

Captain Kelly of the ship Pittsburg, arrived at Philadelphia from Tonnigen, informs that the only reports current were, that by a supplementary article between Bonaparte and the emperor of Russia, prince Constantine was to be declared king of Poland; and that Bonaparte had expressed his determination, of "taking under his protection" the Danish fleet.

The Russians remark that the 27th of June, (Russian style) 9th July, of the Gregorian calendar, the day of the ratification of the treaty of peace, is the anniversary of the battle of Pultawa, which was so glorious and which procured so many advantages to the Russian empire. They consider this a favorable omen for the continuance of the peace and friendship which has just been established between these two great empires.

Communication.

We understand that a club of the gentlemen who generally occupy the front seats of the Pit, have promised to furnish their observations to a printer of this city; and that the public may expect a regular Journal of the Theatre, with criticisms on the performances of each night. The work is to be entitled "THE CRITIC," and is to be published every Saturday. Besides a Journal of our own stage, it will understand, also contain Theatrical Intelligence from others, criticisms on popular plays, novels, &c. new prologues and epilogues, miscellaneous poetry, &c. &c.

BRITISH TREATY.

An interesting pamphlet made its appearance yesterday, entitled "The British Treaty," dedicated "to those Members of Congress who have the sense to perceive and the spirit to pursue the true interests of their country." The following is given as the "purport of that treaty."

The first article, like the first of that concluded on the 19th November, 1791, by Mr. Jay, is merely formal; and the second confirms the first ten articles of the old treaty. It is therefore proper to give a glance at them.

The first, as is already mentioned, is merely formal; and the second is executed.

The third gives to each party the right of passing thro' the territories of the other, in America, except within the limits of the Hudson's Bay Company. We find in it the following clause: "But it is understood that this article does not extend to the admission of vessels of the United States into the harbors, bays or creeks of his majesty's said territories, nor into such parts of the rivers in his majesty's said territories as are between the mouth thereof and the highest port of entry from the sea, except in small vessels trading bona fide between Montreal and Quebec, under such regulations as shall be established to prevent the possibility of fraud in this respect: nor to the admission of British vessels from the sea into the rivers of the United States beyond the highest ports of entry for foreign vessels from the sea. The river Mississippi shall, however, according to the treaty of peace, be entirely open to both parties; and it is further agreed that all the ports and places on its eastern side, to whichever of the parties belonging, may freely be resorted to and used by both parties, in as ample a manner as any of the Atlantic ports or places of the United States, or any of the ports or places of his majesty in Great-Britain."

The fourth article, after mentioning that "it is uncertain whether the Mississippi extends so far to the northward as to be intersected by a line to be drawn due west from the Lake of the Woods, in the manner mentioned in the treaty of peace," provides for a joint survey of the northern part of that river; and agrees that if on the result of such survey it should appear that the said river would not be intersected by such a line, the parties will regulate the boundary in that quarter by amicable negotiations.

The fifth article, after mentioning that "doubts had arisen what river was truly intended under the name of the River St. Croix," provides for ascertaining that river, and the latitude and longitude of its mouth and source.

The sixth, seventh and eighth articles have been executed.

The ninth provides for persons holding lands in the dominions of one of the parties who are subjects or citizens of the other; and the tenth is a stipulation in favor of moral honesty, viz that neither party shall sequester or confiscate debts or property in the hands, &c.

The third article of the new treaty provides for and regulates commerce between the United States and the British East Indies, in the same terms as the thirteenth article of the old treaty, except that the words, and sailing direct from the ports of the said states are inserted in the first clause, which now runs thus: "His majesty consents that the vessels belonging to the citizens of the U. States of America, and sailing direct from ports of the said States, shall be admitted and hospitably received in all the sea-ports and harbours of the British territories in the East-Indies," &c.

The fourth article of the new treaty is the same as the fourteenth of the old one, and stipulates for a general liberty of trade between the U. States and the British dominions in Europe.

The fifth article of the new treaty is the same as the fifteenth of the old one (regulating the duties on ships and merchandize) with two exceptions: The first reserves to the United States the right previously reserved to Great-Britain, of imposing a tonnage duty equal to what shall be imposed by the other party. The second is made by substituting a new clause for the reservation formerly made by Great-Britain, of the right of imposing on American vessels entering into the British ports in Europe, such duty as may be adequate to counterbalance the difference of duty now payable on the importation of European and Asiatic goods when imported into the United States in British or in American vessels. Instead of this the following words make part of the new article. "And in the trade of the two nations with each other, the same duties on exportation or importation of goods or merchandize shall be imposed, and the same drawbacks and bounties allowed in either count, whether the exportation or importation shall be in British or American vessels."

