

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM PECHIN...

John Neale, COACH MAKER, requests a meeting of his creditors...

Any Person WANTING a Seamstress may be supplied by applying at this office.

Wanted, AN elderly WOMAN to superintend the house and children in a small family.

To Let, TWO BRICK WAREHOUSES on Smith street, Baltimore.

For Sale, A NEGRO GIRL, about 17 years of age, she has 10 years to stay from July next.

PROFILES, TODD, late from Bond Street, Fell's Point, has taken an elegant room at No. 16, Baltimore street...

Henry & Lindenberg, No. 35, BALTIMORE STREET, HAVE received by the ships Fame and Sally, from Liverpool, an additional supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c.

Spermaceti Candles, NATHL. F. WILLIAMS, No. 15, Bowly's wharf.

Stout, Able Black Men TO HIRE, by the month or year—they have been accustomed to all kinds of labor, and have worked in a rope walk for the last 6 months.

Stray Cows, STRAYED away about two weeks ago, an old COW, supposed to have since calved. She is principally red, with white spots upon her head and tail.

Geo. C. Muller, TWO DOORS BELOW THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, HAS received per the Serpent from Hamburg, and others for sale, Plushes Royals, Superfine, Bretagues do, D'wiles do, Listados do, Castorilles do, Osaburg, Ticklenburg, White Flaxen, Deutchings, Fine Lichen Thread needles, Pins, Brushes, Windsor Susp. &c.

Fifty Dollars Reward, MY negro man named BEN, ran away yesterday morning, from Osbor. Bet. to whom he was hired, and was seen in the evening near Elk Ridge Landing, on his way to Baltimore.

Ten Dollars Reward, RAN away from the subscribers on Thursday, the 29th May, a fair young boy named STEPHEN JOHNSON, aged 17 years, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, fair complexion, light brown hair, had on when he eloped, a blue jacket, blue pantaloons.

Just Received, TWO hundred barrels PRIME HERRINGS, to shipping order. Apply to JOHN & AARON LEVERING.

Galt and Thomas, HAVE imported in the William Murlock from London, and Diana from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of HARDWARE, And expect a further supply by the next arrivals.

To Let, THE most convenient Three Story BRICK HOUSE, situated in Baltimore street, near Philpot's Bridge. For terms apply to JOHN BARON, Near the Theatre.

P. E. Thomas and George, Have received by the late arrivals from England a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY AND BRASS WARE.

PORK, 100 barrels 2d quality Southern PORK. For sale by HENRY THOMPSON, No. 55, South-Gay-street.

For Sale, A NUMBER of very valuable LOTS of GROUND, fronting on Allisiana & Wolf streets, likewise on Ann and Lancaster streets; likewise on Hppy Alley.

SHERIFFALTY, HENRY TRAPNALL begs leave to inform his friends, and the voters of the city and county of Baltimore, generally, that he still continues to offer himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff; and he again respectfully solicits their friendship—and suffrage at the ensuing election.

Alexander McIlvain, INFORMS his friends and customers that he has been choosing out a few SPRING and SUMMER GOODS from the late arrivals from Europe, which are making up into wearing apparel; such as Cotton Casimere Coatees, Pantalons, Vests, &c.

Fresh Teas, Filberts, ALMONDS, &c. Just received, and for sale by the subscribers, 300 lbs. fresh Filberts; 100 chests fine retailing Hyson Skin Tea; 100 do. Young Hyson do.; 30 small boxes fine Imperial; 20 half chests Souchong; 30 boxes fresh warranted Chocolate; 20 bales Almonds; 30 boxes Spermaceti Candles; 10 boxes Sweet Oil, in black bottles, 1st quality.

JACOB & WM. NORRIS, 500 lbs. Indigo Cloves; 70 small boxes Cassia; 30 boxes Brimstone; 15 qr. casks Malaga White; 100 bottles old case Port Wine; 15 hhls. Molasses; 5 pipes Lisbon Wine; 50 kegs Spiced Salmon; 100 lbs. fresh Nutmegs; 1/2 pipe Madeira Wine; 15 qr. casks Port Wine; 40 sacks old Bourbon Coffee, fit for immediate use; 100 boxes Brown Soap; 70 do. hardened Mould Candles, for sun mer use; 20 boxes Fig Blue; 15 do. London Mustard; 100 do. Spanish Segars, old and fit for immediate use; 50 half boxes do.; West India Shrub, and Irish Whiskey; Acid in bottles; 200 baskets fine Table Salt; 10 tierces fresh Rice; 10 hhls. New England Rum; 10 do. Jamaica, 4th proof, and good flavor; 2 pipes real Cogniac Brandy, (14 years old, price 3 dollars); 40 bags Pearl Barley; 100 pots Essence of Spruce; Jamaica's Crackers, in kegs; 15 hhls. Peach Brandy; Pearl Barley in bags; Cabbages' Tobacco, in kegs and half kegs.

