of Fernes.—They will be confined in the prison of this town. We infer from this measure, that peace between Sweden and France is on the eve of being concluded."

PARIS, June 5.

We are assured that after the capture of Dantzic, a large part of the Russian army, that had entrenched themselves near the Baltic, had been taken prisoners.

FRANKFORT, May 25.

The Turks on the 20th and 21st of April gained a brilliant victory over the Servians. The action took place near Nisa. The Servians lost near 6000 men—Czerny Georges who commanded them narrowly escaped being made prisoner.

Rumor still continues to speak of a Congress about to be opened at Prague, under the mediation of Austria. The ministers of the belligerent powers ought according to report, to be there by the first of July. We repeat this news only because it appears in all the gazettes and letters from Germany, and we are ignorant if they have any other source then the general desire which exists at the theatre of war, to see peace speedily established.

AUGSBURGH, May 25.

The letters from this place and Munich continue t encourage hopes of a peace, which has been generated in Austria and of a congress which it is said will assemble in Bohemia. Letters from other parts of Germany are, however, for some days past less pacific.

NUREMBURG, May 26.

The mission of the Swedish general count Vreden, in Pomerania, is said to begin direct negociations with the French minister there. We have reason to believe that he will be successful.

STUTGARD, May 23.

A new treaty of commerce has just been concluded between Russia and England.

By letters from Smyrna, we learn that all vessels from the islands of the Archipelago, bound to Constantinople, are obliged by the fleet of admiral Siarioni, to return. Vessels from the coast of the Black Sea and the ports of Natolia are likewise stopped by the Russian vessels of war, which cruize in the entrance of the Bosphorus. The English who have landed at Alexandria, have laid an embargo on all Turkish vessels—the result of which is an immediate suspension of intercourse between Constantinople and the different ports from which she derives her provisions.

Letters from Servia announce the certain intelligence that the fortress of Uschitza has been taken by assault by the Turks. These letters contain the details of this action, so glorious for the Ottoman arms.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, May 19.

According to a German Gazette, the Magnates of Hungary have declared to the States, that they were obliged to demand of the Emperor of Austria a new constitution which should be more adapted to the present times and circumstances, and which the class of burghers and that of the peasantry have for a long time ardently desired.

HAMBURG, May 27.

The political situation of Mecklenberg and Swedish Pomerania is still the same. Mr. Bourgoing, aid de camp to marshal Brune, went to Stralsund, with dispatches for the governor general baron d'Essen. He has been there presented to the king, who received him with great distinction: we still hope that the differences between France and Sweden will be soon at an end. There is not one detachment of foreign troops in Pomerania. The conditions of the armistice are strictly observed.

FRANKFORT, May 27.

The news of a brilliant success obtained by the Bavarian troops, commanded by the prince royal of Bavaria, in person, over the Russians, comes from Munich by an extraordinary courier, and has caused great joy.—The ardor and courage displayed by the Bavarians on all occasions, entitle them to the greatest honor.

NAPLES, May 15.

Different reports from the Mediterranean confirm the news that the English troops which had landed in Egypt, under the command of general Frasier, have received considerable checks.—We learn that considerable reinforcements have been judged necessary, and that they are to depart immediately from Sicily to succour the troops on that expedition.

TRIESTE, May 10.

General Marmount has left Zara for Ragusa, where is a corps of the French army of 14,000 men, destined for the siege of Cattaro.

The port of Tunis is again blockaded by the Americans.

HAMBURGH, May 20.

A letter from Schwerin, dated 17th, contains the following information—Yesterday arrived here an aid de camp of the general baron d'Essen, governor of Swedish Pomerania, who is charged with dispatches to the marshal Brune, relative to the exchange of prisoners. Since the arrival of the king of Sweden at Stralsund, it has been reported that the armistice concluded between the baron d'Essen and the marshal Mortier, has been broken; but this report is destitute of the least foundation; his Swedish majesty has given, on the contrary, to the baron d'Essen an honorable testimony of his satisfaction in relation to the late events that have happened in Pomerania. He repaired to his house immediately on his arrival at Stralsund, and decorated him with the grand cross of the Order of the Sword."

ELBING, May 22.

