"The same motive was felt and respected in the proposition which I had the honor to make in respect to seamen. The sensibility of the government, and indeed of the whole nation, had been subjected to great and almost continual excitement by the abuses which had been committed in that line, on the high seas, in the islands, and sometimes in the ports of the United States. The sons of respectable citizens had been snatched from them, many of whom were doomed never to return, to be slain in wars to which their country was not a party, or otherwise perish in a foreign service. No rule had been established by the governments to discriminate between American and British seamen, a thing not easily done by the most impartial; and the commanders of many of his majesty's ships of war and privateers, especially the latter, acknowledge none but their own judgments in making the discrimination. The highest American documents were often either not looked at, or utterly disregarded. It was evidently improper that an interest of a nature so delicate and important; one which was so intimately connected with the sovereignty and independence of the nation, should be left longer in such a state of oppression. My government felt that it would be wanting to what it owed to its character, as in its duty, if it did not endeavor to put an end to a practice so injurious and at the same time so degrading. It was, therefore, one of the objects of the project referred to, to provide a remedy for that evil. But it was understood that Great Britain complained likewise of an injury in respect to her seamen, though of a different kind: for that, also, it was proposed to provide an adequate remedy. In protecting American citizens from impressment, my government was far from desiring to extend its protection to any who had not a just claim to it. It was ready to meet the injury complained of by Great Britain, and to suppress it by the most effectual means in its power. These propositions were neither accepted nor rejected by lord Hawkesbury, though I think myself perfectly correct in stating that nothing occurred in our conferences, to justify an inference that he thought them unreasonable. They were postponed from time to time at his instance, and finally transferred to lord Harrowby, his successor."

On the 31st of March, 1806, Mr. Monroe writes to the secretary of state, states his interviews with Mr. Fox, and adds—

"From what I can discern, I think that there is much cause to be believe that Mr. Fox, has the best disposition to settle our difference on just principles, but it must be recollected that some other of the members of the cabinet have not always thought with with him on such topics. On the most deliberate reflection, I am convinced that too much reliance ought not to be placed on these favorable appearances, *& that there is cause to fear that if the Congress should separate without adopting a system of coercive policy, calculated to meet the most unfavorable result, their forbearance may contribute to the disappointment of our reasonable expectations.* By this however, I do not wish to imply that measures of the kind alluded to should be carried into prompt execution. *I mean only that the attitude should be taken,* but its operation be suspended by suitable powers to the President, till he shall be duly notified that the negociation has failed. *Such a suspension will be deemed a sufficient mark of respect to those in the ministry who are disposed to a fair accommodation, and the attitude will, in my opinion, tend to aid their councils in producing that effect.*"

In May following the non-importation act was received in England which Mr. Monroe notices as follows:

"It evidently produced some sensation, which was doubtless the stronger from the idea then entertained, that the bill was to commence its operation at an early day. I observe, however, with pleasure, that on the whole *the measure is considered by the government papers, on account of the distant period at which it does commence, rather as a pacific than as a hostile one.* I persuade myself that the present ministry will see in the circumstance of delay, a strong proof of the disposition of the United States, not only to preserve the relations of peace with Great Britain, but of their confidence, that the ministry is animated with the same desire."

The reader is desired pointedly attend to these remarks, as a very different impression is attempted to be produced as to the effect of this measure on the English.

On the 9th of June, Mr. Monroe writes as follows:

Alluding to a conversation with Mr. Fox, he says, "In speaking of the non-importation act, he expressed his regret that it had passed. He said that it had the air of a menace, and that it was not agreeable to do things by compulsion. I reminded him how long we had complained of injuries which his government had not attempted to justify: injuries which were not imaginary or perspective, but real and severe, which affected equally the honor and the interest of the United States. I added that under such circumstances his government had no right to complain of the act referred to. I assured him, however, that I was of opinion, if the ministry had not changed, that a bill of a very different import would have been adopted; that I had reason to believe that the tone of our government, and of the Congress, had been essentially moderated by the information which I had given of his assurances that our differences should be settled amicably, and on just principles; that the act which had passed in consequence of that information was little more than a declaration to the citizens of the United States that the object would be duly attended to. I observed that he must be sensible, after the subject had been taken up by Congress, as it was before the change of the ministry was known, that it was impossible for that body to dismiss it without some expression of the rights of the United States, in the question in dispute, without exposing itself to the charge of having abandoned them. *He seemed finally to admit that the Congress could not well have avoided doing something in the business and that the measure which had been adopted ought to be considered as a moderate one.* I was glad to hear this sentiment from Mr. Fox, because I had feared that he would urge the passage of the act, as a discharge from the obligation, which his communications with me had in a certain degree imposed on him, in respect to the conditions on which he was disposed to make the settlement, and in which, in some particular and interesting points, he was precise and explicit."

