shew the real sentiments of the French Emperor.

Unmeaning professions—arguments, the real virtue of which were known by long experience. .were the only answer the king received. Far from the French army being recalled, it was announced that it would be reinforced; but, with a haughtiness still more remarkable than this refusal, an offer was made, that the troops which had advanced into Westphalia should return home, if Prussia would desist from her preparations. This was not all: it was insolently notified to the king's ministers, that the cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, would not be suffered to join the Northern Confederation, but that France would take them under her protection; in the same manner as in the other confederation, she has given away cities, and promulgated laws, without permitting any other power to make the least pretension. The king was required to suffer a foreign interest to be introduced into the heart of his monarchy.

Another contrast of conduct incensed the king to the utmost. He received from the emperor a letter full of those assurances of esteem, which certainly, when they do not accord with facts, ought to be considered as nothing, but which the dignity of sovereigns renders a duty to themselves, even when on the eve of war. Yet a few days afterwards, at a moment when the sword was not yet drawn—when the minister of the emperor endeavoured to mislead those of the king, by assurances on assurances of the friendly intentions of France. . the *Publiciste* of the 16th of September appeared, with a diatribe against the king and the Prussian state, in a style worthy of the most disgraceful periods of the revolution, insulting to the nation, and what, in other times than ours, would have been considered as amounting to a declaration of war.

The king can treat slanderers that are merely abusive, with contempt; but when these slanderers contribute to explain the real state of things, it would be unwise to treat them so.

The last doubt had now disappeared; troops marched from the interior of France towards the Rhine. The intent to attack Prussia was clear and certain. The king ordered a note to be transmitted by general Knobelsdorff, containing the conditions on which he was ready to come to an accommodation. These conditions were:

1. That the French troops should immediately evacuate Germany.

2. That France should oppose no obstacle to the formation of the Northern Confederacy; and that this confederacy might embrace all the larger and smaller states not included in the fundamental act of the confederation of the Rhine.

3. That a negociation should immediately be commenced for the adjustment of all differences still in dispute; a preliminary article of which should be, the restoration of the three Abbeys, and the separation of the town of Wesel from the French empire.

These conditions speak for themselves: they show how moderate the king, even at this moment, has been in his demands, and how much the maintenance of peace, if France wishes peace, depends upon France herself.

The term peremptorily fixed by the king for the decision of peace or war has elapsed. His majesty has not received the answer of the cabinet of St. Cloud; or rather, the preparations made around him daily, give that answer. The king can henceforth confide the safety and honor of his crown only to arms. He takes them up with pain, because the chief object of his wishes was not a glory purchased by the tears of his people, but by their tranquillity; for his cause is just. Never has a sovereign made greater sacrifices to peace. He pushed his condescension to the last limit that honor would allow. Every thing which was directed against him personally he passed over in silence. The opinions of the ignorant, and the reflections of the slanderous, he despised, animated with the constant hope, that he would be able to conduct his people, without injury, to that period which must sooner or later arrive, when unjust greatness shall find its bounds; and ambition, which obstinately refused to acknowledge any limits, shall at length o'er-leap itself.

The motives which induced his majesty to take up arms are not to satisfy his resentments, to increase his power, or to render a nation uneasy which he shall always esteem, as long as it confines itself to its just and natural interests; but to avert from his kingdom the fate which was preparing for it; to preserve to the people of Frederick, their independence and their glory; to rescue unfortunate Germany from the yoke by which it is oppressed, and to bring about a safe and honorable peace, the day on which he shall effect this, will be the proudest of his life. The events of the war which is now beginning, are in the disposal of Supreme Wisdom. His majesty leaves it to others to indulge in premature exultation and gratuitous insult, as he has for a long time allowed them the miserable satisfaction arising from unjust invectives. He leads to an honourable combat an army worthy of its former glory. He reigns over a people of whom he may be proud; and while he is ready to shed his blood for them, he knows what he may expect from their energy and affection. Princes, the honor of the German name, who can confide in his gratitude and honor, and who, fighting by his side, are not dubious of victory, have joined their banners with his; and a sovereign who adorns with his virtues one of the first thrones in the world, is penetrated with the justice of his cause. Every where his arms are blessed by the voice of the people, and even where they are silent from fear, their impatience is the greater. With so many motives to be conscious of her strength, Prussia may well be permitted continually to confide in her high destiny.

