

tures for many years, and Carlton Palace exhibit some splendid specimens of all the Flemish and Dutch Masters, and the most choice pictures of the Italian School.—The King will contribute, together with the Caroons, by Raphael, the Two Misers, and a selection from the Palaces at Kensington, Hampton Court, and Windsor, in addition to his own. The plan is to be carried into effect under the direction of a Committee of Taste, and power given to that Committee, by Parliament, with a grant of certain funds, in order that no opportunity of enriching the collection by purchases (either abroad or at home) may be lost.—Chambers are erected to contain the Elgin Phygalian Marbles, and all the works of art now in the British Museum, so that the whole may be seen at once.

A new system for carrying on the duties of the Dock-Yards has been introduced, by which the situations of several master workmen and foremen of trades, and of all the quartermen of shipwrights and caulkers, have been done away.—The clerks are to be in future called Clerks of the Yard, and to be eligible for promotion into any office, instead of rising as heretofore from desk to desk in the office to which they belonged. The former salaries have been done away, and the clerks are to be paid in the same manner as those at the Navy Office, being divided into three classes—the first class to commence at £300 per annum, to rise £10 yearly, till they reach £450 the maximum. Second class, £150 to £300. Third class, £80 to £150. The Admiralty will, in future, appoint the clerks; and a clerk newly established is to remain at £80 three years before his salary increases £10 annually: and when a clerk has reached the maximum of a class, he is to remain at that salary till promotion brings him into a higher class.

NOVEMBER 17.

*Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 9.*—A letter from Venice announces the surrender of Napoli di Romani, which the Captain Pacha had in vain endeavoured to relieve; the Greeks having made themselves masters of all the provisions which he had put on shore. According to the capitulation concluded with Colocotroni, the Turkish garrison, who are no longer to serve against the Greeks, are to be sent into Asia.

NOVEMBER 20.

Extract of a letter to a Mercantile House in Manchester, dated Lima, June 10, 1822: "The Hannah, from Valparaiso, with a cargo of British goods, which cost upwards of £40,000, was condemned on Saturday last; the trials have been pending for the last three months. The Hannah was tried first, for breaking the blockade; as the Courts could not condemn her for that, they tried her for smuggling. The Olive Branch, another brig, and cargo, have been condemned on the suspicion of having carried Spanish property on a former voyage."—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

NOVEMBER 22.

*From French Papers.*

The *Pilote* announces that the Lisbon Cortes have offered to Sir R. Wilson the command of the portuguese contingent which is to join the Spaniards in the event of any hostile attack on their independence.

The same journal announces that the Ambassador of a friendly Power has determined to dismiss all the domestics left him by his predecessor. He discovered he was not the only paymaster of his servants, and that other persons expected the fidelity from them which he could not obtain himself.

NOVEMBER 30.

*Trieste, Nov. 9.*—The Greeks have seized several vessels under the Austrian flag, while endeavouring to enter the port of Napoli di Romania, for the purpose of carrying provisions and stores to the Turks. Captain Anthony Gargisa, commander of the brig *Brien Aimee*, which has just entered this port from Smyrna, in nineteen days, announces that two Austrian frigates have sailed from Smyrna for Hydra and Spezzia, to demand satisfaction for the capture of two vessels, the *Palem* and *Ishtar*, laden with corn for the Turkish garrison of Napoli di Romania. This Captain confirms also the news of the surrender of the important town and fortress of Canee, which capitulated. The Turkish vessels, which were in the roads took refuge at Suda, another small port of the Island.

GREECE.

We have received the following details respecting the affairs of Greece from our Greek correspondent:—

*Cerigo, Oct. 2.*—The affairs of the Morea are going on very well. The Turks besieged in Corinth lately made a sortie from the Acropolis, but, vigorously repulsed by Colocotroni, they re-entered after losing 600 men. At present they amount only to 4,000, reduced to the last extremity, and in a few days they will be forced to surrender. Napoli di Romani holds out yet, though it has not been supplied by the Turkish fleet, and it is on the point of surrendering, at least if the friends of the Turks, the Austrians, behaving both unjustly and inhumanly, do not succeed in supplying it as they have already attempted when the Turkish fleet left Cape Melee. The Government has been installed at Hermione (Castr) and has recommenced its operations with much energy. The affairs of Candia are also going on admirably.—Three Pacha lately collected their troops near Handaka, and with some of them fresh, just arrived from Egypt, they attacked the Greeks and penetrated to Spakia, but the brave Spakiots, with the other Candians, fought the enemy vigorously at the village of Ingross, near Handaka, dispersed and killed a great number, and forced the rest to gain, precipitately, the fortresses of Canee and Bithimi, where they are at present besieged. In this battle the Greeks took three pieces of cannon, and 36 chests of ammunition. From Egypt we learn that the Cassiots have captured, near Beroni, 14 Egyptian vessels, loaded with corn, &c. in returning they met two vessels loaded with Greek prisoners, whom they delivered. The Algerine and Egyptian squadrons have received orders to return to their respective ports, because the Pacha of Acre and the inhabitants of Mount Lebanon are in open revolt against the Porte.

