WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

We have again to regret the failure to receive papers from Richmond. None whatever were received by the mail of last evening. We have, however, learnt, through another channel, that at noon, on Tuesday, the pannel for the trial of Aaron Burr for a misdemeanor was incomplete, and that nothing of importance had occurred.

Extract of a letter from the supercargo of an American vessel to his owners in this city, dated Cayenne, July 31, 1807.

"We were boarded off this harbor by the English frigate Ceres, captain Pigot, and treated with the utmost indignity. He made use of every threat he could devise, to drive us away, and said he was blockading the port, and that if we attempted to go in he would sink the vessel, and should every damned rascal of us be gasping in the water for breath, he would not let a boat pick one of us up. We, however, on his objecting to endorse the register, firmly refused to go away, notwithstanding the reported messages he had sent us, with threats of all kinds annexed to them; after being detained 48 hours, finding ourselves disagreeably situated, I wrote him a letter, saying, that we neither could nor would change the destination of the vessel except from force, and that if he did not allow us to proceed on our voyage, or endorse the register to shew that the port was blockaded, we should consider the vessel and cargo prize to him. I also observed to him, that our voyage would eventually benefit his country more than it would its enemies, as the whole of our homeward cargo would consist of articles of particular consumption in England, and was solely intended for that market. He sent word back that on that consideration only he would suffer us to go in."

PEACE
BETWEEN RUSSIA & FRANCE.

Statesman office, July 15, 2 o'clock.

We have this moment received Paris papers to the 8th inst. and Hamburg and Altona papers to the same date.—The latter brings the important news of the preliminaries of peace being actually signed between Russia and France. The cordiality and seeming friendship in which the two emperors are represented as living together in the same town, make us apprehensive the interests of this country have not been much consulted in this treaty.

TETTIN, JULY 2.—[*At night.*]

The preliminaries of peace between France and Russia are signed.

The two Emperors have had an interview, and reside in the same town with their respective guards.

This important news was received here this morning, and was brought by one of marshal Brune's aid-de-camps. The letter does not mention the town where the interview took place, but there is every reason to believe it was at Tilsit.

Abeille du Nord, July 7.

Boston, Sept. 5.

After our paper went to press, last night, we were politely favored, by the hand of David Hinckley, Esq. with London papers up to the 31st of July, and a Liverpool paper of Aug. 1, 1807, brought by him, in the ship Sally Ann, capt. Glover, who arrived here last evening in 32 days from Liverpool.

The Sylvia cutter, from Halifax, arrived at Portsmouth, 25th July, with dispatches, from Admiral Berkeley, respecting the affair of the Chesapeake, and which reached London the 26th (or 27th): their contents were communicated by Mr. Canning, to Mr. Munroe; and some friendly notes, it is said, passed between them. There was a general embargo from the 23d to the 31st July, to procure seamen; but the Wasp was released, it is said, at the particular instance of Mr. Munroe, and sailed the 29th, as the papers report, for this country with provisional arrangements which had been agreed upon between Mr. Munroe and the British government, with a view of preventing a rupture between the two countries: we however, learn, verbally, that some thought she was bound to the Mediterranean. American newspaper and letter accounts had been published: the sensation which the news of the attack on the Chesapeake and the reported feelings of the American public, made on the English nation, was great. The manufacturers and merchants, and the Americans, were much alarmed; American credits were stopped; war was supposed by some inevitable; and even privateers were preparing. But Mr. Canning had assured the committees, that it would not alter the situation of things between the two countries; and the chancellor of the exchequer, in the House of Commons, said the British government would not fail to make any atonement or reparation, which should appear due on the occasion. The English papers generally condemn Berkeley; and it is said he is to be recalled.

Time will not permit us to be more particular. The following extracts contain "the marrow" of the news by this arrival.

