

...dring laid down by the Judge of the vice-admiralty court of this island, all our vessels bound to and from Spanish and French ports, will be confined to all the consequences of capture and detention. I cannot pretend to say whether the British government has lately issued any new orders to their vessels, but certainly their outrageous conduct to our flag for the last six weeks, is of so extraordinary a nature, as to excite serious apprehensions for the safety of our commerce.

"By the Packet arrived here from England, we have received advice that Napoleon has positively declared Great Britain and her colonies in a state of blockade; of course privateers will now be fitted out at Martinique & Guadaloupe, and I am confidently assured this morning by a captain Griffith, just sent in from the latter place, that General Ernault had declared his intention of sending out several as soon as he receives the information officially."

**STATE PAPERS,**  
*Relative to the Negotiations between France and Great Britain.*

**No. XXVI.**  
*Paris, 26th August, 1806.*  
The silence constantly maintained by the excellencies the French plenipotentiaries as well as by the minister for foreign affairs, after the official note of the undersigned and Viscount Yarmouth of the 11th instant; after the letter transmitted to his excellency the minister for foreign affairs on the 14th; and after the official note of the undersigned of the 22d instant, appears clearly to announce that the French government have abandoned all desire of peace on the basis which itself was the first to propose, and which the undersigned uniformly declared to be the sole and only basis on which he was authorized to treat with that government.

In this state of things, the undersigned cannot flatter himself that any advantage can result from a longer stay at Paris; whilst, on the other hand, a further delay must naturally give the two nations as well as all Europe, reason to believe that peace the object of their wishes, is on the point of being concluded, at the very moment when all reasonable hope in this respect appears to be entirely vanished. Strongly impressed with the opinion, the undersigned perceives himself obliged to terminate his mission, by making to his excellency the minister for foreign affairs, the formal request for the necessary passports for him to return to his sovereign.

At the same time, and conformably to the conciliatory spirit which has characterized all his steps, since his arrival in Paris, the undersigned, even now, that he sees himself under the necessity, by his instructions to ask for passports, cannot resolve to render impossible a communication from the French government of a nature to enable the undersigned to continue the negotiation, although after a long silence of the government, he can scarcely look for a favorable issue.

It will be on Wednesday morning next, the 27th inst. that the undersigned will do himself the honour to repair in person to his excellency the minister for foreign affairs, to make the formal and definitive request for the necessary passports for himself and suite. He only adds that the passports for which he shall ask, will be for his immediate return, and not for passports to be made use of according to circumstances such as he lately asked for.

**LAUDERDALE.**  
**No. XXVII.**  
*25th August, 1806.*

The plenipotentiaries of his majesty the emperor of the French, King of Italy, desiring to confer with his excellency Lord Lauderdale, plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, on the subject of the late note which his excellency transmitted him, invites him to come tomorrow at three o'clock, to the ministry of the interior, where they will be assembled, should that be his excellency's wish.

M. de Champagny has the honor to propose to Lord Lauderdale to dine with him after the conference. He hopes that his excellency will bring with him to dinner Messrs. Stewart and Maddison.

**LAUDERDALE.**  
**No. XXVIII.**

Lord Lauderdale, plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, has the honor to acknowledge the reception of the note which has just been transmitted him from their excellencies the French plenipotentiaries. He will do himself the honor, at 3 o'clock tomorrow to go to the ministry of the interior, and afterwards to dine with his excellency Mr. de Champagny. Messrs. Goddard, Stewart and Maddison will in like manner do themselves the honor to repair thither to dinner.

**LAUDERDALE.**  
**No. XXIX.**  
*Paris, 29th August, 1806.*

At the moment of renewing with their excellencies the French plenipotentiaries the conference of the 26th instant, the undersigned plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty conceives himself obliged to lay before their excellencies the state of the negotiation such as it was at the moment of the note transmitted from the undersigned and from Viscount Yarmouth, on the 22d instant. Their excellencies the French plenipotentiaries will see conformably to this statement, that at the stage at which the discussion now is, the undersigned is no longer permitted to continue it, unless that by the admission of the sole basis on which he is authorized to negotiate, their excellencies furnish him with new motives to justify such a determination.

