

Extra.

American,
Commercial Daily Advertiser.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1807.

The Mail of this morning has furnished interesting details from Europe. We hasten to lay them before our readers.

NEW-YORK, September 12.

POSTSCRIPT.

The fast sailing ship George, captain Taylor, arrived at this port last evening, in 28 days from Greenock. She left there on the 15th of August; and captain Taylor has obligingly furnished the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with Greenock papers to the 12th, a file of the London Courier to the 9th, a Liverpool paper of the 6th, and the Clyde Shipping List to the 11th, inclusive. We have availed ourselves of all these resources; but our paper being pre-occupied at the time they came into our hands, our political extracts have necessarily been confined. We have in reserve the treaty between France and Prussia, the 87th bulletin from the Grand Army, and several other interesting articles, which shall be duly noticed in our next number.

The London papers are crowded with extracts from American papers, relative to the attack upon the frigate Chesapeake, by his Britannic Majesty's frigate Leopard, which had made a very alarming impression upon the minds of the merchants and manufacturers in England.

London, August 4.
The differences with America are likely to be adjusted. The right of searching ships of war has never, it is said, been insisted upon by our ministers.

August 7.
We understand that Orders have been issued to Liverpool and other ports, from the Alien Office, desiring that all passports granted before and since the embargo be considered as null; and that no foreigners be permitted to leave the country.

August 8.
It was yesterday strongly reported that the Swedes and the German Legion had made a sortie from Stralsund, and killed, wounded, and made prisoners, 500 Dutch and Spanish troops. Government have received no accounts with respect to the sort, and no advices have been received from the continent this morning.

It was reported last night, that accounts had been received via Portugal, of an attack upon Buenos Ayres, which had failed. We trust the rumor will prove unfounded.

It was reported yesterday evening, that a general embargo had taken place. The American captains caught the alarm and no less than 12 of them cleared their vessels in ballast, and dropped down the river immediately. The rumor is unfounded. It is perfectly true however that no passports are granted, and no foreigners permitted to leave the country.

Price of Stocks, this day at twelve.

August 9.
Up to this hour no advices have been received from either the one or the other division of our fleets, which have preceded on the expeditions.

Yesterday the funds experienced a trifling advance, in consequence of the receipt of the Russian treaty, which, it had been reported, contained articles hostile to the interests of this country. Mr. Jackson's mission to the Continent, we are informed was in consequence of the 13th article of the treaty, which proposes the mediation of Russia to promote a peace between Britain and France. Our ministers, it is stated, have professed their desire for a permanent and equitable peace. Mr. Jackson is instructed to inquire the basis on which France is disposed to treat with us, to enter into explanation of the views of our Cabinet, and to create, by every honourable means, facilities to negotiations. The Emperor Alexander, we are assured, has renewed to our Cabinet, declarations of the most cordial and animated friendship.

Nothing transpired yesterday respecting the expeditions—the wind having shifted to the northward, information of their progress is hourly expected by ministers. The troops which embarked at Hull and Grimsby still remain there; other corps have been ordered to join them, and they are expected to sail the latter end of the week.

Observer.
We are still without any further accounts of the progress of our Grand Expedition, towards which public expectation is now so anxiously directed. The promptitude and vigour with which it has been sent on its important destination, are we believe unexampled. What remains to be done, we are to look to British valour and enterprise; and in this view experience forbids us to apprehend any disappointment.

Englishman.
Yesterday a bag of letters was received at the post-office from Rotterdam, with letters dated on Saturday

last. The Expeditions from this country occasioned much speculation and alarm in Holland. The garrisons of Alkmar, Medinblick, &c. had been marched to the Helder, and the troops at Flushing had, in like manner, been reinforced by drafts from the neighboring garrisons, under an apprehension that those places were the objects of our attack.

Dispatches were yesterday afternoon received at the foreign office from the court of Sweden—Their contents have not transpired.

The expected embargo on American vessels has not yet been adopted, but we are without the means of judging of the cause of this forbearance. We are informed that the American minister yesterday communicated to our cabinet, the Proclamation of the American Executive.

STRALSUND.

The following is a journal of the events which have taken place before Stralsund, since the Swedes were compelled to shut themselves up in the fortress:—

STRALSUND, July 15.

