

porters of Brannau is said to have already been evacuated by the French, and occupied by the Austrians; yet the last letters from Vienna make no mention of this event.

STATE PAPER. DECREE OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY OF ALL THE RUSSIAS,

ISSUED FROM THE SENATE AT ST. PETERSBURGH.

Agreeably to a Decree, ratified by his Imperial Majesty, it has been made known to the Senate at St. Petersburg, on the 23d day of August, as follows:—In order to secure peace, it would be necessary, to avoid all inconvenience that may arise from allowing strangers who might be prejudicial to the community, from entering or quitting Russia; we have therefore deemed it right to make the following regulations for Foreigners entering the Russian territories:

First.—No Foreigners, of any description, shall be admitted into Russia, without a passport from our Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Secondly.—These passports shall not be granted, unless there be proper application made by the Ministers or Consuls, residing in their respective places.

Thirdly.—Ministers or Consuls must petition for such passports in no other shape than by its being confirmed by the Magistrates of the place wherein they reside, stating the object of their journey to Russia, and which passports will be claimed on their entering the Russian territories.

Fourthly.—All Foreigners, receiving passports to proceed to Russia, must be advertised in the Newspapers by their respective Ministers.

Fifthly.—This Decree extends itself to all Foreigners, without exception; to take place from the 1st of January, 1808, until which time the old Decree will remain in force.

Sixthly.—It is understood that Messengers, dispatched by their respective Courts, are to enter the territories without the least detention, as before decreed. Having adopted proper measures for admitting Foreigners into our Empire, it will equally be necessary to take steps to prevent Foreigners quitting the Empire under certain restrictions, which we have decreed by the following Articles:—

Seventhly.—In order to enable a Foreigner to quit the Russian territory, they must be in possession of a passport, signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Eighthly.—On Foreigners quitting the Country, they must draw up a petition to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Ninthly.—The latter two Articles must be strictly adhered to, in the same manner as the former ones decreed by the above Ukase.

Private letters from the fleet mention, that as Admiral Gambier was returning on the evening of the 22d to his boat from the shore, in order to go on board his ship, a musket shot was fired at him by some person unknown. The ball missed him, but unfortunately killed a seaman who was carrying the Admiral's boat cloak.

The following is an extract of a letter from Copenhagen, dated Minotaur, off Copenhagen, Sept. 23, 1807, from an officer to his father:—We have sent nearly half the men from each of our ships, to rig and fit out the Danes. They have all brass guns on their poops, quarters, and main-decks. The stores in the arsenals are beyond calculation, in addition to which we discovered the other day 300 pieces of brass cannon buried under ground. It is the opinion of every one that we shall not be able to get the stores away in two months; the piles of shot are immense. We are not to bring home any iron pieces, they are all to be destroyed. We proceed to England with the first division, which is already appointed to go to Chatham, the second goes to Portsmouth, and the third to Plymouth.

In addition to the immense quantity of stores found in the naval arsenal of Copenhagen, the timbers of eighteen fail of the line, we understand, were discovered in such a state of preparation that they could be put together in a few weeks. It is supposed that they were intended to be conveyed to the ports of Holland and France. The Danes, it is said, have endeavoured to evade that article of the capitulation which stipulates for the surrender of all naval stores whatever. The tonnage in the Baltic not being sufficient for the removal of all the stores, it is thought that a considerable part of them, particularly of the shot, shells, and cast ordnance, must be left behind or destroyed. Some inconvenience was produced by a temporary scarcity of provisions among our troops, which, by this time, has been removed. Nearly 2000 tons of shipping left England about a week ago, with all kinds of provisions for the fleet.

The French and Spaniards, but particularly the former, have contrived, for some time back, by single frigates and by transports, when opportunity served, to convey a number of troops to the Canary Islands, which were intended to be employed in the course of the winter for the expulsion of our force from South-America. In order to conceal the assemblage of these troops at those Islands, a general embargo was, we understand, laid on. We know that no arrivals have taken place from the Canary Islands for above two months back (although our previous intercourse with them had experienced but very little interruption), which certainly gives probability to the rumour of an embargo. But now that South-America has been re-conquered, and so completely rid of British troops, would it not be wise to take care that the enemy's force, collected at the Canary Islands, shall not be employed against some of our possessions?

FROM THE BRITISH PRESS.

SIR BROOK WATSON.

On the 2d inst. died at East Sheen, Sir Brook Watson, Bart. an Alderman of London, and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. He was born at Plymouth in the year 1735; left an orphan in 1741; lost a leg by a shark at the Havannah in 1749; served as an Assistant Commissary, under Colonel Moncton, at the Siege of Beaufort, in Nova-Scotia, in 1755; and at the siege of Louisbourg, with the immortal Wolfe, in 1758; in 1759 he settled in London as a merchant, and the year following happily married Helen, the daughter of Colin Campbell, Esq. of Edinburgh. He was among the first Gentlemen who, in 1779, formed the respectable Corps of Light Horse Volunteers, and with them, when they were highly instrumental in suppressing the alarming riots in 1780. The following year he had the

honour of presenting them with a standard from the King, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of their meritorious service. In 1782 he was called upon to fill the office of Commissary General to the Army serving in North America, under the command of his friend, the wise, brave, and upright General Sir Guy Carleton; now Lord Dorchester. On his return from that service he was rewarded with an annuity of 500l. granted by Parliament to his wife.

