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 accordig 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 authorises 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 and extraordinary nature as to require extraordinary remedies.'

HALIFAX, October 12.

☞ *LATEST FROM EUROPE.*

By the Duke of Kent Packet, which arrived on Saturday last, from England, we have been favoured with London papers to the 5th ultimo, inclusive, from which we have selected the following Intelligence.

LONDON, September 4.

By the Swan cutter, arrived yesterday, dispatches from the Baltic were brought to Lord Castlereagh's office by Mr. Hopner, who reached town yesterday morning, and in the course of the afternoon, the following Bulletin was circulated in the Ministerial circles:

"Soon after the troops landed, they advanced for the purpose of investing Copenhagen, and met with very trifling opposition on their march. A detachment of the German troops, under the command of General Dekken, attached and carried the Royal Foundery, which is situated about eight miles from Copenhagen. It was defended by a Major and 830 men, all of whom were made prisoners.—The Danes collected a small force at a place called Roscheid, and appeared for a short time determined to make a stand, but upon the approach of our troops, they retreated with precipitation. Some gun-boats of the enemy were also compelled to retreat. Our whole loss upon these occasions consisted of two artillerymen, and 2 officers, Lieut. Lyons and Ensign Dickson. At the Foundery our troops took possession of a great number of cannon, and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

"When the accounts came away Copenhagen was completely invested; the batteries were erected, and it was expected they would open their fire upon the city the 23d. We understand that Lord Cathcart was of opinion that the force under his command was sufficient to have carried Copenhagen by assault; but as it is surrounded by a broad wet ditch, a number of lives must of course have been sacrificed in the attack, and as there was no possibility of the place being relieved, his Lordship thought it more advisable to proceed in the regular manner. Very little doubt was entertained that the city would surrender in a few days.—Indeed a considerable number of the more wealthy inhabitants had openly expressed their wish that a Capitulation should take place. In order to facilitate the attack on the land side, it was determined that the fleet should attack the Crown Batteries, the capture or the silencing of which would enable our vessels to be laid close to the town; and we understand that before the Swan cutter, which brought the dispatches, sailed, on the morning of the 23d. our ships had begun to cannonade these batteries. After the investment of Copenhagen, orders were issued by Lord Cathcart, to prevent every person from quitting the city, except the Princesses, who had taken advantage of that permission, and retired, we believe, on the 18th.

"Our troops were all in perfect health, and were amply supplied with provisions. Many of the Country Gentlemen had agreed to act under our Commission as Magistrates; judicious regulations had been established; severe discipline was enforced, in consequence of which the country people brought in their provisions for sale without hesitation or apprehension, for which they were punctually paid."

There is a report that General Brune, or according to other statements General Berthier, is at present at Copenhagen, and that he has taken the command of that place. If this be true, and if it be practicable for the French to throw a few skilful engineers into that fortress, we shall not be surprised if the siege should baffle the exertions of our Generals for a much longer period than is generally expected. Notwithstanding the vigilance of our cruizers the King and Prince Royal, with several members of the public boards, contrived to pass the Belt in disguise, and we therefore think it possible, that French officers may find their way into Copenhagen.

In an article dated Hamburgh, August 21, it is stated, that a French corps of 25.000 men, under the Prince of Ponte Corvo, is shortly expected there, for the purpose of entering Holstein. It is added, that the Crown Prince of Denmark is determined to resist their entrance, and maintain his neutrality. Whether the report is well-founded or not, the ministerial prints will consider it as verifying their sagacious predictions; but the public will perceive that this movement of the French troops is consequential to our measures against Copenhagen.

A letter from Denmark, dated August 20, confirms the information which we communicated yesterday, that the Danes have resolved to destroy their Fleet, rather than suffer it to fall into our hands.

We are truly concerned to state, that the report announced in our paper of yesterday, of the surrender of Stralsund, is too true. It capitulated on the 21st, and obtained terms highly honorable to the garrison. It is said, that his Swedish Majesty was importuned by the inhabitants to surrender the place, but we are inclined to think, that its capitulation was hastened by the departure of our troops, which were sent by our wise ministers, after many months preparations, to assist the high-spirited and gallant young monarch, in the defence of Stralsund.

September 5.

Intelligence has this instant reached us, that the East-India Fleet is just arrived in the Channel.

