

Turkish Empire, and even to possess property there.

7th. The Greek vessels that carried the Russian flag and were forced to lay it aside by order of the Porte, shall have the liberty of resuming it.

8th. The Grecian subjects of Turkey shall be allowed to enter the Russian service when they please; the Porte gives them permission to do so.

9th. The right of Legations relative to interpreters, shall remain on the old footing.

10th. The Ambassador of France shall quit Constantinople.

11th. No Firmans shall be any longer granted to the vessels of Turkish subjects to proceed to the countries of the enemies of Russia.

LONDON, January 3.

Price of Stocks this day.

Consols for Jan. 60 1-2 5-8

Reduced 59 3-8 1-2

Omnium 1 1-4 pr.

Exchange bills par.

Price of Stocks yesterday.

3 per cent. red. an. 59 1-8

3 per cent. cons. ann. shut

4 per cent. 76 7-8

5 per cent. navy-shut

Long. ann. 16 13-16 7-8

Imperial 3 per cent. 58 1-8

Exchange bills, par a 2s. dis.

Omnium, 1 prem.

English tickets 191. 16s.

Consols for acc. 60 1-4 3-8.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21.

We have not received any further information from the ship Mississippi, nor the other vessels ashore, mentioned in yesterday's paper.

On the first inst. were apprehended in Providence, R. I. captain Ebenezer Barnes, and a Moses Bruce, of Woodstock (Vermont) on suspicion of having a quantity of counterfeit bank notes in their possession. It appeared in evidence, that Barnes had passed at Providence sixteen dollar counterfeit notes, of New-York State bank, and had in his possession, when taken, of ten dollar counterfeit notes, of New-York State bank, 370 dollars; of New-Hampshire bank, in 5 and 10 dollar notes, 1300 dollars; three 4 dollar notes of Portsmouth bank; one five, and one three dollar note of Gloucester bank, and one 5 dollar note of the Exchange bank. He declined giving any account of whom he received these notes, but said he took them for a valuable consideration, as good bills, and that his object was to obtain gold or silver for the new bank established in Vermont. He is committed for trial before the Supreme Judicial court, which will sit in Providence on the 2d Monday of March next. Bruce was discharged on a recognizance for his appearance at court.

Arrived, the brig Nancy, Bartow, of Rochester, 14 days from Savannah.

The schooner Peronia, Block, 8 days from Richmond, and 8 from the Roads.

The schooner Concord, Shepherd, 15 days from Norfolk. A week ago, off the Hook, spoke a sloop 90 days from North-Carolina for New-York—had lost her boom. On Wednesday, near New-Ennet, saw a brig ashore, with her sails loose.

Below—wind N. ship Noma, Nelson, Jamaica; Ohio, Hall, do. brig William, Porto Rico, 14; Fame, Hand, Savannah; Pillgrim, do.; Nancy, do.; schr. Regulator, Havana, 14; Eliza, Guadaloupe; Rising States, Norfolk; Enterprise, West-Indies; Peronia, Block, Richmond.

In the offing last evening, a ship, 2 brigs and several schooners. One of the brigs has a green bottom, and carries a signal with S in it.

The Ohio has lost an anchor, and made a harbor in the Cove.

The brig William, Bates, 16 days from Porto-Rico. The sloop Cornelia, King, of New-York, had put into Porto Rico, having sprung a leak 5 days after sailing.

Cleared, ship Othello, Kempton, Amsterdam; brig Polly, Bearman, Madeira. Extract from the log-book of the brig Mountaineer, from the Isle of France:

Oct. 29, in lat. 37, long. 69, was boarded by the Mermaid—Informed, that a few days before, fell in with a copper bottomed ship Maria, of Philadelphia, on her steam, engine standing, water-log'd, and deserted by her crew. Nov. 20, cape Artigal bearing S. E. distant 7 leagues, was informed by the figate Phoenix, that a few days previous, they fell in with the brig Favorite, of New-York, water-log'd—had apparently been deserted 6 months—took off two anchors and cables, which they offered to sell us. Letters dated Glasgow, 1805, were found on board.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

Some hope is entertained that the property confiscated at Hamburg by the French may be given up for a sum of money. Negotiations were going on at the last advices. Marshal MORTIER had offered to withdraw the French troops from that city, for the sum of 16,000,000 marcs banco. The senate avowed their inability to raise so large a sum, but offered 6,000,000, which might be taken.

Our countryman, Benjamin West, esq. has been re-elected president of the Royal Academy.

Napoleon has demanded of the emperor of Germany the cession of Salzburg, Berchtesgaden and the Inverteil, for Bavaria, as well as the Austrian part of Poland, when that kingdom shall have been restored; in return, he has offered the Prussian part of Lesia.

