as well as with the common laws of hospitality, which he could not but observe towards foreigners within his dominions, until they should have forfeited that protection by their misconduct.

M. Talleyrand expressed to me in reply, that the first consul had solicited no more than the British government itself had, at the time, demanded of France, when the pretender was in this country, and that had been practised by other governments under similar circumstances; that he could not see any humiliation in the measure which he had intimated to me: that he could assure me it had not been suggested with any such idea, and that he could only repeat, that the adoption of it would be in the highest degree agreeable and satisfactory to the first consul, and be considered by him as the most convincing proof of his majesty's disposition to see a cordial good understanding established between the two countries; concluding his answer with a request that I would report it to your lordship.

I rejoined upon the subject by observing to the French minister, that even without adverting to the serious consideration of the king's dignity and honor, the feelings of the people of England were to be taken into account on the occasion: That he must be sensible of the relative situation, hitherto, of the two countries, especially in regard to trade, afforded his majesty's subjects no room to reap those advantages which were common to and which were always expected from a state of peace, and that it therefore appeared to me that the first consul would equally give a proof of his disposition to see harmony and a friendly intercourse re-established between the two nations by not repeating his wish upon a matter which would operate in the strongest manner against such an approximation and reconciliation of sentiments, were it even only to come to the knowledge of his majesty's subjects.

I am happy, my lord, to say, that M. Talleyrand shewed no warmth, or any very marked eagerness, in his manner of replying to my communication; and that our conversation on this head terminated with the last remarks I made to him when he changed it to another subject.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ANTHONY MERRY.

Right hon. lord Hawkesbury,
&. &c. &c.

[*To be continued.*]

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, *July* 5.

From the National Intelligencer of July 4.

OFFICIAL.

The executive have received official information that a treaty was signed on the 30th of April, between the ministers plenipotentiary and extraordinary of the United States and the minister plenipotentiary of the French government, by which the United States have obtained the full right to and sovereignty over New-Orleans, and the whole of Louisiana, as Spain possessed the same.

The following brief account of Louisiana, is extracted from Morse's Gazetteer:

"LOUISSANA is bounded E. by the Mississippi, S. by the Gulf of Mexico, N. by undefined boundaries. It is intersected by a number of fine rivers, among which are, St. Francis, the Natchitoches, the Arlayes or Mexicano river, the Missouri, Rouge, Noir, and many others. The greater part of the white inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The number of inhabitants is unknown. The quantity of good land on the Mississippi and its branches from the bay of Mexico to Ohio river, a distance of nearly a thousand miles, is very great. There have been some plantations of sugar-canes; but it is not a crop to be depended upon, as the frost has sometimes been too powerful for that plant. The chief articles of exportation are indigo, rice, beans, myrtle, wax, and lumber.

The climate is said to be favorable for health and to the culture of fruits of various kinds, and particularly for garden vegetables. Iron and lead mines and salt springs, it is asserted, are found in such plenty as to afford an abundant supply of these necessary articles. The banks of the Mississippi, for many leagues in extent, commencing about 20 miles above the mouth of Ohio, are a continued chain of lime-stone. A fine tract of high, rich, level land, S. W. and N. W. of New-Madrid, about 25 miles wide, extends quite to the river St. Francis.

The Anniversary of our Independence which has just rolled by, was not observed here by any "solemn acts of devotion," neither was it commemorated by pomp, triumphal exhibitions, bells or bonfires—and we have seen more glittering guns upon a poor May day than could be met with yesterday—Only four companies paraded on this occasion, and as the celebrity of the day appeared to depend entirely upon them, much credit is due them as well for their soldier-like appearance as their military evolutions. They were, the Mechanical Volunteers, the Baltimore Independent Blues, the Republican Blues, and captain Grafflin's company. After marching to Federal Hill, where the manual and a variety of manœuvrings were performed, they returned to Gay-street and dispersed. The Independent Blues, commanded by captain Barry, repaired to Howard's park, the liberty of using it having been politely offered the company by its hospitable proprietor; where they sat down to an handsome and profuse collation, and spent the afternoon with great hilarity, good humor and glee. A number of appropriate toasts were drank on the occasion, accompanied by choice airs performed by the excellent band attached to the company.

