

**PHILADELPHIA, May 15.**

Arrived, ship Herald, Sandborn, Portland; brig Ann, New Orleans; Brutus, Devereaux, Havana, 10 days; schs. Fly, Kennedy, ditto, 12; Ann Grant, Kingston, 30. Cleared, ships Dorothea, Dougherty, Canton; Halcyon, Read, Liverpool; Sidney, Olensted, Marseille; schs. Concord, Turner, St. Augustine; Betsy, Hughes, St. Jago de Cuba; Three Sisters, Finsler, Norfolk.

**Latest from Europe.**

Yesterday arrived the fast sailing ship Brutus, captain Craig, from Londonderry, with passengers; we are favored with Dublin papers to the 28th of March and Derry papers to the 7th of April, from which we have only time for the following.

**LONDONDERRY, April 7.**

Notwithstanding a number of those deluded persons denominated Threshers, have been found guilty and received sentence of death at the last assizes of Sligo, and notwithstanding the wholesome lesson which the late special commission, which was sent into that part of the country, should have afforded them; yet such is their blind delusion; that they are still continuing their depredations in that part of the country.

The ships West Point, Thompson, and the American, Smith, for New-York, are cleared out and will sail the first fair wind.

According to letters from Hamburg and Altona, considerable apprehensions were entertained in the former city of the landing of an English force either in the Elbe or at some contiguous port in the Baltic. So general was this impression that the French commandant and minister both prepared for a retreat.

A strong rumour again prevails, that Austria has drawn the sword against France.

**DONAU, March 30.**

By a ship which arrived in the Florida this afternoon from the Texel we learn that accounts had reached Holland of the Austrians having taken the field against the French, and that the latter were retreating out of Poland in all directions. It was ascertained that the diplomatic corps had already arrived at Berlin, and had brought miserable accounts of the state of the French army.

**LONDON, March 23.**

Government has received dispatches from the marquis of Douglas at St. Petersburg, as also some accounts from Vienna which are said to be of a very gratifying description.

A letter from Gottenburg states, that part of the 500,000 pounds sent by the British government to the emperor of Russia had been detained at that place. The probability however is, that the part alluded to has been allowed to remain at Gottenburg as part of the subsidy due by Russia to Sweden. The Bullion left there for that purpose, is contained in sixty-four casks, of 5000 dollars each.

**March 31.**

An account from the seat of war, received through a most respectable channel, adds considerable weight to the statements we have already given of the deplorable situation of the French army. It is described as retreating with great rapidity, and in much confusion; and so daily harassed by the Cossacks, that numbers continue to be made prisoners. It is added, that when Bonaparte's proposal for an armistice, was rejected, he really sent to general Benningsen, to request that a species of warfare less severe might be adopted. This extraordinary message is supposed to have originated in the remonstrances of some of his generals, owing to the French army having been no less than eight days without bread!

**April 1.**

Yesterday a mail from Husum arrived, bringing Hamburg and Altona papers to the 26th ult. The French head quarters were at Osterode on the 23rd ult. and this we believe, is the latest intelligence which has been received from that quarter. A letter from East Prussia, of the 18th ult. mentions that they continued there on the preceding day, but this is probably a mistake. The latest intelligence from Berlin is of the 21st, and it is almost impossible that news from East Prussia, considering the difficulties of communication, could have reached that city in four days.

The continental journals are so extremely reserved respecting the transactions in Poland, that it is not easy to discover what is doing there. We can, however, perceive that Bonaparte is not likely to repossess the Vistula without once more appealing to his fortune. The part of his army which has been confined to Massena, has been strongly reinforced. Uncommon efforts have been employed to fill up the immense void produced in the French army by the sanguinary conflicts in which it has been lately engaged; and, if General Benningsen can maintain himself for a very short time against the talents and strength which will be brought to bear against him, we are not very apprehensive of his ultimate success.

**ALTONA, March 24.**

On the 19th inst. the French toll-ship stationed at Stad, carrying 12 guns and 75 men (soldiers and sailors) was boarded by 2 boats belonging to the British frigate stationed off the mouth of Elbe, and carried without the loss of a man on the part of the British.