Samuel Walker, HAS FOR SALE, 80 dozen Silk Hosiery, part with elegant Lace Socks, 3 cases Mens' Silk Hats, large Brims, for summer wear, 1 case superfine Leghorn Hats, 150 dozen Long and Extra Long Kid Gloves Black and White Pic Nic Gloves and Mitts; Lace Veils and Sleeves; Irish Sheetings, Linens, Long Lawns and French Cambricks; Plain, Colored and Checked Lustrings, and Chambray Muslins; Pink, and Blue Checked Lenax and Fancy Muslins; Cotton and Thread Hose; Bed Lace, Cord and Tassels; Muslin, Bandanna and Fancy Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Cachemire Long and Square Shawls; Patent Suspensers; Wreaths, Flowers, Fans, Ribbons, Umbrellas and Parasols; Black and White Laces and Edging, Gold and Silver Corals, Tassels, Fringes, Threads and Spangles; Ladies' Corsets, India Nankeens, Scarlet Bumbazets and Black Bumbazets, &c.

A. M'ulloh, 81, MARKET STREET, HAS just received for sale an Invoice of ADELPHI COTTON, Marking and Sewing THREAD assorted in pounds, hals, and ornamental boxes of various sizes. Also an extensive assortment of Silk and Cotton Chambrays, Cheap Cambric Muslin, Ditto Calicoes; India, Mells and Book Muslins; Irish Linens, and Long Lawns; Bleached Russia Sheetings; Bandanna Handkerchiefs; Silk and Worsted Bindings; Boot Webbing, &c.

Just Purchased, 40 head of GREEN TURTLE, 10 to 50 lbs. each, just arrived in the brig Two Brothers, from Nassau, New Providence—and will be served up in Soup or otherwise, Tuesdays and Fridays. ENOCH BAYLEY, No. 38, Market street. N. B. Gentlemen can be supplied with Green Turtle, on pleasing terms.

Madras Handkerchiefs, FOUR boxes of 80 each, real Madras Handkerchiefs, of the best standing colors and fundamental patterns for sale at the counting house of JOHN B. JAUFFRET, No. 21, North Gay-street, may 31.

Thos. & Saml. Hollingsworth, OFFER FOR SALE, On liberal terms, for approved credit, A Cargo of RUM, SUGAR & COFFEE, just received from Dominiqua and St. Martins. 80 Hogsheads Guadalupe SUGAR, of good quality. Cologne MILL STONES, of different sizes from 4 feet 6 inches to 3 feet diameter. April 26.

Bakers Wanted, TWO Journeymen, one a complete workman, who understands his business, or is not above being taught, the subscriber's mode of baking, liberal wages will be given. Also, a stout Lad, as an apprentice; one who has been at the trade will be preferred. Enquire at WM. LOVELL'S Manufactory, No. 32, North Howard-street. June 3.

Madeira and Port Wine, JUST received from New York, a few pipes LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, of a superior quality, and ten hogsheads of WHITE PORT—for sale by WM. WILSON & SONS, June 3.

Jno. H. Browning & Co. No. 35, Fell's Point, Fell's Point, HAVE imported in the Diana and Fame, from Liverpool, their entire spring assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

Salt, Sugar, Paints Oil, Naval Stores and Herrings, A few thousand bushels St. Ubes Blown and Ground Alum Salt. Jamaica Sugar, in hogsheads 300 bbls. Rosin and Tar. Vegillgrease by the hogshead or sack. Spanish Whiting, Lampblack and Yellow Oils, in hogsheads. Dr. White Lead, in barrels and kegs. Paints of all kinds ground in Oil. Painters' Brushes and Tools; Stone Jugs 60 casks. Prime Oil, entitled to drawback 500 barrels Herrings—for sale at the head of the basin of the river. June 3.

Alexander Rodgers, 11, COUNLY WHARF, HAS ON HAND, A general assortment of GROCERIES, which he will sell either wholesale or retail for cash, or exchange for country produce, Among which are the following, viz. Jamaica Spirits, West India Rum, New England do. Cogniac Brandy, Annapae Peach do. Holland Gin, Whiskey, Loaf, Lump & brown Sugar, Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Souchong. He also receives goods on storage, and sells on commission all kinds of country produce, &c.