Thus far negociation progressed previously to the joint mission of Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, during the whole of which period there was no demonstration on the part of our government but of amity towards Great Britain, no professions but of friendship, and no requisitions for a redress of injuries that were not urged in the sincerest spirit of conciliation: and during which there was not a solitary complaint on the part of the British government (although there were three successive administrations) of either our measures, or of the manner in which the negociation was conducted. So far from this, we find a constant acknowledgement of the amicable sentiments of our government.

New-York, October 22.

LATER STILL FROM ENGLAND.

The intelligence brought by the barque Richard, captain Odiorne, which arrived at this port yesterday morning in 30 days from Liverpool and 23 from the land, occasioned no small degree of bustle and perturbation in the city; captain Odiorne having informed us and given public notice, that on the 19th of September, the day he left Liverpool, while he was beating out of the river, a boat dispatched by Mr. Maury, the American Consul, overtook him, having his (Mr. M.'s) clerk on board, who was sent by the Consul for the purpose of announcing to captain O. that an express had just arrived in Liverpool from London with the news of *Bonaparte having declared war against the United States!*

Captain Odiorne further states, that he is the bearer of those dispatches which were intended to have been sent from England and France by the schooner Hope, which vessel Mr. Pinkney had deemed it expedient to detain for a few days, to carry out other dispatches which were yet to be prepared. Those brought by the Richard, were forwarded yesterday to Washington, and are said by captain O. to be of such importance that Mr. Pinkney had ordered the American Consul to charter a vessel immediately, if none were lying in port ready to sail.

Such is the amount of the verbal intelligence which has come to our knowledge. Our readers will give it what degree of credit they may think it entitled to.

We tread upon surer ground, perhaps, when we allude to the extracts we have made from Liverpool papers of the 19th of September, and London papers of the 17th, which have been received at the office of the *Mercantile Advertiser* by this conveyance. From these we have copied the official capitulations of Junot and the Russian fleet; and as they are of extraordinary length, we have been obliged to confine ourselves almost wholly to them. But, as our file is regular we shall have an opportunity in our next and succeeding numbers of laying before our readers a complete copy of the *Expose* for September on the state of the French nation, the reports of the French ministers of war and of foreign affairs, and other articles of considerable political importance.

The apprehension of a rupture between Austria and France has contributed to depress the English funds half per cent.

Ferdinand VII. was to be proclaimed at Madrid on the 24th of August, and great preparations were making for that solemnity.

The Swedes have obtained some farther and important successes over the Russians. Private letters from Stockholm state, that certain intelligence had been received there from Riga, that 40,000 Russians had been ordered to proceed to Poland, for the purpose of quelling an insurrection which had broken out in that quarter. General Dombrowsky is at the head of the insurgents. They have refused to obey orders transmitted from Paris to proceed to Spain, as Bonaparte had not fulfilled his promise to establish Poland as an independent state. The orders issued from St. Petersburgh were to arrest Dombrowsky, and send him to Paris.

A letter from Liverpool, dated 17th September, represents the price of cotton as having considerably advanced, with a prospect of its being still higher as the stock in the market is light. New Upland Cotton is quoted at 3s. sterling; old at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. and New-Orleans 3s. to 3s. 3d.

From London and Liverpool papers to the 19th September, received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the Barque Richard.

LONDON, September 17.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

DOWNING-STREET, Sept. 16.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received yesterday evening from lieutenant general sir Hew Dalrymple, commanding his majesty's troops in Portugal, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and brought by captain Dalrymple, military secretary to sir Hew Dalrymple.

Head Quarters, Cintra, Sept. 3, 1808.

MY LORD—I have the honor to inform your lordship that I landed in Portugal, and took the command of the army on Monday the 22d of August, the next day after the battle of Vimiera, and where the enemy sustained a signal defeat, where the valor and discipline of British troops and the talents of British officers were eminently displayed.