In the official note transmitted to their excellencies the French plenipotentiaries, of the 12th August, it was observed to them, "that the British government, far from pretending to require of the French government, all the restitutions which would be convenient for them, without being bound to any restitution towards France, have manifested no other desire than that of treating with the French government on the basis proposed by France herself, as is expressed in Lord Lauderdale's note, viz. to treat generally upon the basis of the *vis pacificus*, which ought to be observed, excepting in the case of Hanover, which was proposed to be ceded wholly to his majesty."

The undersigned refrains from making any observation on the interval which elapsed between the sending of the note of the 11th and the period when it was answered, as also upon the manner in which it was answered, entering into discussion, in writing, upon the contents of that note, according to the usage of all times and all countries, whenever affairs of this importance are treated of. He confines himself to observing that when, after such a long delay, and in consequence of a written invitation, the undersigned repaired thither in hopes of at length receiving the decision of the French government upon the contents of the official note of the 11th, the conference seemed to tend on the part of their excellencies the French plenipotentiaries only to engage the undersigned to present the detailed project of a treaty.

In the note of the 11th August, the undersigned, conjointly with Viscount Yarmouth, had a ready formally declared, that until France has adopted the basis such as the British government thought it had been proposed in the first instance by her, he was not allowed to enter into the details of the negotiation. Thus, although the undersigned should have forgot himself to far as to accede to the proposition made in the last conference by their excellencies the French plenipotentiaries, not only would it have been necessary that for this purpose he should relinquish the only conditions which his instructions authorized him to admit as the basis of the negotiation; but that he should further expose himself to a manifest contradiction in first presenting the whole project of a treaty, the details of which were to result from the negotiation itself; a negotiation which the undersigned has declared he could not open till after a previous acknowledgment of the basis in question.

In this state of things, the undersigned, after having attended, according to the desire of their excellencies the French plenipotentiaries, at the conferences which they proposed to him, after having maturely reflected upon all the communications which he has received from their excellencies, and thus fully convinced himself that the present views of the French government are very remote from those which his Britannic majesty must have supposed it to have; in fine, that the continuation of the present negotiation can hereforward have no other effect but that of keeping up, among both nations, a hope which cannot be realized, the undersigned thinks it his duty formally to declare to their excellencies the French plenipotentiaries, the resolution he has formed, according to the instructions of his sovereign, to put an end to his mission. The admission, in writing, of the basis of the first proposal, by the undersigned, can alone make any change in this determination.

(Signed) **LAUDERDALE.**  
**No. XXX.**

*Copy of a Note addressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Earl of Lauderdale.*  
*The 4th September, 1806.*  
The undersigned minister for foreign affairs, has laid before his majesty the emperor, King of Italy, the successive notes of his excellency the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, of the 9th August, of the 10th, of the 11th in the morning, of the 11th in the evening, of the 14th, of the 22d and of the 25th of the same month. He has received orders to address to his excellency the earl of Lauderdale, relatively to these different notes, the following declaration:

Previous to the appointment of Lord Lauderdale, the negotiation between France and England exhibited all the marks of a calm and moderate discussion; but upon his arrival, it seemed all of a sudden to assume an unexpected direction, and his majesty the emperor could not but be extremely surprised to learn almost at the same time both the intervention of a second plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of England, and the formal demand of passports for his return.

One single conference had taken place; the second was not yet assigned; the visits prescribed by reciprocal regard had not been made by the new minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, and, however, demands for passports were renewed every hour; in vain did the plenipotentiaries of his majesty the emperor strive to make themselves be understood; in vain did they give, in vain did they ask for explanations; they met with only the most persevering refusal to listen to whatsoever might tend to a conciliation.

The ministers of his majesty the emperor had to give him an account of the obstacles they met with and of the difficulty which they had to experience; and his majesty judging of the views of the plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty from the unbecomingness of the imperious, and, as he may say, savage form, which he had not feared to adopt, must have seen proofs that the true intention of Lord Lauderdale had been to come for the purpose of precipitately breaking off the negotiation which, in its principle, announced a quick and happy issue.

