

Marmora, appears entirely destitute of foundation. The last letters from that capital make no mention of it, they only mention the vigorous preparations which the Porte is making, in order to act upon the offensive against the army of Michelson. Troops from Asia arrive in crowds at Constantinople, and are immediately sent to the army, of which the Grand Visir must have already taken the command. Every thing indicates that it will not be long before the opening of the campaign.

The shackles which the English impose on our commerce and the navigation of our vessels in the Adriatic, having excited the attention of the government, it is asserted that on this subject very serious representations have been made to the British cabinet, and that several conferences which have lately taken place between the count de Stadion and Mr. Adair, the English ambassador, were concerning this subject.

It is not believed that there has been an action between the armies which occupy Poland; at least for three weeks we have not received the news of any battle; we know only that each army must have received considerable reinforcements; and an important engagement is expected, if the negotiations are not sufficiently advanced to prevent the return of hostilities.

April 13. The condition of the empress is worse—her life is apprehended, an inflammation of the lungs is come on.

Stuttgart, April 14. Letters arriving at the same time from Austria, Saxony, and other parts of Germany, all assert that the emperor of Russia has at length determined to accept the mediation of Austria, already accepted by France and Prussia, for the purpose of re-establishing peace on the continent.—They add that the journey of prince Lichtenstein to Poland, and that of gen. Clarke to the French headquarters, are relative to that object. Letters from Munich, especially, state that there they look upon peace as very probable; however, at present it appears difficult to be concluded before the opening of the campaign.

Malmaison, April 8. The mouth of the Oder is going to be declared in a state of blockade.

Major Hohenhausen has arrived here charged with a special mission from the king of Prussia; the ordinary Prussian minister, M. de Tarnob, has returned to Stockholm.

It is asserted that our court has concluded a particular arrangement with the French government, relative to Pomerania.

Copenhagen, April 11. On the 8th of this month, an English vessel of war arrived in this road from the North sea. Yesterday two other ships of war of the same nation also anchored here, all three sailed this morning for the Baltic. A Swedish ship of the line, and two other armed vessels of the same nation, having on board land forces from Lauenburg, have also sailed since the 8th for the Baltic.

Semlin, April 7. The Russian bulletins impose upon nobody; far from besieging or even blockading Ismail, general Mayendorf has been repulsed by the Turks and the Tatars as far as Falzi, upon the Pruth, in the road to Yassi. The only consideration which can console the Russians for their successive defeats in Moldavia and in Wallachia, is their excessive inferiority. The army of general Michelson diminishing every day, and those of the Pacha augmenting in proportion, we may affirm that before the end of April, the Ottomans will be actually ten times more numerous than their enemies. It is easy to perceive in every action that the Turkish artillery is directed by French officers.

Berlin, April 4. A Prussian sergeant of the name of Fischer, commanded a small body of brigands, on the 31st March last, entered the town of Kyritz, and forced a commissary of provisions belonging to the French grand army to give him all the money he possessed, amounting to the sum of 1600 crowns. The burgo-master had taken no measures to prevent the robbery, nor to secure the culprits; and the master of the house where the commissary lodged, assisted Fischer in the commission of the theft. The governor-general of Berlin sent to Kyritz as soon as he was informed of this affair, the military commission established in this capital, in order to find out and punish the offenders. This commission after having collected all the proofs of the crime, condemned to death the burgo-master of Kyritz, the man at whose house the commissary lodged, the sergeant Fischer, and a cuirassier of the same regiment with him. The commissary, moreover, condemned the town of Kyritz to make restitution of the sum stolen, to pay the expenses of prosecution and of the removal of the commissary.

April 11. The passage of French troops, in divisions and in whole regiments, is more considerable than ever; we also see passing daily, numerous convoys of powder and ammunition of every kind.

