

Knowledges that "The nature of the demand on the part of Great Britain is not yet sufficiently known to enable the public to decide upon it," although he declares that the "rejection of the treaty by the president has occasioned in New York the most lively feelings of sorrow and surprise." Thus the president is denounced, and the people are represented as in a state of surprise and sorrow for what, it is acknowledged, "is not sufficiently known to enable the public to decide upon." This method of censuring and being surprised and sorrowful before hand, is humbly conceived, is making rather too good a use of that admirable old adage, "Take time by the forelock," for it is not only taking the Old Fellow by the forelock, but it is seizing him by the head and shoulders.

But this "act of despotism"—Can the president be really thus guilty? Plain, unlettered men, in such a case would refer to the constitution of the United States to determine the question; but of what importance is that piece of parchment to such men as Mr. Cullen? The constitution, however, is full of some value, and though put out of question by a certain set of gentry, may yet be esteemed by common men.

The second section of the second article of that instrument, provides that the president "shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties."

Here the president is the chief agent, and the Senate an accessory council. The president cannot make a treaty without their advice and consent; but as all the preliminary and intermediate arrangements are intrusted to him as chief magistrate of the country, it is in his discretion to say when the treaty is in a state to be laid before the Senate for their concurrence. To contend for a contrary construction, would be to say that the president was bound to lay before the Senate the outlines or detail of every project of a treaty, however objectionable, which might be transmitted by the ministers employed in negotiating its provisions; whereas the constitution only alludes to the final act of ratification, when the Senate (two thirds concurring) are invested with the power of confirming or rejecting it.

The convention between this country and France, furnishes a proof of this construction at once in point.

"Whereas, (says John Adams, in his agreement to the same) the Senate of the United States, in their rebellion, consent to and ratify the ratification."

But in another point of view, how palpably absurd it would be in the President to lay before the Senate, the form of a treaty which had been determined not to ratify. The Senate have not the power of making treaties; nor is it their duty to advise the President to agree to it. The negotiation of the treaty is vested in the President—and in making or ratifying it, the President and Senate have a concurrent vote. This is the construction of the Constitution, as it has been practiced on.

In this light, too, it has been received by Madison, Hamilton, and Jay, in their celebrated joint work the "FEDERALIST." "Some contend (says the writer,) that the President ought to be possessed of the prerogative of making treaties; others, that it ought to have been exclusively deposited in the Senate.—But, he continues, "The qualities indispensable in the management of foreign negotiations, point out the Executive as the most fit agent in those transactions; while the vast importance of the treaty and the operation of treaties as laws, plead strongly for the participation of the whole, or a portion of the legislative body, in the office of making them." *Federalist, page 190, 191, V. I. II.*

The foregoing remarks are only intended in an abstract point of view, without any reference to the existing case; and are calculated merely to show what justice and equity such consequential men as Mr. Cullen exhibit, in condemning the president for what, if he had done, or should do, he will not be justly censured.

Equally criminal and weak are those who, pretending to a wonderful fluency of sagacity, continue to rail at G. Britain, and to terrify & alarm the minds of credulous men with exclamations, that there is no treaty—prepare for the worst, &c. Such men, instead of being the friends of peace, as they zealously affect, are the mischief well-wishers of anarchy, and a species of vermin extremely hostile to social order.

As to the first "alarmist" on this topic, he may tingle the bells of his cap as often as he pleases—he will frighten no person. Even the gaping and wondering excited by Goldsmith's pelagogue will not attend him for no one is astonished that one small bead should carry six thousand.

Capt. Hart, of the Comet, says it was reported at New Orleans at the time he left there, that Burr had been taken under the proclamation of Gov. Williams, and that it was understood he would be sent round in a vessel that had been purchased by the government. But as Capt. Hart was on board his vessel and on the point of sailing when the report reached him, he had no means of ascertaining the correctness of it.

The foregoing is corroborated by the following article:—

NEW-ORLEANS, February 12. It is this morning reported, & we believe the report to be true, that Col. Burr is now confined in one of the U. S. armed vessels before New Orleans.