**EAST PRUSSIA, March 13.**

The Imperial French head quarters were still at Osterode yesterday. The corps of marshal Massena is in motion, and important operations are expected.

Extract of a dispatch from general Penningsen to Konigsberg, Feb. 23, 1807.

General Sedmoratzky, who has just effected a junction with my army, has brought with him 14,000 Prussian prisoners, from 2 to 300 Frenchmen, and a great deal of baggage, which he has taken from the enemy. The retrograde march of Bonaparte rather resembles a flight than a retreat. It is solely to the swiftness of our Cossack's horses, that we are indebted for the enormous quantity of prisoners that have been daily made since the battle of Eylau. The day before yesterday they took 200, yesterday 150, and to day 325, 4 officers, besides baggage, waggons, forage and provisions. Every thing that we can come up with is taken. The French soldiers, dying with hunger and fatigue, no longer feel a disposition to defend themselves. At the mere sight of our troops, they throw away their arms and demand bread. My advanced posts are at Liebstadt. The whole army is in full march. My head-quarters alone remain at Konigsberg, as my ill health, and the extreme fatigue I have undergone, compel me to take a few months of repose here. I set out to-

morrow. The Prussian division, commanded by general Plaetz, is at the extremity of my right wing on the heights of Brandeburg. General Sedmoratzky, and general Lestock, form together my left wing. The grand army is in the centre; and in this order we advance toward the Vistula, embracing Thorn on one side, and Elbing on the other. I hope my troops will soon shew themselves on the other side of that river. In the meantime, my advanced guard, reinforced by general Platow's Cossacks, a considerable part of whom have already reached their destination, pursue the enemy without relaxation, and harass them by their petty warfare, which is as strange to them as it is advantageous to us."

**BANKS of the ELBE, March 23.**

We have received accounts from Osterode of the 14th instant. It would appear that the head-quarters would not be removed so soon as was expected; since the latter end of February nothing of consequence had occurred in that neighborhood, the two armies are occupied with receiving new reinforcements. The French direct themselves in great strength towards the corps of marshal Massena at Warsaw, which according to every appearance, will not long remain inactive.

**BREST, February 5.**

The following is an extract of a report, which has just been transmitted to the maritime prefect of Brest, *par le capitaine de frigate Gaegen*, director of the convoys of the North Channel.

"I have the honor to inform you, that this day the 20th January, 1807, about half-past nine, in the evening, having set sail, in very cloudy weather for Brest, with a fleet of 25 sail, from St. Maloes, under convoy of Le Printemps cutter, commanded by Lieut. Bigault, which I was on board of, and the gun-brigs Nos. 250 and 21; six or seven large English long-boats, dispatched by the ships of war and frigates lying off Brest, bore down on the cutter and after having hailed, attempted to board her with the whole of their crews armed with pistols, sabres and pikes, with the intention, after capturing her to take possession of the merchant ships which she conveyed; but an obstinate resistance was made on our side, and after a very warm engagement, that lasted three-quarters of an hour, and in which two seamen of Le Printemps were killed and ten dangerously wounded (one of whom was a midshipman) the enemy was forced to let go his hold and sheer off, after leaving on board the master of one of his long-boats, who had received fifteen wounds from musketry and swords and having themselves lost the greater part of their crews by the well directed fire from the outboard gun-brigs, which did not cease until the enemy were beyond cannon shot."

**WASHINGTON CITY, May 13.**

On Wednesday forenoon at the Marine Barracks, John C. Love, late a Lieutenant of the Marine Corps, in a fit of insanity, put an end to his existence.—His remains were yesterday removed by his relations to be buried at his brothers' farm—Salisbury, Virginia.

**FEDERAL GAZETTE. SATURDAY, MAY 16.**

The Richmond democratic papers have not yet gone through with the trial and condemnation of BURR. They continue with no common assiduity to prejudice the public against the accused; and the democrats of Richmond stand not alone on this high, unjust, and honorable ground—they have the countenance and the aid of many an industrious fellow-laborer. We entertain no high respect for the political character of colonel Burr; but we venerate the justice of our country. We would not indifferently see justice driven from the bench, by the libelous and unfeeling hue and cry of the enemies of an individual. On Friday next the trial, in a legal way, will commence.

