

On Wednesday & Saturday next, at Messrs. Ambrose & Co's, in Arch Street, between 8th and 9th Streets, will be exhibited, many astonishing Feats of Activity.



Several astonishing feats on the Slack Wire, performed without the assistance of a Balance Pole, by Mr. Saunders. The celebrated Equilibrium will display the Balancing in the newest manner with words. Also the performance of the Slack Rope Fumbling, and the whole to conclude with GROUND and LOFTY TUMBLING, by Mr. Saunders. Clown by Mr. Foulds, also the Venetian Posturing, by Mr. Saunders.

The Doors to be opened at 6, and to begin at half past 6 o'clock—Boxes 1-2 dollar, Pits, 1-4—tickets to be had at the ticket-office, at the place of performance. Nights of performance are Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDOR, On Wednesday the 1st July, at 8 o'clock in the Evening, at the Merchants Coffee-House.

FOUR TENEMENTS, WITH the Lots thereto belonging, situate in Biddle's Alley, leading from Walnut-Street into Elbow Lane, and directly in the rear of the House now occupied by Hilary Baker, Esq. the whole is 63 Feet front on Biddle's Alley, and 16 Feet deep.

Terms of payment will be made known at the time of Sale. John Connelly, Auctioneer. June 27. SJ

NEW THEATRE. LAST WEEK.

For the Benefit of Mr. MILBOURNE Scene Painter.

On MONDAY EVENING, June 29, will be presented a Comedy, in three acts, called

The Midnight Hour.

Taken from the French of Beaumarchais. The Marquis, Mr. Marshall, The General, Mr. Harwood, Sebastian, Mr. Francis, Nicholas, Mr. Bates, Mathias, Mr. Blissett, Ambrose, Mr. Warrell, Julia, Mrs. Francis, Cecely, Mrs. Bates, Floris, Mrs. Whitlock

With New Scenery, designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

After which a Comic Opera (never performed here) called

LOVE IN A CAMP, OF PATRICK IN PRUSSIA.

Captain Patrick, Mr. Marshall, Marshall Feerbellin, Mr. Green, Father Luke, Mr. Harwood, Olnutzy, Mr. Rowson, Quiz, Mr. Blissett, Rupert, Mr. Morston, Adjutant, Mr. Cleveland, Drummers, Messrs. J. & T. Warrell, Darby, Mr. Wiguell, Floris, (first time) Miss Milbourne, Miss Mable Flourish, Mr. J. Darley, Norah, Miss Broadhurst

To which will be added, an Entirely New LOCAL Pantomime, called

The Elopement, Or, HARLEQUIN'S TOUR through the Continent of AMERICA.

The Music composed and selected by Mr. De MARQUE—The following NEW SCENERY, designed and executed by Mr. MILBOURNE:

1. A View of Arch Street Ferry and the river, with a Boat maneuvering on several Tacks.
2. A View of Market and Third Streets.
3. A Grand Magic Portico.
4. A Pantomimical Change, of a Chamber to a Kitchen, with a magic Table, Chairs, &c.
5. A Change of a Convent Garden to the Balls of Baltimore.

With a Variety of New Machinery, and Pantomimical Tricks.

MACHINIST, Mr. LENTALL. Characters.

Harlequin, Mr. Francis, Pantaloon, Mr. Warrell, Scaramouch, Mr. J. Darley, Lover, Mr. Blissett, Clown, Mr. Milbourne, Caesar, Master J. Warrell, Demis, Mr. Mitchell, Watchman, Mr. Solomon, Columbine, Miss Milbourne

The Dances in Comic and Demi character, by Messrs. Nugent, J. Warrell, T. Warrell, Miss Willems, Mrs. De Marque.

The whole to conclude with a Display of the GREAT FALLS OF NIAGARA.

The Pantomime under the Direction of Mr. Milbourne.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Milbourne, No. Seventh Street, opposite the Mint, and at the usual places.

On Wednesday, a Comedy, never performed here, called THE RAGE written by Mr. Reynolds. With Entertainments, for the Benefit of Mr. WELLS, Box-Book Keeper. Mr. Warrell and Sons' Benefit will be on Friday.

