

of this distinction which, like every other distinction, is painful.

The Commons did not form a House last night, otherwise two sheets would scarcely have sufficed: exclusive, therefore, of their debates, and the ordinary quantity of reading matter, there are nearly 900 advertisements, affecting property to the amount of many millions.

BOSTON, MAY 6.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

A Letter from St. Petersburg, dated March 6, contained in the Globe of April 9d, observes, the question of war or peace depends upon the negotiation of M. de Tatischeff at Vienna. This diplomatist is entrusted with the particular confidence of the Emperor Alexander, and has very full powers to hasten the negotiation, without the constant sending of couriers backwards and forwards between Vienna and St. Petersburg, a distance of 600 leagues.

Besides the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, and the appointment of new Hospodars, required by Russia, the demand of an indemnity in money from the Porte for the expense of the armament and marching of troops, is supposed to be an insurmountable obstacle to an amicable adjustment.

An article from Trieste, dated March 14th, observes, that letters from Corfu from the friends of the Greek cause confirm the news of the defeat of the Turkish fleet.

A private letter has been received from Constantinople, dated the 26th February, being one day later than those received by the regular mail. At that time affairs did not look well. Lord Strangford, a few days before, had been with the Reis Effendi for more than five hours, but it was generally thought that his representations had not produced any effect.

LONDON, April 4.—Advices, we understand, were received this morning from Constantinople to the 5th March, via Vienna. They state, that on the 28th ult. a great Council was held at Constantinople, when the Note submitted by the Ambassadors was taken in consideration. After the Council broke up, a Note was transmitted to the Ambassadors, which was not so favourable to peace as had been expected. At the same time, it would not be right to consider it as decisive of the question of peace or war.

There had been a riot between two regiments of Janissaries at Constantinople, in which ten or twelve were killed.

APRIL 5.—The contents of the French papers received this morning, as might be expected, are of a most warlike character; and it can be no longer doubted, we apprehend, that the pacific hopes which were so strongly entertained a week ago, are now, if not at an end, at least considerably diminished. The cause of this sudden change in the temper of the Turkish Government has not transpired; and, in the absence of positive facts, conjecture, as usual, is very active. Some say that the Divan have been all along cajoling the European Ministers at Constantinople, in order to gain time; others, that the fate of Ali Pacha has inspired this fatal energy; while a third class of reasoners maintain, that the dread of provoking the Janissaries has induced the Sultan to abandon his pacific policy.

VIENNA, March 15.—The Privy Counciller Tatischeff is invested with the title of Plenipotentiary Extraordinary and furnished with full powers from his Majesty the Emperor, for the purpose of trying, in concert with the Cabinets of Austria and England, all means compatible with the dignity of that powerful Sovereign, to restore the good understanding with the Ottoman Porte. This new proof of the solicitude and moderation of the Emperor Alexander must abridge the negotiations, and at length put an end to the uncertainty respecting the question of war.

Russia requires only the execution of the treaties by virtue of which the Turks are bound, first of all, to evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia, and place Hospodars at the head of the Government of those two Principalities. Hitherto, the answers of the Divan on these two points have been evasive, and its actions by no means satisfactory.

Russia feels, mean time, all the inconveniences of war, without reaping any of the advantages. For more than six months, numerous armies, assembled on the frontiers of Turkey, occasion great expence,

while the revenue is diminished by the stagnation of commerce in the eastern provinces.

His Majesty the Emperor Alexander is not only, very far from all projects of conquest, but he makes his highest ambition consist in consolidating the tranquillity of Europe.—Paris, March 27.

MAY 11.

SPEC OF WAR IN EUROPE.

The latest accounts from Europe have been received here, by the *Jasper*. They are of a more decisive cast than any of the preceding dates. It may be considered as certain, that the Turkish Divan has unanimously voted to reject the definitive proposition of accommodation made by the Emperor Alexander; and has accompanied its rejection with terms of crimination and hauteur, which nothing short of a determination to try the rug of war could have warranted! The reply of Russia may be anticipated.

This sudden, rash, and unexpected procedure of the Porte, has astonished most parts of Europe, and its effects on the public funds have been considerable. In addition to this news we have advices from Amsterdam, to the 5th April, announcing, that "Russia had declared war against the Porte." Time sufficient had elapsed between the declaration of Turkey, and the date of the above advices, to admit of their correctness.

The Turkish Sultan is said to have powerful armies on the Danube, and on the borders of Greece, and that large reinforcements were continually arriving from Asia.

The last London Courier admitted, that all the accounts from the Continent indicated a speedy war between Russia and Turkey, that the event was unexpected, and that the decline of the public funds throughout Europe must be the consequence.

The Vienna Court Gazette announces that the mediation of Austria, England, and France, from which so much was expected, is at an end.—But that no war operations will be undertaken by the Emperor Alexander, without previously consulting his high Allies, and arranging necessary co-operations.