The number of troops that have left Russia to oppose the French, is 70,107 infantry and 15,960 cavalry, having with them 23 draught horses. They march in four columns.

Several addresses were presented on the 14th of November at Posen, to the emper-

ror of the French, by the nobles, clergy, the administrative chamber of Posen, and the judiciary. The emperor answered each of these harangues; amongst other things, he said, that France had never recognised the partition of Poland; that the events of war had brought him into that country; that he found it conformable to his principles to receive the representations of that ancient kingdom; that the illustrious nation of Poles had rendered the greatest service to Europe entire; that her misfortunes had been the result of intestine divisions; that he would not promise to the Poles the re-establishment of their independence, because that re-establishment ought to depend upon themselves alone; that when a great nation, many millions of men, wished to be independent, they always succeeded in their enterprise; that as emperor of the French he would always see with a lively interest, the throne of Poland raise itself up, and the independence of that great nation secure that of its neighbors menaced by the unbounded ambition of Russia; that this depended more on the Poles themselves than on him. He added, that if the clergy, the nobles, and the citizens would make a common cause, and take the firm resolution to triumph or die, he would presage that they would triumph, but that sterile vows and speeches were not sufficient; that what had been overthrown by force, could only be re-established by force; that what had been destroyed for want of union, could only be repaired by union; and that the political principle which had led France to disavow the partition of Poland, would make him desire its re-establishment—the Poles might always count on his powerful protection.

Late arrivals at Charleston, S. C.

February 4—schooner James, Colton, Goree, 42 days; Nathaniel Ingraham—slaves.

February 5—brig America, Windsor, Africa, 57; John S. Adams—187 negroes.

February 6—ship Ashual, Hughes, Congo, 46; Hamilton & Gray—302 negroes.

Brig Jenney, Richmond, Cape Mount, 50; C. Christian—92 negroes.

List of American vessels at the Havana, during the stay of captain Vickery. Ships Abby and Sally, Sheldon, of and for Providence, R. I. to sail in 3 weeks; East India Pilot, Vickery, of Norfolk, for Campeachy, February 6.

Brigs Matilda, Gray, of and for Providence, to sail in 10 days; Argus, Thayer, of ditto for Boston, in 10 days; Ruth and Mary, Russel, of and for Philadelphia, just arrived; Smilax, Solger, of and for do. 10th February; Mary, Davis, of and for Boston, 26th January; Catharine, Haraden, of and for Salem, first fair wind; Paul Hamilton, Bythewood, of and for Charleston, uncertain; Susanna, Morgan, of and for Philadelphia, in two weeks; Polly and Betsy, Selby, of and for Philadelphia, in 3 weeks; Hercules Courtenay, Phillips, from Newport for Charleston in two weeks; William, Dow, from Portland; Two Betises, Richardson, to sail in ten days for Baltimore.

Schooners Traveller, Griffing, of New-London, in six weeks; Ruby, Clark, of New-York for Savannah in three days; Dolly, Mansfield, of Salem, just arrived; Ruthy, Churchman, of Charleston, for Boston 26th January; Amity, Le Bottellier, of and for Philadelphia February 5th; Fly, of and for Philadelphia, first fair wind; Mary, of Baltimore, for Charleston in four days; barque Pacific, of and for Salem, just arrived; schooner Jefferson, Gaff, of and for Philadelphia in 5 days; sloop President, Swaine, of and for do. just arrived.

The Negro quarter of Richard Britain, esquire, (a valuable stone building) was consumed by fire on the night of Sunday last. It is situated on the Little Gun powder Falls, about fifteen miles from Baltimore. [American.]

LIVERPOOL PRICES CURRENT. Liverpool, January 5, 1807. It affords us great pleasure to find, that a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between America and this country, was signed in London on the 8th ult. an event particularly gratifying at a time when our intercourse with most parts of the continent of Europe is entirely suspended. The decrees of the French and Dutch respecting our trade must be known to you; and by the latest accounts it appears probable, that even the money transactions between those countries and this will be rendered very difficult, if not impracticable.

Common cotton had rather revived in demand, and there was some improvement in the price; very fine uplands reached 17 1-4d a 17 1-2d; but within these few days they have experienced a decline, and may now be quoted 15 1-2d a 16 1-2d at which they are in fair demand. New-Orleans 17d a 18 1-2d, per lb. and real good ones are scarce. Sea-Islands continue very dull; very few have been sold lately; they may, however, be quoted at 25 2d a 28 2d; good 25 1d a 28 2d; middling 15 11d a 2s; stained and inferior 15 4d a 18 9d. The stock of cotton generally is moderate, so that although we should be deprived of a great part of our trade to the continent, yet the consumption of this country, and our trade to yours, will require considerable supplies.