The ship Minerva, from Philadelphia, for Laguna, was boarded off that port by the British frigate Galatea, and dismissed; a privateer in sight at the time, pursued and took her; finding she had a valuable cargo and 2 French passengers, sent her into Curacao. A Derry paper of the 7th of April has the following vessels advertised: Ship Turo, Robbins, for Newcastle and Philadelphia, to sail 10th May; ship Indian Hunter, Newman, Newcastle and New-York, May 10; the Florenzo, Sapien, both of April; the Cheeseman, burger, 24th of May; and the Elizabeth, Rea, 1st of May; all for N. York.

The schr. Enterprize, Preston, from Baltimore, arrived at Norfolk on the 13th May.

**[Translated for the Boston Centinel.]**

Port au-Prince, March 10, 1807. 4th year of independence.

**LIBERTY. EQUALITY. ALEXANDER PETION, PRESIDENT OF HAYTI.**

To the Men of Color, who have been forced to leave this country, and seek an asylum in the U. States and other foreign nations. Brothers,

The dreadful reign of Dessalines is at an end! This happy news has reached you, and yet you have not returned to the bosom of your country. What now prevents your return? During the life of that barbarian you had reason to fear being sacrificed to his blind fury; but now no motives should prevent your return.

Remember, my friends, that the freedom and prosperity offered you in Hayti are no where else to be found! Hasten then to rally yourselves under the empire of those laws which assure you ample protection. Banish all fear from your hearts. The events occasioned by the ambition of Christophe, must not retard your return. This new despot would again subject this country to the oppressive yoke from which we, thanks to Providence, have so happily extricated it! Will it not be glorious to come and unite with the true Haytiens in their glorious struggles to save their native country? Come then, I repeat it, come and share the benefits of a constitution, which consecrates all your rights. Your passages shall be punctually paid by government on your arrival. I caution you, however, to shun those places in possession of the rebels, for there persecution and perhaps death awaits you. Their quarters extend from St. Marks to Port Dauphen. All the rest

of the west and south offers you a secure asylum. I salute you fraternally.

**PETION.**

[With the above we also received a letter of the same date, addressed to Jacob Lewis, Esquire, at Port-au-Prince, in which president Petion requests him to use his good offices to induce the merchants of the United States not to trade with the ports under the dominion of Christophe, but to give the preference to those ports which retain their fidelity to the republic, and where their persons and property will always be under the safeguard of honor and integrity.]

**[Centinel.]**

The Printing business in the United States, labors under no difficulty or obstruction, so great as that which arises from the scarcity of paper, of course the scarcity and high price of paper, which has not only retarded, but prevented many useful publications.

**[Aurora.]**

The following is from the pen of Dr. Aikin, "the Second Addition"

The people who inhabit the wild regions of Russia are for the most part of Slavonic blood, and of Asiatic origin; their progenitors were known by the name of Sarmatians. Long disinherited among themselves, and in a state of barbarism, they were reduced in the thirteenth century to vassalage under the Tartars. From this condition they were rescued, in the fifteenth century, by their Czar, Joar Basilowitz, who, with his grandson of the same name (men of vigor and talents, though rude and ferocious) extended the Russian dominion, and made the nation known throughout Europe. Succeeding sovereigns, among whom Peter I. and Catharine II. were pre-eminent, not only enlarged their territories, but promoted civilization and improvement of every kind; and at length raised the Russian empire to the dignity of a first rate European power.

The Russian national character appears to be marked with sedateness and tranquillity, mixed with liveliness and sociability. They are hospitable and good tempered among one another, capable of strong attachments, sagacious and patient of hardships. The servitude in which the lower classes live, and the despotic rule exercised over the highest, have made them supple, cunning and crouching. Many elevations of soul with steady principle are rarely met with among them. The ancient nobility have vast estates, which they reckon by the number of vassals with which they are stocked; and they live in a kind of rude magnificence, shunning the court and public employments.

