(Undersigned) By the Emperor,
The Minister and Secretary of State,
H. B. MARET.

"I hereby ratify the whole contents of the armistice concluded between the marshal prince of Neufchatel, and lieutenant general, prince Labanoff Von Restrow.

"Teurogen, 11—23 June, 1807.

"ALEXANDER.

"In testimony of his approbation."
(Undersigned) The major general,
Marshal ALEX. BERTHIER,
Prince of Neufchatel.

The French army occupies all the Thalweg of the Nieman, so that there only remains to the King of Prussia, the town and territories of Memel.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR AND KING TO THE GRAND ARMY.

Soldiers, on the 5th June we were attacked in our cantonments by the Russian army. The enemy mistook the causes of our inactivity. He found too late that our repose was that of the Lion—he regrets having disturbed it.

In the affairs of Gutstadt, Heilsberg, and the ever memorable one of Friedland, in a ten days campaign, in short, we took 120 pieces of cannon, 7 standards, killed, wounded or taken 60,000 Russians, carried off all the enemy's magazines and hospitals—Koningsberg, the 300 vessels that were there laden with all sorts of ammunition, 150,000 fusils sent by England to arm our enemies.

From the banks of the Vistula we have reached the borders of the Niemen with the rapidity of the Eagle.—You celebrated at Austerlitz the anniversary of the coronation—you celebrated this year in an appropriate manner, the battle of Marengo, which put a period to the second coalition.

Frenchmen, you have been worthy of yourselves and of me. You will return to France covered with laurels, and after having obtained a glorious peace, which carries with it the guarantee of its duration. It is time that our country should live at rest, secure from the malignant influence of England. My benefits shall prove to you my gratitude, and the full extent of love I bear you.

At the Imperial Camp at Tilsit, June 22.

NO. EIGHTY THREE, DATED
Tilsit, June 23, 1807.

Annexed is the capitulation of Niesse. The garrison, 6000 strong in infantry, and 300 in cavalry, defiled on the 16th before Prince Jerome. We found in the place 300,000 pounds of powder, & 300 pieces of cannon.

LONDON, July 17.

Preliminaries of peace have not only been signed between Russia and France, but according to the following letter from Rotterdam, dated at 11 o'clock at night, on the 11th, between Prussia and France. They were signed on the 29th of last month, at Tilsit:—

"*Rotterdam, July 11.—Night.*

"We have but time to inform you, that an express from the French head quarters brought the intelligence, that on the 29th of June, the preliminaries of peace were signed between France, Russia and Prussia. The particulars are not yet known."

As soon as the preliminaries were signed, the intelligence was announced to the army, and celebrated by discharges of cannon and by illuminations. Bonaparte published a proclamation to his army, in which we understand, he declared, that now the peace of the continent was ensured, he would lead them back to Paris to receive the rewards which they had so well merited. Of the conditions of the treaties of peace, we are not yet accurately informed; but the following are said to be amongst the principal ones:—

"That Poland shall be possessed as before by Prussia and Russia; that all the Prussian territories are to be restored, except Silesia and Westphalia; that the fortress of Magdeburg shall be garrisoned by the French, until peace between Great Britain & France shall take place; and that all the forts and places on this side of the Elbe shall henceforth be under the dominion and control of France. It is conjectured that Bremen, Embden, and the whole of East Friesland, are to be united to Holland; and that Silesia is to be erected into a separate principality."

The above conditions, as our readers will see, apply almost wholly to Prussia. Indeed it is not to be supposed that any cession of territory upon the continent would be demanded from Russia.—There are, however, we have no doubt, some stipulations with respect to the Seven Islands, and to Turkey.—France will stipulate that the war between Turkey and Russia shall cease, and the *status ante bellum* be established between the two powers. We are anxious to ascertain whether in the negociation any mention was made of this country.

OF DENMARK.

