

...campaigns in America, was at the storming of Fort Clinton, and several other actions, where he behaved very gallantly. At New-York he married the beautiful and accomplished Miss MONCRIEFF, so celebrated afterwards in the annals of gallantry, as Mrs. COGHLEN. From this unfortunate connexion, formed without caution, without prudence, may be dated his misfortunes and his misery. — She was a rank republican in principle, which could not well accord with the sentiments of a young soldier, full of spirit and loyalty, then fighting the battles of his country. The lady soon chose another protector. After the peace of 1783, he obtained His MAJESTY'S permission, under the sign manual, to serve in the Russian Army. But his domestic disappointment preyed upon his mind, and he became dissipated and unstable; and served one campaign only with the Russians. Having made the tower of Europe, he returned to England, and entered with avidity into every fashionable vice and folly of the day. His extravagance, and attachment to the fair sex, gradually involved him in poverty and ruin; and rendered him in the end, after various and uncommon changes of fortune and situation, the broken down, pitiable object of a charitable institution. Highly favoured by nature, he possessed great powers of body and mind, he was social and convivial, could at will "set the table in a roar," and was accounted one of the handsomest men of his time. In his happier days, lawyers and medical men had a great deal of his money; nor was his purse ever shut to the claims of a brother officer, or to the wants of the unfortunate. He was very respectably connected both in England and Wales; yet the humanity of the Officers of the Hospital retained the body a full fortnight in the DEAN HOUSE, in the vain hope that some relation might come forward to pay the last sad duties to the dead. The charity of a stranger furnished a covering for his remains, which were deposited on Thursday last, in the burying-ground of the Hospital.

RUSSIAN PAPER.

(FROM THE MONITEUR.)

Translation of the copy of a letter, addressed in the Turkish language, to the constituted authorities of the Ottoman government, by the Russian General:

After having fulfilled the duties of friendship, and offered my respects to the most virtuous and exalted officer, the Cadi Effendi, the Ayan, and the other distinguished councillors and agents, I submit to them in the most amicable manner the following statement:

From the date of the treaty of peace concluded between the Court of Russia and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, the former observing with extreme exactness, the numerous stipulations of the said treaty; when the invasion of Egypt by the French, and anterior thereto, when they seized on the Seven Islands, and the countries on the coast of Albania, in the Adriatic Gulf, all of them possessions of the Republic of Venice—the court of Russia, I say, far from turning to her own advantage the state of war and embarrassment, in which the Sublime Porte was placed, thought only of contracting an alliance with her, and furnishing troops and ships, to assist in expelling the French from her vicinity; and at length prevailed in effecting the recapture of those Islands and places.

The same Court of Russia, did not wait the expiration of the term of her alliance with the Ottoman Porte, but hastened to renew it. This new treaty stipulated that the friends and enemies of the one power should be considered as the friends and enemies of the other; that in case of need they should furnish aid to each other, and that they should not conclude either a truce or peace, but by mutual consent.

In despite, however, of that alliance, the Sublime Porte, violating the most solemn compacts, and allowing itself to be governed by the audacious interference of France, has practised towards Russia, infractions of every kind, and a complete neglect of her stipulated engagements.

But although, after such conduct, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, my august master, possessed the right of considering the Porte as his enemy, yet from a wish, on the part of his said Majesty to preserve the peace and good intelligence of the two empires, he persuaded himself that the change which had taken place in the dispositions of the Turkish government was only the result of a partiality entertained by certain individuals among the members of the Ottoman ministry towards the French, and, under the influence of this opinion, he had caused to be conveyed to his highness the August Sultan Selim, every intimation which could invite the Sublime Ottoman Porte to return to its engagements, and detach it from this new course of proceeding, alike hostile to former friendship, and its own political interest; but those, who possess the ascendancy in the present ministry, being swayed by their attachment to Bonaparte, the exhortations of my sovereign have made no impression.

This first endeavour having failed, and no doubt remaining that the apparent design of Bonaparte is to introduce a French army into the heart of Romelia, in promising his highness the sublime Sultan Selim to assist him in suppressing the ancient corps of Janissaries, and reducing to obedience every Musselman who should refuse his assent to (nizam-djedid) the new order of things; and it being no less evident, that the intention of the same Bonaparte is to render himself master of the Ottoman empire, thus deprived of defence, and to make himself Emperor of the east. In this combination of circumstances H. M. the Emperor of Russia is constrained to employ the only resource which he possesses to support his highness against the preponderance of the party of his ministers devoted to Bonaparte: to preserve their court, and the states of the Sultan from falling a prey to the boundless ambition of Bonaparte; and to gain possibility of convincing the Sublime Porte of the necessity, in which it is placed of maintaining its alliance with the courts of Russia and Great-Britain. In consequence, his said Majesty makes known that he has detached from his Imperial armies a division which has entered the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia; that, after taking all necessary precautions, regarding the wants and safety of the said divisions, according to military regulations, as well to ensure tranquillity to the troops as to the country, there shall be no act of hostility committed, nor any kind of violence what-

