COTTON.

TWENTY bales COTTON, just landing and for sale by

ARMSTRONG & DUNN.

January 7 d4t

For Sale,

650,000 lbs. JAVA COFFEE, and
450,000 lbs. JAVA SUGAR, received by the ship Sidney, from Batavia. Apply to
S. SMITH & BUCHANAN, or
HOLLINS & M'BLAIR.

January 7 d8t

Charles C. Egerton,

82, *Bowly's wharf,*

HAS FOR SALE,

70 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR,
1300 lbs. Carraccas COCOA,
1117 boxes CLARET,
33 hhds. Maryland TOBACCO.

January 7 d10t-co10t

George C. Muller,

Two doors below the Custom-house,

Has received per the Friendship from Hamburgh,

20,000 lbs. of SHEATHING COPPER, and METAL NAILS.

Also on hand of former importations,
A large assortment of
GERMAN LINENS,

Which he offers for sale on very reasonable terms.

January 7 d6w

W. L. and J. Barney,

HAVE on hand from late importations, and will sell on reasonable terms,

1000 boxes superior Castile Soap,
10 do. German Steel,
10 cases Glass Tumblers,
21 bales Porter Bottle Corks,
1 case well assorted Diaper,
1 do Shirting Linen,
1 do. Leather do.
1 do. elegant Marble Chimney Ornaments,
1 do. Leghorn Hats,
20 boxes Havanna Sugar, and
13 barrels Muscovado do.

January 7 d

For Sale;

ABOUT 12,000 bushels COARSE SALT, Received per the ship Shepherdess, capt Smith, from St Ubes.

For terms apply to
LEVERING & NELMS.

January 7 d10t

Stock and Stand.

JEREMIAH HOFFMAN intending to decline his present business, will dispose of his Stock on hand (which is a choice and excellent one) on advantageous terms for the purchaser. The Stand, which is a first rate, and well established for fifteen years, can be secured to the buyer of the stock.

January 7 d

Wood for Sale.

300 Cords of WOOD for sale, about 3 1-2 miles from the City, on the land adjoining Fletcher's Fish-House. The wood is of the best quality, a great proportion being of black Jack. It will be sold at a reasonable price on the land, or delivered to any part of the city. For terms apply to Mr. Joseph Oldham, cooper, No. 5, South-street, near the Mayor's Office, or at Mr Chase's wharf, on the west side of Jones' Falls, where a quantity will be deposited.

Jan. 7 d

MAMMOTH CHEESE

IN MINIATURE.

THE subscriber has on hand, a quantity of the RICHEST CHESHIRE-TOWN CHEES, 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

Stray Cow.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, in November last, a black COW, white in her face and under her belly, white tail, her horns sawed off within four inches of her head, no ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY FRANKEBERGER,
Near Reister's-Town Road, 3 miles from Baltimore.

January 7 d4t*

Lost or Stolen!

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

THE subscriber on the night of the 5th inst. lost, or had stolen from his pocket, a POCKET BOOK, containing nineteen dollars and eighty cents. Whoever has found, or may hereafter find it, shall have the above reward on delivering it to the subscriber, or to Joseph Dorsey, Fell's Point.

JOHN HANEY.

January 7 d4t†

Tammany Society.

A Adjourned meeting of the *Tammany Society or Columbian Order*, will be held at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwam, on Thursday Evening next, precisely at the going down of the sun.

H. NILES, Sec'y.

[illegible]

Book and Job Printing Office,

No. 44 Charles-street, Baltimore,

RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage. From his practical knowledge of, and the close attention he is determined to give to the business, he flatters himself that persons favoring him with the custom will be perfectly satisfied as to the *neatness*, *accuracy* and *dispatch* with which their work will be executed. His materials are all of the newest and fashionable cast.

JOSEPH ROBINSON.

☞ The publication of the 2d number of [illegible] will be on Saturday next. [illegible] Booksellers and others desirous of having [illegible] advertisements published [illegible] will please leave them at the [illegible] as early as possible.