Head-quarters, Erfurt, Oct. 2, 1806.

DECLARATION

THE negotiations in which his majesty has been engaged with France having terminated unsuccessfully, his majesty thinks proper to make this public declaration to his subjects and to Europe, of the circumstances which have led to an issue which his majesty deeply regrets. He has no object nearer to his heart than the conclusion of a secure and permanent peace. He laments the continuance of a war affecting the happiness of so many nations, and which even amidst all the successes that attend his arms, is so burthensome to his faithful and affectionate people. But he is confident that there can arise on this occasion no other sentiment, either in his own dominions, or in any other part of Europe, than that of an increased conviction, that the restoration of general tranquility is retarded only by the injustice and ambition of the enemy.

The French government, unsatisfied with its immense acquisitions on the Continent, still openly perseveres in a system destructive of the independence of every other power. War is pursued, not for security, but for conquest; and negociations for peace appear to be entered into for no other object, than that of deluding the neighboring powers into a state of false security, while France is herself preparing, arranging, and executing her unremitted projects of encroachment and aggression.

Her conduct in the recent discussions has afforded but too many proofs of this disposition.

The negociation originated in an offer made by the French government of treating for peace on the basis of actual possession, which was stated to admit of mutual compensation: and a distinct assurance was added that his majesty's German dominions, which had been attacked without even the pretence of any cause of hostility, should be restored.

Such a proposal appeared to his majesty to afford a just foundation for negociating. It was therefore accepted with this reserve, that the negociation should be conducted by his majesty in concert with his allies.

No sooner had this business been mutually admitted, than it was departed from by the enemy, and that too in points of so great importance as to call for an immediate declaration on the part of his majesty, that unless the principle proposed by France herself were adhered to, the communications which had been opened between the two governments must at once be closed.

This produced new professions of the disposition of France to make considerable sacrifices for the attainment of peace, if the discussions were suffered to proceed: at the same time that a difficulty was started on account of the want of the full powers in the person intrusted by his majesty with this communication. Steps were then taken by his majesty for opening a regular negociation by ministers duly authorized, in order to ascertain, in a manner the most satisfactory and authentic, whether peace could be obtained on terms honorable to the king and his allies, and consistent with the general security of Europe.

During these proceedings, a minister, sent by the emperor of Russia to treat for the same important object, in concert with his majesty's government, was induced, by the artifices of the enemy, to sign a separate treaty, on terms equally repugnant to the honor and interests of his imperial majesty.

Unmoved by this unexpected event, the king continued to negociate precisely on the same principles as before, he relied, and with a confidence which experience has amply justified, on the good faith and steadiness of an ally, in concert with whom he had begun to treat, and whose interests he had maintained throughout with the same firmness as his own.

The French government on the contrary, elated by this advantage, of which it boasted as equal in importance to the most decisive victory, departed in every conference more and more widely from its own offers and engagements. Not only did it take upon itself to change at its own will the basis of the negociation with Great Britain, but it violated, in points still more important, every principle of good faith with Russia. The chief inducement offered to that power as the price of all the sacrifices extorted from her minister, had been the preservation of Germany. Yet, before the decision of Russia on this treaty could be known, France had already annihilated the whole frame and constitution of the Germanic empire; had reduced under her yoke a large proportion of the states and provinces of Germany; and not content with this open contempt of obligations so recently contracted, had at the same time instigated the Porte to measures directly subversive of her subsisting engagements with Russia.

While such conduct was pursued towards his majesty, towards his allies, and towards all independent powers, there appeared so little hope for any favorable issue to the negociation, that his majesty's plenipotentiaries demanded their passports to return to England.

This demand was at first eluded by an unusual and unexplained delay, and the French government afterwards, by some material concessions, accompanied with intimations that others of still greater consequence might be the result of further discussion, procured a renewal of the conferences, which were protracted from day to day, till at length it was announced at Paris that the emperor of Russia had indignantly rejected the unauthorized and separate treaty signed by his minister.

In consequence of this important event, the strongest assurances were given to his majesty's minister, that France was now prepared to make sacrifices to a great extent, in order, by securing peace with Great Britain, to re-establish the tranquility of the world.