COMMISSARIAT de l'Empire Francais. LES COLONS de St. Domingue réfugiés en cette ville et dans l'Etat de Maryland, qui se sont fait dernièrement inscrire pour partir pour France, sont prevenus que le Batiment qui doit etre frété à Philadelphia pour les y transporter, partira le dix du mois prochain; en consequence, ils sont invités à se présenter du 2 au 5 inclus, au commissariat, pour obtenir leur ordre de destination. Tous ceux qui se sont fait inscrire, soit antérieurement, soit postérieurement au dernier avis, qui ne se présenteront pas, pour profiter de l'offre qui leur est faite en ce moment par le Gouvernement, dans le delay prefixé seront rayés des listes dressées au commissariat jusqu'à ce jour, et tenus à se présenter de nouveau s'ils arrivent à l'avenir que pareille offre leur soit faite. Nota. Le Bureau sera ouvert depuis neuf heures du matin jusqu'à deux heures après midi. Baltimore, le 31 Mai, 1806.

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NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS, THAT all articles of foreign growth or manufacture, baggage and furniture bound for Philadelphia, per French, Dutch, Packet, must be accompanied with a clean certificate of health (to be obtained at the Mayor's office) certifying that they have been landed in the United States 30 days and upwards. WM. McDONALD, No. 24, 2m, June 4.

WHAT IS THE PROSPECT, Peace or war?—how and where? There is no prospect of a speedy and general peace in Europe—What is wanting of temptation to ambition—is made up by folly, ignorance, imbecility, and even by despair.

The new cabinet of England, actuated by folly as extravagant as the old, has declared war against Prussia. It is out of the power of the Austrian house (the will and the power are very different things in politics and war)—to do any thing but connive—and where she can connive without imminent danger she will wink at the aid that may be given to the enemies of France; a different course is not to be expected from the imbecile race that occupies that house; the consciousness of wrong and the frustration of the efforts made to maintain that wrong, are always with weak minds—stronger incentives to persist in the error. Bonaparte did not attempt the conquest of Egypt in Egypt, after he had been defeated and frustrated by Sir Sidney Smith in Syria. But the Austrian monarch, with the increasing accumulation of warnings and misfortunes in two coalitions, the destruction of three armies in the first and of seven in the second—had the folly to concur in a new scheme of partition and invasion of France. Every allowance is made in this estimate for the operation of gold, pride, and female intrigue upon weak minds—it is only upon weak minds they can operate.

The Austrians will connive at the aid given to the Russians—though the surrender of Cattaro to a Russian force was evidently not an act of the Austrian government; the English emissaries and sycophants represented France as having violated the treaty of Presburg—fools or worse—and such only could have attempted to give such a coloring to the fact. We care as little about Bonaparte as we care about Francis—but truth is truth, and it is a miserable species of folly which can labor to persuade itself that all the world are such fools as not to be able to discriminate between a palpable fact and a premeditated falsehood. Yet we have seen the attempt made to persuade the public after the facts had long passed over, and the seal of destiny and fate, as it were, had been fixed upon them—to persuade the public, that the re-occupation of Brenau on the Inn, was a breach of treaty, although the act was but the necessary effect of a most flagrant violation of that treaty by an Austrian general. The arrest of that general is sufficient proof of the obedience of Austria to France and her inability to make war. We have touched this, in this way, to lead to the enquiry where and of what consequence is Cattaro? Because the explanation of these points will shew in a degree the obvious views and the probable course of THE WAR—WHICH IS RENEWED—and which will take a new course, such as may not at first sight be apprehended.

Cattaro is the name of a small river, a spacious bay, a small town, and a strong naval and military position and fortress, near the extremity of that part of Dalmatia which formerly appertained to Venice, which was ceded to Austria by the peace of Leoben, and to France by the treaty of Presburg—the fortress is called Castel Nuovo—it is 40 miles S. E. of Ragusa; 130 nearly west of Scutari in Albania; 240 S. W. of Belgrade, the capital of Turkish Servia; and not quite 460, farther north of west from Constantinople; 180 north of Corfu; and nearly opposite Manfredonia on the coast of Italy. This place is near the extreme point of the ancient Venetian Dalmatia, was very strongly fortified, and is in relation to the apparent prospects of the course of war of very considerable importance.

The surrender of it by the Austrian general Brody, was not an authorised act of the Austrian government, but it was an unfortunate occurrence for that most unfortunate house; and should the Russians persist in retaining it, the consequence may be the most fatal to Francis. The prompt occupation of this position by the Russians, shews that each of the powers understood the designs or political interests of the other; Russia obviously foresaw in the treaty of Presburg, the attack upon its policy and its views on Turkey; to prevent the occupation of a position by the French favorable for the reception and the protection of naval armaments, and as a military depot, was a bold stroke of the Russians, however prejudicial or fatal for Austria. The march of two armies of French in that direction plainly proves that the French policy was directed as the Russians had anticipated; but the war must now necessarily follow in that direction. The issues of that war, are in the womb of time—but it is not out of the scope of probabilities, that the ancient Macedonia and Insular Greece, may be colonized, if not rendered independent. The chief who governs the destinies of France and Europe, has combined with the splendor of triumph and popular enthusiasm, the enthusiasm which he finds attached to every country and habit, and he will not be less backward in inflaming the classic enthusiasm of ancient Greece on its classic soil, than he was in employing on the parched sands of Syria, the zeal of the Moslems, &c. at Rome the piety of the complacent slave. If Austria is faithful to France, all Croatia, Servia and Bosnia, and that part of Wallachia along the banks of the Aluta to its confluence with the Danube at Nicopolis, may be hers; if she should