100 Barrels Tar. 750 Molasses hogsheads, St. Domingo Molasses, and Syrup, Pimento, in casks, In Hogsheads.

FOR SALE BY GEORGE SIBBALD, No. 18 Penn Street. June 27.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, June 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his correspondent in this town, dated April 18.

"The treaty has been very unlucky in not having reached you before the seventh of March. Four different copies of it were sent out by Mr. Jay and Lord Grenville, three of which went by different vessels.

"The picture you draw of the happy state of public affairs in your country is truly interesting and grateful. What a contrast to the different states in Europe! Whilst you are at peace, they are involved in all the horrors of war; whilst you have plenty, and your poor (if they can be called so) have bread and work, here the lowest class of the people are literally starving. All thro' the country bread is scarce and dear. The poor are every where rising, in defiance of the law and the military, to reduce the price of provisions, and to raise the price of labor. Property is arming against numbers; but in vain, for on some late occasions the soldiers united with the populace to compel the farmers and millers to part with their grain and flour at reduced prices. If the war should continue longer than the present campaign, it does not require the spirit of prophecy to tell in what these commotions will end: though whether peace or war, the event must be ditastous to the present government of this country. Their prospects at this time must be particularly gloomy. The French have concluded a treaty with Prussia, and yesterday it was published; but a secret article had not yet appeared, which (as I this day had it from a French Captain, who received it from his correspondent at Balle) expressly stipulates that the French will guarantee Hanover to Prussia, in the subjugation of which they are to be assisted by 12,000 Prussian horse.

"Private letters from Balle likewise state, that the treaty with the Emperor is considerably advanced, and it is every day looked for at Paris. Negotiations are also now carrying on between France and Spain the result of which will be exceedingly unfavourable to Great Britain, who, notwithstanding all the allies with whom she is set out, will be obliged to support the contest alone. She is, and will remain for some time, the mistress of the sea. The French will not probably again contend directly on this element: they will, it is generally thought, attack her in the East and West Indies, and thus embarrass her revenue. Here they probably will be successful, from the superiority of their land forces in number and spirit.

"I find it is very gratifying to every American in this metropolis, to perceive the good disposition of this country to be in amity with their country. The government, I believe are sincerely disposed to remove every ground of dissatisfaction between you. They appear, as far as I can learn, to facilitate by every means in their power the settlement of the business, on which an American agent is now in this city; and although delays which they cannot prevent must unavoidably take place yet I think you will have no reason to complain of the final adjustment of the business.

"They are not much pleased with the general and increasing spirit of emigration to America, which pervades this country; and I believe that they would prevent it as much as they could, consistent with law. An order of Council has, it seems, lately been issued, inhibiting the custom house officers from suffering an American vessel to clear out for the United States, until the captain of the same shall have made oath, that he neither has, nor intends taking on board any British subjects as passengers for America. An intelligent gentleman of this city mentioned to me a few days ago, that this order was thought to be in consequence of a plan of about 2000 manufacturers from Birmingham to emigrate to the United States, and there to commence business.

"The papers and general correspondence will inform you of the raised price of things here. Sterling money goes about as far here as I am informed your currency does with you. Bread has raised one third since the war. Beef is from 6d. to 10d. Mutton 5d. and 6d. A good pair of fowls 8 and 9 shillings: nothing is cheap but human beings. Coffee 3 and 4 shillings per lb. Hyson tea from 8 to 14 shillings per lb."

EXTRACT FROM ANDERSON'S NARRATIVE OF EARL MACARTNEY'S EMBASSY TO CHINA.

THIS morning the Ambassador went to the Imperial palace, but not in the former style of parade, to have his audience of leave, as the period of our stay in Tartary was verging to a period.

His Excellency at the same time, transacted certain official business at court, which was laid without reserve at the time, by the gentlemen of the suite, to be as follows:

The Emperor of China refused in the first instance to sign, and of course, to enter into any engagement by a written treaty with the crown of Great Britain, or any other nation; as such a contract, on his part, would be contrary to the ancient usage, and, indeed, an infringement of the ancient constitutions of the empire. At the same time he was pleased to signify his high respect for his Britannic Majesty and the British nation; and that he felt a strong disposition to grant them greater indulgences than any other European power trading to his dominions; nor was he unwilling to make such a new arrangement of the duties payable by British ships arriving at Canton, as appeared to be a leading object of the negotiation. At the same

time, however, he should be ever attentive to the real interests of his own subjects, an atom of which he would never sacrifice; and should therefore, withdraw his favours to any foreign nation, whenever it might appear to be incompatible with the interests of his own; or that the English, by their conduct in trade, forfeit their pretensions to any advantages which might be granted them in preference to other nations trading to China. These were the declaration of the Emperor on the occasion.