The object of these assurances appeared, however, to be, that of engaging his majesty in a separate negociation, to the exclusion of his allies, a proposal which his majesty had rejected in the outset, and which he could still less admit of at a time when the conduct of Russia had imposed on him an increased obligation not to separate his interests from those of so faithful an ally. To these insidious overtures, his majesty steadily refused to listen; but he took the most effectual method to avoid all appearance of delay, and to accelerate, if possible, the favorable issue of the negociation. The confidential intercourse which he had constantly maintained with Russia, enabled his majesty to specify the terms on which peace with that power might be obtained; and his minister was accordingly instructed to state to France, in addition to his own demands, those of his ally, to reduce them into distinct article, and even to conclude on those grounds, a provisional treaty, to take effect whenever Russia should signify her accession.

The form of negociation was, after some objection, acceded to by France. Terms were now offered to his majesty more nearly approaching than before the original basis of negociation: but these were still far short of what his majesty had uniformly insisted on, and was now more than ever entitled to expect: and the decisive rejection of the just demands of Russia, as well as of the conditions proposed by his majesty in behalf of his other allies, left to his majesty no other course than that of ordering his minister to terminate the discussion and return to England.

The foregoing short and simple exposition of facts, stands in need of no comment. The first overtures which led to negociation were made by the enemy, and they were accepted by his majesty in the sincerest spirit of peace. Every opening which seemed to afford the most distant prospect of accommodation has been anxiously embraced, nor was the negociation finally broken off while any hope of a favorable issue could be entertained. His majesty's demands were uniformly just and reasonable; directed to no objects of personal aggrandizement, but to such only as were indispensably required by the honor of his crown, his engagements to his allies, and a due consideration of the general interests of Europe.

It is with heartfelt concern that his majesty contemplates the continuance of those evils always inseparable from a state of war; but it is with his enemies that this awful responsibility rests; and for the issue of the contest his majesty trusts, with confidence, to the justice of his cause; to the resources and bravery of his people; to the fidelity of his allies, and, above all, to the protection and support of the Divine Providence.

In contributing to the great efforts which such a contest must unavoidably require, his faithful and affectionate subjects will not forget that all their dearest interests are at stake; that no sacrifices they can be called upon to make, are to be compared with the certain disgrace and ruin of yielding to the injurious pretensions of the enemy; that with the inviolable maintenance of the good faith and public honor of their country, its prosperity, its strength, and its independence, are essentially connected; and that in asserting the rights, and upholding the dignity of the British empire, they defend the most powerful bulwark of the liberties of mankind.

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 13, 1806

The great length of the interesting state papers, which occupy the American to-day, has excluded a number of advertisements, which, in regular order, ought to have appeared. However, the editor feels confident, that his desire to please the *many*, will plead his excuse for disappointing the *few*.

A number of local articles, prepared for the press, have been necessarily omitted.

The brig Cathelin, from Norfolk arrived at Madeira picked up the crew of a schooner, name not recollected, which had upset on her passage from Baltimore to Vera Cruz.

☞ The members and friends of the *New Jerusalem Church* in this city, are respectfully and earnestly requested to attend at the *Temple* next Sabbath Morning, as a subject of general interest to the church will be then and there laid before them—*after Divine worship.*

PORT OF BALTIMORE.
ENTERED,

Brig Telemachus,	Jones,	Trinidad, Cuba
Isabella.	Craig,	Havana
Sch'r Maria,	Laurence,	Kingston, Jamaica
Henry,	Carre,	St. Jago
William	Barnes,	Boston

CLEARED.

Ship Mermaid,	Stacy,	New Orleans
Sch'r Adventure.	Atkinson,	St. Jago

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.
December 12.

Arrived, schooner Susan, White, 29 days from St. Pierres, Martinique—sugars—Samuel Owings.

The brig Greenwich, Clayton, and Eliza-Ann, from Martinique, are below. The Greenwich left at Martinique, the 11th November, brig Hunter, of Baltimore; Venice, Prior, of do. 23d, in lat. 2?, long. 6?, spoke brig Warren Hoyt, Lafden, from Martinique, for New-York, out 11 days. 15th, St Bartholemews bearing N. W. 9 leagues, spoke sloop Ann, Rossoes, from New-Haven, bound to Saint Bartholemews, had sprung her mast. The ship Hero, captain Moreton, from Cayenne, is in the bay.