A mail from Toningen arrived this morning. It has not brought later intelligence from Tilsit than we received yesterday—but it has enabled us to contradict the account of Denmark having shut the Sound. On the 2d, about 50 ships belonging to the expedition passed the Sound, and sailed by Copenhagen, without the least molestation. A part of the expedition went through the Great Belt. But though no attempt has yet been made to shut the Sound, ministers have reason to believe that Bonaparte will immediately after he has made peace with Russia and Prussia, endeavor to make Denmark depart from her system of neutrality, and therefore they have resolved to send a strong fleet into the Baltic without loss of time.—Denmark may then reply to any demand to depart from her neutrality, that such a measure would be of no avail, Great Britain having so powerful a fleet in the Baltic.

The fleet which is to be sent to the Baltic, will consist of 22 sail of the line, besides frigates, sloops and brigs, amounting in all to about 40 sail. An order (as we stated yesterday) was sent to Portsmouth on Wednesday for all the frigates and brigs to sail from thence, and take flat bottomed boats. These frigates and brigs are to go with the fleet, which is to sail immediately.—The following, we believe, are the officers that will command the fleet:

Admiral Gambier, commander in chief. Under him, Sir Samuel Hood, Admiral Essington, Sir Home Popham, and Commodore Kent.

As the London papers furnish a great many lengthy articles of interest, which we cannot now find room to detail, the following abstract is made.

BATTLE OF FRIEDLAND, &c.

The French Bulletins do not give the particulars of the battle of Friedland; the following is the account of the French general Kosemski:

"The enemy was compelled to accept battle on the 14th. The columns under the Grand Duke of Berg, marshals Soult and Davoust, had marched towards Koningsberg. At two o'clock in the morning of the 14th, marshal Lannes attacked the enemy, who were at least eight times stronger than his column. The marshal maintained the battle till four o'clock, when marshal Mortier, with his corps of the 3d Polish legion, came to his assistance. Those two corps, which did not exceed 32,000 men, sustained for a whole day the furious attacks of the enemy, whose army was four times stronger than ours, and possessed several local advantages. At noon the Emperor arrived upon the field of battle with his guard. At four o'clock all our columns were united, & the Emperor took the command, in order to put an end to the battle by his manoeuvres. At six o'clock, Marshal Ney attacked the enemy's left wing, and, in a moment, the horizon was quite overcast with smoke and dust. The enemy had but one bridge to effect his retreat over the Alle, and a great quantity of artillery, carriages, baggage, &c. went into the Alle, together with no small number of men and horses. Between Friedland and Piaestendorr, only half a league distant from each other, several islands appeared to have been formed of the materials scattered by the Russians in their flight. In order to cover their retreat, the Russians set fire to that part of Friedland beyond the bridge. At ten at night, the battle and the cannonade, which had lasted the whole day, ceased, and then the cries and the groans of the wounded were alone heard. Even now, four days after the battle, we have not finished bringing in the enemy's wounded. General Dambrowski is wounded in the same leg which was hurt before in the late battle of Dieschau."

A Russian officer writes thus:—

"From Heilsburgh we went to Friedland, skirmishing all the way continually. There the French annihilated us. This affair is disgraceful to us. In the morning we were victorious. One single fault was the cause of the misfortune that happened to us in the evening, and also of our total defeat, that of not having sufficiently fortified ourselves on the left wing. All those who could not get over the bridge, were obliged to throw themselves into the Alle. Our left wing was to drive the enemy out of the woods. We kept up a brisk fire all day, without being able to effect it, till a regiment of chasseurs ran up to the enemy with a frightful *houras*, and drove them from the wood, but this regiment at length found itself within reach of the fire of a masked battery, which overwhelmed it with bullets and case shot.

[The Russian officer then relates the manner in which he was made prisoner, and by what means he escaped, in passing the river, before a picquet of Cossacks.]

"There I found the army in full route, retiring in disorder to the frontiers of Russia. God knows what will be the result of all this. We all wish for peace, and we hope we shall not long be without it."

The following letter has been sent from the Emperor Bonaparte, to the Archbishops and Bishops, in Paris, &c.

Letter from the Emperor and King to the Archbisops and Bishops.