A New-York paper of Thursday last, says—"The British packet Duke of Montrose is understood, will positively fail this day, the agent having yesterday received assurances that the dispatches for which he has been detained, would be forwarded by the next mail."

From a New-York Paper. By the Indian Queen, from Amster-

dam, letters have been received to the 15th of January. They announce that the late Imperial Decree of Blockade had undergone some modification, by which neutral vessels, after touching at British ports, would be permitted to enter in the ports of Holland, provided no part of the cargo had been landed or taken on board at any of the ports so touched at.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Rotterdam, dated Jan. 12, 1807, to his correspondent in N. York.

"The live royal non-intercourse law with England had given rise to serious doubts, whether or not vessels coming from America, and having touched at England, would be admitted in our ports. Now we have received the assurance, and I have the pleasure to inform you, that ships coming from your country, and which either for orders, or on a count of freights of weather, or for want of water, have been obliged to run into an English port, will be admitted as heretofore, provided that by their papers, it appears that they have neither landed or taken in England, any part of their cargo, and the requisite certificates of the Dutch or French consuls must not be forged."

Beware of an Impostor!

The writer of this article thinks it a duty he owes to the public to caution them against a certain Mr. PRONMAN, a German. He says he has a family at Cincinnati—to some he says he is a Presbyterian Minister—to others, that he is a Methodist Preacher—that his horrid delusion some time ago, and that he was unable to get home without some assistance to purchase another. He procured the signatures of, and obtained money from almost every minister in this city, which signatures he will probably show, the letter to enable him to pacify his cunning outlandish flocks. The said G. P. is about 45 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, wears a blue button coat with a black cravat, has a tan and dirty appearance, and speaks bad English.

STATE PAPERS.

Relative to the Negotiations between France and Great-Britain.

No. XXXII.

COPY of a Note addressed to Lord Lauderdale by his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the 18th September, 1806.

The undersigned minister for foreign affairs has laid before his majesty, the emperor and king of Italy, the note which his excellency Lord Lauderdale, minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, did him the honor to address to him the 12th of this month.

His majesty the emperor and king is grieved to see that the negotiations seem to take every day a retrograde direction, and he is at a loss to know what aim the English government can wish to attain.

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as possible, from all remarks upon points, which might be stated in it, but which are the gist to the immediate object in question. He will by this means avoid discussions which would be of a nature to make him forget the tone and measure which his duty prescribes to him in the whole course of his mission. This conduct is also the only one conformable to that level of peace, which characterises all the steps of the king his master.

When the undersigned recollects that he came to Paris, authorised to make peace upon conditions deemed to have been proposed by France; that notwithstanding the refusal of his Imperial majesty of all the Russian court, the treaty signed by Mr. d'Oubril, and the brilliant advantages obtained by his majesty's arms in Spain and America, he saw himself enabled to give (as he had the honor to do) his excellency the minister for foreign affairs, assurances that the demands of his court in its own behalf, would not thereby be essentially augmented; the undersigned could not be surprised at seeing that his government should be supposed to harbor an intention of throwing itself imperiously and exaggerated. He is not less for in answering a note in which he had the honor to explain distinctly to his excellency, that it was the condition expressed by his excellency Baron Bulberg, that were inflicted upon it, in behalf of Russia, his excellency should have sought proper mark with disapprobation, conditions proposed in circumstances totally different, by Baron Novozitsoff, and the care of which the undersigned is by the very fact totally ignorant of.

However, after having explained himself as the undersigned has done toward his excellency the minister for foreign affairs, and having given him to understand that he is only authorized to treat in such a manner as to assure himself that the peace with Great Britain and Russia will be made at the same moment, as after having received in the official note of the 11th of this month, that the French government does not refuse the admission of an article the purpose of which will be to provide for his indispensable object, the undersigned has no difficulty to refer the conferences with their excellencies the French plenipotentiaries, as soon as their excellencies shall have been authorized for this purpose.

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

LAUWERDALE.

Paris, 19th September, 1806.

No. XXXIV.

Paris, 22d September, 1806.