EXTRACTS.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The terms of the treaty of peace have not yet transpired officially, but it should seem as if no intention were entertained of wresting Silesia from the king of Prussia. All the fortresses in Silesia are it is said, to be delivered up to the king on the 1st of October. It is added, there is to be a meeting of plenipotentiaries at Berlin on the 25th of July, to complete the arrangements rendered necessary by the peace. Other accounts say, the Congress of plenipotentiaries is to be held at Dresden. The French troops are to evacuate Tilsit, on the 20th July, Konigsburg on the 25th, Eastern Prussia by the 1st of August, and all the country to the Vistula by the 20th; to the Oder by the 5th of September; and the territories on this side the Oder by the 1st of October. The Duchy Magdenbourg, however, and the right bank of the Elbe, is not to be evacuated before the 1st of Nov. Bonaparte left Konigsburg on the 13th for Dresden, from Dresden, he proceeds direct to Paris.

ALTONA, July 22.

The following, says a private letter, you may depend upon it, is the substance of the conditions of the treaties between France, and Russia and Prussia.

"Russia will not lose any thing, and no cessions are demanded from Austria.

"There is to be no kingdom in Poland, but Warsaw; and a district round it of about 50 or 60 miles, is to be erected into a Duchy. Jerome Bonaparte is spoken of as the new Duke.

"Prussia is to lose all her territories on this side the Elbe; and Westphalia and Hanover will, it is supposed, be erected into a kingdom, of which Jerome Bonaparte will be king, as well as duke of Poland.

"Dantzic is to be a free Hanse town."

DRESDEN, July 15.

Prince Jerome is expected here this day from Silesia and the celebrated Royal Palace in this place is fitting up for his reception. His Royal Majesty leaves this capital to-morrow to meet the emperor Napoleon at Budessin. Besides the French emperor, the emperor of Russia, the king of Bavaria, and other princes, are also expected here. According to other accounts the emperor of Russia is gone to Petersburgh. Our town will be very brilliant.

PRIVATE LETTER.

The following are said to be the fundamental stipulations of the peace concluded between Russia and France:

1. The boundaries of the Duchy of Warsaw shall be determined as well as

2. That of the territory of the Free Hanse Towns of Dantzick; the latter are to be marked two miles round the town by the French, Dantzick, Savonian, and Prussian arms.

3. The boundaries of the kingdom of Westphalia shall also be defined.

4. Tilsit shall be evacuated by the French troops on the 20th of July, and

5. Koningsburg the 25th July.

6. Before the 1st August, East Prussia, as far as the Passarge.

7. Before the 29th, as far as the Vistula.

8. Before the 5th September, as far as the Oder; and,

9. All other Royal Prussia dominions, as far as the Oder, as well as Silesia, by the 1st October.

10. The Province of Madgeburg on the right of the Elbe, Pasewalk, and Prentzlow, shall not be evacuated until the 1st November.

11. With regard to Stettin, the time of its evacuation shall be determined by the Plenipotentiaries; until the evacuation it shall be occupied by 6000 French troops.

12. Spandau, Cafirin, and all the fortresses in Silesia shall be surrendered to the Prussians on the 1st October.

All other points yet to be arranged shall be settled by the plenipotentiaries to be appointed by both of the contracting parties, who are to meet at Berlin, on the 25th of July. The revenue of the Prussian dominions is to be for account of his Prussian majesty from the 13th of July, on condition that the contribution demanded be paid to the French.

NUREMBERG, JULY 16.

There is a talk of a confederation of the North, to be established under the protection of Russia, of indemnification of several German princes in the North, of the extension of the confederation of the Rhine to the Elbe, &c. It is said also that the kingdom of Poland will be re-established, and given to a French prince; and that Russia will renounce forever all authority over Moldavia, Wallachia, and several other neighboring Turkish provinces.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, JULY 14.

We learn that the French will not leave Germany till peace shall have been concluded with England.

WARSAW, JULY 13.

All the persons in the train of the Prince of Benevento (M. Talleyrand) have left this city for Dresden, where it is said a Congress will be held for the conclusion of a general peace—This report, however, requires confirmation.

MAGDEBURG, JULY 16.

A courier who has passed through this city with the utmost speed, carries orders to Paris to prepare every thing for the reception of his majesty the emperor, who expects to arrive there on the 1st of August. His imperial majesty has left Tilsit and is going to Dresden, where he is expected.

MILTZOW, JULY 17.

The French are before the gates of Stralsund. Marshal Brune's head quarters are here. The king of Sweden has proposed an armistice, in order to negociate a peace; but received for answer that this proposal cannot be acceded to, unless a guarantee be given, and that guarantee must be Stralsund.