The sixth article of the new treaty states that the parties cannot agree about our trade to the British West-Indies; but that while they will attempt an amicable agreement, both may exercise their existing rights. The seventh of this, like the sixteenth of the other treaty, provides for the appointment of consuls, &c.

The eighth of this, like the seventeenth of the other, provides for speedy decision on the capture and detention of vessels suspected of carrying enemy's goods or contraband of war. There is added a promise on the part of Great Britain, that hereafter indemnification shall be granted for unjust seizure, for detention and vexation.

The ninth article is the same as the 18th of the old treaty (respecting contraband), only that tar and pitch are excepted from the catalogue, unless when going to a place of naval equipment.

The tenth article is the same as the eighteenth of the old (respecting Blockade) with the addition, that passengers not in the military service of an enemy shall not be taken and made prisoners.

By the eleventh article, citizens of the United States may carry European goods to the colonies of enemies of Great-Britain (from the ports of the United States,) provided that both vessel and cargo be bona fide American property, that the goods shall have been unladen within the United States, and (that in addition to that part of the duty already reserved from the drawback on exportation) the further sum of one per cent. ad valorem on such goods shall be paid. They may export from the United States to Europe the produce of colonies of the enemies of Great-Britain, provided they be in neutral property, shall have been unladen as before, and that two per cent. ad valorem be paid on exportation in addition to what is reserved on the drawback. After the expiration of the treaty, all antecedent rights on these subjects are to revive.

The twelfth article extends to ships of Great Britain, and of all who shall adopt the same regulation, the protection of our neutrality from a marine league to five miles from our shore.

The thirteenth article is substantially the same as the nineteenth of the old treaty, regulating privateers.

The fourteenth article is the same as the twentieth of the old treaty, respecting pirates.

The fifteenth article of this treaty, like the twenty-first of the other, prohibits the subjects or citizens of one party, to accept commissions from enemies of the other, and to commit acts of hostility.

The sixteenth, like the twenty-second of the other, forbids reprisals before a demand of satisfaction.

The seventeenth is the same as the twenty-third of the old treaty, which, after stipulating that "the ships of war of each of the contracting parties shall at all times be hospitably received in the ports of the other," provides that American vessels driven by stress of weather, danger of enemies, or other misfortune, to seek shelter, shall be received in ports into which such vessels could not ordinarily claim to be admitted. This stipulation is now made reciprocal.

The eighteenth article, like the twenty-fourth of the old treaty, prohibits the arming of privateers belonging to the enemies of either, and the sale of their prizes in ports of the other party.

The nineteenth is the same as the twenty-fifth of the old treaty, permitting ships of war to bring in their prizes and take them away again without payment of duties, and prohibiting the entry of ships of the enemies of either party, which shall have made prize unless driven by stress of weather; in which case they are to depart as soon as possible.

The twentieth is the same as the twenty-sixth of the old treaty, providing for merchants and others in one country when war breaks out with the other.

The twenty-first of this, like the twenty-seventh of the other, relates to giving up persons charged with murder or forgery.

The twenty-second is a new article respecting ship wrecks, and promising humane treatment.

The twenty-third secures to each the rights of the most favoured nation, and declares that "all treaties hereafter made by either with any nation, shall ipso facto be extended in all their favourable operations to the other."

The twenty-fourth engages to join in abolishing the slave trade.

The twenty-fifth contains the stipulation that this treaty is not to interfere with antecedent engagements. And,

