Empire. Report says, that the Turks have broken the armistice with the Russians; but we do not credit this statement. Under the head STATE PAPER, in a subsequent column, will be found an Ukase of the Russian Government, respecting the admission of Foreigners. It is a curious document. The preamble states, that it is for the purpose of facilitating the admission of Foreigners, while every regulation multiplies the difficulties. There are few British subjects, we believe, who would submit to all the inconvenience and publicity of these regulations.

## POLITICAL REVIEW.

The armistice concluded, under the mediation of France, between Russia and the Porte, is of course, but preliminary to a detailed arrangement of the relative interests, and existing differences of those Powers. Our readers by referring to the articles which are given in another part of this paper, must be surprised at a convention so very extraordinary. They will feel that it was rather too much, to concede in the first instance, by an instrument which adverts to a contingent renewal of war, all the advantages acquired by the operations of a laborious but successful campaign. One might have expected that the Russians would have retained some of the fruits of their triumphs, as a guarantee in possession, for the eventual pacific disposition of the Porte.—If they had taken example from the Power that acted as mediator, they would have insisted on additional pledges of the sincerity of their adversary, instead of evacuating all which, by their distinguished valour and the fortune of war, they had acquired in the course of an important campaign. BONAPARTE never granted an armistice but at the price of great concessions, which would place him in a much more advantageous situation in the event of a renewal of hostility; yet, if the parties mediating, as well as contracting, be really sincere in their desire of an amicable accommodation, this moderation, not to say defect of military diplomacy, on the part of Russia, will undoubtedly facilitate that end. To us it appears to be wholly attributable to the ascendency of French artifice and intrigue.

But it is not so much what the articles of this armistice stipulate, as what they omit to stipulate, that excite our surprise and regret. The brave Servians were embarked with the Russians in the war, and contributed their full proportion of valour and enterprise to the brilliant achievements of the campaign. Surely some regard to their interests and security was due to the important services they rendered to their Northern Ally. From the circumstance of their being engaged in common hostilities with the Russians, they should have been included in any armistice entered into with their common enemy. Whence has this omission proceeded? Has the finesse and insidious policy that induced ALEXANDER to participate in the plunder of his Northern Ally, deceived him into an abandonment of his most faithful and zealous friends in the South? If so, the Russian Cabinet has been completely outwitted, and a more deadly shock has been given to the Russian influence in the South of Europe, than it could receive from repeated disasters in the field. It is obvious from the stipulation which provides against the resumption of hostilities before the 21st of March next, if the negociation for peace should not prove successful, that the possibility of a renewal of the war was in the contemplation of all the parties. If the Servian interests have been neglected by the Russians, in concluding the armistice, the French emissaries will not fail to blazon the perfidy of their allies, and to make a parade of the power and protection of the French Emperor. The duration of the armistice being not less than seven months, will afford ample opportunities for playing off every political intrigue. In the mean time, the Russian troops will have been withdrawn from Moldavia and Wallachia, and should it be necessary to resume hostilities in March, it may well be doubted whether the Servians would not by that time be neutralized, if not converted into active adversaries of the Russians. The province of Servia lies South of the Danube, and in a line between the French possessions in Dalmatia and the Provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, which are situated on the North of that river. It is not to be supposed that BONAPARTE will be satisfied with the narrow strip of territory which he possesses on the eastern shore of the Adriatic; his views eastward are illimitable. Should the short-sightedness of the Russian politicians disgust the Servians, BONAPARTE will take advantage of the circumstance, and employ every means of attaching them to the French interest. Between powerful protection and mean desertion, they cannot balance. We trust, however, that though the terms of the armistice may have stipulated nothing in favour of this brave and spirited nation, their interests will not be neglected in the negociation for a definitive peace. Much of the hopes of Europe must rest upon the measures of the Russian Cabinet, and we are fully persuaded, that nothing would or could so fatally render that Power incapable of realising any of those hopes, as a line of selfish, not to say treacherous policy, which would inevitably throw so powerful an instrument into the hands of the Destroyer of the Independence of Europe.

OCTOBER 12.

Saturday last, several sail of transports loaded with flores, from Copenhagen, arrived at Yarmouth, under convoy of the Richmond gun-brig. Many others were loaded, and nearly ready to sail, so that they may be daily expected to arrive.

The 29th Regiment, now in Deal Barracks, expect to receive orders to embark for Gibraltar.

