[illegible] of the last General Court, have [illegible] public confidence, and worn [illegible] characters with the great bo[illegible] people of the state. For if [illegible] representatives had been accredi[illegible] majority could not have voted [illegible] did.

[illegible] IT PROVES a majority (and [illegible] larger majority than appears by the votes) to be in favor of a *Representative Democracy*: it proves that ours is a POPULAR GOVERNMENT. In other words, that it was made *by* the people and *for* the people, and that the will of the majority must and will govern. Mr. Gore and Mr Otis, and their followers, if they hate such a government, ought to retire from it. Whether they do or not, they may rest assured it will never be in their power either to direct or defeat it.

Alexandria, April 25.

Extract of a letter from the district of Maine, dated April 8th.

The last winter has been the most severe here of any these 20 years. From the 1st to the 3d of this month we had the most terrible storm of any this season, which left the snow on a level five feet deep. The ice in the Kennebeck was remarkably thick, and in consequence of a great fresh, did considerable damage: bridges, mill dams, fences & lumber of all kinds were borne promiscuously away. Where the ice jammed together and stopped it exhibited an interesting view: I measured one of these bodies of ice in the middle of the river, and found it twenty six feet thick, and twelve of it above water.

"*Heaps on heaps in mighty chaos rose,*
"*And spread destruction round.*"

Extract of a letter from a Swedish gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Feb. 2nd, 1807.

"Seven hundred Swedes were captured by the French at Lubeck in the transports which had been detained by contrary winds. Of these, however, three or four hundred came to Stralsund, after having attacked their guards with sticks and overpowered them. The French in Swedish Pomerania have fell back. Three small encounters have happened to the advantage of the Swedes."

Boston, April 22.

We yesterday were favored with a Dutch paper of the 18th March—it was obtained by the Dromo (from Calcutta) from a vessel spoken at sea, bound from Antwerp to Philadelphia. All the news articles it contains are extracted.

BERLIN, MARCH 5.

The French grand army is in winter quarters behind the Passarge [a small river which empties into the Vistula, a few miles south of Thorn]. Its left wing leans on Marienwerder and Elbing.

A Russian division, 10,000 strong, having advanced against Braunsberg, at the summit of our winter cantonments; gen. Dupont was ordered to attack it; which he did on the 26th of Feb. and obliged it to recross the Passarge, with loss of 16 pieces of cannon, 2 stands of colors, and 2000 prisoners. Our loss in killed is not worth mentioning.

Marshal Augereau, who is wounded, has obtained leave to go to Paris; and marshal Massena commands at Warsaw, vice Lannes who is ill.

Boston, April 23.

FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday the fast sailing ship New-Packet, Capt. J. F. Trott, arrived here in 25 days from Liverpool. It was currently reported, that the Russian army had been entirely routed and defeated by the French; but we could obtain only two London papers of the 23d of March, both of which are silent as to any news from the Continent. They state that the British public were much agitated by the reports of differences in the cabinet, on the subject of the bill to enable Catholics to hold commissions, with the free exercise of their religion, in the army and navy. This bill has been made the ground of removal of the ministry; and an entire new arrangement was to be submitted to his majesty on the 25th ult.

The Globe of March 23d, says—"although the Duke of Portland has accepted the place of first Lord of the Treasury, & is now at the head of the ministry, we find that Viscount Melville is the principal actor behind the curtain.

"The French squadron lying in the harbor of Rochefort is expected to put to sea the first favorable opportunity. It consists of six sail of the line, besides frigates and small vessels, and is generally supposed to be destined for the W. I.

WARSAW, FEB. 16.

Marshal Massena is still in this capital where he arrived on the 12th instant.

WARSAW, FEB. 25.

Gen. Suwarrow (Prince Italinski, and son of the famous Marshal Suwarrow) is dead of his wounds near Ostrolenka. Gen. Budberg was there. The French found 1100 dead Russian bodies, and 2400 wounded in the villages. We lost 60 men killed and between 4 and 500 wounded. Among the killed, we sincerely regret Gen. Campana.

COPENHAGEN, MARCH 3.

