

A House Wanted.
A good Tenant wants a comfortable Dwelling-house, at a moderate rent, situated on any lot, or cross-street between Charles and 10th streets. Inquire at this Office.
March 11. d

For Sale,
A Mulatto WOMAN, and her male Child, a term of years. Apply at this Office.
March 14. d4t

For Sale,
A healthy Negro GIRL, for life, for no fee but want of employment; she is sixteen years old, and has lived for some time in town square at this Office.
March 14. d4t

Salt Petre.
50 bbls. London Refined SALT PETRE, superior quality; for sale by
CORNTWATH & YARNALL,
No. 83, Bowly's wharf.
d4t

A Coachman Wanted.
A Coachman that can be well recommended will hear of a good place by applying at this office.
March 10. d10t

Notice is hereby given,
That I intend applying to Baltimore county court at its next sitting, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.
ANDREW BUCHANAN.
March 2. d2m

To be sold for a term of years,
A Negro GIRL, about 13 years of age, accustomed to house work. Apply at this Office.
March 13. d4t

MAMMOTH CHEESE
IN MINIATURE.
THE subscriber has on hand, a quantity of the richest CHESHIRE-TOWN CHEESE, made in the neighborhood where the Mammoth Cheese was made, for sale, with a choice assortment of GROCERIES, at No. 31, Baltimore-street.
W. WOODS.
January 7. d

RICHMOND TOBACCO,
Just received and for sale by
SCHULTZ & VOGELER.
No. 45, South Gay street.
March 10. d14t

For Sale,
A smart active Negro BOY, between 14 & 15 years of age, who has about 13 years to serve. Inquire at this office.
March 13. d6t

Schultze & Vogeler,
No. 45, S. Gay-street,
Have received per ship Scern, from Bremen, & on hand from former importations,
German LINES,
GLASS-WARES,
Broad CLOTHS, superfine and common,
Garden SEEDS,
Which they offer for sale on liberal terms.
February 25. d24t

SPRING GOODS.
MARR & GIBSON,
No. 7, CALVERT STREET,
Have received by the ship Sally, from Liverpool, a part of their
SPRING GOODS;
Consisting of
1 case Bindings, Perrets & Cotton Fringe,
1 do. flesh and d. colored Nankeens,
2 cases Cotton Checks,
2 do. Calico Umbrellas,
2 do. Dimities,
2 do. Cotton Counterpanes, from 3.4 to 12.4,
2 trunks of Cambric Handkerchiefs & Shawls,
2 do. W. waistcoats and Gingham,
These goods having been purchased at the manufacturers for cash, can be sold very low on a short credit, for good paper.
March 3. d

Battle Powder, Cotton, &c.
The subscribers have on hand, for sale, at No. 64, Market-street,
4,000 wt. Wilkinson's Double-sealed Battle Powder, in casks of 50 wt. each, very superior quality, suitable for retailing, and will be sold on very accommodating terms.
15 bales fine quality Tennessee Cotton,
14 pipes Holland Gin,
Real Cogniac and Bordeaux Brandy, in pipes (fine flavor),
Cassia Tobacco, in kegs and half do.
Cassia Cinnamon, in small bales,
30 qr. casks Sherry Wine,
Nero Pipes, in boxes,
Double Gloucester & Pine Apple Cheese,
Fresh Mace, &c. &c.
JA COB & W. M. NORRIS.
February 3. d

Dividend.
Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of George Sears, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased, that a final dividend of the estate, in the hands of the administrators will be made on the twentieth day of April in the year 1807, at the counting house of Stricker and Beatty, in the said city of Baltimore.
JOHN STRICKER,
HENRY PAYSON,
Administrators of George Sears.
March 2. d24t