Turpentine, which had been so long in a depressed state, has within these two weeks revived in demand, and the prices improved, owing to some speculations made under the persuasion that the stocks were not unusually great, and that the low prices obtained late, would operate as a discouragement to the collection of it in America; it has been, however, for these few days, rather less inquired after; it may be quoted according to quality at 10s a 13s 6d per cwt. Tar steady at 21s a 21s 6d per barrel.

Our market has been rather dull for wheat and flour; the former at 12s a 13s 3d per 70lb and the latter at 44 a 46s per cwt. With respect to our future prospects for these

articles, we may remark, that we entertain the opinion we have before given, that the crop of last year did not exceed in average, & that the stocks of old wheat left on hand were small. In this port, our present stock of grain is trifling. It is therefore our opinion, that this country having no more than an average crop, and a small old stock will require an average importation; which for the last 15 years has been about four millions of bushels of wheat annually, beside other grain and flour, which is computed to be about 1-20th part of our consumption; of this, about 3-fourths has generally come from the Baltic; and as there is every prospect of our being again deprived of that supply, it is probable there will be a good opening for shipments from America, which may reasonably be expected to sell on good terms: but as much depends on the general opinion by which our farmers are influenced, who hold so large a proportion of our stock, it is very difficult to form an opinion as to the price, on which much dependence can be placed.

The sales of rice have of late been very trifling, at 2 1/2 a 2 6/8 per cwt. duty unpaid. As the stock is heavy, and the export demands entirely suspended, we do not expect these prices to be supported.

Ashes have come forward more plentifully, they are not now so brisk. Boston pots 66s. New-York, 64s, and pearls 71s a 72s per cwt. The stock on hand not being heavy, these prices are likely to be supported, unless the supplies should be more considerable.

Timber for some time past continued in good demand, and been gradually improving, square timber in particular is scarce and wanted. Georgia pitch-pine logs 2s 10d a 3s per foot; plank 6d a 6 1-2d per foot, 2 inches thick; New-York oak logs 3 5d a 3 8d; pine 2 6d a 2 8d; plank 6d a 6 1-2d; New-England oak logs 2 6d a 2 8d; pine 2 6d a 2 7d; maple, beach, and birch 2-6d; oak plank 6 a 6 1-4d; pine 4 1-4 a 1-2; oak board 3d a 3 1-2d; and pine 2 3-4d a 3d per foot of 1-inch thick. As our supplies from the Baltic are likely to be inconsiderable, these quotations are expected to be supported.

We have it not in our power to communicate any encouraging accounts respecting tobacco; during the last month very little has been done in the middling and fine description, and the low qualities are almost unsaleable. The stock in this market may be about 5000 hhd. and in London we suppose there may be 9000 hhd. York and Jame's river may be quoted 3d a 7d; Potomack 3 1-4 a 5d; Rappahannock 3 6d; stemmed 6d a 8d; Maryland kitefoot 8d a 9d; coloury 6d a 7 1-2; and brown 5d a 5 1-2d per lb.

From the London Evening Post, January 1. BRITISH NAVY. The following is the state of the British naval force up to this day.—In commission, 133 ships of the line (81 of them at sea); 13 of from 50 to 44 (8 of them at sea); 163 frigates (23 of them at sea); 190 sloops, &c. (115 of them at sea); and 267 gun-brigs and other vessels (221 of them at sea) making a total of 768 vessels (538 of them at sea).—In ordinary, 60 ships of the line; 19 from 50 to 44 guns; 52 frigates, 30 sloops, &c. and 32 gun-brigs, and other vessels. Total 183. Building, 37 ships of the line, 32 frigates, 39 sloops, &c. 7 gun-brigs and other vessels. Total 115. The whole amount 1063 ships and vessels, of which 220 are of the line.

From Berlin of Nov. 8, we learn, that besides the principal French army, another assembly of one hundred thousand men, composed one-half of new levies, and one half of old soldiers, destined to form a chain of communication, which will extend itself from Saxony across the Prussian provinces to Poland.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 23. Supreme Court of the United States. FRIDAY, February 20.

Mr. Rodney informed the court that he had not been able to find any cases that bore with precision on the point submitted by the court.

Mr. Martin observed that he had handed to the chief justice some few authorities, which might be examined by the attorney-general.

After examining them, Mr. Rodney said that he found Mr. Martin had not been more fortunate than himself, that the cases did not pointedly apply, and required no further observations from him.