A few hours after my arrival, gen. Kellerman came in with a flag of truce from the French general in chief, in order to propose an agreement for a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of concluding a convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops. The inclosed contains the several articles at first agreed upon and signed by Sir Arthur Wellesley and general Kellerman; but as this was done with a reference to the British admiral, who, when the agreement was communicated to him, objected to the 7th article, which had for its object the disposal of the Russian fleet in the Tagus, it was finally concluded that lieutenant colonel Murray, quarter master general to the British army, and general Kellerman, should proceed to the discussion of the remaining articles, and finally to conclude a convention for the evacuation of Portugal, subject to the ratification of the French general in chief, and the British commanders by sea and land.

After considerable discussion and repeated reference to me, which rendered it necessary for me to avail myself of the limited period lately prescribed for the suspension of hostilities, in order to move the army forwards, and to place the several columns upon the routes by which they were to advance, the convention was signed, and ratification exchanged on the 30th of last month.

That no time might be lost in obtaining anchorage for the transports and other shipping, which had for some days been exposed to great peril on this dangerous coast, and to insure the communication between the army and the victuallers, which was cut off by the badness of the weather, and the surf upon the shore, I sent orders to the Buffs and the 42d regiments which were on board transports with Sir Charles Cotton's fleet, to land and take possession of the forts on the Tagus, whenever the admiral thought it proper to do so. This was accordingly carried into execution yesterday morning, when the forts of Cascais, St. Julien's and Burgio, were evacuated by the French troops, and taken possession of by ours.

As I landed in Portugal, entirely unacquainted with the actual state of the French army, and many circumstances of a local and incidental nature, which doubtless had great weight in deciding the question; my own opinion in favor of the expediency of expelling the French from Portugal by means of the convention the late defeat had induced the French gen. in chief to solicit, instead of doing so by a continuation of hostilities, was principally founded on the great importance of time, which the season of the year rendered peculiarly valuable, and which the enemy could easily have consumed in the protracted defence of the strong places they occupied, had terms of convention been refused them.

When the suspension of arms was agreed upon, the army under Sir John Moore had not arrived, and doubts were even entertained whether so large a body of men could be landed on an open and a dangerous beach; and that being effected, whether the supply of so large an army with provisions for the ships could be provided for, under all the disadvantages to which the shipping were exposed. During the negociation, the former difficulty was overcome by the activity, zeal, and intelligence of captain Malcolm, of the Donegal, and the officers and men under his orders, but the possibility of the latter seems to have been at an end, nearly at the moment it was no longer necessary.

Captain Dalrymple, of the 18th dragoons, my military secretary, will have the honor of delivering to your lordship this dispatch. He is fully informed of whatever has been done under my orders, relative to the service on which I have been employed, and can give any explanation thereupon that may be required.

I have the honor to be, etc.

(Signed) HEW DALRYMPLE,
Lieut. Gen.

DEFINITIVE CONVENTION.

We give the important articles for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army.

The generals commanding in chief the British and French armies in Portugal, having determined to negociate and conclude a treaty for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops, on the basis of the agreement entered into on the 22d inst. for a suspension of hostilities, have appointed the undermentioned officers to negociate the same in their names, viz. On the part of the general in chief of the British army, lieutenant colonel Murray, quarter master general, and on the part of the general in chief of the French army, Monsieur Kellerman, general of division to whom they have given authority to negociate and conclude a convention to that effect, subject to their ratification respectively, and to that of the admiral commanding the British fleet at the entrance of the Tagus.

Those two officers, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the articles which follow:

ART. I. All the places and forts in the kingdom of Portugal, occupied by the French troops, shall be delivered up to the British army in the state in which they are at the period of the signature of the present convention.

II. The French troops shall evacuate Portugal with their arms and baggage; they shall not be considered as prisoners of war, and, on their arrival in France, they shall be at liberty to serve.

III. The English government shall furnish the means of conveyance for the French army, which shall be disembarked in any of the ports of France between Rochefort and L'Orient inclusively.

IV. The French army shall carry with it all its artillery of French calibre, with the horses belonging to it, and the tumbrills, supplied with 60 rounds per gun. All other artillery, arms and ammunition, as also the military and naval arsenals, shall be given up to the British army and navy, in the state in which they may be at the period of the ratification of the convention.