At the same time to prove the high regard and esteem the Emperor of China entertained for the King of Great-Britain, his Imperial Majesty delivered from his own hand, into that of the Ambassador, a very valuable box containing the miniature pictures of all preceding Emperors; to which is annexed, a description in verse by each Emperor, descriptive of himself, and the principal features of his government, as well as a line of conduct recommended to their several successors.

The Emperor, on presenting this gift to the Ambassador, spoke to the following purport:

"Deliver this casket to the King, your master, with your own hand, and tell him, though the present may appear to be small, it is, in my estimation, the most valuable that I can give, or my empire can furnish; for it has been transmitted to me through a long line of my predecessors, and is the last token of affection which I had reserved to bequeath to my son and successor; as a tablet of the virtues of his ancestors, which he had only to peruse, if I should hope, to inspire him with the noble resolution to follow such bright examples; and, as they have done, to make it the grand object of his life to exalt the honor of the Imperial throne, and advance the happiness and prosperity of his people."

Such were the words delivered by the Emperor on the occasion, as communicated by Mr. Plumb, the interpreter, and which occasioned, as may be imagined, no small degree of speculation among the gentlemen of the retinue.

The Ambassador returned to dinner, and soon after repaired again to the Imperial palace, with his whole suite and attendants, to see a play which was expressly performed as a particular mark of respect to the embassy.

This dramatic entertainment was represented in one of the inner courts of the palace, on a temporary stage erected for the purpose. It was decorated with a profusion of silks, ribbons, and streamers, and illuminated with great splendor and elegance.

The performances consisted of a great variety of mock battles and military engagements; lofty tumbling, as it is expressed with us, and dancing both on the tight and slack ropes; and in all these exercises that agility was displayed, which would have done no discredit to the gymnastic amusements of Sadler's Wells or Astley's amphitheatre: but the skill of the performers was more particularly astonishing in the art of balancing; in which they excelled any thing of the kind I had ever seen. By an imperceptible motion, as it appeared, of the joints of their arms and legs, they gave to balloons, jugs, glasses, &c. an apparent power of loco-motion, and produced a progressive equilibrium, by which these vessels changed their positions from one part to another of the bodies of the balances, in a manner so extraordinary, that I almost suspected the correctness of my own senses.

The succession of entertainments was concluded by a variety of curious deceptions by slight of hand, which the almost magical activity of Brellaw or Comus has never exceeded; and, as a proof of my assertion, I shall mention one of them, which, I must own, astonished me, and seemed to have an equal effect on the rest of the spectators.

The performer began by exhibiting a large balloon in every possible position, when he suddenly placed it on the stage with the hollow part downwards, and instantly taking it up again, discovered a large rabbit, which escaped from the performer, who attempted to catch it, by taking refuge among the spectators. This deception was perfectly unaccountable to me, as there were no visible means whatever of communication, by which it was possible to convey so large an animal to the spot: the stage was also covered with matting, so that it could not be conveyed through the floor, which, if that had been the case, must have been discovered by those, who were within three yards of the spot; besides, the whole display of the trick occupied but a few seconds. Several other deceptions of a similar kind prolonged our amusement. The whole of the entertainment was accompanied by a band of musicians, placed on the stage.

The theatre was filled with persons of distinction, and formed a very splendid appearance. The Ambassador and his suite returned about nine o'clock, having been very much gratified by the entertainment of the evening.

EXTRACT A French author, speaking of despotism has the following remarkable paragraph: "A tyrannical government is known by the following traits—when it permits neither the progress of information, nor the free communication of those ideas which may serve to enlighten mankind, nor the assemblies which may unite them; when it betsets them with spies, and dreads the freedom of speech, such a government must necessarily sink under its own weight, because the hatred and contempt it inspires, will sooner or later avenge the insulted majesty of the people, authority will then return from whence it sprang."