However, his majesty, wishing to try whether by carrying moderation to the utmost degree of passiveness, the English plenipotentiary would not determine upon choosing more conciliating forms, made to the love of peace the painful sacrifice of tolerating that the minister of a hostile government should come to affect, in the very heart of this capital, a tone of menace and superiority; but at length the expressions contained in the sixth note, obliged him to recognize the impossibility of concluding a peace with a plenipotentiary whose every demand is an offence, and every step a trait of hostility, and the undersigned has in consequence received orders to deliver to his excellency Lord Lauderdale the passports he has so perseveringly demanded.

But, at the same time, his majesty the emperor and king has enjoined the undersigned formally to declare that he wishes as far as it depends upon him, that the negotiation may not be interrupted, and that it may be continued in whatever place it may be, in a true spirit of conciliation with a free and mutual disposition to come to a right understanding, and according to the usages and in the forms agreed upon among all nations.

His majesty will never suffer his minister to submit to any thing which may be contrary to his dignity, and which might, swerve from the principles of the most perfect equality among the great powers. It is unexampled in history and between two nations which can argue to themselves no right of superiority; that the plenipotentiary of the one should dare to dictate to the other the conditions and forms of a deliberation, and trace round himself the circle of Populus; and this is what the minister of his majesty the king of England has not learned to do, as if to be sure England was less in need of peace than France; as if the chances of war were all against the French nation, and that she alone had to support all the evils of it.

The undersigned has the regret of having to declare to his excellency Lord Lauderdale, that if in reality his mission was to break off the negotiation already so far advanced; if, in the mild and conciliating language which had approximated the two governments, he wished to probe the conditions which it is the duty of his majesty to put an end to, Lord Lauderdale has the sad glory of having attained his end; an advantage, after all, very easy to be obtained,

for in the end peace between France and England can only be the result of a negotiation carried on by men who feel what each of the two nations owes to its rival, who seek and facilitate as much as it lies in their power, the combinations and calculations most proper for reconciling divergent interests, and who attach their personal happiness and the honour of their name to terminating a struggle, the duration of which is a scourge, not only for the two contending nations, but for all the nations of the universe. Now, to throw obstacles in the way of such a goal, it suffices to remain inflexible to the glory of co-operating in it.

The undersigned must here repeat what he wrote the 2d of May to his excellency Mr. Fox, "that no government must ever flatter itself with imposing upon France either conditions of peace, or a mode of negotiating contrary to usage."

The French government continues to adhere at this moment, as it did at the period, to the two basis of negotiation which both parties agreed upon, to wit: 1st. To the principle drawn from Mr. Fox's letter of the 26th March, that both states shall have for their object: "That the peace be honorable to them and their respective allies, at the same time that this peace shall be of a nature to secure as far as may be in their power the future repose of Europe."

2d. To the principle which establishes, "An acknowledgment in favour of both powers of all rights of intervention and guarantee for continental affairs and for maritime affairs."

The undersigned has the honour to renew, &c. Signed, **CH. M. TALLEYRAND,** Prince of Benevento.

**XXXI.**

The undersigned plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty transmitted without delay, to his court, the communication which was made to him by his excellency the minister for foreign affairs, on Thursday the 4th inst. and he now hastens to answer that communication by intimating to his excellency the course which his majesty has judged proper to prescribe to him in the present circumstances.

His Britannic majesty always attentive to the maintenance of the intimate connections, and the alliance which subsist between his majesty and the emperor of all the Russias, naturally finds in the recent conduct of his illustrious ally, and the testimonies which he has just given of the interest he takes in the welfare of Great Britain, and in the general happiness of Europe, new motives not to separate in any case his interest from those of the court of Petersburg.

However, his majesty does not pretend to carry his principle farther than Viscount Yarmouth must have done, according to the instructions of Mr. Fox, in his lordship's communications with the French government. Nothing prevents the interests of Great Britain and France from being treated separately, only his majesty does not authorize the undersigned to sign a treaty otherwise than provisionally; this treaty being not to have its full effect but in case peace should not be made between this faithful ally and France; it is upon these conditions alone that the undersigned is now authorized to negotiate.