The twenty-sixth limits the duration to ten years from the exchange of ratifications. It is dated the 31st December, 1806; but previous to the signature two notes were

given by the British to the American commissioners. The first keeps open for future discussion a claim of Britain not to pay more on goods sent from Canada or New-Brunswick, into the territories of the United States, than is paid on the importation of such goods in American ships. The second note declares that the king of Great-Britain has directed his commissioners before they sign the treaty, to deliver that note, in order that a fair understanding may be had by all parties of his majesty's views, in consequence of the blockading decree, to which the attention of the American commissioners is invited. The decree so recent in point of time, and so novel and monstrous in substance, that his majesty is at a loss to calculate on events; but supposing, however, that it will be formally abandoned or totally relinquished by Bonaparte, or in case he is mistaken in that supposition, he rests with confidence on the good sense of the government of the United States, that they will not submit to an innovation so destructive of the rights of neutral commerce.—Should he, however, be mistaken in all these points, and the enemy should actually carry into execution his threats, and neutral nations acquiesce in such usurpation, he may probably, though reluctantly, be obliged to retaliate. The treaty secures to the United States so many privileges of neutral commerce, that at a time when his majesty and all neutral nations are threatened with such extension of belligerent pretensions from his enemies, without any explanation from the United States what they will do in case Bonaparte attempts to force on them his decree, his majesty must reserve to himself to act according to contingencies in that particular, the signing of the treaty notwithstanding. And as the distance of the American commissioners from their government renders a previous explanation impossible, his majesty authorizes his commissioners to finish the treaty. This is done under the fullest persuasion, that before the treaty returns to Europe from America ratified, time will discover the formal abandonment or tacit relinquishment of the enemy of his pretensions; or in case that should not take place, that the government of the United States, by their conduct or assurances will secure his majesty that they will not submit to innovations so destructive of maritime rights. But in case Bonaparte enforces his decree according to its tenor, and if neither by the assurances nor conduct of America, a disposition is shown to oppose it, his majesty wishes it to be fairly and clearly understood, that he will not consider himself bound by the signature of his commissioners to ratify; or in case he ratifies, he will not and cannot be precluded from adopting such measures as may seem necessary for counteracting the designs of his enemy, whenever they shall occur, and be of such an extraordinary nature as to require extraordinary remedies.

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Sale by Auction.

Will be sold by public auction, on WEDNESDAY Next, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not, the next fair day.

All that piece of GROUND adjoining H. Claggett, Esquire, and opposite H. Schwager, Esquire, fronting on Cove-street, containing 7 1/4 acres, more or less, being property belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Clemm, deceased. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale. The above property will have the advantage of two streets passing through it, from east to west, and its vicinity to the city, will render it an object worthy of speculation.

CATHARINE CLEMM, Adm'r. WILLIAM CLEMM, Jr Adm'r. Sept. 24. d6t

2,000 bush. Coarse Liverpool SALT, for sale on board of Ferguson's Norfolk Packet, at Bowly's-wharf. Sept. 25. d4t

William Cooke, Jun. Has received for the ship Erin, from Bordeaux, 6 cases Lutestrings, 4 Grenoble Kid Gloves, 3 Silk Stockings, 1 Extra Long Silk Gloves, 1 Men's Buckskin Gloves, 1 Twilled Silk Shawls, 1 Cambric. Which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Sept. 25. d

John Robinson, No 216, MARKET-STREET, Has imported per ships Othello, Fame and Abena, from Liverpool, a well selected and full assortment of

FALL GOODS, HATTERS' & UPHOLSTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c. &c. Men's and Women's Coarse and Fine Hats, and Children's neatly assorted Fancy Hats, in small cases. Which are offered for sale, on the most reasonable terms. Sept. 25. d10t co10t

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, from Baltimore county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Store of Michael Mackey, on MELDERY'S wharf for cash, the following property to wit: A quantity of Groceries, Crockery Ware, and Household Furniture, late the property of the aforesaid Michael Mackey, taken at suit of Thomas C. Cope, Israel Cope, and Jasper Cope. JOHN HUNTER, Sheriff. Sept. 25. dts

Notice. I hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of a Note of hand, given by me to a certain Andrew Fife, Coach-maker, for the sum of ninety dollars, payable in sixty days from the date thereof, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled thereto by law. The consideration for which the said note was given having turned out to be a most notorious imposition. GRIFFITH HENDERSON. Sept. 25. d4 ||

Just Received for sale, 300 lb Rich Double Gloucester Cheese, 8 hds. retailing Molasses, 4 pipes choice old Cognac Brandy, in long pipes, 7 hds. Jamaica Rum, 4th proof, 9 hds. New-England Rum, do. 9 qr. casks Malaga Wine, 16 small kegs do. 16 gallons each, 8 pipes fine old Madeira Wine, 6 casks winter strained spermaceti Oil, 12 boxes fresh Mould Candles, 4, 5, and 6 to the pound, 49 do. best quality Dipt do. 6, 8, and 10 to the pound, 25 pots Preserved Ginger, put up with Loaf Sugar, 150 boxes Bloom Raisins. W. M. NORRIS, Jun. Tea Dealer and Grocer, No. 64, Market-street, WHO HAS IN STORE,