A letter received at Peck's coffee-house, dated Cape Francois, June 18, 1803, states, "That they have had no attack on that place, and the brigands have entirely quit that part of the island; but that they feared the fate of some of the neighboring posts. Three hundred brigands had deserted, and then guarded the outer posts. They had been attacked by the other brigands, but succeeded in completely putting them to rout. General Rochambeau had embarked for Cape-Francois to remain there, having, it was understood, received orders to make that place the seat of government. He was expected there the day after the letter was written. The French ships of war had all been called home, except two or three. The brigands had a number of barges about the different parts of the island."

The editors have been favored with the *Times* (of London) of the 19th May, and its whole-sheet supplement, containing the whole of the late correspondence between the British and French governments. It comprises upwards of 24 columns in small print. We this day commenced its publication, but it will require several successive papers to detail it to our readers, without excluding other useful matter. To the correspondence is annexed an *appendix*, of which No. 1. is stated to be Sebastiani's report, for which see Federal Gazette of April 5.

No. 2. is stated to be a view of the republic, communicated to the legislative body on the 22d of February, for which see Federal Gazette of April 8.

And No. 3. is the following translation of a letter which has never before been published:—

Translation of a letter from Talleyrand, to citizen Fauvelet, in Dublin, dated Paris, 26 Brumaire, 10th year (17th November, 1802.)

I forward to you, citizen, a series of questions, concerning which I am desirous of having your answers. You will have the goodness to place them opposite the questions on the same sheet of paper, doubled in two, similar to the one which I have the honor to send to you. I shall be obliged to you to send me this paper as soon as possible, without, however, suffering your too great haste to be prejudicial to your accuracy. If you are doubtful upon any point, you will have the goodness to mention it. You will probably find no difficulty in consulting with some well-informed merchants or clerks in the custom-house, who you think may have it in their power to give you some positive information, and you will declare the sources from whence you have drawn that information. You will not consider this business as forming a part of your official correspondence. You must not number it, but you must content yourself with putting at the top of it, as in the projet which I enclose to you, *Private Correspondence.*

To citizen Fauvelet, at Dublin.

(No. 4.)

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

QUESTIONS.

1. What number of vessels have entered and cleared out of the ports within your district within year, from 1792 to 1801, inclusive?

2. What is their tonnage or their admeasurement in sea tons of 2000 4 P?

3. Under what flag do they navigate?

4. From whence they come?

5. Whither bound?

6. With what merchandize freighted?

7. What was the price of freight to the principal ports of Europe, each sea ton of 2000 4 P. S?

8. What French productions are most in request in the market of the town where you reside, as well as of the other considerable towns in your district?

9. What is the merchandize which can be exported to France with greater advantage from the said markets than from any other?

10. What are the course of exchange, and the current prices of merchandize from three months to three months from the year 1792 to 1801?

11. *You are required to furnish a plan of the ports of your district, with a specification of the soundings for mooring vessels?*

12. *If no plan of the ports can be procured, you are to point out with what wind vessels can come in and go out, and what is the greatest draught of water with which vessels can enter therein deeply laden?*

13. What are the principal commercial houses?

If the heads of these houses are foreigners, you are to point out of what country they are; and in all cases you are to state with what countries they are principally connected, and what is their chief line of commerce.

14. What is the usual course of exchange?

15. Whether there is a public bank, and what is its organization?

16. Whether there are any insurance companies, public or private, and what are their customs and rules, and the prices of insurance, for European and long voyages?

17. In case there exists any other public establishment which relates to commerce, you are to give every possible detail concerning it, especially in whatever regards manufactures and fisheries.

18. You are to point out the relative conformity of weights and measures with those of France, ancient and modern, as soon as you shall have obtained practical and exact information on those points.

19. You are to add to all this the most extensive information, as well general as particular, which you may be able to obtain from authority, especially with regard to commerce, and particularly respecting false accounts of purchases and sales of different merchandizes, in order to ascertain the expences, rights and local customs, in cases of purchases and sales.

20. Whether there are any fairs in your district; what species of traffic is carried on there, and to what amount?

No. V. is the article inserted in the Correspondent.

Nos. VI and VII. are letters from Spiridion Foresti, esq. to lord Hawkesbury, giving an account of Sebastiani's conduct at Corfu.