"Monsieur,

"The splendid victory obtained by our arms at Friedland, which has confounded the enemies of our people, and put the important city of Konigsburg in our power with the large magazines which it contained, ought to be a new motive with our subjects for thanksgiving to the God of Armies. The memorable victory has signalized the anniversary of the battle of Marengo; that day, when still covered with the dust of the field of battle, our first tho't, our first concern was for the re-establishment of peace and order in the churches of France. Our will is, that on the receipt of the present, you shall take the proper means of assembling our subjects in your respective dioceses, in your cathedral and parish churches, there to sing a Te Deum, and offer up such other prayers to Heaven, as you shall think convenient to order under such circumstances. This letter having no other object, M. L'Eveque, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

"Written at our Imperial Camp at Friedland, June 15, 1807.
(Signed,)
"NAPOLEON."

He also sent other letters to the French Bishops, ordering Te Deum to be sung.

VIENNA, June 20.

Respecting the revolution at Constantinople, we learn, that the Mufti, at the head of 800 Janisaries, repaired to the Sultan Selim, reproached him with having rendered himself unworthy of the throne by his transgression against the laws of the empire, (other accounts say in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, and discipline,) and demanded the heads of fourteen members of the government. Among the number were those of the Grand Admiral and the Grand Vizier, who were absent. Twelve of the heads were immediately placed on pikes, and presented to the people. Selim is dead; being poisoned by Mustapha, the Turkish emperor.

The Grand Vizier had gained some successes before he died. He passed the Danube at Ismail, and forced gen. Michelson to retire from Wallachia to Foksany and Rimnick.

The new government is devoted to the Janissaries. Mustapha IV. the new emperor, is about 28 years of age, and was cousin to the late Selim. This revolution is expected to be the work of Sebastiani.

June 24.

Admiral Siniavin has been reinforced with 92 sail of Russian transports near Tenedos.

ALTONA, July 3.

It is reported that the French minister has presented a note to the Danish government, announcing that Bonaparte would consider the conduct of Denmark in allowing a British force to pass the Sound as a declaration of war, and would immediately march an army into Holstein and Slesmig.

HAGUE, July 14.

Their majesties the king and queen of Holland, arrived at the Pyrennes, about the middle of last month. His health is so far reinstated that he has issued orders to return home.

NAPLES, June 9.

The prince of Hesse Philipsthall, has been defeated in Calabria, and nearly all the enemy's troops are taken. The prince, attended by about 50 horsemen and some servants, escaped to Reggio; and immediately embarked for Italy. Scarcely had he left Reggio, when the French gen. Abbo arrived there.

HAMBURG, July 6.

Our Dutch garrison are soon to be replaced by Spanish troops; the advanced corps have arrived. A Spanish division of 14,000 is now passing Mentz, to join Gen. Brune, another of like force is marching into Hanover. The magistrates of Hanover have regulated in that country, the currency of the Spanish money.

LONDON, July 17.

A letter from the Banks of the Elbe, states that after the Armistice was agreed upon between the emperor Bonaparte and Alexander, the latter wrote a letter to the king of Sweden, inviting him to become a party to the armistice. A report was current that the English had been banished from Russia.

It is stated, in a letter from Delvt, July 11, that after the Preliminaries of peace were signed, 29th June, between Bonaparte and Alexander, the two emperors had a meeting, and mutually embraced each other, rejoicing over this event.

At the first meeting, which took place on the 25th, only the emperor Alexander and Bonaparte were present. A second interview at which the king of Prussia was present, took place on the following day, at half past 12, in a pavilion constructed on a little island in the Niessen. A third interview took place on the 28th, which was followed by a dinner. His Prussian majesty was also present on this occasion.

By the arrival at Gurnsey, from Monte Video, which place she left the 27th April, we learn, no attack had been made upon Buenos Ayres. The Spaniards had a few days before fitted out an expedition of 2000 men, against St. Scaramento, which is opposite Buenos Ayres; but they were mostly cut to pieces. The Spaniards who were suffered to remain at Monte Video after its capture, had secreted arms and ammunition, for the purpose of attempting an insurrection; but their plans were discovered, and their arms, &c. seized.

Casel capitulated the 18th June—Colberg has also surrendered.