"On Monday hostilities commenced, and yesterday the French were only two miles outside our gates. I went with a gentleman on the ramparts, near two hours, looking on, for we could see every movement quite distinctly. The French drove on, and at length drove all the Swedish and British troops were out, about 8 thousand, returned into the garrison, and we commenced a fire from the town on the French line; three were wounded out of the town, 2 killed and one officer. We are now shut up in the garrison; there is but little firing to day. The French are now regularly attacking the town, by constructing approaches. The King saw all the troops come in, the wounded, &c. The transports are detained, and probably the troops will be sent home again; at present they are pushing them on here as fast as possible. In about a week I suppose we shall be bombarded, if the troops don't make a sally; and people here seem to fear, if they do, that the French will get in with them, as they have done before at Bona's bay. Three regiments of German Legion infantry, and one of cavalry, are here now, about 8000 men; and about 8000 Swedes; it will take 18 or 20,000 men to garrison these works, if not. The cavalry with the enemy are Spanish, the other troops Italian and Dutch. A village was burnt yesterday, just outside the walls, by lightning; we have had a great deal lately.

JULY 17.

"Lord Cathcart arrived last night at 7 o'clock and is much disappointed at our cooped up condition. Nothing has since happened, I have not been able to walk to the ramparts to get a look at the French, all yesterday or today. Lord Cathcart will run, I think, decide, whether we are to return or attack; we expect rather to return.

JULY 19.

"Stralsund is as full as an egg, and we can go but a quarter of a mile out of town, our friends the French sticking so close as I and a half English miles off. This is Sunday, but all the churches are full of horses, and the pens are filled with soldiers, bread, cheese, &c.

JULY 20.

"The French are working at their batteries as hard as they can; a trifling firing is going on to day. The King, I am told, waits the arrival of a messenger from the Emperor of Russia, before he does anything. The papers of the army are close together. The French are quite round the town.

JULY 20—5 o'clock in the afternoon.

"I have just learned that Lord Cathcart tomorrow removes his head quarters to Rugen, the capital of the Isle of Rugen; in all probability we shall go with him; it is said the three regiments of the German Legion are here are also to return to Rugen. The King also leaves Stralsund to-day. Tomorrow it is imagined the town will be bombarded, or perhaps tonight. They have been sparring at each other all day. Imagine how full this place is, when all the country people, their carts, herds, &c. are driven in from before the enemy, and all the furniture and everything they could get away."

TREATY

BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.
From the Royal Hague Courier Extraordinary Tuesday July 28 1807.

PARIS, July 25

Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire laid the two treaties before the Senate, which have been concluded with Russia and Prussia. He at the same time made a very impressive and dignified address to the Senate.

Between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, the King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.
His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, protector of the Confederation of the Rhine and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, animated with the same interest in putting an end to the devastations of war, have for this purpose, nominated and furnished with full power on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento, his Great Chamberlain, and minister of foreign affairs, Grand Cross of the Black, and the Red Eagle of the Order of St. Hubert.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias has, on his part appointed prince Kourakin, his actual privy councillor; member of the council of state, and of the senate; chancellor of all the orders in the empire, ambassador extraordinary, and plenipotentiary of his Majesty of all the Russias to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, knight of the Russian order of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander; of St. Ube; of the first class of the order of St. Wolodimir, and of the second class of the Prussian order of the black and red eagle; of the Batavian order of St. Hubert; and of the Danish order of Dennebrog, and of the Perfect Union, and Bailiff and Grand Cross of the Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem; and prince Demoy Labanoff Van Rostoff, lieutenant general of the armies of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, knight of the first class of the St. Anne,

of the military order of St. Joris, and of third class of the order of Wolodimir.

The above mentioned, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles.

Art. 1. From the day of exchanging the ratification of the present Treaty, there shall be perfect peace and amity between his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

Art. 2. Hostilities shall immediately cease at all points by sea or land, as soon as the intelligence of the present Treaty shall be officially received. In the meanwhile, the high contracting parties shall discontinue all operations to their respective generals and commanders.

Art. 3. All ships of war or other vessels, belonging to the high contracting parties or alien subjects, which may be captured after the signing of this Treaty shall be restored, in case of their vessels being sold, their value shall be returned.