INTERMENTS in the burying grounds of the city and precincts of Baltimore, during the last week ending yesterday morning at sunrise:

Drowned,	2	
Cholera,	10	
Fits,	1	
Consumption,	1	
Disease unknown.	1	
Adults,		4
Children,		11
		15

From the TRUE BRITON of the 17th of May, received at the office of the Federal Gazette.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

MONDAY, May 16.

Lord Pelham entered the house and presented a message from the king, relative to the termination of the negociation with the French government, and similar to that presented to the house of commons (to which we refer.)

After his majesty's message had been read in the usual way, from the Woolsack, and by the clerk at the table,

Lord Pelham rose, and observed it was obviously unnecessary he should then offer any comments on his majesty's message, which had been just read. Their lordships, however, would be aware, it was their duty, as well out of respect to a communication from the throne, as with a reference to its particular importance, to take the subject into consideration as soon as convenience would permit. The papers alluded to in his majesty's message would be laid before their lordships with as little delay as possible; he thought, that about Wednesday they could be presented. Some time would then be proper for their lordships to peruse and consider their contents, and in this view he humbly submitted, that this day fortnight would be a proper day for taking his majesty's message into consideration.—His lordship then moved accordingly, and that the lords be summoned for that day.

On the question being put,

Earl Stanhope rose and observed, that the subject which would shortly come under their lordship's consideration, was one of the last and most momentous importance: the house would be aware and must feel that the country, at the termination of the recent war, was in a very exhausted state, and that it was now about to be plunged once more into all the evils of a new war. He had no objection to the day proposed for taking the king's message into consideration—first, as he thought it would afford their lordships full time to consider the papers, should they be laid on the table on Wednesday; and, secondly, there would be time for parliament, also to receive, perhaps from government, material information on the subject, which was undeniably of the highest importance; that subject, the house would recollect, was war, which, as had been eloquently observed by a reverend prelate, found every thing before it, blooming and fruitful as a garden of Eden, and left every thing after it, as a desolated wilderness. They were to consider, that this was not an agricultural country; but, to a certain degree, subsisted by means of its paper circulation and credit; and to such a country, more than to any other, war was of the most serious importance. He did not at present mean to go into any discussion of the subject: however, on so great an occasion, he thought the house of lords should be informed of a fact, which, indeed, the French government were informed of already; this fact it was in his power to state, viz. that the French government were informed by an American gentleman, of a mode of destroying the fleet of this country, in a way in which this country would not be able to prevent; he could not remain silent under these impressions, when such a communication as that contained in the message was made to the house: the delay, he hoped, would enable it to receive some information from government, and particularly with respect to the important circumstance alluded to, which was some time since made known to the government here: they might receive information of what measures were taken to prevent the channel of the river Thames from being exposed to the dangers of the operation he alluded to. On this important point, he thought the house had to expect information. In considering the important question of peace and war, two points were chiefly to be considered: first, its justice, but of which he could give no opinion until he should have perused the papers: and secondly, its policy, upon which question he was not equally inclined to hesitate. The noble earl again reverted to the circumstance which he had communicated to their lordships, and insisted on its peculiar importance: he adverted to the dangers to which even the channel of the river Thames would be exposed by sinking of vessels therein. He observed, he had informed the chancellor of the exchequer of the fact, and at the same time informed him of remedies, which, if combined, would prevent the dangers to be apprehended. He had not learned that any of these had been applied, though the country was on the eve of war.

The Lord Chancellor then put the questions on the motions of lord Pelham, which were ordered accordingly, and after some routine business was disposed of, the house adjourned till to-morrow.

From PECK'S MARINE REGISTER.

July 2.

Arrived, the Spanish sch'r Conception, captain Grace, 11 days from Porto Rico—tobacco, sugar and coffee—Peter Guestier. Left there, sch'r Ranger, captain Webber, of Charleston. The brig Eliza, captain Clark, sailed two days before the Conception for New-Haven. Spoke nothing.

Passed a schooner in the bay.

List of American vessels at the port of Cape-Francois, taken from Beesley's Marine Register, June 18, 1803:

Ship Elk, Jones,	Baltimore
Brig Susanna, Hunter,	do.
Two Brothers, Childs,	Charleston
Polly, Appleton,	Boston
Sch'r Resolution, Goodwin,	New-London
Ann & Mary, Coulter,	Philadelphia
Jolly Bacchus, Harper,	Philadelphia
Ann & Hope, Hathaway,	Wilmington, N. C.
Cornelia, Giddings,	Savannah
Olive Branch, Ruff,	Philadelphia
Sloop Polly, Lessingwell,	New-London

From BRYDEN'S MARINE LIST.