The Russian peasantry are remarkable for their readiness in acquiring the common arts of life, several of which they exercise for domestic purposes. In the higher departments of intellect, nothing masterly or original has yet appeared among them, which may perhaps be owing to their recent civilization. Their implicit obedience, joined with natural robustness of constitution and habit of endurance, renders them excellent soldiers in the modern practice of war, where mechanical discipline is more requisite than enthusiastic ardor. They shrink at no danger or fatigue, and are only to be conquered by extermination.

The following letter was written by Stephen Arnold to his parents in Rhode-Island, on his receiving his sentence of confinement in the state prison for life. It will be recollected that Arnold (a schoolmaster) was sentenced to death for whipping a child in such a manner that she died, two or three years since; but the sentence was commuted by the governor.

**"Honored Parents, affectionate Sisters and Brothers,**

"After informing you that my wife and I are as usual, I have to inform you, that yesterday being the last day my life was suspended to, the sheriff came into the jail, & shewed me the act which passed both houses and the council of revision on Saturday last, and became a law of this state, viz. that I am to go to the state prison for life, to hard labor, and that the sheriff is to take me there betwixt the passing of this act and the 1st of May, 1807.

I shall endeavor to conduct myself as well as I can, and submit to my fate with what resignation and fortitude I can muster; and I feel very thankful to the Lord and the people, that my sentence is thus mitigated, and (knowing I never intended any such thing) I hope it will, in the Lord's own time, be mitigated again; but I think it best not to make any application to the legislature, till I have been some time an example to those who are not masters of their anger."

Amidst the details, of the battle we are informed of the future destiny of the Louvre. The emperor has declared to consecrate it entirely to the service of literature. The French say that in the tower of this edifice Charles V. established the first public library in France, if not in all Europe.—That upon the death of Charles it contained about 800 volumes, which Henry VI. of England, violated. That Henry IV. again appropriated it for valuable collections in the arts: But, say the French, other times, other cases. It is now to be the place of the Imperial Library, which already contains 800,000 printed volumes, 70,000 manuscripts, 20,000 engravings, 40,000 bronze medals, and 80,000 medals in gold. Napoleon has assigned this library for the Louvre, which first received its gift from Charles V. the wise and eloquent, five hundred years from the present time. Filled with the great designs which employ Henry IV. he wishes to collect, as he did, under his own eyes, and within the enclosures of his own palace, all the monuments of the sciences and of the arts, obtained by his arms, perfected and arranged under his government. The Museum of Paintings will still occupy the Great Gallery, and a new structure will be added to the palace of the statues. The other collections will be accommodated, so that these immense treasures of the Louvre, secured by guards, might never be endangered in the night by being in the palaces inhabited by men.

**[Salem Register.]**

Copy of a letter from Prince Jenckes, a black man, to Mrs. F., written in the winter of 1799.

To the good Mrs. F., whose condition supplies the means, and whose heart the disposition, to enjoy and bestow—poor Prince Jenckes health and long life. I am poor, Madam—so miserably poor, that all my possessions are about two thirds

of a human body, containing, however, a grateful heart. There is not left for me even to choose between working and begging. I have not limbs enough by two or three for the one—and your ladyship's goodness had almost deprived me of the other. To him who has nothing any thing will be acceptable, and ever so little will be valuable. I assisted general Washington, Madam, in achieving the liberties of America. When we had nothing to eat, he and I were mess-mates; and when we lay on the cold ground, he was my bedfellow. The honest ambition of his soul has been deservedly gratified; and if I can succeed to keep the cold weather a quarter of an inch from my skin, and make my dinner last as long as my appetite mine will also be gratified.

**PRINCE JENCKES.**

Literary Intelligence. It is with pleasure we announce to the public that the Life of Washington, by Ramsay, is ready for and will be put to press in a few days in this city. Several gentlemen, who have seen the manuscript, do not hesitate to pronounce it, what would naturally be expected from the author and the subject, a work of the most classic elegance. It will be comprised in one volume octavo, and printed in an elegant manner.