Lord Cathcart and suit, sailed from Yarmouth the 7th inst. for Stralsund.

Some operations are to be directed against the French coast.

The Jamaica fleet, of 170 sail under convoy of La Pique, has arrived.

INSURRECTION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31.

A sudden revolution in the government has occurred here. It is well known that the Janizaries have long been discontented with the Nizam Gedidd, or new military tactics. The first symptoms appeared on the 25th inst. at Cavac, a castle upon the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, in a quarrel between a Janizary and a soldier of the Nizam Gedidd, about the new uniform worn by the latter. The Janizary went so far as to reproach the Grand Seignior. The commandant of the castle, hearing of this, gave the Janizary a severe reprimand—a bloody contest immediately commenced—in which the commandant fell. The insurgents then turned their rage against Mahmoud Efendi, who was Rei Effendi in 1805, and was lately inspector of the fortifications; they pursued him to the opposite shore, and massacred him at Bujukdere, together with his secretary, and two domestics.

On the 26th of May they made their appearance at Constantinople. The Grand Seignior not only granted them an amnesty, but also confirmed their choice of an Albanian, as their chief.—Cannon were immediately discharged, probably intended as a signal to the rest of their party. On the 28th, between 2 and 3000 men had assembled from various quarters, and made themselves masters of the barracks and artillery of Tophana—Other soldiers also joined them.

The insurgents now applied to the Mufti, in order to obtain his consent to the deposition of the Sultan, against whom they objected, that in consequence of the new measures adopted by him, the laws of Talmism had been violated—they also urged the propriety of deposing him, as consistent with the laws of the Koran, because in the course of 7 years he was without any direct issue. The Mufti found himself obliged to comply with the demands of the insurgents—and, in consequence of his fetwa, the insurrection became general all through Constantinople. The grand vizier sought to allay the storm by the adoption of moderate measures, and sent a very condescending letter to the Janizaries; but it had no effect. He sent them the heads of the Bostange Basci, and two of his ministers, against whom they were bitterly enraged—but even this was of no avail. The ci-devant Kiaja Bey Ibrahim, against whom the public mind was most prejudiced, had disguised himself; but, being discovered, he was cut in pieces, and the the parts of his body carried about as a spectacle. The treasurer of the Nizam Gedidd, and one of his secretaries, shared the same fate.

On the 29th May Selim abdicated the throne, and was conducted to the ancient Seraglio, from whence his cousin, Mustapha, a son of Abdul Hamed, was brought out and proclaimed emperor. He is a very spirited young man, about 28 years of age.

When he came to the Mosque of Achmet, he was saluted by loud acclamations from the Janizaries. Mustapha IV. the new emperor, has given the ex-sultan Selim, assurances of his care & protection.

The Kaimakan and the first drogoman are both reinstated in their offices. Aled Effendi, the late ambassador at Paris, is appointed to succeed the present Rei Effendi, who is with the army.

The captain Pacha sailed some days since, against the Russian fleet, at Tenedos.

Another Account.

VIENNA, June 21.

Our court has received a courier from Constantinople, with dispatches, announcing a revolution to have taken place in that capital; but nothing has yet been published in the gazette. The following are the contents of two private letters:

The emperor Selim is no more; the discontents occasioned among the people, by the scarcity of provisions, and among the Janizaries by the European exercise and discipline, furnished the enemies of government with an occasion to excite an insurrection, which cost the unhappy Sultan his throne and life.

On the 24th May the Mufti at the head of the mal-contents, repaired with 300 Janizaries to the Seraglio, and read to him a list of his pretended offences, recited passages from the Koran, which declared him, on account of those offences, unworthy of the throne, and ordered him to sign a renunciation of it.

Selim, seeing no means of resistance, signed the deed of renunciation, and begged his life. The Mufti promised to intercede for him. His person was then secured, and 14 of his principal ministers were put to death. Couriers were sent to the camp and the Dardanelles to arrest and strangle the grand vizier and the captain pacha.