Sale by Aution.
By order of John Shee, esq superintendant of the Indian trade, will be sold at our auction room, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, on terms that will be made known, at the time of sale,

A quantity of Furs & Peltry,
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.

Fresh Currants.
Just received and for sale by the subscriber,

NINETEEN casks best Zant Currants, imported this fall, via Salem,
Also.
Fresh Raisins and Lemmons, in boxes,
A few boxes of fine Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, with a choice and well chosen assortment of GROCERIES, &c. &c.
W. WOODS.
december 12 d4t

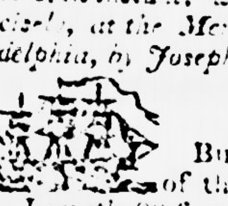
Just Received,
1000 pounds best Russia Glue,
2000 bunches of Onions,
Boxes of Philadelphia Mustard,
100 barrels Tar and Turpentine,
309 gallons boiled Linseed Oil,
800 do. best Cider Vinegar,
20 boxes Martinique Cordial, Noyau,
And for sale by
JOHN STICKNEY,
At the head of Smith's doc
december 12 d2t-1aw2t

Cogniac Brandy.
JUST arrived, via New-York, and will be landed this day from on board the schooner Sunburg, captain Halley, 100 pipes 4th proof COGNIAC BRANDY, of superior quality entitled to drawback. The whole or any part will be sold on very accommodating terms, if application is made prior to storing. For terms apply to HUGH THOMPSON.
december 12 d4t

Sale by Auction.
THIS DAY,
The 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold on terms that will be made known at time of sale,

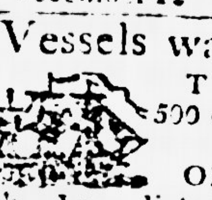
A valuable LOT of GROUND, on Franklin-street opposite Kent and Browne's Plaister Mill Warehouse.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.

On Wednesday Next,
The 17th instant, will be sold, at one o'clock precisely, at the Merchants' Coffee-House, Philadelphia, by Joseph Lippincott, auct'r,



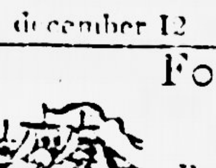
The Ship
MARTHA,
Burthen per register 2?4 tons, of the following dimensions:
Length 90 feet 9 inches,
Breadth of beam 27 feet 5 inches,
Depth of lower hold 13 feet 3 inches.
She is a fast sailing vessel; double decked; about four years old; copper-bolted and spiked and coppered up to the bends. Her accommodations are excellent; she is well found, and in complete order to proceed on any voyage.
The terms will be approved endorsed notes, at 5, 7 and 9 months. The inventory may be seen by application to
CHARLES WIRGMAN.
december 12 d3t

Vessels wanted to Charter.



TWO for the West Indies of 500 or 600 barrels each.
AND
ONE of 1000 barrels for N. York. Immediate dispatch will be given.
HUGH THOMPSON.
december 12 d6t

For Sale,



The new Schooner
WILLIAM,
Burthen one hundred and five tons; a strong, new built vessel; sails remarkably well; built in the state of Connecticut; being well found in every respect, and may be sent to sea without any expence.—For terms, which will be made accommodating, apply to the master on board at Bowly's wharf, or to CHARLES COFFIN,
No. 13, said wharf, where her inventory may be seen.
december 12 eo4t

ORANGES.
A PARCEL just arrived in good order will be sold cheap by applying to the subscriber. LEVINUS CLARKSON.
december 12 d

To Rent,
THREE or FOUR ROOMS, in a healthy convenient part of the city. Enquire of the printer.
december 12 d4t

A Nurse Wanted,
WITH a *Fresh Breast of Milk*—none need apply but those who can give satisfactory character.—Apply at this office.
december 12 d4t*