[illegible] and communications [illegible]

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY W. PECHIN,
31, South Gay-Street.
[Printer of the Laws of the Union.]

Daily Paper $7 and Country Paper $5 per ann.
☞ All advertisements appear in both Papers.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1807.

The following message, we understand, was addressed by the Senate of Maryland to the House of Delegates. The House, it is stated, would not recede :—

BY THE SENATE,
Jan. 4, 1807.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We have negatived your resolution directing the treasurer to subscribe for 1600 shares in the Farmer's Bank, which according to the report of the joint committee of both houses, would take the whole of the money at this time in the treasury that can be with certainty invested. We consider that the Frederick and Reister's-Town turnpike roads, are objects for which the best interests of the state demand our fostering hand and assistance. The Mechanic's Bank as also being an institution which promises aid and assistance to that valuable class of citizens, the mechanics—we think also well entitled to the patronage of the state. If you will originate resolutions in your house for investing the sums of forty thousand dollars in the Farmers Bank; 10,000 in the Frederick turnpike; and ten thousand dollars in the Reister's-Town turnpike roads; and 20,000 dollars in the Mechanic's Bank, they will meet the approbation of the senate.

We seriously call to your attention the necessity of investing the money in the treasury, in some safe and useful investments; and thereby prevent the loss that would result to the state, by suffering such a sum to remain unemployed.

On agreeing to the foregoing message, the votes stood as follow :

Affirmative—Partridge, Williams, Shriver, Lowry, M'Elderry, Smithson, Wheatly,

Negative—Thomas, Gibson, Dorsey.

To the Editor of the Federal Gazette.

WILLIAMS-PORT, 9th Dec. 1806.

SIR,

The commissioners under the law for locating a road from Cumberland to the state of Ohio, have determined on the principal points to be embraced in the route as follows; to begin at a stone at the corner of Lot No. 1, in Cumberland, near the confluence of Will's Creek and the north branch of Potomac river, thence extending along the street westwardly to cross the hill laying between Cumberland and Gwynn's, at the Gap where Braddock's road passes it, thence near Gwynn's and Jesse Tomlinson's, to cross the Big Youghiogana, near the mouth of Roger's run, between the crossing of Braddock's road and the confluence of the streams which form the Turkey foot, thence to cross Laurel hill, near the forks of Dunbar's run, to the west foot of that hill, at a point near where Braddock's old road reached it, near Guest's old place, now col. Isaac Mason's, thence through Brownsville and Bridge-Port, to cross Monongahela river below Josias Crawford's ferry, and thence on as straight a course as the country will admit to the Ohio, at a point between the mouth of Wheelen Creek and the lower point of Wheelen Island; and desirous of preventing speculation to the injury of the uninformed, they request that, among others to whom they have made a similar address, you will have the goodness to make this as generally known in your quarter as possible.

In behalf of the commissioners,
I am your obedient servant,
ELIE WILLIAMS.

Extract of a letter to a member of congress, dated Frankfort (K.) 11th Dec. 1806.

To prevent the ill-consequences arising from first impressions that may be created by misrepresentations, which I expect will be made in certain public papers respecting the conduct of col. George Nicholas on certain propositions made to him, Mr. Innes and Mr. Murray, through the hands of judge Sebastian, I give you a hasty sketch, and when published will transmit to you the whole proceedings as had before the legislature.

Mr. Sebastian put into the hands of those three gentlemen a letter from the Baron de Carondelet, governor-general of Havanna, Louisana, &c. &c. dated 16th July 1795, proposing certain terms to the people of the Western country relative to a commerce between them & his Catholic Majesty's subjects, highly advantageous to the former, and requesting a *delegation of their countrymen* sufficiently authorised might be sent to New Madrid to treat with colonel Gayoso on the subject.

