

Session impose on me a duty, of which, however unpleasant, I will acquit myself as a faithful Servant of my King, and a sincere friend to the Province.

"Many years of continued discussion on forms and accounts have proved unavailing, to clear up and set at rest a dispute, which moderation and reason might have speedily terminated. It is lamentable to see, that no efforts or concessions of His Majesty's Government have succeeded in reconciling these differences of opinion in the Legislature; but it is infinitely more so, that differences on one subject should cause a rejection of every other measure which His Majesty's Government recommends to your consideration."

"The duties expected of you in this Session were not difficult; among the first was an examination of the Public Accounts of last year, and a report upon them, whether of approval or otherwise; has that duty been done so that your country can know the result?"

"Have you considered the Estimated Expenditure for the current year, and granted the Supply required in His Majesty's name? or have reasons been assigned for the refusal of them, that can be known or understood by the country?"

"Have the Messages from His Majesty's Representative been duly acknowledged, and answered according to the rules and forms of Parliament, or according with the respect which is due by each branch of the Legislature to the others?"

"Have the Rules or Orders of proceedings in the House of Assembly been duly attended to, in so far as they affect and recognize the Prerogative Rights of the Crown?"

These are questions, Gentlemen, which you are now to ask yourselves individually, and answer to your constituents on your return to them.

"These are questions which you are to answer to your own consciences, as men who are bound by oaths of fidelity to your country and to your king."

"In my administration of this government, I have seen seven years pass away without any conclusive adjustment of the public accounts; thus accumulating a mass for future investigation, which must lead to confusion and misunderstanding. In the same years, I have seen the measures of government directly applicable to the wants of the Province, thrown aside without attention, and without any reason assigned. I have seen the forms of Parliament utterly disregarded; and in this Session, a positive assumption of Executive authority, instead of that of Legislative, which last is alone your share in the constitution of the state."

"The results of your proceedings in this Session, have been, the refusal of the Supplies necessary for the ordinary expenses of Government, the loss of the Militia Bill, the failure of all provisions for the maintenance of Prisoners in your Gaols and Houses of Correction, for the support of Insane and Foundlings, and for the establishments of Education and Charity, and a total obstruction of local and public improvement."

"In this state of things, and with this experience of past years, it is now no longer consistent with a proper discharge of the high trust committed to me, to entertain hopes of a return to better reason in the representative branch of this Parliament; but it is still my duty to call upon you as public men, to call upon the country, as deeply interested in the result, to consider seriously the consequences of perseverance in such a course."

"I shall conduct the Government with the means in my power, with an undiminished desire to do good: but while I must sub-

mit myself to the interruption of all public improvement, under the authority of the Civil Government, I will declare my deep regret at such a state of things; I think it right to convey to the Country, a free and unreserved expression of my sentiments upon these public misfortunes; and I will leave no doubt on the public mind of my determination to persevere firmly in the path of my duty, with a faithful regard to the Rights of my Sovereign, with which are also combined the best interests of the Province."

"It only remains for me now, compelled by existing circumstances, to prorogue this Parliament, whatever may be the inconvenience resulting to the Province from such a measure."

We have given in another column the speech of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, on proroguing the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada. The language of the speech shows how acutely that exalted person feels the continued dissensions between the different branches of the Legislature. All who know his excellent feelings, his unyielding integrity and elevated patriotism, can easily imagine how great must have been the necessity which obliged him to speak so harshly to that body from whom he had the greatest right to expect assistance and support. Surely it cannot be necessary to keep a fine and fruitful country, blessed by the choicest gifts that nature can bestow, in a state of interminable discord and confusion for the trifling reasons set forth by the House of Assembly. Nothing can persuade us that the country's weal is consulted, by throwing it into a chaos of disorganization. Year after year are the supplies refused and salaries unpaid; and innocent families would be reduced to the most miserable state of distress, but for the kind and fostering hand of the Governor, who furnishes from the military chest what is refused from the civil coffers. And all this is because the House of Assembly has taken a notion to vote the money in pence instead of shillings. Why cannot the House devise some means of paying the salaries, if nothing more; they know the services have been rendered, yet provide no means for finding bread for those who toil in the public service. We wish we could see Lower Canada absolved from the charge of injustice to her public servants, if she cannot be from the ridicule of her neighbours. It is intimated that the present Parliament will be dissolved, when a re-election, we trust will produce a House that will appropriate some portion of its time, at least, to the public good. *New-York Albion.*

GREEK AFFAIRS.

LONDON, [Herald] Feb. 6. We have letters from Hydra to the 23d December. They announce the arrival of the Greek frigate built in America for the Greeks. She had on board a Captain and three Lieutenants of the United States Navy, and a crew of 150 men; and was said to be only twenty-three days from New-York! The Captain has received 5000 dollars, and the Lieutenants 1300 dollars, each, for their trouble. It is stated that on her way from Malta to Napoli, the American seamen mutinied, and threatened to kill the Captain and First Lieutenant, and then steer for the nearest Turkish port. But the affair is thus reported by the First Lieutenant:—Eight of the crew having refused to work, the Captain, who had no authority to flog them, they being volunteers, stopped their grog. This produced a great deal of murmuring, in which the rest of the crew joined, and eventually a mutiny ensued; but fortunately they contented themselves with taking what they wanted, and continued at their duty, the Captain after this not pos-

