

Advertisement for various goods and services, including lace, paper, and other commodities.

To Rent. A two story Brick HOUSE in South-street, No. 2, next door to the Yellow House. Possession may be had on the first day of July next.

Eight or ten Persons CAN be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging, at No. 56, North Gay-street—Young men, moving in a mechanical business, and of steady habits, would be preferred.

La Plata Hides. 7943 South American OX HIDES, of the 1st quality, from Monte Video, are now landing and for sale at 4, Water-street, by W.M. JENKINS.

Pork for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for sale on the most accommodating terms, 230 barrels of second and third quality PORK, recently repacked and inspected.

A Bargain. TO sell low for Cash, or barter for Dry Goods, a new neat Two Story FRAME HOUSE, about one mile from Baltimore, on the Hooks-town turnpike road, fronting 33 feet on a lot 127 feet deep, binding on the corner road 33 feet 6 inches, thence binding on a road commonly called the Mill Road, to the turnpike road.

Notice is hereby given, THAT I shall make application to the justices of Baltimore county court, or some one of them in the recess of the court, after this notice shall have been published two months, for the benefit of an Insolvent act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at their November session, 1805, "entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors."

Cabinet and Chair-Making. GROFF & MAGGS, Cabinet and Chair-Makers, and Printers' Joiners. MOST respectfully acquaint the public, that they continue business in North Gay-street, No. 30, opposite Thomas Kell's, Esq. where every order in the above line is executed with the utmost punctuality, and in a style of workmanship that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A Farm for Sale, TWENTY-Four miles from Baltimore lying in Baltimore county, near Mr. John Black Rock Mills, and 7 or 8 miles from the Gunpowder Friends' Meeting House; there is a county road near the dwelling house, and is a good stand for a tavern, a store or smith shop—There are about 70 acres of cleared land and in good order; the remainder in thriving young timber; about 10 acres good bottom meadow set well in timothy, and 16 acres in clover.

New-York State Lottery, AUTHORIZED by the Legislature, and payment of Prizes guaranteed by them—POSITIVELY commences drawing in the city of New-York, on the second Tuesday in June next. The capital Prizes are, 1 of 25,000 Dollars, 2 of 10,000 Dollars, 3 of 5,000 Dollars, 2 of 2,000 Dollars, 6 of 1,000 Dollars, And several of 500, 200 and 100 dollars, &c. &c.

CASH. Benjamin Chastellier TRANSACTS all kind of Commercial Business, at his BROKER'S OFFICE, Light-street, next to James Brydon's Fountain Inn. He sells and purchases all kinds of Stock; procures cash on reasonable premiums, da good notes or deposit of merchandise, and has a commodious place for the reception of goods on storage.

FOREIGN. Copy of the letter of H. H. the Calimakan-Bashaw, filling the place of the Grand-Vizir in Constantinople, to the different Bashaws. We are persuaded by the different true and authentic advices that we have successively received that H. M. the Emperor of the French having put himself personally at the head of his army, has valiantly fought the Russians, defeated them several times, and has gained over them victories as complete as brilliant; their baggages, all their ammunition, and a prodigious number of prisoners of war, are the glorious fruits of all their victories.

The French army destined against the Russians, besides being very numerous and exceedingly strong, is still provided with whatever is necessary for them all; those who have a sound mind, already know that the numerous triumph of that army have procured them considerable treasures and an immense quantity of ammunition; which renders them daily more formidable, while the enemy enfeebling itself proportionably, will ere long find itself entirely exhausted.

After all these considerations, the sublime Porte has taken good care not to give any credit to the like absurdities; it has judged that these were spread only by vile spies, the miserable tools of the malice and perfidy of Russia. That enemy of the Ottoman glory and religion, starts with rage at the war which is so justly declared against it, and reviewing with an envious eye the natural & sincere alliance and harmony which prevails between the sublime Porte and the French government endeavours to blow far and wide the poison with which it is infected.

We are already informed, by the official report of the French Ambassador near the sublime Porte, by letters received from different places, and by the Ministers that we have at Warsaw, that the enemy in the 1st battle that has taken place between them and the French army, have been completely beaten and dispersed, to the shame and confusion of their chief.

We also are informed that another French army besieges the great and rich city of Dantzick, and is very near rendering itself master of it notwithstanding all the efforts of the enemy.

The sublime Porte has not anything so much at heart, as to make as public as possible the splendid exploits and lofty feats of France, his illustrious and invincible ally, as also the weakness and confusion of his detestable enemy, which has trampled under foot the most sacred treaties of peace.

We are conscious that all reasonable men will beware to give any faith to these kind of rumours malignantly propagated by vile and miserable spies. Notwithstanding this, the sublime Porte, by a wise foresight, commands that in future these wretches should be watched, and that their passages into his states be forbidden, with a view to prevent henceforward the like inconveniences.

You, our faithful Prince, will take care, by the attachment and zeal that we know in you, to make as public as possible the victories gained by the French army; you will cause to close and forbid every passage sent by the enemy, with an intention to propagate false and dangerous reports.