In January, 1784, he was sent to Parliament a Representative for the City of London, and on the dissolution in that year was re-elected, and at the same period elected a Director of the Bank of England, and soon after an Alderman for Cordwainers' Ward. In 1786 he served the office of Sheriff for London and Middlesex, and had the honour of being Chairman to the Committee of the House of Commons in 1788, during their debates on the Regency Bill. On the Dissolution of Parliament in 1790, he was again re-elected to represent the City of London, but voluntarily vacated his seat in 1793, by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, on being called upon to serve as Commissary General to the army on the Continent, serving under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York. In 1796 he retired from the service, and was elected Lord Mayor, and had the duties of that high office to discharge during a period replete with unexampled difficulties, arising from the effervescence of party spirit, the mutiny in the fleet, and the restraint laid on specie payments by the Bank of England, of which he continued to be a Director. In March 1798 he was commissioned Commissary General of England, and in November 1803, His Majesty was graciously pleased to express the Royal approbation of his services, by creating him (gratiously) a Baronet of the United Kingdom, with remainder to his nephews William and Brook Kay.

Having no surviving issue, he has divided his inherited estate (about three hundred pounds a year) after the death of his wife to his sister, the widow of the late William Pitt, Esq. and his slender acquired property, after paying a few inconsiderable legacies to relations, friends, and servants, to be placed in the public funds, the interest to be paid Lady Watson during her life, the principal at her death to his own and her named relations, in equal proportions.

He was through life to his King and Country, a constitutional loyal subject—a diligent, zealous, and faithful servant—a firm, upright, and merciful Magistrate—to his wife a most affectionate and tender husband—to his relations a kind and substantial friend—in his friendships constant—in faith a firm Christian—in deeds a benevolent honest man.

CRIM. CON.

The wife of a medical gentleman at Rickmansworth was taken to Marlborough street office on Monday evening, on a charge of having eloped from her home, a few days since, with Lieutenant Jennings, of the 24th Light Dragoons. The circumstances of the case are as follow:—Mrs. W. was suddenly missed from home at eight o'clock a few evenings since, and after having been sought after for two hours, it was ascertained that a Lady, answering the description of Mrs. W. had gone off in a post chaise with a Gentleman, who, in consequence of some little difficulties at the inn, where the post horses were hired, had given his name Mr. Jennings of London. The husband of the Lady, who is left with four children, in consequence of a letter received by one of her sisters, who resides in the country, ascertained that she was to be found in Baker-street North. Hamilton, an intelligent Officer, went to a house in Baker-street, in which the brother of Mr. Jennings resided, and having obtained a sight of Mrs. W. he conveyed her to Marlborough-street office for security, where Mr. Jennings and his brother soon after arrived. The brother and sister of the inconstant wife were also there, and it appeared that a correspondence had subsisted between the Officer and Mrs. W. for many years, several letters having been found in her possession which she had received from him in India, from whence he arrived a few days since, and lost no time in bearing away his adored. The Magistrate admonished Mrs. W. to return to her home and her forsaken children; but on putting some questions to her relative to her present situation, the two Mr. Jennings behaved in the most rude way to the Magistrate, by insulting gestures and disdainful mockery; but at length disagreed with each other, and the officer struck his brother. Indeed such was their conduct, that the Magistrate was under the necessity of making out their commitments, and the Officer was bailed for an assault on his brother, who was bound over to prosecute. Mrs. W. went away with Messrs. Jennings in a coach, leaving her brother and sister weeping bitterly at the depravity of her conduct.

COURT-MARTIAL.—On Friday a Court-Martial, at which Sir J. Duckworth presided, was held on board his Majesty's ship *Salvador del Mundo*, in Hamaze, Plymouth, on charges exhibited by Capt. Dilkes, of his Majesty's ship *Hazard*, against William Berry, First Lieutenant of the said ship, for a breach of the 2d and 20th articles of war; the former respecting uncleanness, &c. the latter for the commission of an unnatural crime with Thomas Gibbs, a boy belonging to the *Hazard*, on the 23d of August, 1807. The evidence being heard in support of the charges, the prisoner not having prepared his defence, begged time, which the court readily granted, till Saturday, at ten o'clock. At that hour the court assembled again, and having heard what the prisoner had to offer in his defence, and having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the same, was of opinion that the charges had been fully proved, and accordingly adjudged the prisoner to be hanged at the yard-arm of such one of his Majesty's ships, and at such time, as the Commissioners of the Admiralty shall direct.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 10.