Every one expects to see the campaign open immediately after the taking of Dantzic. The French army is superb, full of ardor, and animated with the best spirit. There are scarcely any sick, and it has been experienced that military operations strengthen the health of our soldiers. In the state of force and vigor, and especially in the state of confidence in which the grand army is, it is capable of sustaining any fatigues. It is impatient to finish the war with the Russians; and it will assuredly not lose any opportunity of beating them.

The ground begins to wear every appearance of spring; vegetation goes on much quicker in this country than in France.

WARSAW, May 17.

The last letters from Koningsberg informs us that that city is in a most deplorable situation: that provisions are so scarce that the inhabitants are in danger of starvation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.

Intelligence has been received, but which is not entitled to much credit, that the Russian fleet has left Tenedos. Other intelligence, more authentic, states that the English admiral Craigh has appeared before Salonica, and demanded the surrender of that place, as well as a contribution of 900,000 ducats, to be levied on French property. He has declared, in case of a non-compliance with this demand, that he will bombard the city. The Pacha has demanded instructions of the Porte—the answers received are in unison with that system of vigor, adopted by the Ottoman minister some time since.

VIENNA, May 19.

Some details of the forces of the Austrian monarchy have just been published as authentic, though after beholding the conscription established in a manner so absolute, they are not entirely credited by the public. If the state of our army is such as represented in the following, our finances do not allow us to think of augmenting it, on the contrary, great efforts will be necessary to maintain it.

Our forces they say consist of 63 regiments of infantry of the line, making 266,643 men; the regiments of hussars, 2440; 17 frontier regiments, 54,000; 3 regiments of field artillery, 11,940; a corps of bombardiers 200; 8 regiments of curassiers, 8472; 6 regiments of dragoons, 7038; 6 regiments of light horse, 6688; 12 regiments of hussars, 18,710; 3 regiments of hulans, 4671; in all including the corps of pontooniers, miners, sappers, &c. 344,315 men. Besides, the staff is composed of 9 field marshals, 21 gens. of artillery, 11 gens. of cavalry, 125 lieut. field marshals, 230 major gens. The corps of officers is 9783, 1772 individuals above the staff.

LONDON, May 29.

Copy of a letter from the President of the U. States of America to the King of Holland, intercepted by one of the ships of the North sea squadron, under command of admiral Russel:

Great and good Friend—

Having received your letter of September last, which notifies your accession to the throne of Holland, I tender you, in behalf of the U. S. my congratulations on this event. Connected with that nation by the earliest ties of friendship, and maintaining with them uninterrupted relations of peace and commerce, no event which interests their welfare can be indifferent to us. It is, therefore, with the greatest pleasure I receive the assurances of your majesty, that you will continue to cherish these ancient relations, and we shall on our part endeavor to strengthen your good will by a faithful observance of justice and by all the good offices which occasion shall permit.

Distant as we are from the powers of Europe, and devoted to pursuits which separate us from their affairs, we still look with brotherly concern on what affects those nations, and offer constant prayers for their welfare. With a friendly solicitude for your majesty's person, I pray God that he may always have you, great and good friend, in his holy keeping.

Written at the city of Washington, the 28th day of Feb. 1807.

Your good Friend,

THOS. JEFFERSON.

By order of the President,

JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

The Berlin Gazette contains the following article:—

There has been much talk for several days of a conversation which took place between H. M. the Emperor of the French and Mr. Schleintz, president of the chamber of Marienwerder. H. M. the emperor said to Mr. Schleintz that Prussia having consented to submit to the domination of Russia, the concluding of a peace became consequently very difficult, because Russia, instead of aiding France, to bring England within due bounds, and by that means to release Europe and the whole universe from its maritime tyranny, had put herself under the yoke of the English, that the king of Prussia, had only two modes left of returning to Berlin, to wit. Either to be conducted there by the emperor Napoleon, at the head of his body guard, or by the Russians; that this last mode was, certainly practicable, in the event of the French loosing a battle on the other side of the Vistula, three between the Vistula and the Oder; and three more between the Oder and the Elbe; and thus coming nearer their own country, without being able to receive any reinforcements; that it concerned every good Prussian patriot to calculate what it would cost his country if the Russians made like progress, and if this principle "that people exist for kings, and that kings exist only in their people" should prevail in the cabinet of Koeninsberg.