July 4.

Arrived, the brig Ruby, captain Sorenson, 18 days from St. Thomas's—Coffee and sugar—Rogers and Owings. Left there some American vessels, names unknown. In lat. 31, 10. long. 70, 30, spoke the schooner Fair Trader, captain ——, 6 days from Philadelphia, bound to Cape Francois.

Also, schooner Edward, captain Nowell, 22 days from Guadaloupe—Molasses and sugar—William Patterson and Sons. Left there, schooner Nymph, of Baltimore. Spoke nothing.

Also, French schooner La Pourvoyeuse, captain Valance, 15 days from Cape-Francois—Ballast—The owner on board.

Also, the brig Eliza, captain Ferguson, 16 days from Barbados—Ballast—Archibald Stewart. The brig Ann, captain Vinson, sailed for St. Martins the day before the Eliza. Spoke nothing.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Ship Le Nielly, Hubert,	Jeremie
Brig Betty, Spaffard,	Jamaica
Two Brothers, Finigan,	C. Francois
Schr. Conception, Grace,	Porto Rico
Two Sisters, Barnes,	Martinique

CLEARED,

Schr. Veloz, Tanco,	St. Jago de Cuba
Sloop George, Worth,	Boston

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 11th instant, at 11 o'clock, at Barton's wharf, Fell's-Point, will be sold on a credit,

The Cargo of the ship Venus, captain Fernandez, from Carthagena, consisting of 1269 canisters of TOBACCO.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.

July 5.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the orphans' court, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on Friday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, one half for cash and the rest in six months,

A LOT of GROUND fronting on the south side of Saratoga-street 33 feet, and running back 100 feet, on which is erected a handsome two-story brick House and back buildings—subject to the payment of the yearly rent of 2l. 10s. current money.

AGNES THORPE, Ex'x
of Thomas Thorpe.

July 5. eo5t§

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree from the honorable the chancellor of the state of Maryland, to us the subscribers directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, *the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.*

ALL that valuable PLANTATION late the property of Thomas Galloway, deceased, situate, lying and being in Baltimore and Harford counties, about one mile from Slade's tavern, containing one hundred and seventy-one and one quarter acres of land; forty acres of which are excellent meadow ground, the greater part now in timothy. There are between fifteen and twenty acres of wood land, with several springs of excellent water. To give a further description of this valuable property would be unnecessary, supposing those inclined to purchase will take the trouble to view the same, which will be shewn on application to Mr. Aquila Galloway, living on the premises, or to Mr. John M'Gaw, adjoining thereto.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers give bonds with approved security. One-third payable on the day that the chancellor ratifies the sale; one-third at the expiration of nine months, with legal interest from the day of sale; the residue payable at the expiration of fifteen months, with legal interest from the day of sale.

JOHN MERRYMAN, of Ben.
JOHN M'GAW,
ANDREW TURNER, } *trustees.*

Baltimore county, July 5. 1aw3t||

Notice.

WHEREAS a commission of bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John E Smith, of the city of Baltimore, and district of Maryland, merchant; and he being declared a bankrupt, is required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or the major part of them, on the seventh and twenty-eighth days of July instant, and the fixteenth day of August next ensuing, at eight o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the office of the commissioners, No. 49, Water-street, in the city of Baltimore, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

By order of the commissioners,
SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.

July 4. (Jy5) 2aw6w

22 hhds. York river Tobacco,

Weighing net about 27,000 wt. for sale by
P. HOFFMAN & SON.

July 5. eo6t

HAVING taken into copartnership my brothers, Henry and Charles Allstan, the transactions in future will be under the firm of *James Allstan & Brothers.* JAMES ALLSTAN.

July 5. eo3t

To be Let or Sold,

A neat two-story brick HOUSE in Hanover-street, opposite Mr. Kent's, with convenient back buildings of brick. Enquire the door above.

July 5. d

2000 pieces India Nankeens,

Entitled to drawback, just received and for sale by F. I. MITCHELL.

TO LET,

A good dry CELLAR in Market-street. Enquire as above. July 5. d

Tobacco.