The undersigned has orders to add that his Britannic majesty, perfectly apprized of the will of the court of Petersburg, for peace upon as reciprocal and advantageous terms as the interests of Europe, has authorized him to inform the French plenipotentiaries of the conditions upon which Russia (according to the intimate and entire knowledge which his Britannic majesty possesses of the intentions of that court) would be ready to negotiate with the French government; to draw them up in form of treaty, in case they should be consented to on both sides; and to insert in the provisional treaty between Great Britain and France, an article according to which his Britannic majesty would engage to employ his mediation to obtain the accession of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias to this treaty.

The undersigned is not ignorant that it is to the French plenipotentiaries he is to make the official communication of these conditions. In the mean time, and for the satisfaction of his excellency the minister for foreign affairs, he has no difficulty in telling him, that they will be in substance the same which have already been communicated to his excellency by his excellency Baron de Budberg.

The undersigned will wait with a lively impatience the answer which his excellency the minister for foreign affairs will be kind enough to make him in writing to his communication. It is the more essential for him to obtain it under this form, as his court has already been remarked, that the communications already made by the undersigned, have several times remained without any written answer.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to his excellency the minister for foreign affairs, the assurances of his high consideration.

**LAUDERDALE.**  
*Paris, 13th Sept. 1806.*

**NORFOLK, March 4.**

*State Papers relative to the late Negotiations between France and England.*

The papers which we have been publishing for some days, and continue this day, under this title, it will be recollected by our readers that we stated, were copied from French newspapers. The notes of the British Ministers, and Negotiators, are read under the disadvantage of having undergone two translations, first from English into French, and then again of French into English. After we had made some progress in our publication from the French papers, we received London papers, containing all the papers, as laid before the British Parliament, these contain many interesting documents, some of which the French government would not, and others that it could not publish; upon collating them with those we have published, we perceive very little difference, and that little only in the phraseology, arising from translation, retaining the spirit and meaning, but losing in neatness and elegance of composition. We shall take up the English documents as soon as we have finished the French.

At present we would observe, that the French government suppressed the following papers in the commencement of the negotiation.

*But all from a letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, March 5, 1806.*  
Received March 19.

**(TRANSLATION.)**

*Paris, March 5, 1806.*  
It may be agreeable to you to receive news from this country. I send you the emperor's speech to the legislative body. You will therein see that our wishes are still for peace. I do not ask what is the prevailing inclination with you; but if the advantages of peace are daily appreciated, you know upon what basis it may be difficult.

*Extract from a speech delivered by the chief of the French government, to the legislative body, on the 10th of March, 1806.*

**(TRANSLATION.)**

I desire peace with England. On my part, I shall never delay it for a moment. I shall al-

ways be ready to conclude it, taking for its basis the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens." But the British Ministers and Negotiators have declared in the most unequivocal manner, that the letter published in our paper of this day, No. XXX, is spurious, for that no such paper was ever presented to Lord Lauderdale, who in his place, in Parliament, declared that he would not have remained one hour longer in Paris, if such a paper had been presented to him. In place of which, the following is a copy of the note actually presented, and to which Lord Lauderdale afterwards alludes.

*Paris, 4th September, 1806.*  
"The minister for foreign affairs has received the orders of his majesty the emperor and king, to hold a conference this day with his excellency Lord Lauderdale. He has therefore the honor to propose to his excellency to call at the office of foreign affairs at half past two. He begs him to accept the assurance of his high consideration."

Upon receiving this note Lord Lauderdale saw Mr. Talleyrand, and had a long conversation with him, and to which Letter XXXI alludes in a great measure, and is fully explained in Lord Lauderdale's letter to Mr. Fox in the English documents. When Talleyrand wrote the note of the 4th of September above, he had just heard that Russia had refused to ratify D'Oubril's treaty.

**American,**  
**AND**  
**Commercial Daily Advertiser.**

**SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1807.**

Three mails were due from New-York yesterday: They arrived at a late hour: Nevertheless the principal articles of intelligence brought by them will be found in this day's paper.