The *Subscribers* to the THEATRE are requested to meet at Stelle's Hotel on Monday next at 10 A. M. for the purpose of electing DIRECTORS for the ensuing year.

July 31—2t

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will offer for ſale at public Vendue, on Wedneſday the 29th of July, at the houſe of Wm. Newton and E. Roby, (at the Navy Yard, Washington city.) and to continue ſelling every Wedneſday if fair, or the next fair day, at 12 o'clock, a Variety of WET and DRY GOODS, amongſt which are

Rum,	Leading-lines,
Whiſkey,	Jacket patterns,
Gin,	Fine and common Hats,
Molaſſes,	Fine and coarſe Shoes,
Sugar,	Crockery-ware,
Tea,	Glaſs ware,
Soap,	Looking-glaſſes,
Candles,	Hour glaſſes,
Cloths,	Nova-Scotia Herrings in boxes,
India Cottons	
Calico	Pork,
Muſlin handkerchiefs,	Cider in barrells,
Shawls,	Raiſons,
Stockings,	Fig blue,
Gloves,	Cheeſes,
Nankeens,	Straw Bonnets for Ladies,
Linens,	
Bed Cords,	Rice,
Traces,	Suſpenders,

And a number of other articles.

The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

N. B. Goods can be had here at any time at the loweſt Wholeſale and Retail prices by applying to Eliſha Robey.

ISRAEL LITTLE, Auct.

Navy Yard, July 24—3t&tf

VALUABLE PROPETY
FOR SALE.

The ſubſcriber wiſhes to ſell at private ſale, that valuable property which he now occupies in the town of Bladenſburg, Maryland, 6 miles from the Capital of the United States, and promiſes to be one of the beſt watering places in the union. The lot contains about one and three quarters of an acre, on which is erected a commodious frame DWELLING BUILDING, 57 by 30 feet, two ſtories high, built of the beſt materials, nearly new and finiſhed in the beſt manner, 6 rooms on the firſt floor, and 9 bed chambers, 4 of which if neceſſary might be partitioned to make 8, alſo a good Kitchen and Bake Oven, Waſh houſe, Smoke houſe, ſtablage for 30 horſes and a houſe that will cover 6 carriages and a granery for oats.

The Lot borders on the Eaſtern Branch which is navigable and where fiſh may be caught in abundance in their ſeaſon. This valuable property is in fee ſimple, and clear of all encumbrances and will be diſpoſed of in the following manner, one half of the purchaſe to be paid in Land in the ſtate of Ohio near ſome ſettled part thereof, one fourth in caſh, on the reſidue 12 months credit will be given. Poſſeſſion may be taken on the firſt Monday in September if required, if not I would leaſe it for one year. Should the purchaſer incline to buy the furniture, I can ſpare 16 prime feather beds, a handſome mahogany ſide board, tables, chairs and all the reſidue of the houſehold and kitchen Furniture.

He wiſhes to return his grateful thanks to his friends in particular and the public generally for their patronage, and hopes to merit a continuance of it.

His houſe is well provided for the accommodation of thoſe who may wiſh to viſit the SPA this ſeaſon

WILLIAM ROSS.

Bladenſburg, July 8——taw8w

Valuable Seats for Iron Works

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale between Five and Six Thouſand acres of Land bounded on one ſide by James River, including big and little Owen's Creek, and ſituate in Amherſt county in the ſtate of Virginia. This land is in the midſt of a well and thick ſettled country, about 100 miles above the city of Richmond. There are not more than 30 acres of it cleared. The remainder is heavily timbered—conſiſting of large pines, white oaks, poplar, black walnut and cheſnut. On Big Owens creek, and within 600 yards of James river, which is navigable for boats at all ſeaſons of the year—there is an excellent ſite for any kind of water works. The ſtream is rapid and conſtant, and about three miles from the ſeat are, as it is believed inexhauſtible banks of Iron ore, which the ſubſcriber has ſecured and which will be ſold with the land, This ore has been tried and proved to be of a very ſuperior kind. The land adjoining the ſeat is of excellent quality. Two hundred acres of timothy meadow might be made on the creek. The upland although hilly in places is well adapted to ſmall grain, and a great proportion of it ſuitable to the raiſing of tobacco. Immediately around the ſite for water works are inexhauſtible LIMESTONE Quarries, together with great quantities of the beſt building ſtone. In ſhort there are many advantages combined to render this a moſt eligible ſpot for the erection of Iron works, or any other kind of water works. It is deemed unneceſſary to ſay more concerning this property than to requeſt thoſe who incline to purchaſe to view it. It will be ſhewn by captain Henry Halloway in the neighborhood. The price will be moderate, terms of ſale, which will be made very eaſy, will be made known on application to the proprietor reſiding in Georgetown diſtrict of Columbia

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH.