1st. Proposition—"That the people of the Western country should have the free navigation of the river Mississippi for their produce, and instead of the duty of 6 per cents. should in future pay only 4 per cents. whether imported for sale at New Orleans, or exported to a foreign [illegible]

2d. "That any of the Western people who should reside in his majesty's colonies, should be secure in their property, might hold real estate, and on their death, such property as they had acquired, might be sold, and the proceeds transported free from any duty to any part of the world.

3d. "That whenever the Western people cannot get a satisfactory market at Louisiana, then they may export their produce free from any new duty to Havanna and other colonies of his Majesty.

4th. "That no produce or manufacture of any other nation shall be sent down the Mississippi by the people of the Western country.

5th. "That in consideration of these advantages, the Western people (his Majesty expects) will give a preference in their purchases for their need to the Spanish articles of commerce, whether foreign or domestic, and permits them to carry the balance away in dollars."

The treaty between the U. S. and Spain dated 27th October, 1795, prevented any proceeding being had thereon. But Mr. Sebastian was rewarded by an annuity of 2,000 dollars per annum for his trouble and services.

A letter directed to Messrs. S. N. I. and M. signed Thomas Powers and dated Louisville, 19th July 1797, was delivered by Mr. Sebastian, to col. Nicholas and judge Innes, (Mr. Murray was then dead) in which he states that he is authorised by the Baron de Carondelet to make to them certain propositions, the purport of which are to divide the Western people from the union. For their exertions he proposes a present of one hundred thousand dollars, that all persons holding employment under the U. States, shall be remunerated—that the forts of the U. States shall be taken possession of by the New government, that Spain shall furnish 20 field pieces, with powder, ball and small arms, and ammunition, sufficient to equip the troops that shall be judged expedient to be raised—fixes the boundaries between Spain and the Western people, guarantees to them whatever form of government they may adopt, and disclaims all influence on the new government. Mr. Powers after stating the propositions, says, that these are only the outlines of a provisional treaty which his excellency the Baron de Carondelet is desirous of entering into with the inhabitants of the Western country, and presses the immense advantage his Majesty would give to this new government over any other in the ports of his colonies.

To these infamous proposals, the following correct answer was written immediately by col. Nicholas, signed by him and Mr. Innes, and given to Mr. Sebastian.

MR. THOMAS POWERS,

Sir,

We have seen the communications made by you to Mr. Sebastian.

In answer thereto we declare *unequivocally*, that we will not be concerned either directly or indirectly in any attempt that may be made to separate the western country from the U. States.

That whatever part we may be induced to take in the politics of our country, that her welfare will be our inducement, and that we will never receive any pecuniary, or other reward, for personal exertions made by us to promote that welfare.

The free navigation of the Mississippi must always be the favorite object with the inhabitants of the western country—they cannot be contented without it, and will not be deprived of it longer than necessity shall compel them to its being withheld from them. We flatter ourselves that every thing respecting this important business will be set right by the government of the two nations—but if this should not be the case, it appears to us that it must be the policy of Spain to encourage by every possible means the freest intercourse with the inhabitants of the western country, as this will be the most effectual means to conciliate their good will, and to obtain without hazard, and at reduced prices, those supplies which are indispensably necessary to the Spanish government and its subjects.

True copy from the original, in the hand writing of colonel George Nicholas—which was deposited in my hands the day we wrote it, and continued therein ever since.

Signed,
HARRY INNES.

The only censure that can attach to the character of col. Nicholas and Mr. Innes, is their not having made a representation to the government—this, I understand, is explained by the deposition of maj. James Morrison, the executor and bosom friend of col. Nicholas; but of which I have not yet procured a copy.

Yours, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter to a member of Congress, dated

"FRANKLIN, Nov. 26.