The Viscount Chateaubriand, one of the most distinguished of the French Royalists, has arrived in London, as Envoy from his Christian Majesty.

LONDON, APRIL 6, one o'clock.

There has been great bustle in the Stock Exchange this morning. Consols opened at 79 $\frac{3}{4}$ and fell to 78 $\frac{1}{2}$. They afterwards recovered a little. The depression was wholly caused by the news from Turkey.

VIENNA, March 23.

War between Russia and Turkey.

An extraordinary Courier from Constantinople has brought official news of the rejection of the Russian ultimatum, by the Sublime Porte. The despatches received were instantly communicated to the Russian Ministers, Golowkin and Tatischeff, who immediately transmitted it to the Court of St. Petersburg, by express.

SALEM, March 18.

What I had foreseen, and said in my preceding letter, has been fully confirmed. The death of Ali Pacha has not only inflated the heads of the Turkish populace, but the Divan itself partakes of the general intoxication.

KINGSTON JAMAICA, APRIL 16.

By the Sybille we also learn that three Spanish frigates, which were cruising in the South Seas, have been taken by Lord Cochrane; two of them indeed are said to have gone over to the independants without offering any resistance.—We have a different version of the affair between his Lordship and General San Martin, relative to the prize money taken at Callao, than was given in the American papers and lately republished here. It seems it was agreed between the Naval and Land Forces to make a simultaneous attack by sea and land on that place, and whatever prize money should be taken should be fairly divided between them. Accordingly, after the fall of the town, Lord Cochrane sent on shore demanding the proportion for the Squadron, which Gen. San Martin refused to give.—His Lordship remonstrated; which, proving unavailing, he ascertained when the treasures were to be conveyed into the interior, dispatched a force, intercepted the convoy, seized the whole, and carried it on board the squadron. On the following day, he sent a message to San

Martin, acquainting him that he had money on board for him, and requesting he would send for the same, which he did, and Lord Cochrane honorably delivered over one half of the prize-money. Almost the whole of the English seamen on board his Lordship's squadron had left him, occasioned, it is conjectured, from the severity of his discipline.

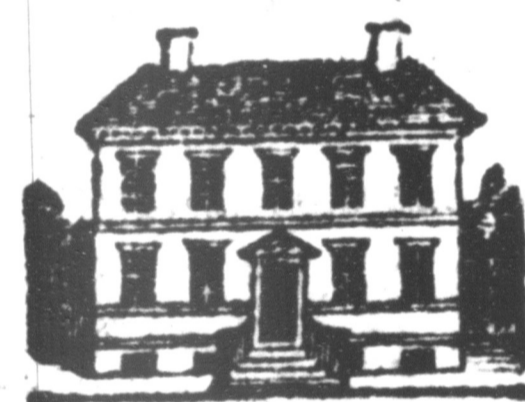
APRIL 15.

We have received a few days later intelligence from Mexico since our last publication. The Cortes were installed with great pomp in that city on the 24th February, during which the Military Chief, Iturbide, with his forces retired a league from it, that their deliberations might not be said to have been in any way influenced by their presence or interference. It is to be hoped, that the Cortes will speedily devise measures to restore confidence to the inhabitants by putting down the hordes of banditti that infest the Country, and stimulate and encourage the lower orders to resort to habits of industry, particularly to promote, by every means in their power, the agriculture of the Country, which has been deplorably neglected since the Revolution. The Mines, likewise, have been deserted, and are now filled with water; the consequence is, the Treasury is without a dollar, and heavy contributions are levied on the inhabitants to defray the expences of Government.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Monday, which give an account of the discovery of two conspiracies—one for a general rising in Poland, to shake off the Russian domination, and the other at La Rochelle, against the Bourbon dynasty. We have extracted the particulars from the Gazette de France, which it is proper to observe is the only Journal that contains the information. The Greeks appear to have fixed the basis of their union under one Government, and it is stated that Deputies from the Peloponnesus are to be sent to the different Courts of Europe and the United States, to obtain a recognition of their independence.

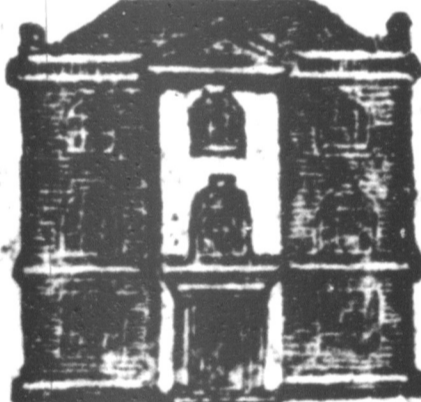
FOR SALE,



THE present residence of the Surveyor-General: a House well suited for business, having a very great

extent of Store room. Immediate possession will be given if required, and the terms accommodating.
Frederickton, 29th April, 1822.