We have received the Lisbon papers of the 5th inst. On the 4th the King closed the Cortes with a speech of some length. We have room for the following important extracts only—

"To the spirit of justice and order with which the plan of the political regeneration of the Monarchy was conceived, we owe the relations of friendship and interest which happily subsist with foreign powers; and very particularly with the Constitutional and Representative Governments of both worlds. And I have particular satisfaction in being able to announce to you that the most positive declarations of the Governments of France and England have fully secured us against the fears of any attack upon our independence.

"To this same wisdom, and to the measures of conciliation, with which you have endeavoured to maintain the integrity of the United Kingdom, and to strengthen the fraternal ties which bind us to the Portuguese of Brazil, the dissenting provinces will owe, I hope, the return of their tranquillity and of the blessings which they can not expect but from their union with the Portuguese of Europe."

His Majesty having concluded his speech the President rose to reply in the name of the assembly, and in a long and eloquent discourse developed the hopes which the nation might justly conceive, from a Constitution so fortunately established. He touched on the affairs of Brazil, which he hoped might be finally arranged to the satisfaction and interest of all parties. His Excellency dwelt on the gratitude due to his Majesty for his sincere and steady co-operation in their labours. He concluded with "Long live King John VI, the House of Braganza, the Catholic and Apostolic Religion, and the Portuguese Nation."

The King rising said, "Long live the Sovereign Congress."

All these exclamations were repeated both by the Deputies and the citizens who crowded the galleries.

DECEMBER 7.

PARIS, DEC. 1.—His Excellency Viscount Montmorency arrived here yesterday (Saturday) on his return from the Congress of Verona, and had the honour of an interview with the King.

Questions of Foreign politics have this peculiarity—that being combined with distant interests, their march proceeds out of the circle of habitual speculations. Thus persons most practiced in these speculations, find themselves in a situation disadvantageous for correct reasoning; they cannot lay hold of any decided point, or argue on any certain basis; they are so much the more exposed to be carried away in discussion far from the course of affairs, inasmuch as these

affairs are, from their very nature, subject to more extensive ramifications, and consequently demand longer time for decision. It would, therefore, be of some advantage to know the progress of these questions, in proportion as they are accomplished. Thus after such contradictory rumours as have been current on the state of our relations with Spain—after the discussions which have taken place on this inexhaustible subject during the conferences at Verona—after the indecision which so many opposite opinions must have every where produced, we would find, perhaps, a sufficiently solid basis for new conjectures, in the assurance that France has occupied at the Congress of Verona, the place which belongs to her among the monarchies of Europe; and that the Continental Powers leave to her the end and termination of the affairs of Spain, with the intention of concurring with all their force in such plans of execution as France shall be in a situation to adopt.

In taking this resolution, the high Continental Powers must have acted on an idea so simple and so just, that it will strike all reasonable persons: they must have considered for the decision of a question which interested them most immediately. This mark of confidence, so important for France, she owes to her own wisdom, to the power she has recovered since ideas of order have triumphed over those dissensions and errors which have too long disturbed her; she owes it, above all, to the virtues of her King, to the measures which he has taken for placing the country in a suitable attitude to observe the serious events of the Peninsula; finally, she owes it to that unanimity of wishes and of sentiments by which a whole people has recently testified the confidence which it places in the Government. Doubtless this important result must be to all the interests engaged in this question a pledge of security with respect to the ramifications which it may assume.—*Moniteur.*

The *Quotidienne*, alluding to the alleged declaration of Verona, says—"We must now wait to see these salutary doctrines supported by force of arms, and all the Kings of Europe leagued together to deliver the King of Spain from the oppression of the Cortes."

It is said that the Chambers will meet on the 7th of January.

A Royal Ordinance, dated the 20th, orders the calling out of 40,000 men of the class of 1822. According to the table annexed to this ordinance, the contingent for the department of the Seine is 1,079 men.