The Prince of Mecklenburgh Strelitz reached town on Saturday. He was landed at Dartmouth from a cartel from Morlaix. Being the nephew of our Queen, and coming by special permission of Napoleon, many rumours are afloat. Some will have it that he brings a letter from the Emperor of the French, proposing a Negociation—others, that he brings some proposals from the Emperor Alexander.


**Munson Jarvis, and Son,**

REQUEST all Persons indebted to them (Twelve Months and upwards) to call and settle their Accounts without delay, otherwise they will be under the necessity of putting them into the hands of an Attorney to collect.

SAINT JOHN, 16th NOVEMBER, 1807.


# SAINT JOHN, November 23, 1807.

*Extract of a letter from London, dated October 9.*

"I fear the disturbed state of politics and misunderstanding with the United States may produce unpleasant consequences from the influence of the French party and violence of the American Government, and particularly if still stronger measures, said to be in contemplation, are adopted; and which, in all probability, may be deemed expedient for the security of the Navigation and Commerce of Great-Britain, by restraining and prohibiting all intercourse whatever with France and her Allies, so as not to permit, as far as we can prevent it, any neutral ship to float the sea, but from or to this country.—The strongest law of nature is self-preservation, and to which every other must bend—should this system be adopted, America, in particular will, of course, be indignant, and at once declare open hostility.

Our conduct towards the Danes can only be justified by similar necessity, and, I own, I hope our present Government will, in every other instance, where the same necessity exists, act with equal firmness and decision. We shall be anxious to hear the result of the counsels of Congress at their meeting." *Halifax Royal Gazette.*

The Ship American Eagle, John Watt, master, from Wilmington, North-Carolina, bound to Liverpool, Eng. put in here last Saturday in distress, having sprung a leak at sea about 10 days ago.

*SAILED*—Ships Pallas, Capt. Roberson, and Caledonia, Captain Boag, for England; and Ship Argo, Captain Dick, for the West-Indies.

DIED] Last Friday evening, in the 18th year of her age, after a short illness, Miss SALLY WILBOUR, daughter of Mr. *William Wilbour*.

## Militia General Orders.

HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT and Commander in Chief takes this public method of expressing the great satisfaction he has received from the Spirit and Loyalty so generally manifested by the Militia of the several Counties, in superseding the necessity of a Draft, by a voluntary tender of their service for the defence of the Province. The zeal and alacrity shewn by all ranks inspire the Commander in Chief with the most sanguine expectations, and he trusts that the same spirit by which they have hitherto been actuated, will induce all the Militia to use the utmost diligence to perfect themselves in the use of the Musquet so essential to their success in the field.

*Saint John, 2d November*, 1807.


## SAINT ANDREW's SOCIETY.

THE Anniversary Dinner of the SAINT ANDREW's SOCIETY will be held at the House of Mrs. COCK, in King-Street, on MONDAY the 30th inst. The Members and others of our Countrymen who wish to dine with the Society upon that occasion, will be pleased to leave their names with Mrs. Cock any day previous to Tuesday the 24th instant. Dinner at 4 o'Clock.

By Order of the President,
WILLIAM DONALDSON, Secretary.

*Saint John, 19th November*, 1807.

## COLIN CAMPBELL, Junr.

*Has Just Received by the Ship* MARINER, *Capt.* DURHAM, *from* LIVERPOOL,

And is Opening at his late STORE in the Market-Square,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, for CASH, and some Country Produce,

SUPERFINE, Second, and Coarse CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Rich Bombazeens, Blankets, Rugs,
Carpeting, Plaiding, Irish Linens, Cotton Shirting,
Cotton Cambricks, Linen and Cotton Checks,
Striped Holland, checked, white and striped Shirts,
White and brown Dowlas, ditto Sheeting, Oznaburghs,
Brown Holland, Sacking, Printed Cottons and Muslins,
A good assortment of Muslins, ditto of fashionable Shawls,
Ginghams, Cambricks, Lady's Silk Gloves,
Barcelona, Romal, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Cordage, Canvass, Seine and Salmon Twine, Threads,
Cotton and Worsted Stockings and Mitts,
Worsted Overhawls, Lady's fine Shoes and Slippers,
Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots, Boot Tops and Legs,
Large well bound Blank Books, Writing Paper,
Gun-Powder, fine glazed do. Curry Combs and Brushes,
Surcingles, Horse Blankets, Oatmeal, Barley,
Lady's and Girls fine Beaver Hats,
Men's Hats fine and coarse,
Glass Ware and Window Glass, Stone Ware, &c. &c.