ABSTRACT of the TREATY.

From the Aurora.

Mr. BACHMANN, I have been daily hoping to see in the public prints a copy of the late treaty with Britain; but as such a publication has not been made, I transmit enclosed the head of that instrument collected from memory after an attentive perusal. There necessarily must be deficiencies in an account of this kind which depends entirely upon memory, and for the same reason there may be inaccuracies, but I trust the latter are few.

A CITIZEN.

The preamble states among other matters of mere form "that without a reference to the merits of their respective complaints and pretensions" the contracting parties are desirous, &c. &c.

Art. 1. Provides generally that there shall be perpetual friendship, &c. between the contracting parties.

Art. 2. Provides for the delivery of the Western Posts in June '96. The United States may in the mean time make settlements within their boundaries as recognized by the treaty of peace, except within the jurisdiction of those posts. After the evacuation the settlers within that jurisdiction are to make their election of remaining British subjects or becoming American citizens.

Art. 3. Stipulates the terms of trade and intercourse between Canada and the United States. We may frequent their ports, harbours, &c. on the lakes, but not their sea ports.—They from thence may frequent our Atlantic rivers not above our highest ports of entry in each. We may impose duties on that intercourse not higher than those duties imposed on like merchandise imported into our own vessels; they may impose duties not higher than those imposed on merchandise imported into the sea ports of Canada by their own vessels. The two parties are also to be at liberty freely to navigate the Mississippi, and frequent the ports of either party on the eastern bank as freely as the Atlantic ports of the United States and the ports of Great Britain.

Art. 4. As it is doubtful whether a line drawn due West from the Lake of the Woods according to the treaty of peace will meet the source of the Mississippi, that river is, jointly, to be examined and surveyed, and if the said line cannot be run, the boundary is to be settled amicably.

Art. 5. As the treaty of peace leaves some doubt of the river meant by St. Croix river, the doubt is to be settled by three commissioners, one appointed by each party, the two chusing a third; but if they cannot agree on a third, then to name each one, and let chance decide which shall be the third.

Art. 6. Payments of damage, and interest on British debts contracted before the peace which damages have accrued owing to certain legal impediments framed by some states: The United States to be liable for the payment of these, but not of such as would as any rate have accrued by the insolvency of the debtor, or by the negligence of the claimant. Five commissioners appointed in a manner similar to the above are to fix the sums due upon principles of equity. Eighteen months is fixed as the term for receiving documents in those cases, and six months may be allowed beyond this time in some cases at the discretion of the commissioners. No sums can be ordered to be paid before the expiration of twelve months after the ratifications of the treaty are exchanged.—These Commissioners meet in Philadelphia.

Art. 7. In such cases as, from whatever circumstances indemnification cannot be obtained for captures by the British, by the common course of justice. Five commissioners appointed as above are to fix the same, and the British government becomes answerable for the payment. These commissioners meet in London. By this article the United States are to refund the value of English prizes taken in our waters, or by privateers fitted out in our ports.

Art. 8. Relates to the salaries and expenses of the above commissioners; their salaries are to be fixed when the ratifications are exchanged, and the expense are left to themselves to determine.

Art. 9. The subjects and citizens of the contracting parties shall hold real estate in each other's territory with the same advantages as the citizens and subjects of the respective states.

Art. 10. It shall not be lawful for one party to sequester or confiscate the property in debts, funds, or banks of the other party in case of war.

Art. 11. Provides generally for a free and reciprocal trade between the two parties, under the conditions contained in the articles that follow.

Art. 12. We may carry our produce to the British West-Indies in vessels not exceeding 70 tons, and bring thence here the produce of those colonies on the same terms as the British can do; but we are not to export from the United States molasses, sugar, cocoa, coffee, or cotton, to any part of the world. The British cannot be put in a different situation than they now are, as to their intercourse between their colonies and our continent. This article was to last during the present war and for two years after, before the expiration of which term negotiations were to be entered into for a further agreement on the subject of this trade; when the question of neutral bottoms making neutral goods, was to be considered, and it was to be settled what articles should be considered as contraband in time of war. Till then, the contents of some of the articles following, are referred to as a temporary settlement on those heads.