Georgetown, February 16—wtf

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3.

On Saturday last the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES left this city on a visit to Monticello.

We deem it proper at this time to publish the following documents. They need no comment.

(COPY.)

Philadelphia, February 4th, 1798

DEAR SIR,—I have received your favor of the 28th of December, by the Miami Chief, the Little Turtle, and have received and observed him with attention. He is certainly a remarkable man. He is recovered of the small pox, and what was worse, a severe fit of the gout.

We shall endeavor to make him happy here and contented after his return—I thank you for introducing him to me, and for the information you have given me concerning him.

I have received also, your letter of the 26th of December. It is very true that I have been tortured, for a great part of the year past, with written anonimous insinuations against several persons in conspicuous public stations, that they had formed improper connexions with Spain, and among others, against yourself. It has been frequently asserted, that you held a commission, and received pay as a colonel in the Spanish service. This opinion appears to have taken such root upon the Mississippi among the people in general, that scarcely any man arrives from that neighborhood, who does not bring the report along with him. They seem to be in such a temper in that region, that no body escapes accusation. I have not suffered these rumors concerning you to make impression upon me; but have lamented what I perceived must be the consequence of them, among the people of the United States. The same jealousy or malice which transmitted them to me, I suppose would propagate them elsewhere, without much reserve.

I recollect, perfectly well, my injunction to you in person, to employ all the force within your power, both militia & regulars, if necessary, to oppose the English, or any other foreign nation who should presume to attempt a violation of our territory, by any expedition through it against their enemies.

It would be a pleasure to me, to nominate your son to a commission as you request; but, in the first place, there is no vacancy in the artillery at present, as I am told, and secondly, it was a rule established by my predecessor, that the ensigns should have attained the age of twenty-one, and I should be severely censured for departing from a military precaution of so high authority.

I recollect my consenting that you should make an excursion, if in your judgment the service would admit of it, to the copper country—I thank you for the sample you have sent me, which I design to have analised.

For yourself, sir, I will say I esteem your talents, I respect your services, and feel an attachment to your person, as I do to every man whose name and character I have so long known in the service of our country, whose behavior has been consistent.

We may be nearer than we suspect to another trial of spirits; I doubt not yours will be found faithful—What measures you may think fit to take to silence the villainous rumors and clamors of your connexions with Spain and France I know not—but no violent ones, or military ones, will do any good. I shall give no countenance to any imputations, unless accusations should come, and then you will have room to justify yourself. But I assure you I do not expect that any charge will be seriously made.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient &
Humble servant,
(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

Gen Wilkinson.

Extract of a letter from Major Genl. Hamilton to President Adams, dated New York, September 7th, 1799.

General Wilkinson who has been ſome weeks, in this city in conſequence of an invitation, having for object the readjuſtment of our weſtern military affairs, is about to make a journey to Braintree to pay his reſpects to you—On ſuch an occaſion, I hope it will not be thought improper, ſhould I addreſs you on the ſubject of this officer—ſince what I ſhall ſay I know will accord with the views of general Waſhington, and with what I have reaſon to believe has already been ſuggeſted to you, with his ſupport, by the ſecretary of War.

You are apprized, ſir, that general Wilkinſon ſerved with diſtinction in our revolutionary war, and acquired in it the rank of brigadier general—That for many years ſince that war he has been in the military ſervice of the government with the ſame rank, in which rank he for ſome time had the chief command of the army.—That he had alſo ſerved with diſtinction, in this latter period, general Wayne, who was not his friend, has in one inſtance within my knowledge very amply teſtified—The decided impreſſion on my mind, as the reſult of all that I have heard or known of this officer, is that he is eminently qualified as to talents, is brave, enterpriſing, active and diligent, warmly animated by the genuine ſpirit of his profeſſion, and devoted to it.—The recent communications between us have ſatisfied me more than ever that he is well entitled to the character I have juſt given him.