Art. 4. Out of the claim for his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and to add to him a proof of his sincere desire to unite both nations in the bands of immutable confidence and friendship, the Emperor Napoleon wishes that all the countries, towns, and territories, conquered from the King of Prussia, the Ally of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, should be referred, namely, that part of the Duchy of Magdeburgh, situated on the right bank of the Rhine, the Mark of Prignitz; the Ucker Mark; the Middle and New Mark of Brandenburg, with the exception of the Circle of Kettin, in Lower Alsace; the Duchy of Pomerania; Upper, Lower, and New Suetia, and the County of Glaz; that part of the District of the Netze, which is situated to the northward of the road of Driean and Schneydahl through Wallau to the Vistula, and extending along the frontier of the circle of Bromberg; and the navigation of the river Netze, and of the canal of Brorberg, from Driean to the Vistula and back, shall remain open and free of all tolls; Pommellia; the island of Negat; the country on the right bank of the Vistula and of the Negat, to the West of Old Prussia, and to the Northward of the circle of Culm; Ermsland, namely, the Kingdom of Prussia, as it was on the 1st January, 1772, together with the fortresses of Spandau, Stettin, Culm, Gergau, Brestau, Schweidnitz, Neisse, Brieg, Kottbus, and Glaz; and in general all fortresses, castles, cities, strong holds of the country above named, in the same condition in which those fortresses, castles, cities, and strong holds may be at present; all, in addition to the above, the city and citadel of Guedenitz.

Art. 5. Those Provinces, which, on the 1st January, 1772, formed a part of the Kingdom of Poland, and have since, at different times, been subjected to Prussia (with the exception of the counties named or alluded to in the preceding Article, and of those which shall be described below in the 7th Article) shall become the property of his Majesty the King of Saxony, with power of possession and sovereignty, under the title of the Duchy of Warsaw; and shall be governed according to a regulation, which shall name the provinces and privileges of the same, and the said Duchy, and be in conformity with the country of the neighboring States.

Art. 6. The city of Danzig, with a territory of two leagues about the same, is referred to her former independence, and the jurisdiction of his Majesty the King of Prussia and his Majesty the King of Saxony to be governed in conformity with the laws which were in force at the time when the said city was her own mistress.

Art. 7. For a communication between the Kingdom of Saxony and the Duchy of Warsaw, his Majesty the King of Saxony is to have the free use of a military road through the states of his Majesty the King of Prussia. This road shall be the line of communication between the two sovereigns; and the number of troops which are allowed to pass at once, and the resting places, shall be fixed by a particular agreement between the two sovereigns; and the mediation of France.

Art. 8. Neither his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Majesty the King of Saxony, nor the city of Danzig shall open any outlet for war ever to the free navigation of the Vistula under the name of toll, rights or duties.

Art. 9. In order as far as possible to establish a natural boundary between Prussia and the Duchy of Warsaw, the limits to be seen the present confines of Prussia from the mouth of the Lassauna shall extend in a line from the mouth of the Lassauna along the following path of the said river, and thence to the Bbra up to its mouth, that of the Netze, from the mouth of that river a furas Surahiz, from Lissa to its source near the village of Mem; from this village to Nu zek, and from Nu zek to the mouth of that river; and finally along the following path of the Luga up to its mouth as far as the present frontiers of Prussia. This territory is forever united to the Empire of Russia.

Art. 10. No person of any rank or quality whatever, whose residence or property may be within the limits stated in the above mentioned article nor any inhabitant in those provinces of the ancient Kingdom of Poland, which may be given up to his Majesty the King of Prussia, or any person possessing estates, revenues, pensions or any other kind of income, shall be molested in his person, or in any way whatever, on account of his rank, quality, estates, revenues, pensions, income, or otherwise, or in consequence of any part, political or military, which he may have taken in the events of the present war.

Art. 11. All contracts and engagements between His Majesty the King of Prussia and the ancient possessors, relative to the general impost; the ecclesiastical, military or civil benefices, the creditors or pensioners of the old Prussian Government are to be settled between the Emperor of all the Russias and His Majesty the King of Saxony; and to be regulated by their said Majesties, in proportion to their acquisitions according to Articles 5 and 9.

Art. 12. Their royal highnesses the Dukes of Saxe, Colourg, Oldenburg and Mecklenburgh Schweren, shall each of them be restored to the complete and quiet possession of their estates, but the parts in the duchies of Oldenburg and Mecklenburgh shall remain in the possession of French garrisons till the Definitive Treaty shall be signed between France and Britain.

Art. 13. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon accepts of the mediation of the Emperor of all the Russias, in order to negotiate and conclude a Definitive Treaty of Peace between France and Britain; however, only upon condition that this mediation shall be accepted by Britain in one month after the exchange of the ratification of the present treat-

Art. 14. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias being desirous on his part to manifest how ardently he desires to establish the most intimate and lasting relations between the two empires, renews his Majesty Joseph Napoleon, King of Naples, and his Majesty Louis Napoleon, King of Holland.