sessing any command over them. As soon as the Greek Government (which resides at Ægina) heard of the arrival of the frigate at Napoli, they sent MIAULIS over land to take the command of her, being afraid to leave her there, as the Spezzioti had threatened to take possession of her for their Admiral. She arrived at Ægina on the 18th instant, with the American officers and crew on board, under the command of MIAULIS. She is, I believe, the largest frigate in the world, carrying sixty eight guns, long 325, on her main deck, and 42 pound cannonades on her quarter deck—her tonnage being 1700. Her compliment is 600 men; but at present she has only 200 on board. MIAULIS has been made a full Admiral, and has hoisted his flag at the main, having *Constantine Canaris* for his Captain, whose bravery is well known. She will be fitted for sea immediately, join the Spezzioti and sail in quest of the Egyptian squadron, which arrived at Navarino from Alexandria nearly a month ago. Five of the Spezziot brig of war have left Spezzia, against the orders of their Admiral, for the sole purpose of pirating. The danger from pirates in the Levant is daily becoming greater. A few days ago two of the Greek brigs attacked his Majesty's ship *Zebra* in the Doro passage, in the night, mistaking her for a merchantman. Capt. WILLIAMS suffered them to approach pretty close, when he fired his whole broadside into them; they immediately sheared off, and were enabled to escape in the dark. Two days ago, the pirates boarded at noon day, an Austrian man of war brig, took her, plundered her of 3000 dollars, in cash, a quantity of provisions, purser's stores, sails and ammunition, then spiked her guns, and left her. "The seat of the Greek Government, for the present, is to be transferred to the island of Ægina, in the gulph of that name where all the Members of the Government, the Primates and Chiefs are ordered to assemble by the first of Jan. 1827, for the purpose of dissolving the Provisional Government, and electing a new one; the President ZAIMAS being considered a man of very ordinary talents, and speaking no language but his own. COLOCOTRONI, commander of the army, who resides at Castri, has refused to meet the assembly at Ægina, and says, if they want his advice they as well able to come to him, as he to go to Ægina. I have seen this ferocious savage, who is only distinguished for his brutal ferocity and gross ignorance. Prince MAVROCORDATO has been long excluded from any share in the government, in consequence of many dishonorable acts charged against him, by his political adversaries—one of the most deadly of whom is COLOCOTRONI; and particularly of his having been privy to the murder of ULYSSES; but the Prince is acknowledged to be a man of fine talents, political knowledge, and great experience. He is talked of for office. The public jealousies are much to be regretted; but they exist throughout all Greece. The want of unanimity is so universal, that it would be difficult to find any two members of the Greek Government, who perfectly agree, or who do not most heartily hate each other; and yet they never meet without kissing each other. One would suppose that the common cause would unite them, but it appears to be quite the reverse. If you speak to any of the Chiefs about the state of their country, they are sure to impute all their ill success to the want of union, forgetting that, at the very moment they are complaining of the want of it in others, they are condemning themselves; for there is not one of them who does not secretly foment these civil broils. Many of the Primates, &c. refuse to meet at Ægina, preferring to meet at Napoli."

"The mercantile world ought to be appri-

zed of the risk their vessels will have of being captured by the pirates. The Spezziot vessels which have recently turned pirates, mount 18 guns each, and are manned with full crews of desperadoes. Their attack on the *Zebra* in the night, and on the Austrian brig of war at noon day, afford evidence of their ferocity. It is true, France, Austria, England, and the United States, have vigilant squadrons in the Mediterranean; but they are not able to afford all the protection which is required. The British squadron is the most numerous, and their zeal for the safety of commerce cannot be questioned. The following, I believe, is the British force now in these seas, commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir HARRY NEALE, viz.

<i>Revenge</i> , Capt. Barrard,	76 guns
<i>Cambrian</i> , Capt. Hamilton,	48
<i>Naiad</i> , Capt. Spencer,	46
<i>Seringapatam</i> , Capt. Southeby,	46
<i>Sybelle</i> , Capt. Pechell,	48
<i>Ariadne</i> , Capt. Fitzclarance,	26
<i>Garnet</i> , Capt. Brace,	18
<i>Rose</i> , Capt. Darries,	18
<i>Zebra</i> , Capt. Williams,	18
<i>Alacrity</i> , Capt. Johnston,	10
<i>Mastiff</i> , Capt. Curtis,	6

"The Austrian Commodore, and the Greek Navy Board are at great enmity."

For Sale, or to Let,
And possession given immediately—
A FARM in Kingsclear, eight miles from Fredericton. For particulars apply to the Owner.
WM. B. PHAIR.
Fredericton, 10th April, 1827.

Landed Property for Sale by Auction.

ON Wednesday, the 10th October next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Market House, in Fredericton, by virtue of a Licence from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,

The following Lots of Land belonging to the Estate of Edward M'Crea, late of Fredericton, deceased, viz:

Lots No. 3 and No. 4, situate on the Shepody Road in the Parish of Hampton, King's County, and containing 200 Acres, with the usual allowance.

Also, Lot No. 67, situate in the parish of Kingsclear, York County, and containing 100 Acres more or less.

GEO. MINCHIN, } Adm'rs.
WM. TAYLOR, } Adm'rs.
MARY M'CREA, }
April, 4, 1827.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand for £40 drawn by the subscriber in favor of Joseph Davenport due the 25th July next, the same having been paid by JOHN DOYLE, Northampton, 1st Nov. 1826.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the *St. John Marine Insurance Company*, having judged it necessary, that *Twenty-five per cent.* of the Residue of the Capital of the Company, or *Twelve and one-half per cent.* of the whole Stock of £30,000, should be paid in pursuant to the Act of Incorporation. The several Stockholders and their Securities, will please to take Notice, that the same will be required of them on Wednesday the 23d day of May next, being fifty days from the date of this notification.

By order of the President & Directors,
Thomas Heaviside.
Secretary.
April 3, 1827.