LONDON, JULY 26.

Bonaparte is stated to have arrived at Koningsburg on the 11th, from whence he was to proceed to Berlin, & thence by way of Dresden and Mentz to Paris. The emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia remained at Tilsit, but it is added, that both monarchs had promised to visit Napoleon at Paris.

The French are stated to have lost between 30 and 40,000 men in the battle of Friedland.

Austria, it is said, has been called upon to cede the two Gallicias; and it is reported that the Grand Duke Constantine is to be established in Poland.

Peace was signed at Tilsit on the 8th inst. between the emperor of the French and the emperor of Russia.

The treaty of peace between France and Prussia was signed on the 9th July, and ratified the following day.

JULY 27.

About noon yesterday the fleet assembled in Yarmouth Roads, and supposed to be intended for the Baltic got under weigh.

The troops which are already embarked or under orders, amount to at least 20,000 men. The force already in the Baltic amounts to ten or twelve thousand.

JULY 30.

An American schooner with dispatches from the U. S. relative to the Chesapeake, is said to have arrived at Portsmouth yesterday.

JULY 31.

Considerable sensation was excited yesterday by a report that the emperor Alexander had accepted the order of the French Legion of Honor.

The Grand Duke Constantine, prince Kurakin and gen. Benningsen, have also been presented with the insignia of Bonaparte's order.

The embargo which was laid on for 8 days for the purpose of obtaining seamen, was taken off this morning in the port of London. We should suppose, from this, that the expedition had sailed.

Lord Cathcart passed the sound on the 14th and proceeded direct to Stralsund.

An engagement has taken place between the Russian and Turkish squadrons off the island of Tenedos, and we suspect to the disadvantage of the latter.

It is reported, that a successor to the hon. admiral Berkeley, will immediately set out to the American station. He, however, is to take with him a a formidable augmentation to our naval force on that station.

House of Commons, July 27.

Mr. Whitbread wished to ask the the rt. hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer a question touching the melancholy account this day received in town, respecting the capture of the American frigate Chesapeake, which excited such general and regretful sensation in the metropolis—whether any accounts had been received by his majesty's government relative to that transaction? Whether it was with the privity or authority of our government at home, and if it was intended to lay before the house any communication upon that subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer answered, with "respect to the question relative to what he too considered a melancholy event, the capture of the American frigate Chesapeake, by a British cruizer, he could only say, as one of his majesty's ministers, that he was not informed of any of the particulars of that transaction, farther than by common rumor. His majesty's government, however, would leave no means unexerted to learn the particulars of this lamentable event, and to whom the circumstance was justly imputed; nor should they hesitate to make any atonement and reparation in their power that on a fair inquiry should appear to be due on the occasion."

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 1.

The intelligence received this week from the coast of America, has excited a great degree of agitation in all parts of the nation, and especially in the commercial towns. It is certain that no accident could be more perverse or ill-timed. At all events it may tend to bring to a speedy decision the existing dispute on which the two nations are now at issue. The "right of search" is supposed to be the great stumbling block which caused the rejection of the treaty by Mr. Jefferson, and it is a point on which the two nations are supposed to be equally pertinacious.

Some hopes are now entertained that this affair will not inevitably lead to hostility. If captain Humphrey's proceeded on the positive instructions of our government, we should despair of seeing the dispute amicably accommodated; but it is clear from the expressions of Mr. Percival, in the House of Commons, that this was not the case.

BULLETIN, No. 84.

Tilsit, June 24.

The marshal of the palace. Duroc, went on the 24th, to the head quarters of the Russian army, on the other side of the Niemen, to exchange the ratification of the armistice, which had been ratified by the Emperor Alexander.

It is already seen by the armistice, that the left wing of the French army supports itself on the Curisch Haff, at the mouth of the Niemen, from whence our line extends itself towards Grodno; the right, commanded by marshal Massena, reaches to the confines of Russia, between the sources of the Narew and the Bug. The head quarters are about to be removed to Konigsberg, where every day new discoveries are made of provisions, ammunition, and other effects, belonging to the enemy.

A position so formidable is the result of successes the most brilliant; and while the enemy's army flies routed and almost destroyed, more than half the French army has not fired a musket.