My Lord, I have the honor to inform you that his majesty has judged it useful to his service to retain Gen. Clarke about his person, during the course of a journey which he is on the point of undertaking. Mr. de Champagny will be authorized to follow you alone the negotiation commenced with your excellency. I have made known his majesty's intentions to that minister, who has orders to settle matters with you so that the course of the conferences and correspondence of the two plenipotentiaries will be uninterrupted. I must at the same time acquaint you that being myself destined to follow his majesty, I shall not be able to continue to correspond with your excellency; the general order of his ministry will be daily and regularly addressed to me.

I pray your excellency to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

Signed, CH. M. TALLEYRAND, Prince of Benevento.

No. XXXV.

Paris, 22d September, 1806.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the reception of your excellency's letter of to-day, by which you advise me that Mr. Champagny will be henceforward commissioned to follow alone the negotiation with me, and that this minister has orders to settle matters with me so that the course of the conferences and correspondence may meet with no interruption.

In thanking your excellency for this communication, I have the honour to observe to you that it is not less essential to provide, as your excellency will no doubt do before your departure, that the communication by courier with my government may be secured to me during your absence without any delay or hindrance whatever, as has been practised since my arrival here. It cannot pass unnoticed by your excellency how impossible it would be to cause the demands I have to make upon this subject, to reach you in time, according as the occasion for them may arise; and I beg you in consequence to be kind enough to inform me of the person to whom I am to address myself for this object during your absence.

If the sending of the English newspapers to your excellency, according as they arrive, can be agreeable to you, I shall have the honor to continue it as usual.

I pray your excellency to accept the assurance of my high consideration.

LAUWERDALE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.

A letter from St. Thomas, under date of 5th February, says—"The Tortola cruizers continue to blockade this port. The royal license for British vessels to trade to Hayti, arrived at Antigua a short time since, and there have arrived from that island 5 or 6 British vessels, all bound to Hayti, which have come here to procure German goods. A British armed ship also arrived here from Liverpool, with a cargo of dry goods bound to Hayti. A captain D. who arrived here from Aux Cayes, informs, that there is every prospect of Petion becoming master of the island, as he has already a full possession of two-thirds of the support towns. A Portuguese ship with a very valuable cargo of dry goods, quicksilver, &c. has been lately condemned at Tortola. She was bound from Cadiz to Vera Cruz, with a licence from his Britannic majesty. She had been strictly examined by the blockading squadron off Cadiz, and could by several cruizers on her passage; but she did not pass through the ordeal of a Tortola court. She had on board some articles invoiced *Pruning Hooks*: Dougan had them discharged to examine them, and instead of following the christian maxim of beating swords into pruning hooks, he beat the pruning hooks into swords; and Judge Robertson accordingly passed sentence of confiscation of both vessel and cargo."

Marine Intelligence.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED, Ship Lexington, Fruit, Liverpool Sch'r Three Sisters, Rich, Madeira, via Norfolk CLEARED, Ship Lovely Nan, Coffin, Rotterdam

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books. - March 14.

Arrived, sch'r. Henry, Dickinson, 16 days from St. Pauls.—Sugar, Indigo and beewax. Jacob Adams. Left, sch'r. Betty, Reeves, of

Baltimore, and a northern sch'r. Spoke in the bay, sch'r. Linnet, R. Berry, 20 days from Curacao. Letters were received at St. Bartholomew, two days before the sailing of the Henry, mentioning the arrival of 5 French ships of the line at Porto Rico, which island it was said was ceded to France.

sch'r. Light, Good-Light, Rachel, 13 days from Havana—Sugar—L. Daniel Taylor sailed in co. with brig Hunter, Buer, for Baltimore, and spoke her off Charleston. Left ship Margaret, Clark, for Baltimore next day; Louise-Mary, Waters, do. uncertain.

Also, schooner Adventure, Atkinson, 22 days from St. Jago—Sugar, coffee, &c. S. Smith and Buchanan. L. Fisher, George Draper, Watts, of Baltimore; sch'r. Roby, Wilson, of do. to sail in 4 or 5 days; a sch'r. from Philadelphia just arrived. The ship Nancy, Sellers, for Baltimore, sailed 4 days, was detained 2 days by a French privateer, afterwards released and proceeded.