New Paper-Hanging Store.
ROBERT ELLIOT,
No. 7, N. Charles street,
INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he has just received, and has now ready for sale, a large assortment of the most elegant PAPER HANGINGS & BORDERS, from London, Paris and Boston; amongst which are some of the most superb patterns of the new invented Spangled or Frosted paper.
He will always have a regular supply, and constant succession of the newest fashions, from Hurley's manufactory in Philadelphia. He will superintend the hanging of his own papers, employ the best workmen, and execute all orders in town and country, with neatness, punctuality and dispatch.
N. B. The American Papers he will sell at the manufacturer's prices.
One or two apprentices will be taken to the above business.
March 6. d

Washington's Life,
Volume 5th, together with a volume of plates, which completes the work, are now ready for delivery, at the store of
GEORGE HILL.
His subscribers may call and receive to complete their sets. Gentlemen who wish to possess this valuable work, may be supplied still, a few copies of the second edition are un-
d4t

STATE PAPERS
Relative to the late Negotiation between
FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

[CONCLUDED.]
XXXII.

Copy of a note addressed to Lord Lauderdale by his excellency the minister for foreign affairs, the 13th of 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 13th of this month.

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

In the first place its plenipotentiaries advanced, as rules agreed upon, and wished to get acknowledged supernumerated forms, the text and foundation of which had never been admitted or even discussed by the French government, and when this difficulty appeared to be got over, and that the French plenipotentiaries pointed out sacrifices which prove more and more the dispositions of their government for peace, the former returned to points prior to the negotiation, and again brought forward a question which had been three times decided, first by the powers given to Mr. D'Oubril, and which the plenipotentiaries of his Britannic majesty have since been apprised of; by the powers which England had given to lord viscount Yarmouth, and in fine for the third time, by the note of lord Lauderdale. It was, one would think, natural to suppose that a discussion terminated before the first conferences of the negotiators, would no more be brought forward.

However, his majesty the emperor, wishing to give a fresh proof of his constant dispositions for the re-establishment of peace, adheres to the following proposition: "That the negotiation between France and England shall continue, and that the minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of Great-Britain may introduce into the treaty, either as a patent article or a secret one, or in any other form which may answer the same end, all that he may think useful to conciliate the differences which subsist between France and Russia, and to make her participate in the benefits of the peace; well understood that only propositions respectively honorable shall be admitted, and such as no way militate against the real power or dignity of the two empires, and that we shall no more see brought forward the strange propositions which baron Novozitzoff had to make on the part of Russia, and which, having signalled the origin of a coalition vanquished and confounded in its birth, should be forgotten with it. There are propositions which being only the result of a blind confidence and species of intoxication, and being founded neither upon the real strength of states, nor upon their geographical situation, are deprived of all possible character, and carry their reprobation along with them.

France must neither abandon the interest of the Ottoman empire, nor a position which enables her to support that empire against the aggressions with which Russia openly menaces it; but as all these objects destined to enter into the dispositions of the treaty, should be reserved for the discussion, the undersigned will not seek to anticipate the result which it is to have.

If since the changes which have taken place in his Britannic majesty's cabinet, peace continues to be wished for in England, peace can be made, and that speedily. The emperor will not stop at a few sacrifices to accelerate, and render it lasting; but if the dispositions for peace are changed in London, if the wise and liberal views displayed in the first communications which took place with the illustrious minister whom both nations regret, no longer prevail, a vague discussion, immoderate pretensions and ambiguous propositions swerving from the tone of frankness and nobleness necessary to lead to a true approximation, would only sour the more, and would be unworthy of both nations.

France does not pretend to give laws to either Russia or England, but she will not receive any either from England, or Russia. Let the conditions be equal, just and moderate, and peace is made; but if your government shows itself impetuous and exaggerated, if it affects supremacy, if in fine, it wishes to dictate peace, the emperor and the French people will not even advert upon these propositions. Confident in themselves, they will say what an ancient people answered to their enemies: "You ask for our arms, come and take them."

The undersigned has the honor to renew &c.
(Signed) CH. M. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.

No. XXXIII.
The undersigned plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of Great-Britain (in answering the official note of his excellency the minister for foreign affairs, of the 18th instant, which was delivered to him to-day) begins by observing, that it is intentionally that he refrains as much as possible, from all remarks upon points which might be stated in it, but which are foreign to the immediate object in question. He will by this mean 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 love of peace, which character-

ises all the steps of the king his master.