Accounts from Petersburg, state, that Gen. Rogin, of the Russian Imperial guards was killed, at Eylau; and Gen. De Tollef, and two other Gens. wounded.

The Russian column, late Buxhovden's, did not join that of Benningsen, till it reached Eylau.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Some letters from Stettin were received on Saturday, by a vessel which sailed from thence at the latter end of February. No accounts of any action subsequent to the battle of Eylau, except the affair at Ostrolenka on the 16th, had been received there. The result of this was reported to be quite different from what the enemy represented. The division of Lasne, which was stationed on the Narew, for the purpose of preventing the junction between the main army and general Von Essen's corps, made an attack upon the latter, which was received with such firmness as compelled the French to fall back precipitately, and leave the Russians to pursue their march unmolested. The knowledge that this reinforcement was on its way, is supposed to have determined Bonaparte to bring on a general engagement, in which, if he had been successful, the junction would have been impracticable. The information upon which he acted, does not appear to have been very accurate.—No exertions of gen. Von Essen's corps could have enabled it to join the main army for several days after the 8th.—In stationing, therefore, a division of his army on the Narew, Bonaparte absolutely deprived himself of the preponderance which its junction might have insured. Savary, with the force under his command, might have decided the battle of Eylau; instead of which he appears to have been posted at Ostrolenka, ever since the commencement of the month, to prevent a junction which could not possibly take place, were even the route unobstructed, until its conclusion. Gen. Von Essen is said to have since joined the main army, and we expect the next accounts from the continent will inform us that the Russians have resumed offensive operations. It is not unlikely that we shall soon hear of another general engagement.

It is obvious that Bonaparte has smarted under the effects of a protracted war; in order therefore to put an end to a system that consumed his provisions, and afforded the Russians so many advantages, he resolved no doubt to make one desperate effort to measure his arms at once with the allied army—Every preparation appears to have been made by the enemy, to carry this resolution into effect on the 8th of February. On that day Bonaparte commanded in person—yet what was the result even if the French accounts should be credited to their fullest extent? We shall give it in the words of the 58th bulletin.—"The plan of the enemy (the Russians) which had for its object to extend themselves towards Thorn, and to turn our left wing, has completely miscarried. Having defeated this enterprize of the enemy, and driven them 100 miles from the Vistula, the army has returned to its cantonements and is going into winter quarters again."—Is this the grand winding up of a series of engagements, in which the French are represented as having performed prodigies of valor, led on by the grand duke, Davoust, Ney, Soult, Augereau, Lannes, &c. and all the experienced commanders that could be collected? It should seem, from the words "returned to cantonments," that the French have retrograded to the Bug, and the Narew; if so, it amounts to a proof, that the affair of the 8th, terminated in what is called a drawn battle, for if it had been as decisive as it is stated in the bulletin, the enemy would have pressed forward to Koningsburg, the possession of which was one of their favorite objects and of which they seemed to have been so certain, that the prince of Neufchatel, on the 6th of February, wrote a letter from Great Gladau, to the empress Josephine, in which he says—"We shall be at Koningsberg to-morrow."

New York, April 27.

A passenger in the August, from Bordeaux, informs us, that six hours before the vessel left the river, he was on board the French frigate Penelope, laying in Verdon Roads, whose boat had just returned from Bordeaux, with intelligence of letters being just received from Paris, stating that the Telegraphe announced, that Bonaparte had surrounded and was about entering Koningsberg; and that the king of Prussia had removed his head quarters to Memel.

The British merchants residing at St. Petersburgh, have presented the Russian government with 235,000 roubles towards defraying the expences of the war.

Philadelphia, April 28.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, dated March 1, received at Baltimore.

"The London, Cork, and Liverpool fleets have arrived in this port, and bring intelligence that the French have taken a considerable number of their merchantmen lately, among which were about 30 Indiamen; I did not hear how many others; and that the French fleet was to leeward, waiting for the leeward bound fleet, &c."

REPORT

Of the Minister of Foreign Relations, to His Majesty the Emperor and King.