Also, brig Lucy-Ann, Black, 16 days from Tortola—Sugar—Andrew Dewees and co.

Also, sch'r. Racer, Carré, 22 days from Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadaloupe—P. Bonnell.

Also, schooner Amara, Steyer, 15 days from Washington, N. C.—naval stores, &c.—A. C. Schuermans.

Also, Little William, Cornell, 24 days from Matanzas—Sugar—S. Smith and Buchanan.

The ship Commerce, Foster, hence has arrived at Camperdown.

Arrived, brig Eliza-Ann, Thompson, 25 days from Laguaira—Coffee—Lemuel Taylor. Left Thomas Wilson, Gardner, of Baltimore, the only American vessel there. Of the Capes was boarded by the British ship of war Melampus, Streety, examined and discharged.

March 15.

Arrived, ship Comet, Hart, 22 days from New-York—Sugar—William Taylor. Left the City 18th and Enize 25th to company with the Caroline, Hind, for Baltimore; and brig Eliza, Whelton, for Philadelphia. Left there ship N. W. Guiry, for Baltimore, in 10 or 12 days; Fair American, for do. in 10 days; Me-mad, Stacey, do. 18 days; schooner Adenbald, M-Meal, of ditto; brig Mary, McCutcheon, Philadelphia, discharging; Juliana, do. do. ship Resannah, of do. for Europe; ship Marshal, of New-York, from Leghorn, discharging. Passed in the river, bound up, a ship belonging to New-York, in 18 days from Jamaica; and about 20 sail which they did not speak. The ship Perseverance, Pils, from Philadelphia, was aground in the bay; the brig Moses Gill from New-York, had been aground at the Bl. 28 days, got off the 23th, and proceeded up.

Passed a number of vessels in the bay bound up.

The schooner Belle, Hadgin, from the West Indies, is in the bay.

The ship Elizabeth, Thompson, of this port, arrived at Calcutta 8th Octo. er.

The ship Bonon, of Baltimore, was at Sumam January 29.

The Susan and William, Lucé, from Baltimore, has arrived at least N. February 14, lat. 18, 36, long 67, 30, was spoke ship Stafford 7 days from Baltimore; for Bremen.

The sch'r. Wolf, Jones, cleared at Charleston for this port February 26th.

The sch'r. Friendship, D. Anison, 50 days from Pointe-Pitre, Guadaloupe, arrived at New-York, sailed in co. with schooner Old N. d. for Baltimore.

An Adjourned Meeting

OF THE FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY will be held at their Engine House this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

March 16 1t

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW, The 17th instant at 10 o'clock, at our auction room, at the head of Frederick-street door, will commence the sale of

A Variety of Dry Goods.

Among which are, 5 bales India Muslins, 1 case Philadelphia printed Calicoes and Shawls, 2 cases Brown Pl. Gillas, 3 do Irish Linen, 1 do Muslin and Chintz, 1 bale Superfine Cloths, 1 do Forest do, 1 do Plains and Kersays, &c. &c. And at 12 o'clock, 63 hhd. Muscovado Sugar, 69 barrels first quality do, 9 tierces and 15 barrels Martinique Coffee, 27 sacks Laguaira Coffee, 20 mats Bourbon do, 20 chests Hyson Skin Tea, 10 do Imperial do, 11 do Souchong do, 30 hhd. Molasses, 40 cases Capers, Olives and Cucumbers, 20 do Fruit in Brandy, 18 baskets Sweet Oil, 40 do Aniseed. VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs. March 16

Sale by Auction.

Is just arrived in the ship Comet, capt. Hart, from New-Orleans, and will be sold to-morrow, Tuesday, the 17th, at half past 3 o'clock, at the Vendue Warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, 128 hhd. Sugar, All of one planter's crop, and considered the finest made last year, in the territory of New-Orleans. THOMAS CHASE, Auct'.

March 16

To Let,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a back building, bake oven and smoke-house; a good cellar and a small garden; and a pump of good water near the door. The situation is healthy and pleasant—it is No. 116, North Howard-street.

Also to Let, A FRAME HOUSE, on the east end of the above lot, with four rooms and a good cellar. Possession of the brick house may be had the first of April, and of the frame immediately. For terms apply at No. 59, same street.