Printers who insert the above will be complimented with a copy. [N. Y. Cit.]

A singular, though curious and satisfactory hypothesis, respecting the formation of clouds, has lately been published by an anonymous writer. He conceives them to be not merely one continued mass or body of vapor, or mixed gases, but interspersed with bubbles or bladders, inflated with oxygen and hydrogen gases. It is known that clouds consist almost entirely of those gases. To illustrate his opinion, he therefore took a bladder full of and oxygen hydrogen gases combined, in proportion of eighty-six parts of the former to fourteen of the latter, and immersed the stop-cock in soap suds; he then inflated the bubble that hung to it, by compressing the bladder; and on passing an electric spark through it, it detonated with a loud report, and the two mixed gases were converted into water, equal in weight to the decomposed gases. From this experiment he adduces the argument, that though it frequently thunders without apparent rain, yet it is only when the thunder is at a distance; and that invariably as a clap of thunder is heard, rain falls under the cloud, in proportion to the loudness of the report.

**PORT OF BALTIMORE.**

ENTERED, Ship Oriental, West, Mocha; Brig Venus, Prior, Martinique; Hamilton, Harding, Trinidad; Snow Comet, Diamond, Trieste; Schr Mount Vernum, Todd, Matanzas; Fox, Mills, Vera Cruz; Favorite, Chase, Havana; Norfolk, Deagle, Norfolk.

CLEARED, Brig Orlando, Baly, Barbados; Schr Rapid, Gold, Vera Cruz; Sally, Martin, Martinique; Intermedia, Reeves, St. Bartolomeus; Mary Jane, Bartlett, Port Cabello; Agnora, Driscoll, Savannah; Sloop Nancy, Rich, Bermuda.

**Post-Office Baltimore,**

MAY 9th, 1807. THE public are informed that the Summer establishment of the mails, upon the main line, will commence at this office on Monday the 11th instant.

EASTERN MAIL. Will close every day (Sunday excepted) at 12 o'clock noon; and on Sunday at 10 o'clock, A. M. Will arrive every day at 7 o'clock, A. M. SOUTHERN MAIL.

Will close as far as Petersburg and Norfolk, [Vir.] every day at 7 o'clock, A. M.—Will arrive every day at 9 o'clock, A. M. Mails for North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, will close every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Will arrive every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Carlisle Mail, will close every Wednesday, at 5 o'clock P. M. Will arrive every Monday 7 o'clock P. M. CHARLES BURRELL, Post-Master.

**Sale by Auction.**

Just arrived and will be sold at the auction room at the head of Gay-street dock on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock, (if landed in time.)

57 lbs. good Muscovado Sugar, 35 ditto Martinique, clayed do, 9 tierces of first quality Green Coffee, 60 boxes white and brown Sugar, 39 lbs. of Molasses, 6 casks of Honey.

**R. LEMMON & Co. Auct'rs.**

**Sale by Auction.**

On MONDAY, The 18th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Gay-street dock, will be sold for approval endorsed notes at 60, 90, & 120 days.

67 cases Sheathing Copper, Just received per the Adriana. R. LEMMON & CO. Auct'rs. may 15.

**East India Silks, &c.**

Just received per last arrivals from Canton, Sensehaws, assorted colors, Sewing Silks do. 4-4 and 5-4 do. Hdks. do. Silk Shawls do. Black Satins, Red, Yellow, Brown and Flag Bandannoes, Silk Stockings and Gloves, Plaid and Striped Silks, And Silk Waistcoating. And their usual supply of India Muslins, by the bale or smaller quantity. Seascarvers, Yellow and Blue Stripes; 1 bale Blue Linen Stripes, &c. &c. COPE & BROTHERS. d16t may 7.

