

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 26, 1807.

## Maryland Gazette.

BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, February 26, 1807.

Having important MESSAGES read, on Thursday last, communicated to both Houses of Congress; on the contents of which we congratulate the nation.

Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

ANSWER to congress a letter from our ministers plenipotentiary at London, informing us that they have with the British commissioners to conclude a treaty the points which had formed the object of their negotiation, and on terms which they trusted we would approve.

A letter from our minister plenipotentiary at Paris, to inform him from the minister of marine of that country, assuring him that the Imperial decree lately passed was not to affect our commerce, which would still be regulated by the rules of the treaty established between the two nations.

A letter from Cowles Mead, secretary of the Mississippi territory, acting as governor, informing us that Aaron Burr had surrendered himself to the civil authority of that territory.

TH. JEFFERSON.

January 19, 1807.

[COPY]

London, December 27, 1806.

It is the pleasure to acquaint you that we have this day received with the British commissioners to conclude a treaty all the points which have formed the object of negotiation, and on terms which we trust our government will approve. It will require only a few days to receive the form. When that is done, we shall transmit it by a special messenger. We hasten to communicate this interesting intelligence for the information and satisfaction of our government in such measures as may have to be taken on the subject. We have the honour to be, with consideration and esteem,

Sir,  
Your most obedient servants,  
(Signed)

JAS. MONROE,  
WM. PINKNEY.

MADISON, Secretary of State—Washington.

PARIS, 24<sup>th</sup> December, 1806.

It is the honour of transmitting the copy enclosed of a letter from his majesty's minister of Marine and Colonies, to inform me of the 20<sup>th</sup> instant, on the subject of the Imperial decree of the 21<sup>st</sup> of November, 1806.

Additional explanation, which it may be well to communicate, is, that neutral vessels coming from England or other ports into the ports of France, &c. since the date of the said decree, will not be received, and that if any persons, charged with the ship or other vessel and shall be detected in evading this regulation by means of false declarations, they shall forfeit the said ship or other cargo.

Sir,  
With the highest respect,  
Your most obedient and very humble servant,  
(Signed)

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

MADISON—Washington.

Mr. Armstrong to the Minister of Marine and Colonies. The undersigned, minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, has the honour of demanding from his Majesty, the Minister of Marine and Colonies, the official declaration which may have been given to the Imperial decree of the 21<sup>st</sup> of November, 1806, so far as that decree affects the rights of neutral nations.

The undersigned would more particularly wish to be informed whether by "British islands" mentioned in article 2 of the said decree, all islands in the possession of his Majesty, and islands merely—or, whether the rule so construed, as to extend the blockade to the possessions also, of his said Majesty? Whether it be meant that the decree shall operate from the date of its promulgation, and that seizures made under it before notice shall be given, shall be considered legal? Whether American vessels, navigating the high or narrow seas, shall be liable to seizure, on evidence only, that they are going to, or returning from, a port or ports of his Majesty?

Whether articles 2 and 5 shall operate only as do regulations, or whether their injunctive provisions shall extend to foreign and independent nations?

The undersigned has the honour of renewing, &c. &c. (Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

PARIS, December 10, 1806.

[TRANSLATION.]

PARIS, 24<sup>th</sup> December, 1806.

Minister Plenipotentiary, I have the honour to answer the note you did me the honour to send me on the 20<sup>th</sup> of this month.

I consider the Imperial decree of the 21<sup>st</sup> of November, 1806, thus far, conveying no modification of the regulations at present observed in France with regard to neutral nations, nor consequently of the convention of the 30<sup>th</sup> of September, 1800, (8<sup>th</sup> Vendemiaire, 9<sup>th</sup> year) with the United States of America.

Although, by this answer, the four questions upon which your excellency has desired to know my opinion,

have been implicitly resolved, I think I can add, 1<sup>st</sup>. That the declaration expressed by the 1<sup>st</sup> article of the decree of the 21<sup>st</sup> of November, not at all changing the present French laws concerning maritime captures, there is no reason for inquiring what interpretation, or restriction or extension may be given to this article.