So circumſtanced and ſo qualified all military uſage & analogy give the general a very ſtrong claim to promotion—His ſenſibility will ſuffer with reaſon if he has it not, and it would require more than uſual patriotiſm and magnanimity to preſerve him from diſcontent and diſguſt—I as well as others have heard hard things ſaid of the general, but I have never ſeen the ſhadow of proof, and I have been myſelf too much the victim of obloquy to liſten to detraction unſupported by facts.

The town of Chudleigh, in England, was almost totally consumed by fire, on the 27th of May; 175 houses were entirely destroyed.

Norfolk, July 29.

Mr. Davis, pilot, was brought to yesterday by the Triumph, sir Thomas Hardy, who put on board a black man belonging to Baltimore. Mr. D. was also informed, that there were eight more Americans on board that would be given up on proper application.

The U. States' schooner REVENGE, Capt. READ, went to sea on Monday evening.

Capt. *Benthail* informs us that a few days before he left Madeira, a brig arrived from Lisbon, which brought an account of an earthquake on the 6th June, having done great damage to that city, particularly the aqeduct.

It is an intereſting fact, which appears to have been forgotten that the Britiſh frigate Leopard is the ſhip which was ſent out by the Britiſh government to ſucceed the Leander, upon her being recalled, in conſequence of the miſconduct of her commander Whitby.

Phil.-Gaz.

Five gun-boats from Connecticut river arrived at this port laſt evening.

Mer. Adv.

AMERICAN TRADE TO CANTON.

During the year 1806, arrived at and ſailed from Canton, 10 Philadelphia ſhips, 2960 tons—9 New York ſhips, 3126 tons—2 Providence ſhips, 470—1 Salem ſhip, 220 tons, laſt from South Seas—one Nantucket ſhip. 250 tons do. and 9 Boſton ſhips, 2675 ton—being 32 ſhips, amounting to 9700 tons.

Hypocriſy, at the ſame time that it is one of the worſt vices of human nature, is one of thoſe which can be the moſt readily detected.

That Berkeley was not ſincere in his offer to ſuffer commodore Barron to to ſearch the Leopard for Americans, or that if he was, Humphries diſobeyed him, is evident from the well known circumſtance that all the American ſeamen which were on board the Leopard were put on board another of the Britiſh ſquadron, previous to her proceeding to ſea to attack the Cheſapeake. To proffer the liberty of ſearch, when the object ſought for has been removed, is a perfect mockery; but at the ſame time it is of a piece with the conduct of Britiſh officers, who with *honor* in their *mouths* are capable of the moſt deteſtable perfidy.

But had the ſearch been permitted by Humphries, that would afford no excuſe at all for the outrage on our flag. The "honorable George Granfield Berkeley" has got either himſelf or his government into a dilemma, out of which it will not be eaſy to eſcape.—*Balt. American.*

PRINTING.

The number of printing offices in London are upwards of 200, and they employ at least 500 presses. In Edinburgh, there were in 1763, six printing offices; in 1790, twenty-one; in 1800, thirty; in 1805, forty. In the 40 printing offices now in Edinburgh, are employed upwards of 120 printing presses. In Dublin there are about forty offices, which employ 90 presses, and upwards of 140 compositors and pressmen.

Boston, July 23.

By captain Woodward, who arrived yesterday from Nantes, Paris papers to the 15th of June were received. They contain bulletins of the grand army to No. 77: the last of which gives an account of the surrender of Dantzic. There were great rejoicings among the French on account of the fall of this important fortress; and the loss must depress the spirits of the Russians and Prussians. No general battle had taken place, but the fate of Dantzic will hasten that or negociations: but of the latter we perceive nothing which bears an official mark. The capitulation of Neiss, besieged by Jerome Bonaparte, is reported. There are many accounts from Turkey, which relate several successes obtained over the Russians. The reports are various and rather confused. It is said the British meet with unexpected difficulties in Egypt. The conscription in France for 1808, is represented as complete, and the conscripts on their march. The emperor will takes unwearied pains to strengthen his grand army. Accounts from London in these papers are to June 4.