**Madeira Wine.**

JUST RECEIVED, per ship Hope, captain Drew, London Particular Madeira 10 hids. } 4-4 and 5-4 do. Hdks. do. } the very first quality, } 19 quarter-casks } For sale by } HENRY THOMPSON. } may 8. e66t

**BALTIMORE THEATRE.**

THIS EVENING, May 16, Will be presented, a New Comedy, (never performed here,) in 5 acts, called To Marry or Not to Marry. (Written by Mrs. Inchbold.) To which will be added (second time here) a Musical Farce, called Youth, Love and Folly. May 16.

**AMUSEMENT BLENDED WITH INSTRUCTION.**

BOOK AUCTION, By Cole & Bonsal, Auct'rs. THIS PRESENT EVENING, May 16, Will be sold at our Auction Room, 74 1/2 Market-street, nearly opposite the Union Bank of Maryland.

A very valuable collection of New Books, Just received from Philadelphia, and New-York. The lovers of literature are invited to attend.

Sale to commence at half past seven o'clock. Catalogues to be had previous to the sale. In course of the evening, a variety of School Books, and those suitable for country merchants by the dozen or smaller quantity, may 16.

**Sale by Auction.**

ON MONDAY, The 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction room at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of DRY GOODS,

Among which are, 3 cases Fancy Muslins, 1 Dimities, 1 mock Madras Handkerchiefs, 1 Silver Cord, 1 Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, 1 Grandirells, 1 Irish Linen, 1 Shawls, 3 bales Gunns and Sawns, 1 Satempores, with a variety of other goods.

After which, at 12 o'clock, will commence the sale of the Muscovado and Clayed Sugars, Prime Martinique Coffee, Molasses and Sheathing Copper, as already advertised.

50 kegs of Raisins, 22 chests Young Hyson Tea, 31 pipes of Brandy, 100 empty Gin Cases, 10 quarter-casks Malaga Wine, 3 quarter pipes Madeira do. A few casks of Shew, &c.

**R. LEMMON & CO. Auct'rs.**

**Sale by Auction.**

On FRIDAY, The 22d instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by auction, on the premises, Two Lots of GROUND, Nos. 125 and 127, fronting 25 feet each on Harrison-street, and running east to the Falls, situated between Philipps and Griffith's bridges, with all the improvements thereon, which are a Frame Dwelling House on No. 125, and a Brick do. on Lot No. 127.

**THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.**

**Sale by Auction.**

On TUESDAY Next, The 19th instant at 12 o'clock, in Frederick-street dock, will be sold on a credit of 2, 4 and 6 months.

The Sloop TWO BROTHERS, Burthen 77 tons—66 feet on deck; about two years old, sharp packet built, sails remarkably fast and has excellent accommodations.

4 tons Fustic. VAN WYCK & DOKIY, Auct'rs. May 15.

Freight for Nantz. A small quantity more freight will be taken on board THE BRIG WILLIAM Captain Dow. For Nantz to sail early next week—to the amount of about 50 barrels. Apply immediately to CORNTHWAIT & YARNALL, No. 83, Bowley's wharf, 5th mo. 16 d4t

For Bordeaux, (SHE WAS ADVERTISED FOR NANTZ) The fast-sailing Ship HOPE, Charles Drew, master, Will sail in all next week. For passage apply on board or to JACOB ADAMS. N. B. A few packages will be taken on freight. may 16. d3t

A certain person in this city, Has an Umbrella, marked on the handle J. S. which does not belong to him, he is politely requested to leave it at this Office.—Correct information having been received, who the possessor is, his name will be announced to the public, if he does not shortly leave it at the above Office. may 16. d4t

A Wet Nurse. Wanted immediately, a wet Nurse, who can come well recommended. Liberal wages will be given to such an one if immediate application is made. Apply at this office. may 16. d5t

To Let, In a healthy part of the City, and in the neighborhood of excellent water, A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM, furnished or not Also a Stable for two horses, and a carriage house. Apply at this office. One or two Gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging. may 16. eodt

To Let, And possession given the first of June, A two story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, situated on the Washington Road, near the upper end of Pratt-street, with a good Kitchen, Stable and a Garden, all in good repair, and at present occupied by Mr. A. Groverman. Inquire at the premises, or of JOHN ALBRIGHT. may 16. e6t