April 14. In order to be nearer the fortresses of Graudenz and Dantzic, the siege of which is about to be carried on with new vigor, and for the purpose of protecting the corps who invest those places, the grand army has taken the following positions—

The prince of Ponte Corvo occupies Braunsberg, Elbing and Holland. His line of operations extends along the Passarge, to the mouth of that river. Marshal Soult is posted at Leibstadt and its vicinity; he guards also the Passarge. Marshal Ney occupies Gustad and the environs; his line of operations is the Alle; he has behind him the upper part of the Passarge.

Marshal Davoust's head-quarters are at Deterswald, a large village situate on the Passarge; one of his divisions occupies the upper part of the Alle and the little town of Allenstein, which has been put in a state of defence; another division is posted at Ho-

enstein and in its vicinity. Marshal Massena is at Pulask; his division has received considerable reinforcements, and is one of the most numerous.

Between the marshes Massena and Davoust, is a corps of Polish cavalry, who have already proved, on different occasions, that they have not degenerated from their ancestors. The besieging corps, round whom the grand army forms a semi-circle, is in a great measure composed of Polish, Badenese, Hessians, and other confederated troops. The grand depot of the army is at Thorn; the principal hospitals are at Gilgenbourgh, Malwa, &c. The Russians are at Ostlesbourg, Pastenheim, Mehlsack, Konigsbourg, &c.

Castel, April 10. We yesterday saw the arrival in this city of strong divisions of French infantry and cavalry, and more than 40 waggons of ammunition which have this day continued their march for the grand army.

Stuttgart, April 17. For these several months past, an Austrian corps, composed of infantry, has been stationed in the environs of Schaearding, on the extreme western frontier of the Austrian states, and at some distance from the fortress of Brannau. It has just received orders to return to the interior of Austria, and it is believed that it will not be replaced. The court of Vienna will only leave on the confines of Bavaria, some detachments of cavalry necessary for the assistance of the custom-house officers and police agents, in relation to strangers, and the seizure of prohibited merchandise.

The last courier from Vienna, has brought us recent news from Constantinople. Such measures are taken in that capital, that they no longer fear the new appearance of the English fleet; even supposing that united with the Russian, they again come to force the passage of the Dardanelles. Besides the inhabitants of Constantinople, who are under arms, the garrison of that city contains 40,000 regular troops, among whom are a very great number of Janissaries ready to fight and destroy any force that should dare to attempt a landing. They also continue to build strong batteries on the sea coast, where the city is surrounded with high walls and towers. The whole coast is strongly fortified. They are likewise constructing new furnaces for red hot balls.

Munich, April 17. Considerable advantages are reported to have been obtained by the Turks and Persians over the Russians. Gen. Michelson, it is said, has been driven from Wallachia by Mustafa Bayratar, who has taken from him 12 pieces of cannon, and has made 800 prisoners. On another side, the Turks have entered the Crimea, and the Persians are seizing the most important passages of the Caucasus.

Nancy, April 21. They write from Finkenstein, that his majesty has just reviewed the three principal divisions of the army; the officers lately promoted to superior grades were at their respective posts. His majesty addressed the most encouraging words to his soldiers.—The Turkish and Persian ambassadors have arrived at the imperial quarters. After the customary ceremonies, they were admitted to an audience of his majesty. They wait for the first fine day to re-open the campaign, if Russia does not consent to the propositions which have been made to her. All the corps of the grand army are collected into three principal divisions; the artillery forms a terrible front.

We wait with impatience for the news of peace or of a great battle; every thing is ready; a single look of the emperor will determine. We are informed that the Russians have divided their army into 3 grand divisions; one will be commanded by the king of Prussia, the centre by prince Constantine, and the right wing by Benningens.

Augsburg, April 16. We have read with considerable surprise in some public prints, that a letter from Vienna states among other things, that an Austrian army was about to assemble in Upper Austria. There is as much falsehood in this news as in that of the approaching departure of the French garrison of Bonneau, and of the delivery of that place to our troops; and the fate of Brannau is irrevocably attached to that of Cattaro. The house of Austria is perfectly agreed on this subject with France.