2<sup>d</sup>. That seizures, contrary to the present regulations concerning cruising, shall not be allowed to the captures.

3<sup>d</sup>. That an American vessel cannot be taken at sea for the mere reason that she is going to a port of England, or is returning from one, because conformably with the 7<sup>th</sup> article of the said decree, we are limited in France not to admit vessels coming from England or the English colonies.

4<sup>th</sup>. That the provisions of articles 2<sup>d</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> of the said decree, naturally apply to foreign citizens, domiciliated in France or in the countries occupied by the troops of his majesty the emperor and king, in as much as they have the character of a general law; but that it will be proper that your excellency should communicate with the minister of exterior relations as to what concerns the correspondence of the citizens of the United States of America with England.

I pray your excellency, Mr. Minister Plenipotentiary, to receive the assurance of my high consideration. The minister of marine and of the colonies.

(Signed)

DECRES.

It will not escape your excellency that my answers cannot have the development which they would receive from the minister of exterior relations, and that it is naturally to him that he ought to address himself for these explanations, which I am very happy to find him, because he wishes them, but upon which I have much less positive information than the prince of Benevento.

(Signed)

DECRES.

J. WAGNER,  
Ch. Clk. Dept. State.

Extract of a letter from Cowles Mead, secretary and acting governor of the Mississippi territory, to the department of war, dated "Washington, M. T. January 19, 1807."

SIR,

"In obedience to your instructions by express of the 20<sup>th</sup> of December last, I immediately, after proroguing the legislature, proceeded to put the territory in a state of preparation for the arrestation of the suspicious persons and boats, which were contemplated therein; my militia were collecting at particular points on the river, when I received a letter from col. Burr, who had landed at Bayou Pierre, with nine boats and about 100 men. This letter went to an avowal of his innocence of the charges, which rumour and public apprehension had announced against him, and solicited me to appease the fears which his approach had begotten; at the same time he guarded me against the horrors of civil war, and the evils resulting from such a state of things; this seeming threat induced me to adopt a different mode of conduct, from what the col. might have expected; and instead of adopting his pacific admonition, I ordered a very large portion of the militia of the territory to rendezvous at certain points, and wait further orders. With the promptitude of Spartans, our fellow-citizens shouldered their firelocks, and in twenty-four hours, I had the honour to review 375 men at Natchez, prepared to defend their country. They were ordered under the command of col. Claiborne, to a point on the river about 21 miles above the city, there to remain to guard the river, and intercept, for inspection, all boats that might descend the river. On the 16<sup>th</sup>, I dispatched two of my aids to col. Burr, who had tendered his respect to the civil authority; these gentlemen engaged on my part to give the col. an interview in the neighbourhood of the detachment stationed at the mouth of Cole's creek. Conformably thereto I met the col. on the 17<sup>th</sup>, and after a lengthy interview, he offered to surrender himself to the civil authority of the territory, and to suffer his boats to be searched. On the 18<sup>th</sup>, col. Burr, accompanied by my aids, majors Shields and Poindexter, rode down to the place, and was committed to the highest tribunal, of the civil authority, where he now remains for trial."

"Four gentlemen of unquestionable respectability, with a detachment of 30 men, are now in the act of making the search of the boats, and to-morrow I expect their report."

"Thus, sir, this mighty alarm, with all its exaggerations, has evacuated in nine boats and one hundred men, and the major part of these are boys, or young men just from school. Many of their depositions have been taken before judge Rodney, but they bespeak ignorance of the views or designs of the colonel. I believe them really ignorant and deluded. I believe that they are the dupes of stratagem, if the asseverations of generals Eaton and Wilkinson are to be accredited."

Extract of a letter from col. Ferdinand L. Claiborne, to his friend in Washington City.

Natchez, 20<sup>th</sup> January, 1807.