Constantinople, April 19, 1807. Since taken. Copy of the letter of the French Consul, Lamarre, to the Prince of Benevento.

Eistow, May 6. My Lord—The Russians have withdrawn from Giurdzow the 22d of April, towards Bucharest. They this day evacuate Bucharest and Vallachia to repair to Moldavia. Their weakness and the successes of the Turks made this retreat indispensably necessary.

On the side of Ismail, a deserter having come to announce to Pelivan Aga that the Russians were very much engaged in preparing to depart, and the latter having been reinforced with the van guard of the army of the Grand Vizir, has united his troops, made them take an oath upon the Koran to conquer or to die, caused them to march in three columns of 5000 men each, and attacked the Russians just at the break of day; he killed 1100 men, took 300 prisoners, and a part of their baggage and artillery. Two Russian generals have been made prisoners. At the moment that this news arrived at Sistow, the Turks pursued their advantages, and the Russians retired towards Bender.

We expect every moment the main body of the Grand Vizir; he was only within three day's march of the Danube a few days ago. The agents of Russia are in the greatest consternation; they pack up and run away; their lamentations and grief cause compassion.

The affairs of the Turks go on very well, they will probably be at Bucharest within a few days. Copy of the letter of the adjutant commandant Meriège, to the Prince of Benevento.

Widdin, May 11. My Lord—It was the 22d of April that the Russians withdrew from before Giurdzow. Mustapha Bashaw was acquainted with this retreat only at break of day; he found in their camp the annexed letter, addressed to this Bashaw by M. Rodonnikin.

General Michelon has fallen back with his forces beyond the Siret, leaving only towards Bucharest a rear guard of light troops, posted behind Argis and Dombowitz. All communication is forbidden to the inhabitants, that these retrograde steps may not be known. It is difficult to form an idea of the chagrin of the partizans of the principal Boyards and of the Greek clergy are justly accused of having favored the Russians. The others said to them, in refusing to take up arms—"As long as the emperor Napoleon will remain in Poland, and that your army will be so feeble, you cannot inspire us with any confidence."

The Vallachians who have taken the party of the Russians, fly away on all sides. Many have made bitter reproaches to Michelon. "Why," they have said to him, "did you come to disturb us? We have taken up arms upon the faith of your emperor, and you abandon us; you promised us every day new succours, and none have arrived. You however knew that you were not able to maintain your ground with the few troops which you had here. Why then did you excite us on to deliver us up to an enemy, who do not pardon; to expose us to the vengeance of our irritated sovereign? Unfortunate that we are, we have forgotten the advice of our fathers. They had told us that you had acted thus many a time; that we can never expect to be in your hands but instruments which are sacrificed for the least convenience. Happy those who have remained faithful and obedient."

The Turkish forces increase upon the Danube. Mustapha Bashaw has caused to march from 5 to 6000 men, to reduce Philippopolis, where a rebellion has arisen against his authority. The Grand Vizir is marching with the main body of his army, he advances towards Babadag. His van guard is commanded by Ali-Bashaw, (Cercazy,) who has arrived at Ismail. The left of the army of the Grand Vizir is at Kirschowa and Silistria. This position of the Ottoman army turns Gen. Michelon, who has not only done well in evacuating Vallachia, but who will soon be obliged to evacuate Bessarabia.

The check which the Russians have sustained before Ismail, previous to the arrival of the Grand Vizir, leaves sufficiently to conjecture whether they are able to resist him. The taking of Ismail is the principal point of their plan. The numerous checks they have sustained within three months, before that place, are of great consequence to the Porte, who will derive great advantage from them. The army of Michelon is of a number inferior to 23,000 men. He has not found in Vallachia all the enthusiasm and assistance which he expected. The successes of the French army have kept the greatest number under the obedience of the Porte.

The rebellious Vallachians are not the only ones to be pitied, the only ones abandoned by Russia. The Servians who remained quiet under the cover of an armistice, have run to arms by their instigation; they repaired to the height parallel with the Danube. They had posted in the principal island of that river, between the mouths of the Timock and Orgabeka, about four hundred men, to make themselves masters of that passage and wait for the Russians, who failed to go to the rendezvous. These wretches have been the victims of their confidence. Being attacked by the Turks, the greatest part were killed; a great many drowned themselves, and hardly thirty could save themselves by swimming. Servia finds herself attacked at the same time by all the Bashaws, and this unseasonable insurrection is a miscarried operation by the Russians, who have sacrificed them. This blind confidence in the lies of Russia, is for this people the source of the greatest misfortunes.

The Bashaw of Widdin began his march the 9th May towards Nagodin, to pursue his advantages over the Servians. He has ordered a small palisaded fort to be erected to secure the island which is occupied by a small detachment. The Porte has ordered to repair the place of Orsowa, a very important position.

P. S. At the moment of closing my letter, I received one from M. Lamarre, who writes to me from Rudschuck that Pelivan Aga has just gained a new advantage on the Lower Danube. Accept, my Lord, &c. (Signed) The Adjutant Commandant, MERIÈGE.