Naples, April 11. The king has been informed officially, it is said, that the sublime porte had acknowledged him as king of Naples, and had enjoined the Barbary powers to respect the Neapolitan subjects, and to restore all the slaves of this nation.

Constantinople, March 6. A circumstance very advantageous for the porte, is the declaration which the Austrian minister has just made, importing that his court is firmly resolved to observe the strictest neutrality in the war which has broken out between the Ottoman porte and Russia. This note is expressed in the most obliging terms; it is there said that Austria will never consent that any power whatever should aggrandize itself at the expense of the porte, and arbitrarily appropriate to itself provinces under her dominion. Gen. Sebastiani, ambassador from France, has also notified the Turkish minister that the court of Vienna had consented that the French army of Italy should pass through the Austrian Frioul on their way to Bosnia.

FRENCH GRAND ARMY. SEVENTIETH BULLETIN. Finkenstein, April 9. "A party of 400 Prussians who had embarked at Konigsberg, has debarked on the peninsula opposite Pila, and advanced toward the village of Carlsberg. M. Main-gueinard, aide-de-camp to marshal Lefebvre, proceeded for that point, with some men. He so ably manoeuvred as to carry off the 400 Prussians, among whom were 120 cavalry.

"Several Russian regiments have entered the city of Dantzic by water. The garrison has made several sorties. The Polish legion of the north and prince Michel Radzivil who commands it, have distinguished themselves.—They have made about 40 of

the Russians prisoners. The siege is continued with rigor. The artillery for it has begun to arrive.

"There is nothing new at the different points of the army.

"The emperor has returned from an excursion he had made to Marienwerder, and to the *tete de pont* on the Vistula. He has reviewed the 12th regiment of light infantry and the *gendarmes d'ordonnance*.

"The ground, the lakes, (of which the country is full) and the small rivers, have begun to thaw. There is not, however, the smallest appearance of vegetation."

Breslau, April 18. This morning the depot of the 2d regiment of horse arrived in this city, on its way to the grand army, with a great number of horses.

Frankfurt, April 17. A corps of French hussars, which have been mounted and equipped in the town of Erfurt, have just set off for the grand army. German troops have also been organized in that town, for the French service, and have set out on their march for Prussia. A detachment of troops of the prince primate are the only remaining ones at Erfurt.

Aleppo, Jan. 1. The Persians make a common cause with the Turks, and attack at once the Russians and the English. All the English factories have been seized, and the correspondence from England with the East-Indies by the way of Persia, must at this moment be stopped.

London, April 25. Great nicety and good sense will be required to re-establish our relations with Russia on the friendly footing they were.

House of Commons, April 23. Mr. Lushington wished to put a question to the ministers respecting a very alarming report which had pervaded the city during the day, of a dreadful disturbance having broken out in Madras. The rumor had been very prevalent, and he wished to learn whether the ministers had heard of it. Lord Castlereagh replied, that certainly his majesty's ministers had heard of some disturbances in the remote territories of Madras, but they were not aware of any thing of that description in or near the seat of government.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7. Arrived, schr. Ewanger, Sturges, St. Thomas 16 days; schr. Three-Friends, Stratton, Nassau, 11.

The ship below is the Abeona, Allen, sailed 8th May, and is expected up this morning. Schr. Hoebuck, McFarlan, from Trinidad, is below.

Ship Clothier, Dandelot, from Point-Petre, for this port is sent into Antigua. The embargo which was laid on neutral vessels, at Jamaica, on the 22d April, was taken off on the 17th ult, when upwards of 100 sail of homeward-bound English West-Indiamen sailed from Port Royal to join convey. The whole fleet it is supposed would amount to 850 sail, and were to be under convoy of two ships of the line, two frigates, and several sloops of war, gun-brigs, &c.