We just state the following important fact for the present, leaving it to our readers to draw from it the necessary consequences—Preparations are now making in Toulon for the reception of a foreign fleet.—*Morning Chronicle.*

[If this statement be correct, the Russian fleet is about to take a part in the expedition against Spain. We confess, however that we have doubts of the truth of the statement.—*EDITOR.*]

NOTICE.

ALL those against whom the Subscriber holds Notes of Hand, are hereby informed, that unless they call and pay the interest due thereon to the first of Jan. instant, their Notes will be put in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

STEPHEN CAMERON.

January 28th, 1823.

A Town Lot for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Town Lot, 50 feet front, near the Gaol, (part of the donation of His EXCELLENCY IN COUNCIL, the produce of which Sale is to assist in building an Alms House) will be sold without reserve, on the premises, at 12 of the clock, on Friday the 21st of February next.

By order of the Justices in Session,  
HENRY SMITH,  
Auctioneer.

21st January, 1823.

NOTICE.

A NOTE of Hand for £20, drawn in favour of Samuel Freeman, has been left at this Office. The owner may have the same by paying expense of advertising.

29th Oct. 1822,

PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber are informed that unless satisfactory payments are made without delay, that suits will be indiscriminately commenced.

Those Persons indebted to the late Copartnership of *Fraser, Donaldson, & Co.* (and *James Fraser*,) are requested to take notice, that unless their respective balances are paid in, that it will not be in the power of the Subscriber to keep them out of suit.

MARK NEEDHAM.

Fredericton, 10th Dec. 1822.

Tanning & Currying.

THE Subscribers having entered into Copartnership, respectfully informs their friends and the Public, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, at the residence of JOHN H. HUESTIS, Queensbury.

Persons finding it more convenient, can leave Hides or Skins at Mr. JOHN R. BEEKS, near the Wind Mill, Fredericton, where cash will be paid for them.

JOHN H. BRYMER,  
JOHN H. HUESTIS.

Queensbury, 18th Jan. 1823.

ALL persons are forbid purchasing a Note for £5:9:0, and a Due Bill for £6, drawn in favour of the Subscriber by GEORGE W. HARTT, for the amount of both are paid.

JOHN H. BRYMER.

January 18th, 1823.

Charles D. Everitt,

HAT MANUFACTURER,

BEGS leave to intimate to the Inhabitants of Fredericton and County in general, that he has purchased the Shop lately occupied by (together with the Stock and Trade of) LANDERS & EVERITT, with which he intends continuing the Hating business.

He has on hand a supply of Hats, Bonnets, &c.; and as he has good Workmen employed, hopes to be able to furnish his friends and the public with articles of a good quality, on reasonable terms.

Hats and Bonnets dressed over on the shortest notice, and colouring articles black will also be attended to.

N.B.—The highest-cash prices given for Furs and Wool.

Fredericton, 21st Jan. 1823.

FOR SALE,

BY Public Auction on Monday the 24th inst. on the premises, at 12 o'clock, that well known HOUSE belonging to the Subscriber, situate in York Street. The following liberal terms will be given for payment:—viz. 25 per cent of the purchase money on the 1st of May next ensuing, and 25 per cent on the 1st of May annually, with interest from the day of sale.

The House is at present rented at the rate of £46 per annum, and the purchaser will receive the rent from the day of sale until the 1st of May.

THOMAS T. SMITH.

N. B. If the above property is not sold, it will be rented for the ensuing year.

4th Feb'y, 1823.

ALL those who are indebted to the Subscriber will please to take notice that except they, without delay, make payment, their Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

JEDEDIAH SLASON.

4th Feb'y, 1823.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION,

On the first day of April next, between the hours of 11 & 1, at the Market-house in Fredericton,

SIX hundred acres of Land, lying between lands owned by the late Capt. Glenny and Mr. P. Wade, six miles from Fredericton,—one hundred and sixty rods front—about 20 acres are fit for present cultivation,—there is a comfortable dwelling house on the premises, 26 by 30. The land is well stocked with hard wood, and is capable of improvement without much expense.—The above property will be sold for Cash or Timber—half by the first of June following, and the remainder as may be agreed on.

DAVID F. EASTERBROOKS.  
Nashwalk, 30th Jan. 1823.

SEA SHAD,

THE Subscriber has on Consignment a few Barrels of Excellent SEA SHAD, which he offers cheap for Cash.

THOMAS C. EVERITT.