If the accounts from St. Petersburgh may be credited, the Peace with France has been very grateful to Russia.—The intelligence, however, comes to us in a very "questionable shape."

It is said that the Dispatches brought from America by the Revenge cutter, were delivered on Thursday last to Mr. Canning, by the American Ambassador—that they leave little room to expect an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two States, and that only four days have been given to deliver an answer to them. We hope that these reports are unfounded, and that America has not adopted the violent sentiments of the people of Norfolk.—We expect indeed, that Mr. Munroe, in the name of his country, will speak the language of firmness, but trust that the point in dispute may yet be amicably settled.

Copenhagen, August 18.

On the 16th inst. in the morning, the English landed several thousand men near Wisbeck, three miles from this place. They afterwards advanced, and occupied yesterday the castle of Fredricksberg, and the environs of the Capital; the suburbs are as yet unoccupied. Our life-chasseurs yesterday sallied forth against them, and a skirmish ensued, in which some men were wounded on both sides, and some English prisoners were brought in. The English pay for all articles they receive, and observe the strictest discipline.

The Fleet returning from Rugen hove in sight last night, and came to an anchor opposite our line of defence. A cannonade began yesterday morning and still continues. Our gun-boats took yesterday morning two of their transports, and burned one. The Grand English Fleet is still lying at anchor two miles from this city, on account of a dead calm which still continues. Our ramparts are now strongly manned, and it is the general opinion here that the town has nothing to fear.

Six o'clock at night.—Since two o'clock the firing in the road had ceased, but now some scattered shots are again fired.

On the 16th inst. after the English had effected a landing, Gen. Peymann issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas hostilities have been commenced by the English: Therefore I herewith declare, by his Royal Majesty's warrant, that all English property is herewith sequestrated. All such property, of any description whatsoever, whether money or goods, is therefore immediately to be declared at the Police-Office of this Capital. All persons who conceal English property, or do not obey these orders, shall be considered as traitors to their country."

Our Governor issued, yesterday, the following Proclamation:—

"Fellow-Citizens—A second time the British Government violates the Law of Nations, and disturbs our peace. A second time do we see our Capital attacked in a treacherous manner. Our enemies have chosen the period when our brethren in arms are absent to secure on the banks of the Elbe the peace of our country. But they have miscalculated our strength and means of defence—they have forgotten that we are inspired and animated by the Genius of Frederick.

"Fellow-Citizens—I am entrusted with the honorable task to guard our homes and honor, and to fight with you. It is with rapture I witness your ardent love of our country, and your courage. You need no encouragement. I am convinced our dear Prince Royal, when he rejoins us, will not disown us. "PEYMANN."

"Citadel, Fredrickshagen, Aug. 1807."

Since the landing of the English, upwards of twenty spies have already been apprehended; some dressed as peasants, and others in women's clothes.

Yesterday the English commenced in the road to bombard the Castle and the Three Crown battery. Their bombs are of the same description as those on the 2d April, 1801, that is most pitiful: most of them burst in the air.

Our fleet of bomb-vessels were out this morning, and have done them considerable mischief. We are in high spirits, and entertain no doubt of their being defeated. They were allowed to land undisturbed in order to surround and destroy them.

Kiel, August 20.

Copenhagen is, we understand, in a very respectable state of defence. General Curstenskiold has turned the flank of the English with a corps of 11.000 regular troops, besides militia; they are consequently between two fires, and a battle cannot be avoided. The mail-waggon from Copenhagen was, on the 16th, detained by the English in the Belt, but of all the articles and monies in the waggon, nothing was taken out.—*Hamburgh Corres. Aug. 22.*

Schleswick, August 19.

The following Proclamation respecting the granting of Letters of Marque, on account of the present war between Denmark and England, has been published;

"Whereas, by his Royal Majesty's special command, under the date of the 17th inst. we, the undersigned, are authorised by his Royal Highness the Prince Royal, as Governor General of the Duchies of Schleswick and Holstein, on account of the present war between Denmark and England, to grant Letters of Marque against his Britannic Majesty's ships and all English property found at sea, therefore we do hereby give public notice thereof, in order that all persons whom it may concern, may know where they have to apply for that purpose.

"Given in our Castle of Gattorf, the 18th Aug. 1807.

"CHARLES, Prince of Hesse,
Governor, Field Marshal, &c."