Two British schooners, and two sloops from St. Domingo, have been lately sent into St. Jago, one called the Dolphin, and for London, was captured after a desperate engagement.

A ship from Liverpool, below. Cleared, sch's Nancy, Wallace, St. Jago de Cuba; Nancy, Dock, Boston; Three Friends, Fisher, Norfolk; Mercury, Swift, ditto.

NORFOLK, June 16. Arrived, British schr. Adventure, Gardner, 16 days from Nevis. Capt. C. informs that off the cape he saw the frigate Melampus together with a brig and a pilot boat schooner, and from what we could learn believes them to be the British brig Ceres, captain Nevin, and the French privateer which captured her a few days ago.

Big Betsey, Stevens, 9 days from Havana.—Left there, on the 2d inst.; by Big Havana Packet, Franklin, of and for New-York, to sail the same day; schr. Independent, Brinkley, of this port to sail for New-York in 7 days.

The Caledonian, Dickson, was at Liverpool the 23d. April to sail for this port the 20th May. The ship Minerva, Keble, was at Grenada the 4th May, to sail for this port in 15 days. The ship Sisters, Driver, of this port arrived at Philadelphia the 6th inst. after a passage of 16 days from Guadaloupe. The ships Columbia, Gutheridge, and Francis, Curtis, were to sail from Liverpool for this port the 28th April.

FEDERAL GAZETTE. THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

The brig Betsy, Davis, of Baltimore, was at Havana, the 2d inst. to sail the next day. Ship Sanson, was spoken on the 7th June, in lat. 49, out 8 days from Baltimore, bound to Falmouth.

The sch's Ann, Wilkinson; Eliza, Marie; and Active, Scott, all from Baltimore, have arrived at Alexandria.

The OPINION of chief justice Marshall on the motion made by the counsel of colonel Burr, for summoning the president of the United States, and for the production of certain papers in his possession, taken for the Federal Gazette, and forwarded by our attentive Correspondent at Richmond, is unavoidably laid over for to-morrow, to make room for the Foreign Intelligence which came to hand this day, and which we have endeavored to lay before our readers at as early an hour as possible.

COMMUNICATION.

By an act of the legislature of the state of Maryland, entitled "An act for the regulating the gauging of casks in the town of Baltimore," it is enacted, that if any person shall sell, or put to sale, any butt, can,

pipe, &c. of wine, rum, or other liquid merchandise, imported, brought into or made in the said town, before the gauger therein after mentioned, or his deputy, shall have set down or marked the capacity and full contents of the same, according to the standard of wine measure by the gallon, each person shall forfeit eight pounds for every cask so sold or put to sale.—And the commissioners of Baltimore-town were empowered to appoint the gauger. By the act of incorporation of Baltimore, all acts of the legislature then in force, touching the police of Baltimore-town, or any of its internal concerns, were continued in force; but the powers thereby delegated to the commissioners of Baltimore-town, &c. were transferred and vested in the corporation.—Thus the above provision respecting gauging remains now in force. One half of the fine is appropriated by law to the informer.

Price Current at Bordeaux, April 28, 1807. Cotton, Georgia, short, fr. 190 to 215 —Louisiana, 208—240 Coffee, 2 69—2 79 Cocoa, 2 10—2 18 Sugar, clayed, 46—108 —Muscovado, 78—95 free Tobacco, 145—157 Brandy, Armagnac, 185— —Langoude, 175— Wine, (Cargo) 160—270

Our readers will please to keep in mind, that the following article of "Official news from Constantinople," is from a Paris paper, and entirely of "French construction."

PARIS, April 18.

Official News from Constantinople. All the notes presented, as well by the ambassador Arbuthnot, as by the vice admiral, whilst the enemy's fleet was before Constantinople, tend to shew the eminent check the English have received, and confirm the opinion we had of the good conduct of the porte, and of the Musselman people.