"Yesterday's or 6 men from Meadville passed this place to meet a number more at the mouth of Beaver, in order they say to proceed to the Mississippi, hinting that their intention is against the Spaniards, but refuse to speak out. I stated to them the impropriety of attacking a nation in amity with the U. States; they replied that it was not without the knowledge of government; but we have no intelligence at this place without, we

"Franklin is situated at the mouth of French Creek, and about 25 miles S. E. of Meadville. It is the county town of Venango county."

receive it by accident. Haymaker and Lord from Meadville are among those above named, and 'tis said John Read from Walnut creek is gone to Beaver for the above purpose, and above an hundred others from different parts of this country."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS.

SECOND REPORT ADDRESSED TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR AND KING, BY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, Oct. 6.

"SIRE,

"When in the report that a few days back I had the honour to address to your Majesty, I established, that if Prussia had any personal reasons which led her to make war, it could only be from a desire to enslave Saxony, and the Hanseatic Towns, I was far from perceiving, that she would ever dare avow such a motive. It is nevertheless, an avowal which she has not feared to make, and to express in a note that M. de Knobelsdorff, has sent me from Metz, and which I have the honour to address your Majesty. Of the three demands which that note contains, the first and the third are only made to disguise, if it be possible, that no real importance may be attached to the second.

"Prussia, after having seen with a tranquil eye the French armies in Germany during a year, could not be alarmed at their presence when their numbers were diminished—when they were dispersed in small bodies in distant cantonments—when, above all, your Majesty had solemnly announced that they should return to France as soon as the affair of Cattaro, the cause of the prolongation of their stay in Germany, should be settled by an agreement with Austria, and that already the order for their return was given.

"Prussia, who speaks of a negociation to fix all the interests in question, knows well that there is no point of interest whatever in question between the two States; the amicable discussion which should definitively fix the fate of the Allies of Essen and Werden has not been deferred by any delay of the French cabinet. The French troops have evacuated those territories which the Grand Duke of Berg had caused to be occupied, in the perfect persuasion that numerous documents had given him, that they made part of the dutchy of Cleves, and that they were comprehended in the cession of that Dutchy.

"Thus the demands of Prussia, on these different points, and others of the same nature, and the pretended grievances which she seems to indicate, do not offer the real mind of the Cabinet of Berlin. It does not reveal it. It lets its secret escape only, when it demands that no farther obstacle whatever shall be made, on the part of France, to the formation of the Northern league, which shall embrace, without any exception, all the States not named on the fundamental act of the Confederation of the Rhine.

"Thus to satisfy the most unjust ambition, Prussia contents to break the bonds that united her to France, to call down new calamities upon the continent, of which your Majesty would wish to cicatrize the wounds and to assure the tranquility, to provoke a faithfull ally, to put him under the cruel necessity of repelling force by force and once more to snatch his army from the repose which he aspires to make it enjoy, after so many fatigues and triumphs.

"I say with grief, I lose the hope of the ability to preserve peace, from the moment it is made to depend upon conditions that equity and honor equally oppose—proposed as they are in a tone and in forms that the French people endured in no time, and from no power, and which it can less than ever endure under your Majesty's reign.

(Signed) C. M. TALLEYRAND.

"Mayence, Oct. 6, 1806."

Copy of the note of M. De Knobelsdorff, to the minister for the Foreign Affairs, dated 12, 1806.

"The Undersigned, feeling how much it is of the first importance to answer immediately the note which his excellency the Prince of Benevento, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has done him the honour of addressing to him this evening, feels himself compelled to limit himself to the representation of the following observations. The motives which have engaged the King my master, to make armaments, have been the effect of a scheme of the enemies of France and Prussia, who jealous of the intimacy which exists between these two powers, have done every thing in their power to alarm by false reports coming at once from every quarter—But above all, what proves the spirit of this measure is, that his Majesty has concerted it with no person whatsoever, and that intelligence respecting it arrived sooner at Paris than at Vienna, St. Petersburgh and London. But the King, my master, has ordered to be made to the envoy of his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, an amicable communication on the subject of these measures. That Minister had not yet returned an answer upon this communication. The relation of the interesting conversations that his Imperial Majesty has honoured to entertain with the Undersigned and the Marquis de Lucchesini, could not yet have arrived at Berlin. After explanation, the Undersigned can attestify to his Excellency, his ardent wish, that the public acts may rest suspended, till the return of the courier dispatched to Berlin.