Munich, May 29.—Our gazettes have published this day the following letter from Marshal Massena to his majesty the king of Bavaria, dated at head quarters in Prunitz, the 19th May: "Sire—Your Majesty will permit me to yield to the vehement desire which I feel to express the lively pleasure which I experienced, when the emperor, my august sovereign, chose me to be witness of the first exploits of H. H. the Hereditary Prince, in the military career of your Majesty, great examples to follow and great memories to perpetuate. His first milita-

ry exploits have been worthy of the illustrious family that has given him birth. The 16th of this month, the enemy, with a superior force, attacked the troops of your Majesty, which I had charged to protect the works of a *levee de front* near Pultusk. H. R. H. at the head of his brave troops, not only supported the attack of the enemy, but even repulsed them with loss. The generals of your majesty thought themselves obliged to moderate the ardor of this Prince, and the army unites now to the attachment which virtue and beneficence inspire, all the esteem which is due to valor.

Whilst I think myself happy in contributing as much as it is in my power to the glory of the arms of your majesty, the ties of fraternity which unite the two nations, become still closer upon the field of battle, and I flatter myself to merit the glorious friendship of your majesty by manifesting the sincere attachment that I have contracted for H. R. H. the Hereditary Prince, &c.

[In continuation of this letter is found a circumstantial official account, which the Royal Prince has addressed to his august father, under date of Pultusk, the 17th May, upon the military events which took place between the 14th and 16th. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 500 men killed or wounded.]

Lubeck, May 20.—The king of Sweden, since his arrival at Stralsund, where he alighted at general Essen's, is continually dispatching couriers on diverse points, but especially towards the French head quarters. The hopes of a complete reconciliation with France have been received with rapture by every Swedish officer. The conditions of the armistice are executed in the most scrupulous manner. An English brig, which had anchored in the road, having shown an intention to land a few men under various pretences, it has been declared on the part of the Swedish commandant, that any Englishman who should dare to violate the neutral territory of Pomerania, would be arrested and disarmed.

The Russians suffered much at the engagement of the 15th, opposite to Dantzick, from the terrible fire of the French light cavalry. They pretend that the Prussians have not done their duty, and the latter say the same things of the Russians.

HAMBURG, May 29.—The following are some details given as exact upon the position of the Russian and Prussian army. The corps of Prussian troops forms the right wing of the coalition army. Its right is supported by the Frischau, and its left extends as far as Wrinditt. The Passarge separates it from the French troops; this river not being deep, the Prussian defectors pass it often to go to the French army—From their accounts, it appears that the Prussian troops are too much extended for their numbers. The Russians occupy the line which stretches from Wrinditt to Schippenbeek through Weilsberg & Barrenstein. They have strong outposts before their wings and center. General Platow, the hetman of the Cossacks, commands that of the left wing, and extends his reconnoitering ground as far as Oxtelsburgh. A corps of Russian troops, separated from the main army, is posted between Bialylock and the Bug.

The country which the Russian army occupies is entirely devastated, and not one single inhabitant remains in many villages. The country occupied by the Prussian corps has been much better treated, which arises from the different discipline in both armies; the Cossacks plundering unmercifully their friends, as they would do with their enemies—There remain few horses in those countries, that the detachments of cavalry which are sent for forage, are often obliged to tackle their own to the carts which they find on the farms.

The communication between the French, Prussian and Russian head-quarters, is very frequent, and people are generally persuaded that negotiations for the re-establishment of peace are continued with some hopes of success. The Prussians seem to desire it with great ardor.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, May 19.—According to a German Gazette, the Magnates of Hungary have declared to the states, that they were obliged to demand of the Emperor of Austria a new constitution which should be more adapted to the present times and circumstances, and which the class of burghers and that of the peasantry have for a long time ardently desired.

CHARLESTON, July 28. EXTRACT OF LETTERS, From Havana, dated July 10, 1807, to a respectable Mercantile House in this City. "An order was issued yesterday from the Intendant to the Collector of the Customs to examine all goods in the Custom House at present, and such as may enter hereafter, with introduction to detain, for the present, such as may appear to be of English manufacture, until further orders. This is the first step towards a general prohibition of English manufactures; but we presume it hardly possible, that our government will proceed to extremities until due notice shall have been given to your merchants, through the medium of your newspapers."

"July 23.—The order we mentioned in ours of the 10th, has been put into execution, and all the English merchandise or manufacture in the custom house have been detained, but we apprehend they will be dispatched, and that for some time to come their introduction will be winked at. This step of our government has its origin in the High Admiral's order published in your paper; for we understand it has not been received here officially; but until your merchants get further advice on this subject, they will do well to suspend their shipments of English goods."

THE Independent Company Are requested to meet on their usual parade ground, in Howard's Park, every Tuesday and Friday, until further orders, at half past five o'clock in the afternoon, with arms and accoutrements in good order. The roll will be read, and absentees fined.

By Order, SAMUEL STUMP, Secy. August 8.