

Register of the City, in account current with the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, Commencing on the 1st of February 1806, and ending the 31st January, 1807.

Dr.

Table with columns for Dollars and Cents, listing various Treasury items such as 'To balance in the Treasury on the 1st February, 1806', 'Café Tax', 'Ditto 155 tax', etc.

Table with columns for Dollars and Cents, listing various items for paving and other city expenses, such as 'By amount for paving', 'Advances for paving on appropriation in favor of John Marth', etc.

exaggerations, has eventuated in nine boats and one hundred men, and the major part of these are boys, or young men just from school. Many of their depredations 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 allegations of generals Eaton and Wilkinson are to be accredited.

Dear Sir, I returned yesterday from an expedition up the river, with five hundred and fifty men drawn in it 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.

American Commercial Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1807. The late foreign news, and the multifarious proceedings relative to Burr and his supposed associates, have furnished us with such a mass of matter, that the judgment is almost at a loss to determine to which articles to yield priority of publication. We shall, however, proceed in the most judicious manner that we can: always taking care to give precedence to whatever may be most interesting to the community. Several French bulletins, the negotiations between England and France, and several forensic articles, shall appear as early as possible, together with other matters, now on file.

VIENNA, November 19. The Russian Ambassador having solicited our Government on the reception which would be given to the Russian troops, should they attempt to cross Bohemia and Moravia, an answer was transmitted to His Ex. stating that the Austrian Generals had received orders to cause the strictest neutrality to be observed along the frontiers, and that should the Russian troops dare to infringe it, force would be employed to make them fall back.

A letter was received in New-York, on the 18th instant, via St. Croix, dated at sea, on board the ship George, Taylor, Dec. 6th, from New-York for Greenock. On the 3d, the George experienced a severe gale, and lost 2 bales of cotton off the quarters; and on the 5th fell in with the wreck of the ship Sally, from Baltimore, for Cork, took off the captain and crew, shortly after fell in with a brig for St. Croix, and put the captain of the Sally on board her.

The colonial government of Demerara have determined to cause a Beacon to be erected on the east coast of that colony; and have, to defray the expence, laid a new duty of 6 shillings per ton on all ships arriving in that colony and Essequibo.

The last election of Sheriff, for the city and County of Philadelphia, has been set aside by the Governor, as being illegal, and John BARR, Esq. the present Sheriff is continued in office, until October next.

By a gentleman who has conversed with Captain Brown, who arrived at Marblehead, on Saturday, from Charante, we learn, that Capt. B. states, that as soon as Bonaparte's Declaration, authorizing the seizure of British goods, was made known in the different ports of France, that every vessel that could float, was fitted and fitted out as privateers—a vessel that failed in co. with the above, arrived at Marblehead yesterday—we have not learnt any thing from her.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser of the 19th February.

POSTSCRIPT. The fast-failing ship Oliver Ellsworth, whose arrival at the Hook we noticed on Tuesday, came up last evening, after a passage of 37 days from Liverpool. Captain Bennett has politely favored the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a regular file of London papers to the 4th, and Liverpool papers to the 5th of January inclusive. He failed on the 7th.

Our advices from the continent are not so late by several days as we had previously received by the Emeline from Bordeaux.

But these papers have enabled us to announce officially the important intelligence that a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and Great-Britain was signed on the 11th day of December. Capt. Bennett, at the request of the American Consul, detained the Oliver Ellsworth twenty-four hours, that he might receive on board the messenger charged with dispatches for our Government; but he did not arrive in season.

Infurance on American vessels had fallen to three guineas per cent. The account of the recapture of Buenos-Ayres had reached London, but had not been officially communicated to the Government—The London papers state there was not the slightest credit attached to the report by those most likely to know.

London, January 3. We are to congratulate our Commercial leaders on the adjustment of the difference between Great Britain and America. A letter, of which the following is a copy, was with due attention transmitted to Philip Sanson, Esq. chairman of the committee of the American merchants, and by him sent to Lloyd's and the American Consulate. Downing-Street, Jan. 1, 1807.

Sir, I have the honour of acquainting you, for the information of the merchants concerned in the trade with America, that the treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce, between His Majesty and the United States of America, was yesterday signed by the Commissioners respectively appointed for the purpose by the two governments. The treaty will be immediately transmitted to America; but until the ratifications on both sides shall have been exchanged, it cannot be made public. I have the honour to be, &c. Howick.

PHILIP SANSON, Esq. Chairman of the Committee. The very important terms of this arrangement we are no otherwise acquainted with than from reports; but we understand, that the circuitous trade with the Belligerent Powers, through America, is to be allowed under certain conditions. We heartily congratulate the country upon the accommodation of the misunderstanding, which we understand, the enemy were sedulously endeavoring, both by their agents in the U. States, and the corrupt and disloyal factions which disgrace that country, to kindle into a war.