30,000 wt. prime and heavy Virginia Tobacco will be landed this day on Bowly's wharf, from on board the schooner Felicity, captain Windson, and for sale by

AUGUSTINE BOUGHAN.

July 5 d6t

Will be landed to-morrow,

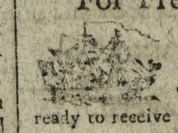
At Smith's wharf, from on board the schooner Two Sisters, James Barnes, master, from Martinique,

42 hhds. } Molasses
6 tierces }
7 puncheons Rum
13 casks Claret
20 cases Cordial

For sale by CRAIG & YEISER.

July 5. d4t||

For Freight or Charter,



The Brig
ELEANOR,
Captain Peter Wickham,
Twelve hundred barrels burthen, ready to receive a cargo. Apply to
WM. VANCE, Broker,
No. 67, Smith's wharf.

July 5. d

To Let,

For a term of years,

A large and convenient HOUSE, situated on the Hook's town turnpike road, at present occupied by captain William Staffard. Possession may be had immediately.

Also, 6 Lots on said road, adjoining the above property; and 8 Lots on Smith's-lane.

I will also Let,

A large three-story brick House, No 68, north Howard-street, at present in the possession of captain Phillips. The tenant to enter on the first day of October next. Apply to

SAMUEL SMYTHE.

July 5. 2aw8t

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers intend to petition the next Prince George's county court for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. Convenience, Taylor's Advantage, Gardiner's Meadows, and Indian Fields, agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided. HENRY HARDEY,
JOHN F. HARDEY,
ISEDORE HARDEY.

July 5. 1aw4t

BALTIMORE

Circulating Library,

Kept in north Charles-street, third door above the Baltimore Bookstore.

THE proprietor most respectfully informs his subscribers, that ever attentive to their pleasure and profit, he has just made an addition to his library of the newest and first-rate London publications, not only calculateded to amuse the polite and fashionable circles, but to entertain the industrious family, who after their daily toil, will be amused with the delineation of characters which their more confined situation precludes them from observing in real life. To hold the mirror of human life up to nature, is the province of the novelist; the end and design being to expose vice and folly, in order to excite aversion or ridicule; and on the contrary, to display the amiable qualities of virtue in so striking a manner as to render them at once objects of admiration and imitation. WILLIAM MUNDAY.

☞ Catalogues may be had at the library gratis.

July 5. eo3t

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore carried on under the firm of Wm. and Jarrett Bull, was this day by mutual consent dissolved. All those who have demands against the said concern, will please to present their accounts for settlement; and all those indebted, to make payment to Jarrett Bull, who is duly authorised to settle the business of the firm. JARRETT BULL,
WILLIAM BULL.

June 24.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues the Liquor and Grocery Business in the house No. 23, north Howard-street, at the corner of Fayette-street, lately occupied by Wm. and Jarrett Bull.

JARRETT BULL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to No. 31, six doors higher up the street, where he means to continue the Grocery and Liquor Business as usual. WILLIAM BULL,
No. 31, north Howard street.

July 5. 26t||

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE business heretofore carried on in this city, under the firm of Thomas, Andrews and Butler, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 27th day of June. All persons having demands against said copartnership, and all those indebted thereto, will please to bring in their accounts for adjustment to Samuel Butler, who is duly empowered to settle the business of the late concern.

ISAIAH THOMAS,
EBEN. T. ANDREWS,
SAMUEL BUTLER.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has purchased the property of his late partners in the Baltimore Bookstore; and also made considerable additions to the usual assortment; and intends continuing the business on an extensive scale, at the old stand No. 184, Baltimore-street, corner of north Charles-street; and that it will be his endeavor as heretofore to accommodate his customers on the lowest possible terms, with a generous allowance for wholesale purchasers, and the usual credits to those gentlemen who have hitherto proved punctual in payment.

SAMUEL BUTLER.

July 5. tu&fr6t§

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST yesterday afternoon on the York turnpike road, between Towson's tavern and the turnpike gate, a Gold mounted SEAL, the stone red Cornelian, engraved as follows: the crest, a *griffin*, three half moons in the escutcheon; the motto, "*Hazard yet forward.*" The above reward will be paid to the finder, on leaving it at this office, or with Mr. Towson or Mr. Walker.

July 5. d3t