To the above article there was, it seems, much opposition in Senate; and they finally

agreed to recommend to the President to ratify the treaty, on condition that the 12th Art. should be suspended; and also recommended that he should enter into further negotiations on the subject of a modification of this article.

Art. 13. We are to be permitted to trade with the British settlements in the East-Indies in such articles as shall not be entirely prohibited, paying the same duties on exportation and importation as the British. In time of war we cannot export thence, warlike or naval stores or rice without special permission. We can carry nothing that we export thence to any country but the United States, where the articles must be duly and faithfully landed. We cannot partake of the India carrying trade.

Art. 14. There shall be a reciprocal free commerce between the United States and the British dominions in Europe, under the regulations contained in after articles. Merchants shall be permitted to build warehouses in the respective countries and shall enjoy full protection.

Art. 15. Neither country shall lay on the vessels of the other or the merchandise imported in them higher duties than on the like vessels and merchandise belonging to other foreign countries. Neither country shall lay upon the produce, manufactures &c. of the other higher duties than on the like produce, manufactures &c. of other countries. Great Britain, however, reserves to herself the right of laying on American bottoms entering their ports in Europe, a tonnage equal to that laid on their vessels here, and duties on importations in American bottoms sufficient to contravail the difference between the duties laid on European and Asiatic merchandise imported here in American and British bottoms. The contracting parties will further treat to attain an exact equalization of duties laid on one another; but in the mean time the tonnage on British bottoms shall not be increased, nor the difference of duty between importations in American and British bottoms made greater.

Art. 16. Relates to consuls. They may be punished in certain cases or dismissed. Any ports in each country may be exempted by the government of that country from admitting consuls.

Art. 17. Enemies' property in neutral bottoms liable to seizure. The vessel containing such property to be released with as little detension as possible.

Art. 18. The following are made contraband articles; carrying them to the enemies of one contracting party by the other renders the vessel so carrying them liable to capture: contraband articles, all military implements, rosin, pitch, tar, timber for ship building, copper in sheets, sails, hemp, cordage, and in general all articles which may be applied directly to the construction of vessels, except unwrought iron and fir planks.

As it is difficult (says the article) to determine these cases in which provisions carried to an enemy are contraband, to avoid dispute, in these cases, should such provisions be seized, the owners shall be paid for them, plus their freight &c. and a reasonable mercantile profit.

As neutral vessels sometimes make fail for a port (says the treaty) with provisions, not knowing it to be blockaded, such vessels shall not be seized when first met with, going into such port, but be notified that it is blockaded, and only be seized in case a second attempt be made to enter said port.

Art. 19. Commanders of vessels of war, of one contracting power to be punished and their estates be liable if they conduct themselves improperly or injure the citizens or subjects of the other. Privateersmen to give bond with two sufficient sureties each in the penalty of 15000 sterling for good conduct; and if their equipage consists of more than 150 men, then in the sum of 30000.

Art. 20. Pirates seized in the ports of either party to be punished as such, and any prizes they may have taken restored to their lawful owners.

Art. 21. Any citizen or subject of one of the contracting powers accepting a commission on board a privateer or letter of marque of the enemies of the other to be treated as a pirate.

Art. 22. Neither party to retaliate for injuries received, until official complaint be made and satisfaction refused, or until an answer to complaint is unreasonably delayed.

Art. 23. Vessels of war of the contracting powers to have refuge and full comfort in each others' ports. American vessels, also, in case of fresh weather may seek an asylum in those British ports usually shut against them, but they there can sell only such part of their cargoes as will enable them to make the necessary repairs &c.

Art. 24. Vessels of war belonging to the enemies of one party cannot arm, or sell their prizes or tarry in the ports of the other.

Art. 25. The vessels of war of each party may bring their prizes into the ports of the other, remain as long as they please pay no fee of ingress and egress; nor be questioned as to their validity, set sail when they please, &c.

The treaty this article specifies, is not however, to infringe any public prior treaty with any sovereign power. If such a provision had not been express, the situation of our foreign relations would have nevertheless, by the laws of nations, have been on this footing, as the prior treaty with one country always takes precedence of an ulterior treaty with another. This article also contains the important stipulation that in future no treaty shall be made by either of the parties inconsistent with this and the preceding article.

Art. 26. In case of war between contracting parties, merchants on each side