Denmark, August 20.

The Prince Royal has given orders rather to burn the fleet, in case of extremity, than to suffer it to fall into the hands of the enemy. When Mr. Jackson, it is said, gave him twelve hours to take his final resolution, he did not employ so many seconds in positively rejecting his propositions.

Hamburgh, August 24.

There is now no doubt that the French will enter Holstein, as the corps of the Prince of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte) is expected here on the 25th or 28th. This corps consists of about 25.000 men. But it is said that the Crown Prince is resolved to maintain his neutrality, and not suffer the French to enter Holstein.

SAINT JOHN, October 19, 1807.

On the 10th instant, at *Fredericton*, the Volunteer Company commanded by Capt. *William Franklin Odell* was inspected by Lieut. Colonel *Hailes*, Adjutant General of the Militia, who expressed his particular satisfaction at the Military appearance and conduct of the Company and the correct state of their Arms; and having in concise and pointed terms adverted to the critical situation of public affairs with respect to the United States, the Company with that spirit of loyalty and zeal by which His Majesty's Subjects in this Province have ever been distinguished, *unanimously* requested him to offer their services to the Commander in Chief, whenever the same might be thought necessary.

We hear that the Militia of *York County* were to be inspected at the same place on the 17th instant, and that the *Sunbury County* Regiment will also be inspected in the course of the present week.

Arrived—Brig Hope, Capt. Death, from New-York; Brig Lavinia, Capt. Hewland, Jamaica; and Schooner Margaret, Capt. White, New-York.

DIED] At *St. Stephens*, in the County of Charlotte, on Tuesday the 6th inst. Mr. Samuel Dodge, formerly of this place—He was an honest Man.

—— In this City, on Thursday morning, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Catharine Devou, aged 56 years, wife of Mr. *Daniel Devou.*

Interesting Communication.

WITH a view to benefit the community by placing the means of Education more generally within reach, but more particularly to alleviate the burden of expence incident to Parents who have large families to Educate:—The following Proposals, and very low terms are submitted to Public consideration for the permanent establishment of an ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Estimate of Customary and proposed School prices:

An Arithmetician p. qr.	£1:0:0	A Writer	£0:15:0
Incidental charges averaged	Fuel 1:0 / Pens&Ink 2:0		0: 3:0
	£1:3:0		£0:18:0
Proposed price including Fuel, Pens and Ink p. qr.	11: 6		0:11:6
Comparative saving in each	£0:11:6		£0: 6:6

The establishment to commence New-Year's Day ensuing, to consist of 60 Children under the immediate inspection of Trustees appointed for the sole purpose of seeing impartial justice faithfully administered to the Parent.—Examination to take place (and Subscriptions to cease or be renewed) half yearly. To place this establishment upon the most sure and equitable footing, as well as to remove any arising apprehension, the Instructor claims no pay for services, if upon the Trustees investigation it shall appear he has not done essential justice to his charge. Parents and Guardians anxious to encourage an Institution of so œconomical and laudable a nature, will please signify the same to Mr. Mott, who will refer them for further particulars. Considerable having already Subscribed, early application is necessary.

St. John, 17th October, 1807.

FOR NEW-YORK,
The Schooner MARY-ANN,
JAMES BEATTEAY, Master:

THE MARY-ANN is a new substantial built vessel, well found, sails remarkable fast, and has elegant accommodations for Passengers—Will sail about the 26th instant, wind and weather permitting—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or at the Store of John L. Venner, Market-Wharf.

Saint John, October 19. 1807.

EVENING SCHOOL.

ALEXANDER M'LEOD

INTENDS Opening his EVENING SCHOOL on Monday Evening the 19th inst. for the purpose of Teaching Youths and Adults in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. He also proposes Teaching Book-Keeping, Practical Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Navigation, and the Elements of Algebra.

Hours of attendance from 6 to 9 o'Clock.

Saint John, 17th October, 1807. 3w

CHURCH MUSIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER solicited by a number of his Friends, proposes to teach SACRED MUSIC in this City during the *Winter*, and will open a School for that purpose as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers offer.

☞ Subscription Papers are in the hands of Messrs. Andrew Hutchinson, Archibald Henderson, John Clarke, and Joseph Scribner.

STEPHEN HUMBERT.

Saint John, October 13, 1807.