ever; and if his highness will dismiss those of his agents, who, as partisans of the French, stimulate him to break his engagements with Russia; if the permission stipulated in the last treaty of alliance, in favour of the ships of the crown of Russia, to pass the canal of Constantinople, and transport warlike stores to the gulph of Venice, and a free passage to go and return is granted to them; if to effect the evacuation of those places taken by the French, or which they may hereafter take, his highness exerts his efforts, in concert with us, to drive them from Dalmatia, his said Majesty will cause his troops to return within his limits; and to this promise he pledges his Imperial word.

After this amicable explanation, which the orders and instructions given by his Imperial Majesty require, if, on your part, no unfriendly conduct is practised; if your august Emperor does not show an indisposition to redress the grievances of which we complain, and to march against all our enemies; and if he shall not prefer making war against Russia, I promise and openly declare that no hostility shall take place, on the part of the Imperial troops under my orders in the districts submitted to your government.

As a particular enumeration of all the complaints, which we have to make would be quite superfluous, I will only add that difficulties have been thrown in the way of our commerce, which contravene the stipulations of our treaties; that the subjects of Russia have experienced from the officers of the Turkish government; through the whole extent of the Empire every kind of vexation; their merchandize has been charged with heavy duties; forced interpretations have been made of the clearest articles of our treaties. The conditions inserted in the special act relative to the Republic of the Seven Islands, and to the countries on the coast of Albania, have not been executed. The Pacha of Yanina has acted in contradiction of treaties. He has never ceased to disobey the orders of the Porte, and to manifest his decided partiality. The district of Butrinto has never been evacuated.

All these complaints being founded on our late treaty of alliance, the Sublime Porte is unquestionably bound to redress them, to preserve peace. And as Russia is only desirous that the friendship, safety and repose of the two Empires should be maintained, the former state of things may be restored by a conformity to the preceding request.

20th November, in the year of the christian era, 1806.

Your Friend,

GENERAL MICHELSON,
Commanding the Imperial Troops
destined for these Countries.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 16.

The San Josef, of 110 guns, Vice-Admiral Sir J. Saumarez, is expected here to refit as the wants much repair. He will shift his flag from the San Josef to the Hibernia, of 110 guns, on her arrival off Brest.

By the last accounts from our Squadron off Brest, it is learnt that there are three French men of war of the line and two frigates lying in the Outer road ready for a start on some secret expedition; but our in-shore Squadron keeps so good a look-out, this fine weather, that it is hoped, if they attempt to sail, they will chance to grace a British, instead of a French port again.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 17.

The Caesar, of 80 guns, Sir R. Strachan, Capt. Richardson, is quite ready for sea.—The Nemesis and Camilla frigates are ready also.

The Edgar, of 74 guns, is ordered again to the Downs to receive Lord Keith's flag.

The Phoenix frigate, Capt. Mudge, which has been fitting with great haste these five days, for a foreign station was this afternoon unexpectedly ordered off Rochfort, to wait, it is supposed, for her final orders.

BOSTON, MAY 5.

FRENCH FLEET.—Capt. COLBY, who arrived at Newburyport on Friday last, from Alicante, informs, that on the 14th of March, in lat. 31, 4. long. 21. 40. he was brought to by and boarded from a French fleet of eight sail of the line. Two days afterwards in long. 23. 6. fell in with a British fleet of 120 sail of merchantmen, steering W. S. W. The same day was boarded from a French Sloop of War.

JUST PRINTED.

And for Sale at this Office, by the Quire or Single Sheet, BLANK BILLS of EXCHANGE and HALF-PAY CERTIFICATES on one sheet—Agreeable to a late order of the Paymasters General of His Majesty's Forces in Great-Britain. 11th MAY, 1807.

EXAMINATION.

PRECISELY at 11 o'clock on MONDAY the 1st JUNE ensuing; will take place at the Court-House of this City, the 5th Examination of Mr. PHILLIPS'S Day School. The Friends of Education are requested as usual to attend. Tickets of Admission will be delivered.

DRAWING SCHOOL

Recommences on WEDNESDAY the 3d JUNE ensuing. Terms and Attendance as usual. Saint John, 4th May, 1807.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

At the Subscriber's Auction-Room on the 20th June next, A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND at QUACCO, in the Parish of Saint Martin's, belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM CARNEL, deceased, containing three Lots of Two Hundred Acres each, well covered with Hard Wood, and contiguous to the Water.

The above property Sold by Licence of His Honor the President and Council, for liquidating the debts due from the said Estate.

Terms made easy to purchasers, and made known at the day of Sale. ANDREW CROOKSHANK. Saint John, 4th April, 1807.