SAINT JOHN, 21st NOVEMBER, 1807.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any Claims on the Ship NILE, JOHN PARK, master, are requested to tender their Accounts to Mr. Z. WHEELER, on or before Tuesday next, as the NILE will shortly after quit this Port for Jamaica. No account will be settled after the Ship sails.

*Saint John, 19th November*, 1807.

## JUST IMPORTED

In the Ship NILE from LONDON, and for Sale at the STORE of MR. JOHN L. VENNER,

*AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF*

Mirrors and Looking-Glasses,

Of the newest fashion, which will be Sold cheap for Cash.

SAINT JOHN, 16th NOVEMBER, 1807.

## SAINT JOHN's BREWERY.

Excellent TABLE BEER for Sale at the BREWERY, at 8d and 10d per Gallon.

*Saint John, 2d November*, 1807.


ANNO QUADRAGESIMO SEPTIMO

## GEORGII III. REGIS.

CAP. XXXVIII.

An Act for permitting, until the Twenty-fifth Day of *March* One thousand eight hundred and nine, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament, the Importation of certain enumerated Articles into the *British* Colonies on the Continent of *North-America*, from the United States of *America*, and the Exportation of other enumerated Articles from the same Colonies, to the said States. [8th *August*, 1807.]

WHEREAS by the Laws now in force, no Goods or Commodities may be imported into or exported from any of the Territories of His Majesty in *North-America*, but in *British*-built Ships or Vessels owned and navigated according to Law, nor any Goods or Commodities be imported from any of the Territories belonging to the United States of *America* into the Provinces of *Nova-Scotia* or *New-Brunswick*; And whereas the Exportation of certain Articles, the Produce of those Two Provinces might be greatly increased, if the Importation of certain Articles herein-after mentioned, from the United States were permitted in *American* and *British* Ships, at a Port to be appointed for that Purpose, and under certain Limitations and Restrictions; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful in any *British*-built Ship or Vessel owned and navigated according to Law, or any Ship or Vessel belonging to any of the Subjects of the United States of *America*, to import from the said United States of *America*, into such Ports as shall be specially appointed for that Purpose by His Majesty within the Province of *Nova-Scotia* or *New-Brunswick*, the following Articles, *videlicet*, Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading Boards, Shingles, Hoops or squared Timber of any Sort, Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any sort, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any Sort; also Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, being the Produce or Manufacture of the said United States, and no other articles whatever; and it shall may be lawful in any such Ship or Vessel to export from the said Port, so to be appointed for that purpose, to the said United States, any Gypsum, Grind stones, or other Produce (except Ship timber) or Manufacture of the said Provinces, and also any Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of his Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the *West-Indies*, any Thing in the said Acts, or in any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no such Ship or Vessel shall be admitted to an Entry, nor shall any such Scantling, Planks, Staves, Heading Boards, Shingles, Hoops, or square Timber of any sort, Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, or Live Stock of any sort, Bread, Biscuit, Flour, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Wheat, Rice, Oats, Barley, or Grain of any sort, Pitch, Tar, or Turpentine, be permitted to be unladen, until Bond shall be given to the Satisfaction of the Officers of the Customs at the said Port, that there shall not be exported in such Ship or Vessel any other Articles than Gypsum or Grind Stones, or other produce (except Ship timber) or Manufacture of the said Provinces, or any Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in the *West-Indies*.

III. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, to make such Rules and Regulations for the Importation and Exportation of Goods and Commodities as aforesaid at the said Port, with such Penalties and Forfeitures for the Breach thereof, as shall seem fit and necessary to His Majesty, by and with the Advice aforesaid.

IV. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until the Twenty-fifth Day of *March* One thousand eight hundred and nine, and from thence to the End of the then next Session of Parliament.


*Just Published, and for Sale*

BY STEPHEN HUMBERT, or 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.*

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of the late EDWARD VERNER, of *Sheffield*, in the County of *Sunbury*, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within *Six Calendar Months* from the date hereof—And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

NANCY VERNER, *Administratrix.*
GEORGE SAY, *Administrator.*

SHEFFIELD, 5th NOVEMBER, 1807.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of the late NATHANIEL UNDERHILL of *Fredericton*, deceased, are requested to render them duly attested within *Three Months* of this date, and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

DUNCAN M'LEOD, *Administrator.*

FREDERICTON, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1807.

## WHEREAS LETTERS

OF Administration have been granted to the Subscribers, on the Estate of THOMAS JENNINGS, deceased, late of this City, *Blacksmith.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands on said Estate, to render the same within *Twelve Months* from the date hereof; And those indebted thereto, are hereby called on to settle the same without delay.

ANDREW CROOKSHANK,
JOHN ROBINSON.