John Buffum,
No. 84, Bowly's wharf,
Has received per schooner William, capt. Barns, from Boston,
150 boxes brown SOAP,
50 ditto No. 3, CHOCOLATE,
100 ditto MOULD CANDLES, 4, 5 & 6, to the pound, from the manufactory of Sampson and Co.
ALSO,
2 trunks containing 400 pieces *real Madrass Handkerchiefs*, entitled to drawback.
december 12 d6t

Ben. & Geo. Williams,
HAVE received per schooner William, captain Barns, from Boston, and for sale, at No. 3, Bowly's wharf,
30 kegs RAISINS,
100 boxes MOULD CANDLES,
30 tons square Swedish IRON,
Also on hand,
100 bales India Goods, consisting of Gurrahs; Mamoodies; Sannahs; Cossas; Sawns; Baftas; Chintz; Checks; Sooty Romall; Blue Gilla and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; Hemp; Russia Sheetings; Russia and Ravens Duck; Russia Iron; Corsica, Catalonia and Salou Wine; New England Rum; Pork; Lard; Mackerel, &c. &c.
december 12 d3t-eo10t*

PROPOSALS
FOR CARRYING
MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES,

On the following post-roads, will be received at the General Post Office in Washington, until the 14th day of January next inclusive.

IN MARYLAND.

From Easton, by Hillsboro' Denton, Greensboro' and Whitleysburg, to Frederica once a week.

Leave Easton every Tuesday at 6 *a. m.* and arrive at Frederica on Wednesday by 10 *a. m.* Leave Frederica every Wednesday at 2 *p. m.* and arrive at Easton on Thursday by 6 *p m.*

From Chestertown, by Rockhall, to Annapolis twice a week.

Leave Chestertown every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 *a. m.* and arrive at Annapolis by 8 *p. m.* Leave Annapolis every Monday and Friday at 6 *a. m.* and arrive at Chestertown by 8 *p. m*

From Chestertown, by Church Hill and Centerville, to Easton twice a week.

Leave Chestertown every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 *a m.* and arrive at Centerville by 10 *a. m.* and at Easton by 5 *p m. Returning.* Leave Easton every Monday and Friday at 4 *a m.* and arrive at Chestertown by 6 *p. m.*

From Baltimore, by Ellicott's Lower Mills, Poplartown, and New Market, to Fredericktown twice a week.

Leave Fredericktown every Saturday at 9 *p. m.* and arrive at Baltimore on Sunday and Wednesday by 6 *p. m. Returning.* Leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday at 3 *p. m.* and arrive at Fredericktown on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 *p. m.*

From Fredericktown, by Woodsboro' Taneytown, Petersburg, Hanover, York and Columbia, to Lancaster twice a week.

Leave Fredericktown every Monday and Friday at 4 *a. m.* and arrive at Lancaster the next day by 6 *p. m.* Leave Lancaster every Monday and Friday at 6 *a. m.* and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 *p. m.* the next day.

From Hagerstown, by Hancock, Berkeley Springs, Oldtown, Cumberland, Cresapsburg, Frankfort and Springfield, to Romney, once a week.

Leave Hagerstown every Thursday at 8 *a. m.* and arrive at Romney on Sunday by 10 *a. m.* Leave Romney, every Sunday at 2 *p. m.* and arrive at Hagerstown, on Wednesday by 6 *p. m.*

From Baltimore, by Ellicott's Lower Mills, Brookville, Montgomery c. h. and Charlesburg, to Leesburg once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 2 *p. m.* and arrive at Leesburg on Saturday by 6 *p. m.* Leave Leesburg every Thursday at 6 *a. m.* and arrive at Baltimore on Friday by 10 *a. m.*

From Frederick-town to Leesburg, once a week.

Leave Leesburg every Tuesday at 3 *a. m.* and arrive at Fredericktown by 11 *a. m. Returning.* Leave Fredericktown every Tuesday at 1 *p. m.* and arrive at Leesburg by 8 *p. m.*

From Fredericktown, by Newton, Harper's Ferry, Charlestown and Battleton, to Winchester once a week.

Leave Fredericktown every Tuesday at 4 *a. m.* and arrive at Charlestown by 2 *p. m.* Leave Charlestown by 3 *p. m.* and arrive at Winchester on Wednesday by 8 *a. m. Returning.* Leave Winchester every Sunday at 4 *p. m.* and arrive at Fredericktown on Monday by 6 *p. m.*

From Hartford to Bel-Air once a week.