Art. 15. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, acknowledges the Confederation of the Rhine, the present state of the possessions of the Princes belonging to it, and the titles of those which were conferred upon them by the act of Confederation, or by the subsequent treaties of accession. His said Majesty also promises, information being communicated to him on the part of the Emperor Napoleon, to acknowledge those sovereigns who may hereafter become members of the Confederation, according to their rank specified in the Act of Confederation.

Art. 16. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, renounces his property in the right of Sovereignty to the Landship of Jever, in East Frisia, to his Majesty the King of Holland.

Art. 17. The present Treaty of Peace shall be mutually binding, and in force for his Majesty the King of Naples, Joseph Napoleon, his Majesty Louis Napoleon, King of Holland, and the Sovereigns of the Confederation of the Rhine, in alliance with the Emperor Napoleon.

Art. 18. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias also acknowledges his imperial highness prince Jerome Napoleon, as King of Westphalia.

Art. 19. The Kingdom of Westphalia shall consist of the provinces ceded by the King of Prussia on the left bank of the Rhine, and other states at present in the possession of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.

Art. 20. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias engages to recognize the limits which shall be determined by his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, in pursuance of the foregoing 19th article, and the cessation of his Majesty the King of Prussia (which shall be notified to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias) together with the state of possession remaining there to, to the sovereignty whose behalf they shall have been established.

Art. 21. All hostilities shall immediately cease between the troops of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and those of the Grand Coalition, at all points, wherever official intelligence shall arrive of the signing of the present Treaty. The High Contracting parties shall, however, delay no time in conveying their orders to cease the hostilities, with the view of putting the expedition, to the respective Governments and Commanders.

Art. 22. The Prussian troops shall be withdrawn from the Province of Mecklenburg, but the said Province may not be occupied by the troops of the Grand Coalition, till a Treaty of Peace be signed between Prussia and the Grand Coalition.

Art. 23. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias accepts the mediation of his Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, for the purpose of procuring a peace advantageous and in conformity to the two powers, and of concluding the same.

The respective Plenipotentiaries shall repair to that place which will be agreed upon by the two powers concerned, there to open negotiations, and to proceed therewith.

Art. 24. The points within which the high contracting parties shall withdraw their troops from the places which they are to evacuate pursuant to the above stipulations, as also the manner in which the different stipulations contained in the present Treaty shall be executed, will be settled by a special agreement.

Art. 25. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Emperor of all the Russias, shall mutually ensure to each other the integrity of their possessions, and of those of the powers included in this present Treaty, in the state in which they are now settled, or further to be settled, pursuant to the above stipulations.

Art. 26. The prisoners made by the contracting parties, or those in the present Treaty, shall be returned in a mass, and without any kind of exchange, on both sides.

Art. 27. The commercial relations between the French Empire, the Kingdom of Italy, the Kingdom of Naples and the Confederated States of the Rhine, on the one side, and the Empire of Russia on the other, shall be regulated on the same footing as before the war.

Art. 28. The ceremonial to be worn the two Courts of the Emperor and King, with respect to each other, and also their respective Ambassadors, Ministers, and Envoys, mutually accredited to each other, shall be placed on the footing of complete equality and reciprocity.

Art. 29. The present Treaty shall be ratified by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; the Ratifications shall be exchanged in this city within the space of four days.

Done at Paris, the 7th July (25th June) 1807.
(Signed) C. M. TALLEYRAND,
Pr of Benevento.

Prince ALEX. KOURAKIN,
Prince D. L. VAN ROSTOFF,
A true Copy.
(Signed) C. M. TALLEYRAND,
Pr of Benevento.

The fast sailing ship Robert Burns, capt. Waite, arrived at this port at a late hour last night, in 31 days from Liverpool, and brings London dates to the 8th August and Liverpool to the 10th. Also dispatches from the American Legation in London to the Secretary of State. When the Robert Burns sailed the American vessels were hurrying off being in daily expectation of an embargo; a London paper of the 8th says that as yet there has been no embargo laid on American vessels. The Cincinnati sailed on the 8th, the Liberty on the 10th.

Raab & Grewe,
No 5, Market-Place,
OFFER their services to a respectful public as Makers and Repairers of Musical Instruments. They make Forte Pianos of the most elegant and modern style; and, if required, can repair Organs and all other Musical Instruments. The Forte Pianos are as well made as any that can be imported from Europe. By calling upon them at any time one may be seen, which they offer for sale at a moderate price. By constant attention and assiduity, with an assurance that every exertion shall be made to afford satisfaction to those whose confidence may be extended to them, they hope to gain a portion of the public's friendly patronage.
July 31
1807

Wanted,
One or two Apprentices to the Wholesale Hardware Business. Enquire at this office.
August 7