When the undersigned recollects that he came to Paris, authorized to make peace upon conditions deemed to have been proposed by France; that notwithstanding the refusal of his imperial majesty of all the Russias to ratify the treaty signed by Mr. D'Oubril, and the brilliant advantages obtained by his majesty's arms in Spanish America, he saw himself enabled to give (as he had the honor to do) to his excellency the minister of foreign affairs, assurances that the demands of his court in its own behalf, would not thereby be essentially augmented—the undersigned could not but be surprised at seeing that his government should be supposed to harbor an intention of showing itself impetuous and exaggerated. He is not less so that in answering a note in which he had the honor to explain distinctly to his excellency, that it was the conditions expressed by his excellency Baron Budberg, that were insisted upon in behalf of Russia, his excellency should have thought proper to mark with disapprobation, corditions proposed in circumstances totally different, by Baron Novozitzoff, and the nature of which the undersigned is by the very fact totally ignorant of.

However, after having explained himself as the undersigned has done towards 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 G. Britain and Russia will be made at the same moment, and after having received, in the official note of yesterday, an assurance that the French government does not refuse the admission of an article, the purport of which will be to provide for this indispensable object, the undersigned has no difficulty to resume 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.
LAUDERDALE.
Paris, 19th September, 1806.

No. XXXIV.
Paris, 22d September, 1806.

My Lord,
I have the honor to inform you, that his majesty having 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 henceforward be authorized to follow alone the negotiation commenced with your excellency. I have made known his majesty's intention to that minister, who has orders to settle matters with you, so that the course of the conferences and correspondence of the two legations may meet with no interruption. I must at the same time acquaint you, that being myself destined to follow his majesty, I shall not the less continue to correspond with your excellency; the general order of the service being such, that all the dispatches of my 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 honor 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 as that the course of the conferences and correspondence may meet with no interruption.

In thanking your excellency for this communication, I have the honor 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 unnoted 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 I beg you in consequence to may arise; and I beg you in consequence to be kind enough to inform 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 assurances of my high consideration.
LAUDERDALE.

No. XXXVI.
29th September, 1806.

My lord, I have the honor to inform you that I have received his majesty's orders concerning the object of the letter which your excellency did me the honor to write me of the 23d September, and that he immediately authorized Mr. de Champagny, his minister plenipotentiary, to deliver to you all the passports necessary for your excellency to insure the regularity and celerity of your communications with the ministry of his Britannic majesty.

I have the honor to renew to your excellency, &c.
(Signed) CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

No. XXXVII.
Paris, 26th September, 1806.

Sir, I do not lose a moment to acquaint your excellency, that the result of the conference I have this day held with Mr. de Champagny, leaves me unfortunately no hope of being able to bring the negotiation on the part of Great-Britain and Russia to a favorable issue.

cy, for the necessary passports, in order that I may return to my sovereign.

In making this application to your excellency, I cannot refrain from testifying my gratitude for all the personal attentions which your excellency has been pleased to shew me during my stay in Paris, and at the same time expressing the sentiments of esteem which I have always felt, & which I shall at all times feel for your excellency.
I intreat you to accept the assurance of my high consideration.
LAUDERDALE.

No. XXXVIII.
To his excellency lord Lauderdale.
Mentz, 30th 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 transmit him on the 26th inst.

His majesty, after having listened, with a wish for peace, to all the proposals which might render it lasting and respectively useful to the two contracting powers and their allies, will be sorry to see the rupture of a negotiation from which his personal disposition induces him to hope for other results. If the English cabinet resolve on abandoning the prospect of peace, if its minister plenipotentiary must quit France, his majesty flatly tells himself, however, that the English cabinet and lord Lauderdale, when they shall measure the extent of the sacrifices that he was disposed to make, to advance the return of a sincere reconciliation, will be firmly convinced that his majesty wished, for the happiness of the world, to put no advantages in counterpoise with those of peace, and that the intention of securing its benefits to his people, was alone capable of determining his paternal heart to make sacrifices not only of self-love, but of power, more considerably even than that pointed out by the opinion of the English people themselves, in the midst of a war in which he had obtained constant advantages without a single reverse.