Vice-Admiral Duckworth had begun by burning a ship and five frigates, and by massacring the crews which were on board.—He arrives before Constantinople, and the first arms which he used were menaces of every kind. But when he had begun to comprehend that they did not frighten the porte, he changed his tone, desisting from a part of his pretensions, and finished by considering himself too happy in being able to surpass the Straights.

The conduct of the porte has been energetic and prudent. Scarce awakened from the astonishment which an attack as abrupt as unexpected was calculated to inspire, she armed all the shores and as soon as the Seraglio and the coasts of Europe and Asia were sufficiently garnished with cannon, she reinforced all the batteries of the Straights. When she thought these measures were sufficient for her defence, she assumed the tone that became a great power, she menaced in her turn, and the English fleet gained the passages of the Dardanelles and fled shamefully.

New-York, June 16.

Arrived, Ship Isabella, Higgins, in 40 days from Bordeaux. Ship Navigator, Brown, 51 days from Bordeaux.

Ship Two Brothers, from Portsmouth. Ship Bristol Trader, 44 days from Bristol. Ship Florenzo, 45 days from Londonderry. Brig Equator, Tulloch, 12 days from Portsmouth. British brig Atalanta, Knead, 45 days from Liverpool. Schooner Washington, Owens, from Delaware. Schooner Phebe-Ann, King, 30 days from Curracoa.

Cleared, ships Maria, Bowler, Lisbon; Washington, Stanton, New-London; brig Mary and Eliza, Tudor, Malaga; schr. Aurora, Rolla, City of St. Domingo.

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

June 17. Arrived, ship Mary, M'Kay, 31 days from the City of St. Domingo—logwood & mahogany—William Vance.

HANDELIAN CHARITABLE SOCIETY. The members of the Institution are hereby informed that the evening of performance is again changed to Friday, as usual. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance on Friday evening next, precisely at eight o'clock, as business of importance to the Society will be submitted to their consideration. HORACE H. HAYDEN, Sec'y. June 18. d2t

For New-Orleans, The Ship COMET, Captain Hart, A constant trader, with the best accommodations for passengers. She will sail about the 20th instant, for freight or passage apply to capt. Hart, or the subscriber WM. TAYLOR.

For Sale, Freight or Charter, The barque JANE, Captain Gott, A strong good vessel, and now in complete order to receive a cargo. About 1700 barrels burthen. Apply to the captain on board, at the Coffee-House wharf, or WM. TAYLOR. June 18. e04t

Pleasure Boats. The subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends & the public, that he has two Sailing and two Row BOATS in excellent order, to hire. Parties for the Fort, Bond's Gardens, &c. can be accommodated at a few minutes notice, by applying to PETER PAUL, County wharf, Fell's Point. June 18. 2aw4t

Green Turtle. TURTLE SOUP will be served upon the Table of the Fountain Inn, on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 o'clock, and from 11 till 2, in the Public Room, during the season, by JAMES BRYDEN. N. B. Private Families can be served. June 13. 4

By His Excellency ROBERT WRIGHT, Esq. Governor of the State of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to me, on oath, that the Saw-Mill of James Carroll, esq. erected for the purpose of cutting Mahogany, near the city of Baltimore, was on the night of Monday, the eighth inst. consumed by fire: And whereas it has been represented that it is feared this villainy has been intentionally perpetrated by some wicked incendiary or incendiaries: And whereas application has been made to me to issue a Proclamation offering a pardon to any person, being an accomplice, who shall discover his or her associate or associates: I have therefore thought proper, in pursuance of the powers vested in me by law, to issue this my proclamation, thereby offering full and free pardon to any person, being an accomplice in the commission of the said crime, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof, so that they or any of them be brought to justice. Given under my hand and the seal of the state of Maryland, this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-first.

ROBERT WRIGHT, By His Excellency's command.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered by the Governor, That the foregoing Proclamation be published once in each week, for the space of five weeks successively, in the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council. law5w

June 18.

