard "to standing or station*, against whom "satisfactory proof may arise, of a par-"ticipation in the lawless combination.

(Signed)

"JAMES WILKINSON."

This was introduced and followed by a speech of some length, in the course of which he read the copy of the affidavit he had sent on as the accusation against Bollman, and followed it by remarks tending to alarm the minds of his hearers, with apprehensions of serious and immediate danger from the invasion of the territory by Mr. Burr, and the traitorous designs of his adherents whom he represented to be numerous in the city, and two of whom were he said, COUNSELLORS OF THE COURT. After deliberately casting his eyes round the Bar, and seeming to enjoy the astonishment, perhaps the fears of a set of men who found themselves exposed to this inquisition, he asked whether Mr. Alexander were in court and being answered that he was not, he requested that he might be sent for and committed to close confinement, as he intended before he left court to prefer against him a charge of *high treason*; Mr. Alexander not being at that moment to be found General Wilkinson proceeded to state the circumstances on which he grounded his charge against him, having finished these, he proceeded nearly in the following words "as for Mr. Livingston I have evidence that Dr. Bollman brought a draught upon him for two thousand dollars and upwards, from Colonel Burr, which he paid, and I hold in my hand an affidavit which confirms his guilt," he then read parts and suppressed other parts of an affidavit which he said was made by Dr.