Still, if it be the destiny of the emperor and French people to live in the midst of the wars and storms which the policy and influence of England will have drawn on them, his majesty, after having done every thing to set bounds to the misfortunes of war, seeing himself deceived in his dearest hopes, relies on the justice of his cause, on the courage, love and power of his people.

But still calling to mind the dispositions he has continually professed in the course of the negotiation, his majesty cannot but perceive with regret that England, who might illustrate and strengthen her vast power by the benefit of peace, the want of which is felt by the present generation and by the English nation as well as by all others, voluntarily suffers the finest occasion to slip over. The future will make known whether a new coalition will prove more injurious to France than the three first; the future will reveal whether those who complain of the grandeur and ambition of France, have not to impute it to their own hatred and injustice. France has only aggrandized herself by efforts constantly repeated to oppress her.

Still, whatever may be the deduction which may be drawn for the future, from the examples of the past, his majesty will be ready, should the negotiation with England be interrupted, to resume them, in the midst of all the chances of events; he will be ready to re-establish them on the basis laid down in concert with that illustrious minister whom England has lost, and who, having nothing more to add to his glory but the reconciliation of two nations, conceived the hope of it, and was ravished from the world in the midst of his labors.

The undersigned has the honor to inform his excellency lord Lauderdale, that Mr. de Champagny has been authorized to deliver him the passports he has asked for. He seizes with eagerness this occasion of renewing to him the assurance, of his high consideration.
Signed, CH. M. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.

LONDON, January 17.
Bonaparte and the Hamburg Deputies.—

A morning paper gives the following statement of the interview between Bonaparte and the deputies from Hamburg:

"The accounts from Hamburg give most distressing details of the fate of that city, and a most curious account, for the truth of which we can vouch, of the reception the deputies from that city experienced from Bonaparte. He refused even to receive their proposals, and treated them with the utmost rigor and contempt. He told them that he conceived the measures he had taken 'were the only means of forcing Great-Britain to make peace;' and that therefore, nothing should induce him to depart from them. In vain they told him that thirty houses had already failed in Hamburg, in consequence of those measures. His unfeeling answer was, 'So much the better, inasmuch as it will ruin many more than that fertile England!' Still they told him, that the war in consequence of those measures would reduce the whole city of Hamburg to bankruptcy! His answer again—'So much the better; then you will not be able to carry on your commercial intercourse with Great-Britain!'"

Against this brutal exultation they ventured to oppose the dreadful effects which would arise from the whole commerce of the world being stopped! His reply was—'I wish it to come to this pitch, that there should be no commerce at all! The land only shall be tilled, and there shall only be exchange of linen against cattle, and of grain against cloth! The fourth century must be revived before the world can be reduced to its proper state!' He said he knew he should be called a Caligula and a Nero. He cared not for it. He allowed that his own sea-ports would be ruined; but he could not help it. He declared that the deputations which he knew were on the road to him from Nantes, Bordeaux, &c. &c. with remonstrances against his decree against the English, should not be admitted into his presence. After repeatedly calling Hamburg—'Une ville Anglaise,' he concluded with these remarkable words: 'I have never been forgotten words—'England must be humbled, and dealt with in a very different manner from that in which the world has hitherto treated! Russia and Prussia are at war with me, but upon fair and very different grounds; my conduct to them is different from that to England. Have I not Berlin in my possession? and have I not Berlin in my power? Were not

the men, women and children at my feet, and might I not have sold them as slaves? I have not done it yet, but mark my words, it may yet come to pass!"

January 18.