SIRE,

Russia has ceased to dissemble—she has thrown off the mask, with which, to the present time, she has endeavoured to conceal her intentions.

(1.) Her troops have entered Moldavia and Wallachia—(2) They have besieged the fortresses of Coczim and Bender. (3) The garrisons, small in number, and unexpectedly attacked, at a time when they reposed on the faith of treaties, have yielded to superior force, and the two fortresses have been taken possession of by the Russians.

Whatever is held sacred among men, has been trodden under foot. Blood has been profusely shed, while the envoy of Russia, whose presence alone should have been the proof and guarantee of peace, continued at Constantinople and never ceased to repeat assurances of friendship, on the part of his master, for his highness the Sultan.

The Porte was ignorant of the aggression, and knew not that her provinces were invaded until it was announced by the manifesto of gen. Michelson, which I have the honor to place before your majesty; and what is alike shameful and disgusting, when this manifesto was transmitted to the Turkish government, the Russian envoy protesting that he had received no orders from his court, and that he gave no credit to the rumor of war, affected to disavow the proclamations of the generals, and to doubt the entrance of the Russian troops on the Turkish territories.

To what fate would Europe be reserved if her destiny depended on the caprices of a cabinet incessantly fluctuating; torn by contending factions, and which, influenced only by its passions, is either insensible to or ignorant of those sentiments and regulations which preserve the order of the civilized world.

The Ottoman Porte had long been assured of the infidelity of prince Ipsilanti, hospodar of Wallachia; nor did prince Meruzzi, hospodar of Moldavia, inspire the government with greater confidence—Exercising the incontestible right of sovereignty they were both deposed, and replaced by the princes Guzzo and Callamachi. This measure displeased Russia, and her envoy declared (4) that he should quit Constantinople unless the deposed hospodars were reinstated. At this period an inconceivable war seemed to be on the point of breaking out between France and Prussia. Astonished to behold a misunderstanding between the two powers most interested in her safety, the Porte perceived the advantage which must result to her natural enemy from their disunion. (5) An English admiral appeared with a squadron, and signified that England would make common cause with Russia, unless the hospodars were restored.

The Porte yielded to necessity, and avoided the storm with which she was menaced, (6) by reinstating the hospodars whom she had declared traitors, and removing the men of her choice.—Russia was satisfied, and England succeeded beyond her hopes. As the price of her condescension, the Porte expected, and had reason to expect, that she would preserve a peace, which had been so grievously and dearly purchased. But the news of Prussia, and the first acts of hostility, were soon announced at Petersburg. The court of Russia secretly rejoiced at a war which involved two allies, against whom she cherished an equal resentment; two powers that ought forever to oppose her projects against Turkey. From this moment her measures were undisguised. Orders were dispatched to general Michelson to enter Moldavia, and she already, in expectation, devoured a prey which had been devoted for years, and which the union of France and Prussia had hitherto preserved from her grasp.

Happily for Turkey the Prussian war was but of short duration, and the French army arriving at the Vistula when the Russian troops were assembling on the Dneister, compelled them to retreat to the defence of her own frontier. The hopes of the Ottoman Porte were revived. She perceived the abyss into which her concession had nearly plunged her. She has recognized the miracle by which she has been saved, and all Turkey has run to arms, to become henceforward the inseparable ally of France, without whose assistance she was in danger of perishing.

On the 29th of December, the Russian ambassador and all persons attached to the legation left Constantinople—together with all the Russian and Greek merchants, who resided there under the protection of Russia. All of them were respected and permitted to depart without molestation, while the Russians carried prisoners to Russia, your majesty's consul at Yassy, although they had given him passports to retire to Austria.

Few nations have employed as much artifice and perseverance in the execution of their projects as Russia. The stratagem and violence which were alternately practised during sixteen years against Poland, are the same arms which she now wields against the Ottoman empire. Abusing the influence, which, since the late wars she had acquired in Moldavia and Wallachia, she has, from the heart of these provinces, every where diffused a spirit of sedition and revolt. She has encouraged the Servians in their rebellion against the Porte. She has furnished them with arms, and sent officers to command them.