"MERCATOR, Jan." in the Gazette of the 12th inst. betrays the weakness of an intellect discoloured with prejudice.

1st. He blames the President of the United States for his indolent haste in rejecting the treaty.

2dly. He believes the information furnished by Dr. Mitchell to Messrs. White and Bayard, and by the latter to the printer of the Federal Gazette, to be incorrect; and that Dr. Mitchell misunderstood the President's expressions.

Thus he condemns the President *a priori*, for what he is "disposed to believe," *a posteriori*, the President never did.

Happy talent! which enables the possessor to attack the man he hates, and furnish a refutation of his own argument in the same production.

Married, last evening by the Rev. Mr. Dashiell, Mr. Stephen Green, Merchant, to Miss Sally Forney, both of this city.

Died, at St. Thomas, on the 26th January, Mr. PETER M. SMITH, late first officer on board the ship *Euryat* of Baltimore.

Also at the same place, NABOTH CHESBROUGH, a native of New-England and steward of the same ship.

Premiums of Insurance to America at London, Jan. 13, 5 guineas.

**The Charitable Polemic Society,**  
*Questions for this Saturday evening.*

1st. In prosecutions for libels ought the accused be permitted to give the truth in evidence as matter of justification?

2d. Which has the greatest influence on the human mind—climate or government?

3d. Which is the most prevalent principle in the female breast, the love of Wealth, Beauty, or Merit?

Price of admittance, 12 1-2 cents. Every person has the privilege of speaking on the question, by permission of the president.

**Marine Intelligence.**

*From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.*  
March 13.

Arrived, ship Lexington, Frost, 60 days from Liverpool—salt, crabs, and coal—James Biays Sailed 12th January, in co. with ship Edward, of Baltimore, Century, Duke, of Alexandria, (arrived.) Left there, ship Abouca, Hobson, for Baltimore, in a few days; Fame, Long, do. do. John Adams, do. Diana, Holbrook, do. Hercules, do. February 12, in lat 38 long 6, spoke ship Ann, Jenkins, from New-York for Bilbao, out 10 days. 19th, lat. 39, long. 65, ship Yorick, from Charleston for Liverpool, out 15 days.

Also, ship Three Sisters, Rich, from Madeira, via Norfolk—wines—Falls & Brown.

The schooner Eliza, captain Peters, cleared out from Newburyport, for Baltimore, on the 3d instant.

The Minerva, Woodbury, from this port, has arrived at Boston.

A Pilot Boat arrived reports the following Vessels in the Bay:—Ship Oriental, West, from Mocha; Edward, from Liverpool; Brig Lucy-Ann, from Turk's-Island; another brig; Schooner Racey, from Guadaloupe; Henry, from St. Bartholomews, and 3 or 4 others.

The ship Ploughboy was to sail from Liverpool; for Baltimore, between the 24th and 27th January.

Feb. 27, lat. 39, 33, the schr. Frances, from Baltimore to Boston was spoken.

The schr. Intermediate, Champlin, was detained at Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 2; as was also the schr. Concord, Warrell, from Curracon for Baltimore.

The Fame, Long, for Baltimore, sailed from Liverpool about the 26th of January last; but grounded on the Bank, and would probably be got off next tide.

**Red Bark, &c.**

RED BARK, imported by the subscriber, from London, in the green, and powdered, under his inspection.

1 Hogshead Quilt Bark, such as sold at apothecaries hall,  
2,000 lb. Fine Yellow Bark,  
Gold-Leaf,  
Oil of Wormwood,  
Priestly's Apparatus,  
Medicine Chests,  
And various Pills, and  
10,000 lbs. of Gums, for exportation or home use.