WM. KEEN. March 16 2w

A. C. Schuermans, No. 38, Market street, Fell's Point, has on hand and offers for sale, 200 hhd. Pork, 12,000 lbs. Hogs Lard, 5 hhd. Choice Cacha Sugar, 3 cases Coffee, 354 lbs. Tea, 500 T. perkins, 100 do. Pitch, 10 do. Spirits Turpentine and Varnish, 1 hhd. Virginia Tobacco. The greatest part of the Naval stores are afloat and will be sold low, if taken from the 3d size.

A BRIG of about 150 tons, now on the stocks, in North-Capitolina, built of very good materials, her dimensions may be seen as above.

And also, For Ballon, The Schooner ALMIRA, Israel Merritt, master; Freight will be taken low, if applied for soon, to the captain on board, at John Barron's Lumber Yard, Fell's Point, or as above.

March 16 2d

Fitch Hall, Jun.

81, Bowly's wharf, HAS FOR SALE, 45 hhd. N. E. Rum, 100 boxes Coffee, 50 do. peruvian Candies, 20 hhd. Northern Mess Flour, 50 do. do. Cargo No. 1 do. March 16 2d

For Sale,

The subscriber has on hand and offers for sale on 3d terms, 38 hhd. Cornish, 100 boxes do, 400 do. Smoked Herrings, 1,000 bushels coarse Salt, suitable for Fish-cakes, 35 Reams Sheathing paper, and Some Brown Soap. JOHN McFADON, e3t March 16

NOTICE

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers have obtained from the orphan's court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Campbell, of the city of Baltimore, late dec'd. A persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscribers, on or before the nineteenth day of sept mber next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands, this 14th day of March, 1806.

ANN CAMPBELL, Adm'r LEWIS FOULK, Adm'r March 14 16

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN'S admission Tickets to St. G. P. Beck's Hall, to be had at the bar of the Fountain Inn. March 16 2t

For two or rent,

A NEAT TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with suitable back buildings; pleasantly situated on Bl. d. street a small distance from Gray's garden; and adjoining the residence of Mrs. Edw. S. and Mrs. Biggell's summer retreat. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, Hoi-lay-st. etc. SARAH BARTLETT. March 16 2d

FOR SALE,

By John Yeager, Coach Maker, A handsome well finished COACH, with plated moldings and spring Venetian blinds in the quarters, and complete plate harness. This carriage was finished & completed by Mrs. Van Bibber, and is not complying with the contract the maker puts me under the necessity of offering it for sale. March 16 2d

Baltimore county.

ORPHANS' COURT, March 14, 1807. ORDERED by the court, that the second Tuesday in April next, be appointed for the taking of the probate of the last will and testament of Christian Myers, late of Baltimore county, deceased, unless cause be shewn to the contrary; and provided a copy of this order be served on as many of the persons interested in the establishment of the will as may be conveniently found; and also a copy thereof be published in two of the Baltimore newspapers, and in those printed at Lancaster in the state of Pennsylvania. Test, WILLIAM BUCHANAN, Register Orphans' Court Baltimore County. March 16 2w13thA

For New-York,

The Schooner DOROTHY, Wm. Sexton, Master. Will sail in a few days, having on board 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 16 2d

German Evangelical Reformed

CHURCH LOTTERY.

Total gain of the wheel this day 3693 Dollars. The following capital prizes remain in the wheel set: 1 prize of \$1500, 2 do. 1000, 3 do. 500, 4 do. 300, 5 do. 200, 6 do. 100, 7 do. 50, 8 do. 25, 9 do. 10.

A large number of 20 and 6 dollars. The first 3 dollar prize drawn next Monday will be entitled to 200 dollars. Tickets are still to be had at the original price of two dollars in advance, of any of the managers, of Messrs Warner & Hanna and of Mr. Jos. Schulz, German-street. It is expected the price will soon rise. The drawing will continue (for the present) every Monday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. at Myers' Hotel, Market-street. March 16 2d

A Maid Servant

WANTED immediately, in a small family. Enquire at Guss Office.