FOR SALE,



THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Subscriber: it is well situated as a stand for Mercantile business, and will be sold on

reasonable terms.
THOMAS PICKARD.
Frederickton, 29th April, 1822.

ALL Persons are hereby forbid stopping or picking up any Red Pine Timber, between the Tobique River and Frederickton, marked on the ends or sides, or both, with either of the following marks, viz.—A X A, or A X A, with the figure 5 in the centre, as the owners will not pay for taking or securing any such Timber; but will prosecute every person to the extent of the Law, that should be found to have the same in possession.
EBENEZER AVERY, Co.
Frederickton, 16th April, 1820.

MISS MARTIN respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Frederickton, that having been appointed Preceptress of the FEMALE MADRAS-SCHOOL, she will teach Reading and Writing, the Elements of Arithmetick, Geography and English Grammar; together with Needle work, plain and ornamental: and by the strictest attention to the improvement of her pupils, she humbly hopes to obtain a share of Publick favor.
Frederickton, 20th April, 1822.

ROBERT TURNER, informs the Inhabitants of Frederickton, that he has procured a BULL, which he intends keeping in his Stable, and any person bringing their Cows to him, must pay the sum of 2s. 6d. at the time.
Frederickton, 7th May, 1822.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to the Subscriber not calling to settle their Accounts by the 24th June next, will be proceeded against without further delay.
JEDEDIAH SLASON.
Frederickton, 24th May, 1822.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

28TH MAY, 1822.

Frederickton, 21st May, 1822.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

At the Court of Enquiry held at Frederickton, on the 18th instant, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel DE VEEER, Sunbury Militia, President;

Major KETCHUM, 2d York Militia, }
Major WYER, 1st Charlotte do. }
Major DRURY, 1st St. John do. }
Major WHEELER, 3d St. John do. }
Members.

The following questions were submitted for the consideration of the Court, viz.

1st. Whether Major ALLEN, commanding the 1st Battalion York County Militia, did use his best abilities towards improving his Corps in Martial Exercises on the day ordered for General Inspection in 1821, agreeably to the 3th Section of the Militia Law?

2d. Whether the Honourable GEORGE SHORE, Adjutant General of the Militia Forces, had sufficient grounds for reporting Major ALLEN's conduct on the day of the General Muster of the 1st Battalion York County Militia, in the terms following?—

"That the 1st Battalion York County Militia, did not make any movement, or perform any military evolution, as the Commanding Officer, though requested by me to manoeuvre them, positively refused on the public parade to comply with my request, thus disobeying your Excellency's orders, and defeating the purpose of the Legislature."

After the examination of evidence, the Court gave the following opinion:

"That the conduct of Major ALLEN, at the General Muster, in Frederickton, of the Battalion of Militia under his command, in October last, has not arisen out of any intention to discourage the improvement of his Corps in Martial Exercises, but from a tenacious principle in favour of his own authority, derived from a priority in the date of his Commission over that of the Hon. Major SHORE, the Inspecting Field Officer."

"That while the Court avoids offering its sentiments as to what might have been a proper arrangement whereby the privileges of Major ALLEN's command could have been fully preserved, and a complete inspection of his Battalion at the same time effected, it does not hesitate to declare its conviction, that Major ALLEN, from the strictness with which he adhered to the plenitude of his authority under the rank afforded by the date of his Commission, evinced upon this occasion an abatement of that co-operating zeal, so useful to be maintained by Officers commanding Battalions, and so necessary to aid the valuable endeavours of the Commander in Chief, to maintain the Militia upon a respectable footing."

"The Court therefore considers that the Honourable Major SHORE had just cause of dissatisfaction, and of apprehension that the good condition of the 1st Battalion of York County Militia, would, under existing circumstances, be endangered, and that it was his duty to report the same to His Excellency the Commander in Chief."

(Signed) "GAB. DE VEEER, Lt. Col. and President."

The Commander in Chief having given due consideration to the proceedings and opinion of the above Court of Enquiry, thinks it necessary to promulgate, for the information of the Militia Forces, that an Officer sent to inspect a Corps need not be senior in rank to the Commandant of the same—

"His duties are to see that the Corps is organized and exercised agreeably to established regulations: To convey the Commander in Chief's instructions to the Officer Commanding the Corps: To advise, if required: And to report, from his observation, as to its state and condition."

No Officer under the rank of a General, is entitled to the salute of a Corps under arms; but it is the usual practice for Corps to salute Inspecting Officers, whatever their rank may be; whether considered in the light of exercise, or as an optional act of courtesy on the part of the Commandant:

"And His Excellency has the satisfaction to observe, that this practice has been cheerfully complied with by all the Commandants of Militia Corps, with but one exception."

The Commander in Chief thinks proper