prove faithful, the theatre of action, which for the Modern Alexander, is destined for his imitations—the Nile and Adriatic may be provided with provinces of the theatre of Macedonian glory, as the Bernadottes and Mirats, have been invested with principalities on the right side of the Rhine—and the Berthiers in Switzerland.

A war in this part of Europe would be conducted under circumstances very different from the course which must have been pursued prior to the French revolution. Before that epoch, France could not carry on a war in that quarter without a naval force, and numerous transports to convey troops and stores. The pacific policy of Venice, would have precluded the passage of forces, or the occupation of naval or military positions so near Constantinople. The favors conferred by Bonaparte on the kings of Wurtemberg, and Bavaria, and the agrandissement of the Italian kingdom on the sister shores of Africa, have not only provided a free passage which supercedes naval equipment, but provides magazines on the march.

This is a new state of things—Bonaparte said that the nineteenth century would be unlike any thing that preceded it. It is already unlike all that preceded it—and the dissimilarity is growing apace! It may be presumed without danger of mistake, that what is yet to happen will be more extraordinary than what has already astonished mankind.

But though the transactions in this section of Europe are of importance sufficient to engage the attention of the curious observer; they form but a part of a system which embraces the two extremes of Europe—the renewed war involves the navigation of the Baltic and the Mediterranean.

THERE WILL BE NO PEACE FOR A LONG TIME TO COME IN EUROPE. Because this war in the extremes of Europe, though pernicious to England in one shape is favorable in another, her commerce will be affected if Bonaparte succeeds either in the Baltic or the Mediterranean. Her existence will be in jeopardy if he succeeds in both—But if the resistance continues on the part of Russia, and is conducted with skill and vigor—the existence of England as an independent nation is protracted; and the most diseased and worn down nations, like individuals, cling with the greatest avidity and the keenest hope to life; none are more content than those whose systems are undermined, tottering and decayed—so it is with England; and it will be her policy and her inevitable course under such circumstances to protract the war on the extremes of Europe; to keep the evil remote from her own shores—while other nations are at war—to push her commerce through a thousand channels and to find a mart in the very camps of her enemies as well as of her allies.

By the acknowledgment of the imperial title of Bonaparte at Constantinople, it is plain that the Russian and English influence has sunk at the Porte. A treaty concluded between France and the Porte, recognizes not only the title of emperor, but that of king of Italy. This is only the first fruit of the approximation of territory, produced by the battle of Austerlitz and the treaty of Presburg. The Turkish divan ever at the command of the most powerful or the most feared, points out like an index to Europe the alteration which has already taken place in her sentiments of European potentates. The grand seignior will now assume a tone of independence which he has not ventured to employ for eleven years. Already the Russian and British ambassadors, who one year ago dictated to the Turkish empire, are become remonstrants—and supplicants—the order of the Crescent may now perhaps cease to be a satire on the orders of the cross, on the breasts of Christian knights the supporters of order and our holy religion and the best of governments. "O stupid Gallians!"

NEW-YORK, June 2. Captain Rea, from the Isle of France, informs, that there were thirteen British ships of the line lying at St. Jago. He also informs, that the latter end of March, the British ship London, and a frigate, engaged the ship Marengo, admiralinois, and the frigate Bellepoulin; and after an engagement of three hours, took them. Sir J. B. Warren, with seven sail of the line then in sight. The captured vessels were carried to St. Jago, and put in commission.

It was said the French ships had on board property of immense value. We learn, verbally, by the schooner Traveller, from Curacao, that Miranda's two schooners had been captured on the Maine by a Spanish brig—and that Miranda, in the Leander, had afterwards a severe engagement with a Spanish Hoop of war, and beat her off; after which he stood to windward. It is said letters have been received in town which state, positively, that Miranda has landed on the Spanish Main at a place called Como, without meeting with any opposition. The schooner Bee is on her way with dispatches from Miranda, and is hourly expected here.

The awful sentence of death was on Saturday passed upon John Banks for the murder of his wife. Though delivered in that solemn and impressive manner for which the honorable judge Tompkins is remarkable, and though it was a powerful appeal to the best feelings of the hearts