Availing herself of the native savagism of the Montenegrins, and of their disposition to rapine, she has excited and armed them—she has also, with a view to future projects, armed the Morea after alarming the people with imaginary dangers, the rumours of which she had industriously circulated.

She has even under pretexts the most frivolous, continued to occupy Corfu, and the other islands of the Ionian sea, of which she herself had acknowledged the independence.

Her projects being thus prepared by every mean of artifice and intrigue, she has adroitly seized the occasion of the war between France and Prussia, with a violence, which neither knows nor respects the rights of others, to carry them into effect.

Circumstances of this serious nature compel me to recall to your majesty the conduct pursued by the former government of France at a time, to which we must refer, to ascertain the cause of present events. Of all the faults of that government, the most inexcusable, because the most mischievous, was to permit, as it did, with inconceivable imprudence, the first partition of Poland, which it might, with great facility, have prevented. But for this first partition the other would not have been attempted, and could not have been carried into effect. Poland would still have existed, and Europe would have shunned those shocks and agitations, which for ten years she has unnecessarily suffered.

The Cabinet of Versailles even aggravated its fault, by leaving the Turks to contend single handed against Russia; and forced to make the most grievous sacrifices, when she might have prevented them, and, with the greatest facility interposed her succor; either in 1803, after the peace, or five years afterwards when the war took place, which terminated in the deplorable peace of 1791.

This neglect of the interests of France, and of all Europe, would at this day have been attended with consequences still more extraordinary and fatal, if your majesty had not rendered them impossible.

But your majesty has done every thing to inspire your enemies with the desire of peace, and to make it easy of attainment; for it is impossible to believe that Russia should be so blind as to renounce all the benefits of peace by refusing to enter into the only engagements which your majesty exacts, that of henceforth abstaining from those enterprises which she has made for thirty years, and which she is now renewing against the states which border on her southern frontier; and to recognise the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire, so essentially important to the policy of France, and the repose of the world.

Signed,

CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

Warsaw, 28th Jan. 1807.

(1) Nov. 2. (4) Sept. 20.
(2) Dec. 1. (5) Oct. 12.
(3) From Nov. 23 to 28 (6) Oct. 15.

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 9th May at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Auction Room, a quantity of elegant Mahogany Furniture, the property of two gentlemen leaving the District; consisting of, Side Board, a set of elegant Pembroke Tables, mahogany side Table, Tea and Breakfast Tables, Card Tables two Bureaus, one Stand, one Portable desk, elegant mahogany and other Bedsteads, mahogany & Windsor Chairs, two Beds, fine Sheets, Pillow Cases, diaper Table Cloths and Napkins, the whole of which are new—they may be seen any time between now and the day of sale at the Auction Room.

JOHN TRAVERS, Auct.

Georgetown, May 1—4t

This is to give notice, that the subscribers, executrixes named in the last Will and testament of John Beckley, late of the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia, esq. deceased have obtained from the Orphan's court of the said county, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of the said John Beckley deceased. All persons therefore, having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the said executrixes, at the city of Washington in the said county, for settlement, on or before the fifth day of November next, as they may otherwise be by law excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands and seals, this 30th day of April 1807.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the said executrixes

MARY PRINCE,
MARIA BECKLEY.

May 1—

PORTRAIT PAINTING

C. BOYLE respectfully informs the public that he paints Likenesses in Oil Colors, in the building formerly occupied by Mr. G. Stewart, on the Pennsylvania Avenue, near Duane's book-store.

N. B. A few specimens to be seen.

January 3—tf

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of the city of Washington in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Prince George's county in the state of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Ducket, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Those indebted to the deceased are desired to make immediate payment.

ALLEN B DUCKETT, Adm.

City of Washington, March 18—tf

All claims forwarded by mail must be post paid.

THE COMMISSIONERS

Appointed under the act of the Corporation, for erecting an INFIRMARY in the city of Washington, will receive sealed Proposals in writing, until the 10th of May next, for the Bricklayer's & Carpenter's work for a section thereof agreeable to a plan and bill of particulars to be seen on application to

JOHN DAVIDSON,
Fiducet near the Bank.