Leave Bel-Air every Thursday by 7 *a. m.* and arrive at Hartford by 9 *a. m.* Leave Hartford at 11 *a. m* and arrive at Bel-Air by 1 *p. m.*

From Baltimore to Annapolis twice a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday and Wednesday at 8 *a. m.* and arrive at Annapolis same days by 5 *p. m. Returning.* Leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Thursday at 8 *a. m.* and arrive at Baltimore by 5 *p. m.*

From Annapolis, by Tracy's Landing, Lower Marlsboro' Huntington and Calvert c. h. to St. Leonard's once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Friday at 6 *a. m.* and arrive at St. Leonard's on Monday by noon. Leave St Leonard's every Monday at 2 *p. m.* and arrive at Annapolis on Friday by noon.

From Annapolis, by Hathaway's, St Michael's, Easton, Cambridge, Vienna, Salisbury, Wicomico, Princess Ann and Snowhill, to Salisbury once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Sunday at 6 *a. m.* and arrive at Easton on Monday by 2 *p. m.* Leave Easton at 2 1-2 *p. m. Returning* Leave Snowhill every Wednesday at 3 *p. m.* arrive at Easton on Friday by 10 *a. m.* Leave Easton at 2 *p. m* and arrive at Annapolis on Saturday by 5 *p. m.*

From Washington, to Brookville, once a week.

Leave Washington every Wednesday at 4 *a. m.* and arrive at Brookville by 11 *a. m.* Leave Brookville every Wednesday at 1 *p. m.* and arrive at Washington by 8 *p. m.*

From Washington City, by George town, Montgomery c. h. and Clarksboro' to Frederick town, Hagerstown and Greencastle to Chambersburg three times a week.

Leave Washington City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 *a. m.* and arrive at Frederick-town same days by 4 *p. m.* Leave Frederick-town every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 4 *a. m* and arrive at Chambersburg by 8 *p. m.* Leave Chambersburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 *a. m.* and arrive at Frederick town by 8 *p. m.* Leave Frederick-town every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 *a. m.* and arrive at Washington same days by 4 *p. m.*

From Washington City, by Piscataway, Port Tobacco, Allen's Fresh, Newport, Chaptico, Leonard-town, Great Mill and St. Inaigoes, to the Ridge.

Leave Washington every Friday at 7 *a. m.* and arrive at Port Tobacco by 5 *p. m.* and arrive at the Ridge on Sunday by 11 *a. m. Returning.* Leave the Ridge at 1 *p. m.* on Sunday and arrive at Washington on Tuesday by 5 *p. m.*

From Port Tobacco, by Hilltop, to Nanjemoy, once a week.

Leave Port Tobacco every Saturday at 4 *a. m.* and arrive at Nanjemoy by 10 *a. m.* Leave Nanjemoy every Saturday at 2 *p. m.* and arrive at Port Tobacco by 8 *p. m.*

From Washington, to Prospect Hill, once a week.

Leave Washington every Monday at 2 *p. m.* and arrive at Prospect Hill by 6 *p. m.* Leave Prospect Hill every Monday at 6 *a. m.* and arrive at Washington by 10 *a. m.*

From Washington City, by Upper Marlboro' and Queen Ann's, to Annapolis twice a week.

Leave Washington every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 *a. m.* and arrive at Annapolis by 6 *p. m.* Leave Annapolis every Monday and Thursday at 5 *a. m.* and arrive at Washington by 4 *p. m.*

From Upper Marlborough, by Nottingham, Aquasco, Benedict and Charlotte Hall, to Chaptico once a week.

Leave Upper Marlboro' every Wednesday noon and arrive at Chaptico on Thursday by 11 *a. m.* Leave Chaptico every Thursday at 1 *p. m.* and arrive at Upper Marlboro' on Friday by noon.

NOTES.

1. The Post-master General may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar: and if the delay continues until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. News-papers as well as letter are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals desires to carry news-papers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry with the emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alteration desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of the contract.

6 Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the months of August, November, February and May, in one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The Post-master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and are to continue in force for two years.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Post-master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.
Washington City, Nov. 13, 1806.
december 12 law6t