5 hds. 6 years old Antigua Rum; Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Pekoe, Souchong, Padre Souchong, and Bohea Teas, of good quality; London Mustard, in boxes; old white and brown Soap, in boxes; Cabinets Tobacco, in kegs, of a superior quality; small Twist Tobacco, in kegs, of a superior quality; window Glass 8 by 10; battle Powder, in pound papers, of a superior quality; split P as in kegs and by retail; Pipes in boxes of 3 gross each; Lisbon Wine in kegs, containing 16 gallons each; old Port and Madeira Wine in bottles, and by retail; fresh Citron; Essence of Spruce, &c. N. B. Having on hand a larger Stock of Goods than I wish to keep, I will sell at reduced prices for CASH. September 25. 2aw3w

John Wood & Co. Have imported in ships Fame, Abena, and Hercules, from Liverpool, Junata, and Fair American, from London, 334 PACKAGES

Cotton and Woollen Goods, Which are offered for sale at No. 18, CALVERT STREET. Amongst which are, Best Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, most fashionable colors, Swansdown, Bennet Cord, and elegant Tollenette, Waistcoating, newest patterns, Coatings, Plains, Flannels, Buckings, Flusings, Blankets, Kerseys, Kendall Cottons, Linseys; a great variety of Stuffs, Hosiery, Dimities, Tobby Velvet, President and Constitution Cords, Black and Olive Velveteens; Fine and Common Printed Calicoes, Fancy and Book Muslins, Cotton Laces, Braces, Umbrellas, &c. &c. d Sept. 25.

French Evening School. THE School is divided into two classes which meet alternately every other evening. Gentlemen who cannot attend regularly either class, may come occasionally, when their engagements will allow. METHOD OF TEACHING. To lessen as much as can be done the labor attending the study of an unknown tongue, every beginner is assisted in reading & construing, until he can translate fluently by himself, and to facilitate the knowledge of the grammar, a selection is made of the most essential practical rules which joined to the frequent repetitions of the phraseology contained in Mr. Duffe's work, tend considerably to accelerate the attainment of the language. J. BROWN. No. 8, Water-street, between South and Calvert-streets. Sept. 25. eo12tj

City of Baltimore, September 18, 1807.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT on Monday, the fifth day of October next, elections will be held in the several wards of the city of Baltimore, for two members of the first branch of the city council, for each respective ward for the ensuing year, and an election for two members to represent this city in the house of delegates of the state of Maryland.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Mayor of the city of Baltimore. Sept. 19. d

City Commissioners' Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the City Commissioners will meet on Thursday next, the 1st of October, at three o'clock, P. M. to ascertain and establish the south-west intersection of Wilks street and Castle alley, the south-east intersection of Wilkes and Washington-streets, the north-west intersection of Fleet-street and Castle-alley, and the north-east intersection of Fleet and Washington-streets. And on the 8th of October next, at three o'clock, P. M. they will meet to establish the south-west intersection of Barre and Forest-streets, also the south east intersection of Barre and Goodman-streets, and also the dividing line between John E. Howard & George Prestman on Forest-street, between Barre and Lee streets. Those who are interested in the above establishments, are requested to attend with the surveyor, land marks and papers necessary for establishing the same. By order of the board, SAMUEL VINCENT, Clk. Sept. 25. d4t

To be Let, THE HOUSE in Charles street, occupied at present by Benjamin Comgys, esq. Possession may be had in a few days. Inquire of GEO. HOFFMAN. Sept. 24. d3t-en3t

Best Pickling Vinegar 4 000 gallons Genuine Cyder Vinegar, 500 do. White Wine do. may be had of the subscriber by the hhd. bbl. or less quantity, at No. 49, No. 4th Howard-street. WILLIAM J. ALCOCK. Sept. 23. d4t

BARCLAY & M'KEAN HAVE IMPORTED FALL GOODS. Sept. 23. d40tj

For Sale, If immediate application is made, A stout, healthy NEGRO BOY about 17 years of age. This boy is not sold for any fault, and will be found valuable. September 22. d4t

William Mathews Has just received, 205 barrels Tar and Turpentine. On hand, 51 hds. Sugar, Pork, Lard and Cotton. September 21. d4t