A considerable insurrection, if that epithet can be properly applied to an effort to shake off French tyranny, has broken out in the Hessian territory. The inhabitants of that country, driven to desperation by the exactions and vexations to which they have been subjected since the French took possession of it, have come to a resolution worthy of more success than we fear, will attend their present attempt. About ten thousand men, consisting principally of disbanded soldiers and some peasants, assembled lately near Eschwege, and, having nominated an officer of the regiment of De Wurmb, captain D'Oslar, their commander, with the rank of colonel, proceeded to organize themselves as a regular force. Those among them who had served as non-commissioned officers, were appointed officers; and they armed themselves in the best manner they could, seizing all their swords, &c. which they could find. A col. Schmidt, who had entered into the French service, and was at Eschwege for the purpose of forming a regiment out of the disbanded Hessian troops, was seized by the insurgents, and compelled to swear on a Hessian standard, that he would renounce the service of Bonaparte. The insurrection, it is supposed, was not confined to the Hessian territory, but to have extended itself to Saxony and Hanover also.

Both the provinces of Mecklenberg, hitherto fertile and flourishing, are now literally a wilderness and a desert!—Not a horse, sheep, cow, or article of stock of any kind, is to be seen! Not a grain of seed corn has been put into the ground!

A gentleman who lately left Rome, declares that the reduction of Naples has cost France 35,000 men. Vast numbers of them have perished from the unwholesome vapors of the Calabrias; more, in fact, than have fallen by the swords of the Calabrese. In Naples, scarce a night passes without several Frenchmen being murdered.

King Joseph has not for many months ventured to sleep in the city. He has fitted up and fortified the palace of Capo di Monte, whither he retires every evening.

Lacien Bonaparte lives in the neighborhood of Rome, in a state of domestic but elegant retirement. The large fortune which he amassed during his embassies to Spain and Portugal, enables him to do much good in his neighbourhood. He employs a great number of persons in making various improvements, which he and his wife daily inspect. He avails all political society, and is very generally respected.

We understand government has received advices from India to the beginning of Oct. which represent the insurgents under Rao Ghaniki to amount to nearly 50,000 men.

We have seen accounts of a late date from Travancore, and from Cochim, which state that the Banditti in the hills were daily augmenting by desertions from the native troops on the frontiers, and that a considerable number of Arabs had joined them from the northward.

The Madras government was apprised, many months since, of a conspiracy amongst some of the native troops; and the movement which we mentioned of the Mysore army to the southward, resulted from such information. Sir J. Craddock was collecting a body of troops to send against Ghaniki, &c. to restrain the Polygars from joining him.

Scindia has consented to pay to the Peshwa the arrears of tribute due to him as head of the Mahratta confederacy.

The India company has remitted the annual tribute of elephants, which the Rajah of Nepal has been accustomed to pay.

The British government in India has allotted 1,700,000 pagodas, about 600,000l. annually, for the royal family and establishment at Delhi.
Apprehensions have been entertained, that the adherents of Mulhar Row meditated another attempt on the strong fort of Kurr— a relation of that chief was, at the date of the last accounts, at the head of a numerous banditti on the hills.

NEW-YORK, March 12.

By the Indian Queen, from Amsterdam, 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.

We learn from Guadaloupe, that the Thomas, of London, was taken, in lat. 22, long. 55, by the French privateer brig Duquesne, of 16 guns, and carried in there.

Arrived, the ship Indian Queen, Hammond, 44 days from Amsterdam. Sailed from the Texel Jan. 24 in co. with ship New-York, of Philadelphia; George, for New-Orleans; Fair Lady, Peterson, for Algiers; Diana, Roebuck, New-York; Alonzo, Taber, Isle of May; brig Union, Briggs, do; Fredonia, Hathaway, N. Y. Spoke, January 25, off Dungeness, ship Sally, Nichols, of N. York, from London to Cadiz. Feb. 22, lat. 34, long. 50, ship Manchester Packet, 30 days from Liverpool for N. York, (below).

The ship Charleston Packet, Wood, 15 days from Charleston. Feb. 24, in sight of Charleston bar, spoke the brig Fame, of Bath, 18 days from Dominica for Savannah. March 3, lat. 38, long. 74, spoke the sloop First Consul, from New-York for St. Croix, having on board R. Hart-Lewitt her pilot.