After some remarks on the inadmissibility of Gen. Wilkinson's affidavit by Messrs. F. Key, Harper, Rodney and Martin—and some incidental remarks from the court,—the Chief Justice said the court would take time to consider the case, and hoped by tomorrow to be able to give an opinion.

Mr. Martin, in consequence of the proposition made yesterday by the court, requested them to state the bail that would be required for the recognizance of the prisoners.

The court required bail to be given by each of the prisoners, himself in a sum of 3,000 dollars, with sureties to the like amount.

Messrs. Martin and Van Ness were received as bail for Mr. Swartwout—and Messrs. Martin and Harper for Mr. Bollman.

Saturday February 21. Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Messrs. Bollman and Swartwout.

The opinion was very long, and went to a considerable extent, into a definition of the crime of treason.

On several points involved in the case, the court, consisting of four judges (Judge Livingston having gone home in consequence of the illness of his daughter) were equally divided.

The opinion concluded with the order of the court to discharge the prisoners. As we purpose giving this important opi-

nion, at length in our next paper, we have avoided any statement of its contents.

A letter has been received from general Adair addressed to the Kentucky delegation stating the circumstances of his arrest at New-Orleans, the harsh treatment which he says he has experienced, and declaring himself innocent of all participation in any scheme hostile to the United States. In this letter (which we had expected to have given in this paper) general Adair represents that while in Kentucky, he received some time in November a letter from general Wilkinson, dated September 29th, inviting him to come to New-Orleans, and join him in an attack on, and conquest of the Spanish possessions; and that he immediately answered it, declining all participation in the plan proposed to him. He adds that his purpose in going to New-Orleans was entirely to make a purchase of lands.

Died at Gresham Hall, in Kent county, a few days ago, Negro BEN, aged between ninety and a hundred years.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, February 23.

[TAKEN FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.]

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill supplementary to the act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the U. States.

Mr. Quincy moved to strike out the first section.

This motion, after some debate, was lost. The committee of the whole then rose & reported the bill, and it was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

A message was received from the senate, notifying that they had passed the bill to continue in force for a further time, the act to prohibit the commercial intercourse between the U. S. and certain parts of the island of St. Domingo, with an amendment; also, the bill respecting seizures made under the authority of the U. S.

The house proceeded to consider the bill for the fortification of ports and harbors.

Mr. Olin spoke against making any appropriation. He said that if an attack were to be made on this country, it would not be made on the fortified towns. If the people of N. York were so anxious to have that harbor fortified, why did they not do it themselves? As to gun-boats, he observed, that we had been told, that 200 of them would be sufficient in time of war—surely then, 73, which we had at present, was sufficient in time of peace.

Mr. B. Nelson said, that he had understood some gentlemen had amused themselves with certain expressions of his, about running away on the approach of an enemy; he merely rose to explain. He had said that he considered it far better for the citizens to abandon a town, on the approach of an enemy, than to remain to be penned up, as had been the case during the revolution. But he had another objection to the sum proposed—and that was, that if it were all appropriated on the fortification of N. York, it would be 150,000 dollars thrown away, as that port was incapable of being defended—nay, he would ask any gentleman acquainted with the situation of that harbor, whether a million would be adequate for that purpose. If we wished to defend the whole coast of the U. S. said Mr. N. in the name of God let us appropriate 15 or 20 millions, and raise 300,000 men at once.

Mr. Randolph also spoke against appropriating 150,000 dollars. He said that he considered this appropriation merely as an electioneering scheme, as a tub thrown to the whale, for its amusement—merely to quiet the clamors of the people of New-York. He observed, that there had been one plan submitted for the defence of New-York, rather than to see which carried into execution, he confessed he would vote for the sum proposed—and that was, by filling up the harbor. He thought the learned gentleman who brought forward that resolution (Mr. Elmer) must be a disciple of a celebrated Doctor, who had an infallible recipe for curing corns, by cutting off the toes!

Mr. Elmer also spoke against the appropriation of 150,000 dollars; and Messrs. Mumford, Thomas, Masters, (all of New-York) Quincy, Stanton and Cook, in favor of it.

The question was then taken on agreeing to this part of the report of the committee of the whole, and it was carried—ayes 71, noes 45.

Mr. Dana offered an amendment to the second section of the bill, so as to authorize the president only to purchase the materials for building a certain number of gun-boats—lost—ayes 80, noes 78.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the second amendment made in committee of the whole, (appropriating 150,000 dollars for the purpose of building thirty gun-boats) and carried—ayes 68, noes 36.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The house then proceeded to consider the amendment of the senate to the bill prohibiting the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain parts of the island of St. Domingo, and it was agreed to. [This

amendment provides, that the prohibition shall extend to any islands dependent on St. Domingo, which are not in the possession of the French government.]