Just received, A few Red PLUMES, fourteen inches long, which will be sold low if immediate application is made to JAMES HANNA, 102, Market-street. Sept. 21. d4t

To Let, Two ROOMS furnished or not, in a healthy situation, in a good neighborhood, and good water, about one minute's walk from Baltimore-street. Inquire at this office. Sept. 21. d4t

Buffum and Goodhue, No. 84, Bowly's wharf, Have received per schooner Three Friends, capt. Sears, from Boston, 170 reams Wrapping Paper, 105 boxes White Cod Fish. Sept. 21. d6t

W. L. & J. Barney Have for sale, Direct Bills on London, at 30 days sight. Also, The Cargo of the Snow Paragon, E. Eveleth, master, from Trieste and Sicily, Consisting of, Faro - Marsala Wines, Hollow Glass Ware, Blue Marbled Castile Soap, Zante Currants, Sweet Almonds, Black & col Sewing Silk, Florentine & Green Silks &c. &c. Also, 148 boxes superior quality Havanna Sugars, and a few pipes old Madeira Wine. Sept. 19. d4w co 1m

To Rent, THE LOWER STORY of No. 6, South-street. Possession may be had on the first of October next. Inquire on the premises. August 31. 2aw

Notice. All those persons who were attached to the companies, formerly commanded by captains Eckle, Jessop and Howard, together will all others who are desirous of joining a Volunteer Company, are invited to meet at Browning's tavern, near the Hanover market house, on Saturday Evening, the 26th instant, precisely at 7 o'clock, in order to form a new company to be attached to the 39th regiment, one company being yet wanting to complete the same.—Punctual attendance is requested, as it is expected that an election will then take place, for the choice of officers, and as a number of persons joined the association on Thursday evening, the 24th instant, in pursuance of a notice previously given for that purpose. September 25.

Marine Society. A quarterly meeting will be held at Pamphilon's Hotel, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 6 o'clock in the evening. By order of the President, JOHN H. MILTON, Sec'y. September 23. d4t

The First Baltimore Hussars Will in future assemble for exercise, at half past 3 o'clock, every Tuesday an Friday afternoon, on Mr. Lindenberger's lot, in Stab Uniform, provided with swords, pistols, and 1 blank cartridge each man. The r. I will be called at 4 o'clock, and all absentees at that time will invariably be fined. W. M. B. BARNEY, Capt. T. & F. Sept. 17. d4t

Port of Baltimore.

CLEARED, Sch'r Bellona, Knight, Jamaica Norfolk, Deagle, Norfolk

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books. September 24.

Arrived, Danish sch'r Vixen, Darrel, 17 days from St. Thomas, ballast, Wm. Cole. Left schooner Silenus, of New-York brig Sophia, Arundel, Philadelphia, in 8 days; Fair Trader, Ash, do. 10th instant; ship Halcyon, for Boston; sch'r Messenger, Costigan, Philadelphia, 7 days; Punch, Finigan, Baltimore, in 8 days. Passed in the Bay, ship Bashaw, Peterkin, 74 days from Rio de la Plata, bound up.

Also, schooner Rachel, Prior, Barracoa, rum, sugar and coffee, J. Dillon. Left sch'r Luke, Hay, for Baltimore, in 12 days, who on her outward passage, made the island of Exuma, as he supposed, and sent his boat on shore with the supercargo, mate, and one hand, to gain information; and after waiting three hours, the boat not coming back, made sail for Barracoa, where she arrived the 5th of Sept. with the loss of mainmast. Spoke going into Barracoa, schr. Reynard, from New York.

Post-Office, Baltimore, September 25, 1807.

Letters for the British Packet Lord Hobart, for Falmouth (via Halifax, N. S.) will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, A. M. on Monday the 5th October next. CHARLES BURRALL. P. S. The inland postage to New-York, must be paid on all letters for the Packet. Sept. 25. d

The Sale of the Swan Inn (see last page) is postponed until WEDNESDAY the 30th instant. Sept. 25.

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY, The 28th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale (on terms that will then be made known) of

50 bales of East-India Goods; Consisting of

- Gurrahs, Mamoodies, Cossas, Baftas, Sannas, Emeries, Custas, Checks and Chintz, The whole entitled to debeture. R. JEMMON & CO. Auctioneers. September 24.