SAINT JOHN, May 25, 1807.

We learn by a letter from a Gentleman at Ruchebufo, that a Ship from Liverpool was cast away at the mouth of Miramichie River on Friday the 8th inst. in a severe gale of wind; that the Ship went to pieces immediately, when eight of the crew perished, the master, second mate, boat-swain and one seaman got on shore; they had not learned the master or ship's name, only that she was consigned to Capt. Peabody with Salt and Goods.

From HALIFAX, May 15.

The Brig Alexander, George Mackie, master; of and from Aberdeen for St. John, N. B. in ballast, went ashore at Cape Sable, on the 30th ult. but is now off, and repairing.

By late arrivals at St. Johns, Newfoundland, intelligence had been received there from London to the 25th of March:—The Turks are said to have declared war against Great-Britain.—Various French accounts of skirmishes with the Russian advanced posts, are mentioned—but the Russian forces were receiving daily augmentations, and continually harassing the French.—Large reinforcements were preparing to sail for the East-Indies, in consequence of some recent accounts from thence.—Ten Spanish ships of the line are reported to have escaped from Cadiz—and three ships of the line and a brig from Brest. His Majesty's ship Blanche, is said to have been lost on the coast of France.

A letter from a gentleman of respectability in St. Johns, Newfoundland, dated the 2d instant, says, Our latest intelligence from England is—"That the Russian army, nearly 300,000 strong, and amply supplied with every thing necessary for a vigorous pursuit, had driven the French entirely out of Poland.—That the French Gen. Oudenot had gone over to the Russians with 4000 men.—That the great Marshal Duroc, had been sent prisoner to Paris; and that Bonaparte had sent to Gen. BENNINGSEN to propose an armistice, who declined the overture; saying, that he was appointed General of the Russian army—to fight, only."

Letters from Newfoundland of the 4th inst. mention accounts from London, March 25; when it was supposed that Vice-Admiral Sir C. CORTON, would not be on that station the present year.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, March 14.

98 Foot—Ensign Luke Burke to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Killikelly, appointed to the 18th Light Dragoons, C. L'Estrange, gent. to be Ensign vice Burke.

5th Garrison Battalion, Capt. Daniel Lyman, from 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Captain of a Company, vice Fahy, who exchanges.

Royal Newfoundland Fencibles, Ensign Alfred Armstrong to be Lieutenant, Ensign J. Le Breton to be Lieut. vice Audley, deceased.—Armstrong gent. to be Ensign vice Armstrong; Kelly, gent. to be Ensign vice Le Breton.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

MAY—1807.	Sun Rises & Sets.			High Water.	
	H.	M.	H.	H.	M.
25 MONDAY,	4	29	8	2	1
26 TUESDAY,	4	28	8	2	43
27 WEDNESDAY,	4	27	8	3	24
28 THURSDAY,	4	26	8	4	33
29 FRIDAY,	4	25	8	5	50
30 SATURDAY,	4	24	8	7	7
31 SUNDAY,	4	24	8	8	10

Last Quarter, 29th Day, gh. 33m. Morning.

Last Public Notice,

TO all those Indebted to the Subscriber, that unless their Debts are paid, or liquidated by the First Day of July next, they will positively be applied to in a different way from the present.

THOMAS HORSFIELD.

Saint John, 21st May, 1807.

FRESH INDIAN MEAL,

For Sale by WILLIAM DONALD, North Side of the Market-Slip. May 18, 1807.

Just Received from New-York,

And for SALE by NEHEMIAH MERRITT, SUPERFINE, FINE, MIDDINGS, and RYE FLOUR, and INDIAN CORN: Also, NAVAL STORES. Saint John, 18th May, 1807.

FOR SALE,

FIFTY Thousand Feet of Inch BOARDS, PLANK, and three-quarter Inch SIDING, and a few Thousand Half Inch Spruce LATHING, to be surveyed at the Mill and delivered at the Landing, by

WILLIAM BAILEY.

Fredericton, 12th May, 1807.

IF JESSE WOOD

WHO was a Private in Lamb's American Regiment, and supposed to have come at the Peace to New-Brunswick or Nova-Scotia, be alive and will apply to the Printer, or the Subscriber, he will be informed of something to his advantage. The said JESSE WOOD was a native of Connecticut, and supposed to have been born in the County of Hartford.

RICHARD S. CLARKE.

Cape-Town, 12th May, 1807.

BE it known to the Public, that on Tuesday the 21st April, inst. BENJAMIN DALTON of Portland, was brought before James Coaker, Esq. and convicted in the penalty of FIVE POUNDS, for buying Bread from a Soldier of the Garrison, without leave of his Commanding Officer.—In breach of a Law of this Province.—And it is hoped that example will prove a warning to Tavern-keepers and all other persons who may be concerned. FORT-HOWE, 25th APRIL, 1807.