REVENGE SPOKEN.

It was reported yesterday afternoon, that a fishing vessel arrived at Marblehead, which had spoken the *Revenge*, on the Banks, from London for Washington—the report added, that it was said she was bringing out a declaration of war!

SAINT JOHN, November 30, 1807.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship *Diana*, Captain Bogg, from Plymouth.
Schooner *Succes*, Captain Ellis, Halifax.
Lilly, Captain Seely, Wiscasset.
Ship Governor Carleton, Capt. Udney, Jamaica.

SAILED.

Schooner *Margaret*, Capt. Belding, for Halifax.
Brig *Lord Sheffield*, Capt. Longmuir, Jamaica.

MARRIED] Last Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Byles, Mr. JAMES HENDRICKS, Merchant, to Miss STILWELL, both of this City.

DIED] Lately at New-York, Capt. RICHARD PHELAN, of this City, much regretted by all who knew him.

THE following interesting observations, made previous to the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the commercial situation of the West-Indies (published in our paper of the 2d instant) appeared in Aikin's Athenæum on the 1st August last:

"The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the state of the West-India trade is expected soon to make its report. Rumour states that very positive evidence has been given by many of our principal Merchants relative to the expediency, or, as it is termed, the necessity of interrupting the trade carried on by the Americans with the French and Spanish Islands. As this matter is likely to come very soon before Parliament, where it will probably lead to animated discussions, we shall briefly explain to our Readers the merits of both sides of the question.

"The French colonies were formerly obliged, in the same way as ours, to send the whole of their produce to the mother-country. The law by which this necessity is forced in Britain, is commonly, but not with strict propriety, called our Navigation Law. The fact is that, independent of the general provisions of the Navigation Law, we have had for one hundred and fifty years specific acts of Parliament in the same spirit, and more comprehensive in their operation, in regard to the colonies, than the celebrated Navigation Laws of Cromwell. Be this as it may, the French colonies have sent home their produce to the mother-country exclusively, for more than a century. In war this was a matter of no small difficulty, but as there were no other means of disposing of it, the only alternative was to let it remain in the colonies or hazard the conveyance. In the present war, however, Talleyrand discovered, that America was a very convenient medium for carrying on this commerce, and accordingly a month had scarcely elapsed after the renewal of hostilities in 1803, when Bonaparte issued a decree opening the French colonies to the Americans. This trade has since been carried on to an amazing extent, and almost the whole continent of Europe is by these means supplied with West-India produce. No treaty indeed could have been more advantageous for both parties. America produces in plenty the provisions and lumber which are wanted in the West-Indies. The West-Indies pay her with sugar, rum, coffee, and other articles of tropical growth, which do not interfere with her own productions, and which are equally useful for her own consumption or for traffic with other countries. Such a liberal export does the make of West-India produce that, in the year 1806, no fewer than 211 American ships entered the port of Amsterdam, importing above 45,000 hogheads of sugar. In consequence of the cheapness of conveyance by neutrals, and of the obstacles thrown in the way of our commerce by Bonaparte's prohibitory decrees, there is no demand whatever on the continent for British produce, except on terms at which it is quite ruinous to sell. Matters have been going on at this rate above two years, but they are now come to a state at which the merchants consider it incumbent on them to exert all their influence to induce Ministry to put a stop to the American intercourse with the enemy's colonies. A measure of this nature was no doubt in contemplation by Mr. Pitt in 1805, but his successors viewed the matter in a very different light. Their sentiments on this head were stated at length in the Inquiry into the State of the Nation, published in March last year. At that period, however, it is to be remarked that the intercourse in question had not yet done so much mischief, nor had Bonaparte then attempted to exclude us so completely from the Continent.

"The only objection to interrupting the intercourse is the dread of a war with America, or rather of the suspension of a trade which takes off a yearly value of between eight and nine millions of our manufacture. Any interruption of so important a traffic should certainly, if possible, be avoided, and no prospect of aggrandizement to ourselves, or injury to our enemy, would justify a measure calculated to produce a rupture of this kind. But if the prosperity of our commerce and of our shipping be at stake, the case is widely different. The hostile act would be directed against France, not against America, to whom we have no antipathy. In carrying it into effect, as far as regards America, we should be solicitous to avoid an offensive or peremptory conduct; and with these precautions (which by the bye our Government have seldom been very skilful in observing) it is probable that no quarrel with America would ensue, for although our loss in such a contest would not be small, the loss of America would be ten times greater."

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late WILLIAM BRITAIN, of Carleton, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within Eighteen Months from this date; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

JAMES BRITAIN, Administrator.

CARLETON, 30th NOVEMBER, 1807.

Just Published, and for Sale

By STEPHEN HUMBERT, at this Office, THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF SACRED MUSIC, made easy by way of Question and Answer, designed for the use of Schools, where larger and more comprehensive works cannot be obtained. Price 7½d or 6s per Dozen.