January 4. A mail from Lisbon arrived yesterday, brought by the Aukland packet in ten days to Falmouth. The letters by the mail state, that great apprehensions are still entertained that the Spaniards are about to make an attack on Portugal, in consequence of orders from Bonaparte. The Spanish government is extremely tardy in their proceedings, because it is with reluctance that they undertake the expedition—Some of the letters say that advices had been received from Rio Janeiro, on an account of the recapture of Buenos Ayres by the Spaniards and Indians, and that, in the action, Gen. Beresford was killed. The reinforcement sent from the Cape forbids to credit this report. Some neutral ships, which sailed within these

BALTIMORE, February 1st, 1807. Note: There is due the Bank of Baltimore, a note amounting to three thousand dollars.—Upwards of four hundred dollars advanced on account of the above account, and will be repaid by the Bank. The above account has been examined by a committee of accountants, who have certified that it is supported by proper vouchers.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 20. The following important MESSAGE was yesterday communicated to both Houses of Congress: on the contents of which we regulate the nation.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States. I transmit to Congress a letter from our ministers plenipotentiary at London, informing us that they have agreed with the British Commissioners to conclude a treaty on all the points which had formed the object of their negotiation, and on terms which they trusted we would approve.

February 19, 1807. (COPY) London, Dec. 27, 1806. Sir, We have the pleasure to acquaint you that we have this day agreed with the British Commissioners to conclude a treaty on all the points which had formed the object of our negotiation, and on terms which we trust our government will approve.

JAS. MONROE, WM. PINCKNEY. Secretary of State—Washington. Paris, 24th Dec. 1806.

SIR, I have the honor of transmitting the copy enclosed of a letter from his Majesty's minister of Marine and Colonies, in answer to me of the 10th instant, on the subject of the Imperial Decree of the 21st of November, 1806. An additional explanation, which it may be well to communicate, is that neutral vessels coming from England or her colonies into the ports of France, &c. since the date of the aforesaid decree, will not be received, and that if any person or persons, charged with the ship or other vessel and cargo, shall be detected in evading this regulation by means of false declarations, they shall forfeit the said ship or other vessel and cargo.

General Armstrong to the Minister of Marine and Colonies. The undersigned minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. of America has the honor of demanding from his excellency the Minister of Marine and Colonies, the official explanation in which may have been given to the Imperial decree of the 21st N. V. 1806, so far as that decree involves the rights of neutral nations.

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 Britannic Majesty. And whether article 2 and 5 shall operate only as domestic regulations, or whether their injunctions shall extend to citizens of foreign and independent nations?

His excellency the minister of Marine is sufficient, aware of the interests of the U. S. in the interpretation which shall be given to these articles and will readily and justly appreciate the motives of the undersigned in requesting that his excellency's answer may be given as promptly as possible. JOHN ARMSTRONG. Paris, Dec. 10, 1806. [TRANSLATION.] Paris, 24th Dec. 1806.

Mr. Minister Plenipotentiary, I hasten to answer the note you did me the honour to address to me on the 20th of this month. I consider the imperial decree of the 21st of November last, as, thus far, conveying no modification of the regulations at present observed in France with regard to neutral navigators, nor consequently of the convention of the 30th of September, 1800 (8th Vendemiaire, 9th year) with the U. S. of America. But 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, 1st, That the declaration expressed by the 1st article of the decree of the 21st November, not at all changing the present French laws concerning maritime captures, there is no reason for enquiring what interpretation, or restriction or extension may be given to this article. 2d, That seizures, contrary to the present regulations concerning cruising, shall not be allowed to the captors. 3d, That an American vessel cannot be taken as a prize for the mere reason that she is going to a port of England, or is returning from one, because conformably with the 7th article of the said decree, we are limited in France not to admit vessels coming from England or the English colonies. 4th, That the provisions of articles 3d and 5th of the said decree, naturally apply to foreign citizens domiciled in France or in the countries occupied by the troops of his Majesty the Emperor and King, inasmuch as they have the charac-

EDWARD J. COALE, Register of the City of Baltimore.

ter 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 U. S. 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 Gen. Armstrong 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. Faithfully translated. J. WAGNER, Ch. Clk. Dept. State.

Extract of a letter from Condes Mead, secretary & acting Governor of the Mississippi territory, to the department of war, dated Washington, M. T. Jan. 19, 1807. SIR, In obedience to your instructions by express of 20th 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 rumor 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 admission, 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 24 hours, I had the honor 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 16th, I dispatched two of my aids to Col. Burr, who had tendered his respects to the civil authority; these gentlemen engaged on my part to give the Colonel an interview in the neighborhood of the detachment stationed at the mouth of Cole's creek. Conformably thereto I met the Colonel on the 17th, 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 18th, 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