George Yeates, OFFERS FOR SALE,

30 hds. N. E. Rum, 50 bbls. Whisky, 23 pipes Bordeaux and Cognac Brandy, 20 hds. Sugar, 13 bags St. Domingo Coffee, 5 qr. casks Malaga Wine, 2 pipes Port do, 1 pipe London Particular Madeira do. Teas &c. &c. Also, 79 hds. Chester River Shad. June 18. e08t

This Day is Published,

And for sale by John Hagerly, Abner Neal, Dobbin and Murphy, & the different Booksellers thro'out the City.—Price 25 cents

A Rod for Dr. Kemp; Or AN EXAMINATION OF HIS TRACT UPON CONVERSION.

Proving that he is at variance with the scriptures his own church and himself, By A LAYMAN. June 18. e04t

Millers Wanted.

TWO or three MILLERS are wanted at William Patterson's Mills, on the Great Falls of Campowder. Inquire at my store, corner of Pratt and Commerce streets. SAMUEL BYRNES.

N. B. Two healthy BOYS will be taken as Apprentices to the Milling business. Apply as above. June 18. d7t

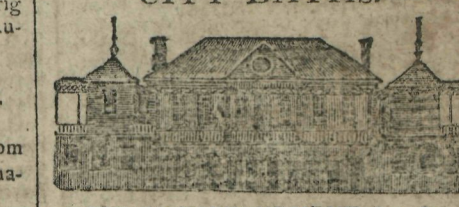
Wants a Situation,

As WET NURSE, a young Woman with a good breast of milk, and who can produce satisfactory recommendation. Inquire at this Office. June 18. e04t

Lost or Mislaid.

By a Drayman, on the 18th May last, one barrel of superior Glue, which was sent from Geo. W. Todd, on Chesapeake, to Coleman & Taylor, Cabinet makers by the exchange. Should any of the Cabinet-makers, or any other persons, have received the above in a mistake, will confer a favor on the owner, by leaving a line at this office, where it may be found. The Glue is of a particular kind, and a name such made in this city. June 18. d8t

CITY BATHS.



FINN'S IMPROVEMENT, &c. &c. Seven new TUBS, and shortly another extensive BOILER, besides a variety of other efforts to please!!! WILLIAM FINN, Who at the CITY BATHS, JONES' FALLS FOOT-BRIDGE.

Has had the honor for several years past to be instrumental in washing the body corporal of half the community; takes this liberty to talk like a states man, viz—not for his own but for the public good? To inform all his old and new friends, as well those he knows, as those he don't know; that his Patent submerision machinery, is now in complete order for their reception; or, in other words, he has made, and is still making, such additions to his establishment, that from day light until midnight no applicant will be subject to the unnecessary loss of a moments detention, to obtain either a COLD, WARM, SHOWER, or PLUNGING BATH; when the season permits: APPROPRIATE ROOMS AND BATHING TUBS.

For all sizes and sexes, Detached Rooms, particularly appropriated for LADIES, and Cordial Restoratives, as usual viz: Finn's Antispasmodic & Grand Restorative; Republican Strengtheners for the nerves, and the never failing exhilaratives of the system vulgarly named Mith and Fruit PUNCH, LEMONADE, &c. Together with the most punctual attention of the public's most obsequious, &c. &c. WILLIAM FINN.

N. B. For the further encouragement of persons inclined to bathe, & coming in stages one-half of the hire will be paid, if required. June 18. 2aw

Six Cents Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 16th inst. an Apprentice Boy named FREDERICK RINSI I, about fifteen years of age, a feet seven or eight inches high; some what dull of hearing, stout made, full face, a very smart look when spoken to. I forward all masters of vessels from taking him away at their peril. The above reward will be given if brought home no charges paid by ANGELLO ATKINSON. June 13. e04t

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