The Undersigned begs his Excellency &c.

(Signed)
GENERAL KNOBELSDORFF.

Copy of the second note to M. de Knobelsdorff. Dated Sept. 13, 1806.

"The Undersigned has laid before his Majesty the Emperor and King, the note that his Excellency M. de Knobelsdorff yesterday did him the honour to address to him.

"His Majesty has found therein, with pleasure, the assurance that Prussia has not entered into any concert hostile to France; that the armament she has made had no other cause than a misunderstanding; that the departure of the Garrison of Berlin, though it happened since the letter written by his Majesty the King of Prussia, ought only to be considered as the execution of an interior order; and that the movements marked out for the Prussian troops would cease as soon as it was known at Berlin, what his Majesty the Emperor and King was pleased to say to M. M. Knobelsdorff and Lucchesini, in the private audience, which he granted them.

"His Majesty has ordered in consequence, that the communications which were to have been made to the Senate on Monday next, shall be deferred; and that no troops besides those which were actually on their march towards the Rhine, shall be put in motion, until his Majesty learns the determinations and the measures that the court of Berlin shall have taken after the report that M. De Knobelsdorff and Lucchesini have made; and if these determinations are such that the French army in Germany shall be no longer menaced, and that all things shall be replaced between France and Prussia on the same footing as they were a month ago, his Majesty will immediately order the retrograde march of troops who are actually advancing to the Rhine.

"His Majesty expects that this singular misunderstanding will be cleared up. He expects to be enabled without any mixture of uncertainty or doubt, to restore himself to those sentiments of which he has given so many proofs to the court of Berlin, and which have always been those of a faithful ally.

"The undersigned prays M. De Knobelsdorff to receive the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed)
C. M. TALLEYRAND,
Prince of Benevento.

SECOND NOTE OF M. KNOBELSDORFF TO THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"The Undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Prussia, received yesterday the Note addressed to him by his Excellency the Prince of Benevento, Minister for Foreign Affairs. If, in this communication, the undersigned has found again, with extreme satisfaction, the assurance formerly given, in the Note of the 13th September, that his Majesty the Emperor and King would fulfil the engagement which he had made to wait the result of the explanations given to M. De Lucchesini and the Gen. Knobelsdorff, before taking any measures respecting the constitutional notification, which would put all the forces of the French Nation at the disposal of Government, he has learned, with infinite pain, that his Majesty should have had any regret at that engagement; and that, in fulfilling it, he thinks it necessary to order all the measures and all the movements of troops, which can be taken without previous notification.

"The undersigned hastens to reiterate to his Excellency M. the Prince of Benevento, the assurance that his Majesty the King of Prussia, far from ever having had an idea of renouncing his relations of amity with France participates in that respect all the sentiments of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, expressed in the communication to which this Note is an answer; that, far from having entered into a concert with the enemies of France, his Prussian Majesty has always sought to calm all resentments facilitating the re-establishment of a general peace; in fine, that far from menacing the French armies in Germany by his armaments, these only took place in consequence of the advice received at Berlin, and which was so alarming, that it was not possible to neglect measures of precaution, demanded by prudence for the welfare of the State.

"The Undersigned is pleased, in renewing to his Excellency the Prince of Benevento the assurance, that in taking these measures his Majesty the King of Prussia has not renounced, for a single instant, the assurance of seeing the clouds dispersed that have been raised between him and France, and that Knobelsdorff is persuaded their union will be the result of the explanations that have taken place. In begging M. the Prince of Benevento to make known to his Majesty the Emperor and King the answer to his communication, the Undersigned has the honour to renew to his Excellency the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed)
General KNOBELSDORFF."

Paris, Sept. 26, 1806.