V. The French army shall carry with it all its equipments, and all that is comprehended under the name of property of the army; that is to say, its military chest, and carriages attached to the field commissariat and field hospitals, or shall be allowed to dispose of such part of the same on its account as the commander in chief may judge it unnecessary to embark. In like manner all individuals of the army shall be at liberty to dispose of their private property of every description & with full security hereafter for the purchasers.

Hibernia, off the Tagus, Sept. 4th, 1808.

SIR,

Herewith I have the honor to inclose to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a convention entered into by me, with the Vice-Admiral Seniavin, commanding the Russian fleet in the Tagus; by which it will appear to their Lordships that such fleet surrendered to me, to be held by his majesty as a deposit, until six months after the conclusion of a peace between Russia and England.

Rear-Admiral Tyler has been directed to superintend the first division of the Russian fleet, which I purpose ordering under his protection immediately to Spithead.

I have the honor to be, &c.

C. COTTON.

ARTICLES of a CONVENTION entered into between Vice-Admiral Seniavin, Knight of the Order of St. Alexander, and other Russian orders, and Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Baronet, for the surrender of the Russian fleet, now anchored in the River Tagus.

Art. I. The ships of war of the Emperor of Russia now in the Tagus as specified in the annexed list, shall be delivered up to Amdiral Sir Charles Cotton, immediately, with all their stores as they now are; to be sent to England, and there held as a deposit by his Britannic majesty, to be restored to his Imperial Majesty, within six months after the conclusion of a peace between his Britannic majesty and his imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias.

II. Vice-Admiral Seniavin, with the officers, sailors and marines, under his command, to return to Russia without any condition or stipulation respecting their future service; to be conveyed there in men of war, or proper vessels, at the expence of his Britannic majesty.

Done and concluded on board the ship Twerdy, in the Tagus, and on board his Britannic majesty's ship Hibernia, off the mouth of that river, the 3d day of Sept. 1801.

(Signed)
DE SENIAVIN.
(Signed)
CHARLES COTTON.
(Counter-signed) by command of the Ad. L. SASS, *Assessor de College.*
(Counter-signed) by command of the Ad. JAMES KENNEDY, *Secretary.*

List of the ships referred to in the foregoing Convention.

Twerday, Vice-Admiral Seniavin, of 74 guns, and 736 men—Shovfoy, of 60 guns, and 504 men—Stehelene, of 74 guns, and 598 men—S. Cafeal, of 74 guns, and 630 men—Ratvizau, of 66 guns, and 549 men—Silnoy, of 74 guns, and 604 men—Matchney, of 74 guns, and 629 men—Rafeal, of 80 guns and 646 men—Eregatte Kilburn, of 26 guns, and 222 men—Yarrowslavl, of 74 guns, and 557 men. Total—5685 men.

(Signed
MALIVJEFF, *le Captaine de Pavillon.*

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Statesman's office, two o'Clock, P. M. 17th September,

A row boat has arrived at Guernsey from St. Maloes with four American seamen, who state that Bonaparte has arrested all the Americans in France. The account, which has been received by a gentleman in the city, was read at Batson's Coffee-house this morning.

Yesterday evening a mail from Gottenburgh arrived. It brings an account of an action between Sir Samuel Hood and the Russian fleet in the Baltic. It appears that Sir S. Hood had, with two sail of the line, joined the Swedish fleet, with which he sailed in pursuit of the Russians. The Russian admiral, apprized of their approach, quitted Henega Roads on the 25th August; he was however overtaken by the combined squadron. The British ships, the Centaur and the Implacable, being much better sailers than the Swedes, succeeded in bringing the rear of the Russian fleet to action, and one of their line of battle ships struck her colors.—The whole of the Russian fleet then bore down to rescue her, in which they succeeded; but she was again attacked by the Centaur, and carried by boarding; she unfortunately, however got aground, and Sir S. Hood was obliged, after taking out the prisoners, to burn her. The Swedish fleet at that time coming up, the Russian admiral crowded all sail and took refuge in Port Baltic, where he was blocked up when the last accounts came away, by the united British and Swedish fleets. The Russians immediately upon entering Port Baltic, began to erect works for the protection of their fleet, upon an Island which commands the entrance of the harbor. When this intelligence reached Sweden, orders were given for the embarkation of a body of troops, for the purpose of reducing the Island. Sir I. Saumarez had joined Sir S. Hood with four sail of the line. Lieutenant Thomp-