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED, Amsterdam
Ship William, Crane, do.
Hope, Dashiell, do.
Connecticut, MacInre, Charleston
Sch'r Mary Ann, Maslin, Turks-Island
Sloop Plato, Sherman, Washington, N. C.

CLEARED,
Brig Corporal Trim, Elwell, Lisbon
Sch'r Nimble, Murdock, Vera Cruz
Eliza, Sever, Norfolk

New-Orleans Cotton,
32 bales received per the schooner Thatcher, for sale by WM. WILSON & SONS, February 24. c64

For Sale,
By C. Dehon, No. 57, Smith's wharf, 150,000 wt. prime Green Coffee, on a liberal credit. On hand,
Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, of good quality. February 24. c66

John H. Heidebach,
No. 39, South-street,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
Received per ship Seven, from Bremen, and on hand from former importations.

Creas, Brown Rolls,
Dowels, Hessians,
Listadoes, Turbans,
Checks, No. 2, Fine Flaxen Linen,
Book Checks, Bags of 2 & 3 Bushels,
Cotton Stripes, Cotton and Linen,
Table Cloth, Stockings.

Also,
18,000 wt. green Coffee,
25 hhd. Guadaloupe Sugar,
75 boxes best Havana Cigars,
60 do. Mould Candles,
14 do. Window Glass, and
1-2 and Pint Tumblers. February 24. c64

German Evangelical Reformed CHURCH LOTTERY.
500 Tickets drawn two last days.
Prizes of 20 dollars No. 3499 6357 7394.
Prizes of 6 dollars Nos. 3846 3947 8099
8732 8983 9079 9336 11347 140 1071 2118
3053 5427 8522 10358 11448.
And 481 three dollar prizes.

Total gain of the wheel 1665.
[The] Tickets may still be had at the original price of the managers & of Mr. John Schultz, German street, and Messrs. Warner & Hanna, Baltimore-street.

The Lottery will continue drawing at Myers' Hotel, on Monday next, the 2d of March, at 8 o'clock, P. M. February 24. d3t

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE articles of partnership between the subscribers, under the firm of Bolton Jackson and Co. having expired this day, the same is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to either of us; and those having claims against the concern, will please render them for settlement.

BOLTON JACKSON,
JAMES ROSS.
The business will be continued by
BOLTON JACKSON.
February 24. d

The Subscribers
Wish to CHARTER for Mediterranean, A VESSEL of about 1500 barrels burthen.
R GILMORE & SONS.
February 24. d4t

For Sale,
The best sailing schooner ENTERPRISE.
Of about 400 barrels. Application is made on or before the first day of March, at which time it is expected she will be ready to take in a cargo.

FREY, BRUNER, & CO.
Who have received by said schooner, and for sale at the ware-house, corner of Howard and P streets, adjoining their sugar-refinery,
12,000 wt green Coffee, and 10,000 do. exportation,
10 logs 52 Domingo Mahogany,
266 Spanish Hides, and a few bales Cotton.
Also on hand,
11 tons Nicaragua Wood.
All of which they will sell low for cash or on credit for good paper. February 24. 2aw

Ten Dollars Reward
On the night of the 21st instant, was stolen out of the new building belonging to Samuel Chase, Jun. esq. near old Howard's country seat; sundry Carpenter's Tools, as follows, viz:
Two Panel Saws, one Hand Saw, two 2 feet Rules, one small Hatchet, and sundry other articles, not recollecting. Five dollars will be given for the tools only, and the above reward for the Tools and Thief, or Thieves, will be paid by
JACOB WALL.
February 24. d4t

A House to Rent,
In Lexington, near Liberty-street. The building is new, of brick, three Stories high and well finished. May be had very cheap, and immediate possession. Inquire at this office.
Feb. 23. d

Wanted to Purchase,
AN active NEGRO LAD. A liberal price will be given for one that possesses the necessary requisites, and can be well recommended, if immediate application is made. Inquire at this office.
February 23. d

Dividend.
The Creditors of John Graham, who have not yet exhibited to the subscribers a statement of their claims, are requested to present their accounts, properly authenticated, to C. Mayer, before Monday the 5th of March next, when a small dividend will be paid, on application to Mayer and Brantz. Creditors who neglect attending to this notice, will necessarily be deprived of the benefit of the said dividend.
HUGH YOUNG,
NATHAN LEVERING, Trustees
CHRISTIAN MAYER, of John
February 23. c64