April 29 [illegible]

Treasury Department, United States, April 28, 1807.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at a meeting held on the 23d day of March 1807, and among other things resolve, that the eight per cent. Stock, created in pursuance of the several acts of Congress passed on the 16th day of July 1798, and 7th day of May 1800, should be reimbursed on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and [illegible].

This is therefore to give notice that the principal of the said Eight per cent stock will on surrender of the certificates be paid on the first day of January 1809, to the respective stockholders or their lawful representatives or attornies duly constituted and authorized, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Office, as the case may be, where credits have been given for the amount of Stock respectively [illegible] by them.

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfers of the said Eight per Cent Stock either from or to the books of the Treasury, or from or to the books of a Commissioner of Loans will be allowed after the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eight. And the interest on all certificates of said Stock, which shall not have been surrendered in pursuance of this notification, will cease and determine on the day preceding the day hereby fixed for the reimbursement thereof.

And whereas the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at their meeting held on the 23d day of March as aforesaid, did also resolve, that the sum which after making the current payments for the years 1807 and 1808, and after reimbursing the Four and a half per Cent stock, might remain to complete the annual appropriation of Eight Millions of dollars for those two years, should, among other purposes, be applied to the purchase of the Eight per Cent Stock at private sale, and that such of the Cashiers of the Bank of the United States, and of its office of Discount and Deposit as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate, be the agents under his superintendance for making the said purchases: Notice is hereby accordingly given, That James Davidson jun. Cashier of the office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, has been appointed agent for that purpose in Washington, to whom such of the proprietors of Eight per cent Stock as may be willing to sell the same within the prices limited by law, are requested to apply.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
w. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Washington, April 30th, 1807.

HAVING been appointed by the secretary of the Treasury, agent for purchasing the 8 per cent. stock of the United States standing on the books of the Treasury, and the books of the commissioners of Loans for Maryland and Virginia.

Notice is hereby given,

That I am ready to treat with any persons for the purchase of said stock at private sale, within the price limited by the 2d section of the act of Congress of the 18th of April, 1806, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed,

JAMES DAVIDSON, Jun.
Agent, &c.

SEC. 2d. *And be it further enacted,* That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall not be authorized to purchase any of the several species of the public debt, at a higher price than at the rates following, that is to say—they shall not pay more for three per cent stock than sixty per cent of its nominal value; nor for any other species of the public debt more than the nominal value of its unredeemed amount, the eight per cent stock only excepted, for which they shall be authorized in addition thereto, to give at the rate of one half of one per cent on the said nominal value for each quarterly dividend, which may be payable on such purchased stock from the time of such purchase to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

May 1—3 w.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his Office, to the house lately occupied by Mr. Law, on Capitol Hill.

Washington, July 28—tf

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Washington county in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN WILKS PRATT, late of said county, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to JOHN A. WILSON, in said county, or to JOHN M'GILL, in Prince George's county, who are fully authorized to conduct and settle the said administration, on or before the 30th of October; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 23d of April, 1807.

RACHEL PRATT, Administratrix.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Washington, April 25, 1807—3t

HOUSES FOR SALE.

TWO Frame Dwelling Houses on a corner lot fronting I and 7th streets, near the Navy Yard, at present occupied by Dr M'Williams. The situation is high and healthy, and a very eligible stand for public business. The smallest house is one story high, well adapted for a Grocery or Grog shop—the other is a two story house with four rooms neatly finished with a kitchen adjoining and a convenient garden under good fence—well calculated for the accommodation of a genteel family.

The whole will be sold together. For terms apply to the subscriber next door to Mrs. S. H. Smith's Printing Office.

WILLIAM BUNYIE.

Penn. Av. city Washington
April 29.—3t

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, Negro CHARLES—he is a straight well made black man, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has lost some of his fore teeth; is remarkably polite and much of a gallant. The above reward will be paid to any person who will bring him home or lodge him any jail so that I get him again.

WM. B. BEANES.

Upper Marlboro', Jan. 9—tf