DEAR SIR,

I returned yesterday from an expedition up the river, with five hundred and fifty men drawn from this and Jefferson county, and destined to meet col. Burr, who, with a considerable body of men, was encamped at the Bayou Pierre. When informed of my approach and orders, by major Shields, aid-de-camp to the governor, he surrendered himself and party prisoners—they have been turned over by the executive to the civil authority of our country. What the issue will be, or when he will be tried, is uncertain. His arms and other military stores, I expect, were taken possession of on yesterday, by a detachment from my command. Our country is full of those adventurers—our commerce destroyed, and the two territories in complete confusion.

On the evening of the 16<sup>th</sup> inst. sailed from New-York for Liverpool the ship Latona, capt. Alden, on board of which went capt. Brewster and his son, Robert Mitchell and John White, pilots, capt. Pierce and one of his hands, all witnesses in the case of capt. Whitby, late of the Cambrian British frigate.

Extract from Robinson's Philadelphia Directory, for 1807.

The following is a statement of the progressive increase of houses and inhabitants in the city and suburbs of Philadelphia.

	Houses.	Inhabitants.
In 1683 there were 80 and about	700	600
1700	700	5000
1749	2076	15000
1760	2969	20000
1769	4474	30000
1776	5460	40000
1783	6000	42000

The present number of houses are about 14,000.

The director of the mint, has reported to congress, that during the last year there was coined 64,093 half eagles, and 1,616 quarter eagles, making together 65,709 pieces of gold coins, and amounting to dollars 324,505.

That during the same period, there were coined 836,576 half-dollars, and 206,124 quarter-dollars, making together 1,042,700 pieces of silver coins, and amounting to dollars 471,319.

That during the same period also, there was coined 348,000 cents, and 355,000 half-cents, making together 703,000 pieces of copper coins, and amounting to dollars 5,260.

RESUMÉ

	Number of coins.	Amount in doll.
GOLD { Half-Eagles,	64,093	320,465
Quarter-Eagles,	1,616	4,040
SILVER { Half-dollars,	836,576	419,788
Quarter dollars,	206,124	51,531
COPPER { Cents,	348,000	3,480
Half-cents,	355,000	1,780
Totals,	1,815,409	801,084

From the New-York American Citizen, Feb. 19.

Good news.—Letters delivered last evening at the post-office, by the Oliver Elsworth, from Liverpool, state that a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, was signed at London on the 31<sup>st</sup> of December last, by messrs. Munro and Pinkney, our ministers, and by the commissioners of the British government appointed to adjust our differences with them. The treaty is understood to be on board, contained in a dispatch for our government. The treaty, it seems, is to be kept secret until the ratifications shall have been mutually exchanged by the two governments.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated February 13, 1807.

"Our minister at Paris, with his accustomed attention to the interest of his country, has called upon the government of France for the necessary explanations of the true intent and meaning of the decree of Buonaparte of Nov. 21<sup>st</sup>, as it may relate to the commerce of the U. States; and I have the happiness of informing you that he has received, through the Minister of Marine, the most satisfactory assurances, in due form, that the decree will not, in any manner, disturb the friendly commercial regulations that have subsisted between the United States and France, under the convention of September 30, 1800.

PENNSYLVANIA LOOKING UP.

We have particular gratification in stating to the public, that a bill has passed the house of representatives of this commonwealth, appropriating the sum of 300,000 dollars, for the construction of the CANAL which is to connect the waters of the Susquehanna and Schuylkill; the proceeds of the duties on auctions is to be received for this laudable and liberal purpose.

A bill has also passed appropriating 3,000 dollars towards the establishment of a botanical garden.

If the congress of the United States will but give equal encouragement to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which may be fairly and truly considered as the link of a NATIONAL WORK, the example as well as the utility, will be a proud occurrence for the United States. [Aurora.]

A letter from the American consul at Nantes, to a commercial house in this city, dated December 20, says, "The decree declaring the British Isles in a state of blockade was intended to be cut off all communication with England; but the last advices from Paris inform me that the government has found itself obliged to permit an uninterrupted communication through Rotterdam. Lisbon, it is probable, will be left open to us, in which case remittances hereafter will go through those channels." [Phil. paper.]

The house of representatives of the United States appropriated on the 21<sup>st</sup> inst. 150,000 dollars for gun-boats, and the same sum for fortifications.