On the 25th of May, a proclamation was published in Constantinople, to announce to the people that the Sultan had been dethroned, and to make known his offences, and the passages of the Koran which condemned those offences. The people were invited to remain tranquil and mind their affairs. On the 26th, Mustapha, the son of Achmet, was proclaimed grand seignior. On the 27th he sent an order to Selim to take poison. Selim obeyed and died in a short time.

During the whole of this revolution but few disorders were committed.—The mass of the people took no part at all; so that we attribute this catastrophe to some chiefs of parties yet unknown to the Janizaries. All foreigners have been ordered to be respected.

We are assured that the grand vizier made no resistance to the order sent him, and was strangled. Of the captain pacha we know nothing.

The grand vizier had gained some successes before he died—he passed the Danube at Ismail, and forced general Michelson to retire from Wallachia to Foksany and Rimnick.

The new administration is entirely composed of persons devoted to the Janizaries; we know not what disposition it will shew towards foreign powers—yet some think the revolution will have no influence upon our foreign politics, because the insurgents strongly censure the adherents of the Russian system.

June 24.

The latest letters from Constantinople confirm the accounts of the deposition of Selim, but correct most of the details given in the first reports. Hitherto Mustapha has kept his promise of preserving the life of Selim. The prince is still alive, residing in the old Seraglio.

June 28.
Pacific.

To the Note given at Warsaw on the part of Austria on the 3d April, the answer transmitted on the part of France signified that his majesty the emperor Napoleon willingly accepted the friendly intervention of Austria for the restoration of peace, so necessary to all nations. His majesty, however, expressed his fears that that power which had hitherto founded its greatness on the disputes of the continent, would find new pretexts to promote dissention in the Congress which it was proposed to establish. France, however, who it was well known had been forced into the war against its will, would not neglect any means which offered a hope for preventing the effusion of human blood, &c.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, July 6.
Sicily.

Letters from Naples say, we may now speedily expect the capture of the island of Sicily by a corps of French.—It is believed that this conquest will be the easier, as the fruitless expedition of the Prince of Hesse Philipstal has deprived the court of Palermo of the remainder of its troops, and the greater part of the English troops which were in Sicily, have been sent to Egypt.

We have at length received information from Richmond respecting the proceedings of the Court. This information comes down to Saturday last. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday were taken up in considering several motions relative to the future course of proceedure against Mr. Burr. Mr. Hay wished him transmitted to some district in which the overt act was committed. The Court considered it previously indispensable that the pending prosecution for a misdemeanor should be got rid of. Mr. Hay thereupon proposed to proceed with the trial for misdemeanor, which was ordered for Monday [last]. Mr. Burr having been admitted to bail in 5,000 Dollars.

Mr. Hay has entered a *nole prosequi* as to the indictment of Jonathan Dayton for treason, who has pleaded not guilty on the misdemeanor.

The first part of the opinion of the Chief Justice is given in the Enquirer. It occupies nine columns.

Treasury Department of the United States, April 2d, 1807.

Whereas the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at a meeting held on the 23d day of March 1807, did resolve, that the sum remaining to complete the expenditure of the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, should among other purposes be applied to the reimbursement of the FOUR AND HALF PER CENT. STOCK, created in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 3rd day of March 1795.

This is therefore to give notice, that the principal of the said Four and half per cent. stock, will on surrender of the certificates be paid on the 1st day of October next ensuing the date hereof to the respective Stockholders or their lawful Representatives or Attornies duly constituted and authorised, 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 held by them, & that the interest which may then be due on said stock, will also be paid to the respective Stockholders or their lawful Representatives or Attornies duly constituted and authorised.

It is further made known for the information of the parties concerned, that no transfers of the said Four and half 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 September ensuing, 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.

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

April 6—wt830

TAKE NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Prince George's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Prince George's county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Stalling, 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, at or before the first day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this first day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seven.

WILLIAM STALLING Executor.

September 4—3t

Washington, Aug. 5th 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made at the Treasury of the United States for the renewal of Certificate No 10 763 for 3700 dollars deferred Six per cent Stock, standing to the credit of Francis Beauchamp on the books of the Treasury aforesaid, which certificate has been lost or destroyed.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Jr.

August 5—w6t