H. WILKINS,  
136, Market-street  
March 14

**Wanted to Purchase,**

A sharp built up or three masted SCHOONER, Burthen from 110 to 120 tons. Apply to ALEXANDER, WEBSTER & Co. March 14

**FOR SALE,**

The Schooner MINERVA, Capt. Selby, A staunch good vessel; sails fast. If not sold by the 18th instant, will take a freight for the West-Indies and back, or to the Northern States. For terms apply on board at Bowly's wharf, to

JOSEPH SMITH, Harbor Master, or BENJ. D. GALPIN, 61. Smith's dock

For sale on board,  
7 puncheons Antigua Rum,  
6 do. Grenada do.  
7 kegs Virginia Manufactured Tobacco,  
1 hbl. Sugar,  
10,000 wt. Cheese,  
400 bushels Nova Scotia Potatoes, for seed  
March 14

**Kidd & Owen,**

No. 134, MARKET-STREET, HAVE received Listados, Book Checks Furniture and Common Calicoes, India and British Muslins; which with a neat assortment of other articles in their line, they offer for sale cheap. They want a young man about 16 or 18 years of age, active, and of proper connections.  
March 14

**British Government Bills**

For £1,100 sterling, FOR SALE BY ANDREW DEWEES & Co. Who have in store and for sale, 60 tierces Prime Rice, and 1,100 barrels Pork, prime and mess.  
March 14

**Just arrived from Philadelphia,**

And to be disposed of, THE FOLLOWING GOODS, Viz. Plain Mantua, Saracen, Damask Shawls of all sizes, Serged do. do. White, Rose, Black and Lead colored Ladies and Gentlemen's Hosiery, Figured and Plain Mantua Ribbons, Satin do. Extra Long Silk, Kid and Yorkton Gloves, Assorted, Cambric Linen, India Mummul Muslins, Do. Handkerchiefs, Black Cambric Muslin, French Linen Cambric, and A quantity of other articles, at Mrs. Cowan's boarding house, No. 80, Baltimore street.  
March 13

**Notice is hereby Given,**

THAT I intend to apply to the Judges of Baltimore county court, or some one of them, for the benefit of an Act of Assembly passed at November session, 1805, as well as the supplement thereto, passed at the last session, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay.  
SIMON FRIDGE.  
March 14

**Baltimore College.**

The trustees of Baltimore College will please to recollect that their adjourned meeting is to take place on Monday evening, proleptically at 7 o'clock, in the College Room, Tammany-street. A full attendance is respectfully solicited.  
March 14

**50 Dollars Reward,**

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 6th inst. a negro girl named CLOE; of a dark yellow complexion, about 3 feet 4 or 5 inches high; about 18 years of age; has a bold look, and is slender make. Had on when she went away, a dark Chambray Muslin dress; red under coat, and a Madras handkerchief around her head. She no doubt will change her dress, as she has considerable money clost than I am aware of, which she must have kept I presume amongst some of her negro associates. I purchased her a few weeks since of Mr. Henry Jackson, at the head of Market-street, and believe she was the property of Mrs. Yelder, previous to his getting her. I have every reason to suppose her to be harbored by some free person of color, as she has been seen several times in the city since her departure. I will give 10 dollars if taken in the city; 20 dollars if 30 miles from the city, and the above reward if out of the state.  
MARTIN KRABER.  
N. B. All persons are warned from harboring said servant at their peril,  
March 13

**For New-York,**

The Schooner DOROTHY, Wm. Stratton, Master. Will sail in a few days, leaving for New-York, the greatest part of her cargo engaged. Apply to the master on board, for freight or passage, at Smith's Dock, or to B. D. GALPIN.  
March 13

**The Stockholders of the**

Baltimore East-India Company, are requested to send in their notes, at the office adjoining the Customs House, on or before the 14th Inst. By order of the board.  
T. HIGINBOTHOM, Secy.  
March 11

**Will be offered for sale,**

AT the Horse Market, THIS DAY, A large YOUNG BULL, of the English breed.

**To Rent,**

THE House and Store in Market-street, opposite Mr. William Evans's Indian Queen Tavern, where Messrs. Cow & Brothers have a possession, to be given the 15th inst. The stand is one of the best in the city for wholesale business; the store is large and commodious; with good cellars, and a large back warehouse in the back part of the Lot, belonging to the city. Any person wishing to rent such property, may have it for a year, or any less year. And may apply to the subscriber, living on his country seat, near the city, or to Mr. Cow.

HENRY BIRDIE.