Custom House, New-York.
Collector's Office, Sept. 5, 1807.

The President's proclamation having interdicted all communication and intercourse between the citizens of the United States and the ships of war of his Britannic Majesty, all persons are hereby notified, that the penalties incurred by a breach of the said proclamation, will be rigorously inforced.

DAVID GELSTON,
Collector.

UNION LIGHT INFANTRY
Company Orders.

September 11th, 1807.

THE Union Light Infantry will assemble in company, in full uniform, and under arms, on the parade north of the President's House, every Saturday evening, at half past four o'clock. Fifteen minutes after which the roll will be called, and the absentees noted and reported to the Committee of Enquiry.

The Committee of Enquiry for determining and punishing all infractions of the bye-laws, will hold its first session on Wednesday the 30th instant, at 5 o'clock in the evening, at the Treasury Department.

James M'Clery is elected treasurer—to whom all contributions and fines under the bye-laws are to be paid.

JOHN DAVIDSON, *Capt.*
Union Light Infantry.

The members who have not received arms, will be supplied on application to the Captain, at his Store near the Branch Bank, F Street.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed in pursuance of an act of the City Council, to superintend the improvement of the Grave Yards in the city of Washington, hereby inform the public that, the Grave Yard on square No 109, near Mr Holmead's will be completely inclosed in a few days—that they have laid off the said square into sites for graves agreeably to a plan filed in the office of the Register of the city, and that a part of the said sites, as designated on said plan, will be ready for sale on Saturday the 10th day of October next, for which purpose a subscription paper will be left in the office of THOMAS HERTY, Esq Register of the City, where those persons disposed to purchase or subscribe, will have an opportunity of examining the plan and of making their selections the right of which will be in the order of purchase or subscription, reserving a pre-emption to those who have already interred part of their families in said Grave Yard, of selecting in those sections contiguous to the part heretofore buried in. No person or family can take more than six sites, for which they will have to pay Two Dollars each, within 30 days from the day of subscribing.

No interment will be permitted in the said Grave Yard after the date hereof, except under the direction of the Sexton, or, until his appointment, under the direction of one of the Commissioners.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD,
THOMAS H. GILLISS,
HENRY INGLE,
Commissioners.

Washington city, Sept 11—wtO10

CAPITOL of the UNITED STATES.

NO Person whatever can be admitted into the South Wing of the Capitol, excepting those actually engaged in the work

It is hoped that the citizens will see the necessity of this restriction being general. The injury done already by improper Visitors has been very considerable, and the present state of the building which is about to be furnished, the interruption occasioned by the admission of strangers might defeat all endeavors to get the house ready at the time required

B. H. LATROBE, Surveyor
of the Public Buildings of the U. S.
September 11—tf

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Montgomery county on the 13th day of October next—the Sale to begin at the Plantation of Volinda Beatty's to continue from day to day until all is sold.

Will be sold all the PERSONAL ESTATES of Volinda Beatty, and Dr. Ozias Offutt both of Montgomery county. deceased, consisting of 26 Negroes, both Men, Women, and well grown Boys, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household Furniture, Plantation Utensils, two Waggons—also a Library of different authors, a quantity of Medicine. Nine months credit, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAMES OFFUTT, of WM.
Adm'r of Volinda Beatty, and
Dr Ozias Offutt.
September 11—w6t

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 10766 for 5900 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

LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the court of Calvert county, the subscribers will sell by public auction at the Court House in said county on Monday the 28th day of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, all the real estate of the late Mr. James Weems, consisting of the following tracts of Land. The tract on which the said James Weems resided, lying about two miles from Patuxent river, and containing 640 acres. The soil of this land is well calculated for the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco; there is about 30 acres of excellent meadow ground upon it not now in an improved state, but can be put so with very little labor or expence; a considerable part of this land is very heavily covered with wood, among which there is a great quantity of superior timber; there is also upon this tract a large two story Brick Dwelling house, containing 4 rooms and a passage on the 1st floor and 6 rooms and a passage in the 2nd story, also a cellar under the house divided into 5 apartments one of which is intended for a kitchen and most conveniently fitted as such; there is also a barn, stable, corn house and other convenient out buildings. One other tract of Land lying near the Court House containing 450 acres; upon this tract there is a small but very convenient framed dwelling-house with a kitchen and other necessary out buildings. This land produces extremely well; there is some excellent meadow land upon it and an ample quantity of wood for fencing and fire wood. This tract is now in the possession of Mrs. Weems (the widow of the aforesaid James Weems) to whom it was laid off by the commissioners as her portion of the land, and it will be sold encumbered with her life estate. Two other tracts of Land lying very near the last mentioned tract, one containing 100 acres; the other 165 acres. Upon the first of these two tracts there is a small wooden dwelling-house, also a quantity of excellent wood and timber. On the other tract, there are several small wooden dwelling houses and one tobacco-house, also a sufficiency of wood for fencing and fire-wood. It is thought needless to give a more full description of these lands, as it is presumed no one will purchase without first viewing them, and on application to Dr. Nathaniel T. Weems who lives adjacent to the first mentioned tract, he will shew all the different tracts.

These different tracts of land will be sold in a body or in parcels as may best suit those who wish to purchase. The purchasers to give bond with approved security for the purchase money, to be paid in three equal annual payments; the whole interest to be paid yearly, and on the ratification of the sale by the court and a full payment of the purchase money a deed of conveyance will be executed to the purchasers agreeable to an act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

FREDERICK KINNER,
JAMES DUKE,
PARKER BOWEN,
} Commissioner
July 10—wam

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
R. C. Weightman,
Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer,
Pennsylvania avenue.

HAS just received from Philadelphia and New York, a Large and General Assortment of articles in his line, which he will sell on the same terms they can be had for in either of those places, among which are,

Malthus on Population, 2 vols,
Lauderdale on Public Wealth,
Leland's Demosthenes, 2 vo.
Lay on an Irish Harp, by the author of the Wild Irish Girl,
Homer's Iliad, pocket edition, plates,
——— Odyssy do.
Telemachus, do.
Tale of a Tub, (Swift's) do.
Devil on Two Sticks, (Le Sage) do.
Jonathan Wild, (Fielding) do.
Gil Blas, 3 v. do.
Marmontel's Tales, 3 v. do.
Sully's Memoirs, 5 v.
Museum of Wit,
Tristram Shandy, 3 v.
Voltaire's Tales, 2 v.
The above are principally superb and cheap London editions.
Oddy's European Commerce, shewing new and secure channels of trade with the continent of Europe, &c &c. a late and very valuable publication,
Jackson's Mediterranean Commerce,
Warren's History of the American Revolution, a late important and interesting work,
Life of James Beattie L. L. D.
Aikin's Geographical Delineations,
Playfair's Geometry,
Ferguson's Lectures, 2 v. 8 vo. with plates separate in 4 to. new edition 6 DOLLARS,
Dr. Mease's Geological account of the United States,
Sterne's Works, New edition, 5 v. 5 DOLLS.
Peregrine Pickle, do 3 v. 3 DOLLS.
Winter Evenings by Dr. V. Knox,
Wonders of Nature and Art, 14 v.
Lavoisier's Chemistry,
Birch's do. 3 v.
Gibson's Surveying,
Hutton's Mensuration,
Washington's Letters,
Simson's Conic Sections,
——— Euclid,
Bacon's Abridgement, 7 v.
Wilson's Works, 3 v.
Blackstone's Commentaries with Christian's Notes 4 v.
Dallas's Reports, 4th v.
Young's Latin Dictionary,
Latin Courses, (Farrand's)
Davidsons Exercises,
Hoyle's Games, neat pocket edition and cheap,
Leonora, a new novel by Miss Edgworth,
Wild Irish Girl, by Miss Owenson,
Zaida by Kotzebue,
Eloisa by J. J. Rousseau,
Morland Vale, and a variety of other new and interesting books.
An additional assortment of Music, among which are the Battle of the Nile, Just Like Love, &c. &c
Writing Papers of all kinds, plain and hot-pressed.
Quills, from 40 to 5 and 6 dollars per thousand
Sealing Wax, Red Tape, office Wafers of all sizes, Penknives. Fruit do. embossed visiting Cards, &c &c
A large assortment of elegant and common Pocket Books, Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Printing Ink, patent Ball-skins, &c. &c &c.
August 12—6tcop