

Altho', perhaps, the Commercial affairs of the Province at present wear but an unprofitable appearance when contrasted with their vigorous condition a few years back; yet it is to be remembered that their prosperity then was partly but in appearance, because disunited in an imprudent manner from that which could alone impart to it, stability and health: Whereas now, the painful season of experience being past, we have received such a wholesome admonition as will, if properly applied, lead to more reasonable expectations of their future and permanent success. And our Merchants, it is gratifying to know, are sensible of this;—not that the lumbering pursuits which constitute the staple commodity of the country, and without which our commerce in many parts of the Province would be utterly at a stand—should be abandoned altogether; but that by moderating the benefits derived from them, and encouraging an adequate share of agricultural industry, they will, in due time, be likely to enjoy more certain prosperity, than by the artificial means they had, unhappily, so much confided in.

In all our relations with the Mother Country, we have every reason to be exceedingly happy. The fond maternal anxiety and liberal protection she ever manifests towards us, should excite our warmest gratitude and attachment. Our important buildings—which will, ere long, surprise the stranger who visits them, when he is told that scarce five and forty years have elapsed since the first settlement of the colony—doubtless owe their origin, in a very great degree, to the munificence of the British Government, and the paternal interest which our Most Gracious Sovereign (through the instrumentality of His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas) always takes in our welfare. With such cheering advantages before us, then, ought we not to be unswerving in our loyalty, and undeviating in our industrious exertions?—Certainly: And as TIME is hastily receding from us,—tho' not without affording continual opportunities for "doing good"—we should be careful, by our present and future conduct, that the past (which cannot be recalled) may always bear with it a testimony in our behalf, fit to be an ensample to our successors, when, with ourselves and all our beloved companions, "TIME shall be no more."

To our Friends and Patrons we respectfully tender our most cordial thanks for their generous support. If the revolutions of the Seasons have produced those changes which, in the order of events, seldom fail to happen in this transitory life; they have not wrought in us any alteration, either in our grateful sense of the liberal and increasing patronage we receive, or in our endeavours to deserve it. May our friends, then, enjoy the festivities of the Season with happiness and love; and continue (in the bright fruition of the same) advancing in prosperity and wealth, undisturbed by sorrow for any circumstances of the past, or painful apprehensions for the things which are to come.

The present Season which usually brings with it happiness and mirth, and causes many a grateful heart to enjoy that innocent conviviality with Relations and Friends, which Religion heightens rather than depresses; has this year come upon us in a very different shape:—And, as it were, to remind us of the uncertainty of sublunary things, and to show us the vanity of human greatness, it has pleased an all-wise Providence for a time to withdraw from us, by the hand of sickness, those high-stationed and sincerely esteemed Personages who have hitherto rendered this place a scene of hospi-

table and friendly intercourse. To His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, we are in many ways publicly and privately indebted; and the Province at large has cause sincerely to rejoice with us in the prospect of his deliverance from that malady which at one time had assumed an alarming height. To His highly gifted and amiable Lady, society here owes much; and for her speedy restoration to health and happiness, the poor and the distressed, the fatherless and the widow, will lift up their grateful hearts and join in fervent prayer with all who have the honor of her acquaintance.

"Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain: but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised."

Captain DOUGLAS, the Private Secretary of His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has, we understand, left the Seat of Government with Despatches to His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington.

The President's Message will, we have no doubt, be read with interest, for the pacific tone it breathes throughout, and the circumspect manner in which it alludes to the late disturbances in the upper part of this Province. But the Documents we have also published, as accompanying the Message, are more explicit on this head, particularly Mr. Vaughan's letter; an attentive perusal of which (after Mr. Clay's) will, we think, afford much satisfaction.

The Public Examination of the Pupils attending the Grammar School, annexed to the College, took place before the Trustees, on the 21st ultimo. The Scholars, as usual, acquitted themselves much to the satisfaction of the Examiners, and all present; and evinced great improvement, and rapid progress, from the time of the last Semi-annual Examination, both in the Greek and Latin Classics, and Mathematicks. Prizes were awarded to the following young gentlemen, viz; Henry Smith, Stephen Miller, David Manson, and Bliss Botsford. On the subsequent day, the Pupils in the English School, under the immediate charge of Mr. HOLBROOK, were also examined, and exhibited the most satisfactory proofs, of the ability and excellent method of the Instructor, and of their own diligence and proficiency.

GREAT AND GLORIOUS NEWS!

The William Thompson, at New-York, from Liverpool, brings papers from that port to the 17 ult.

THE TURKISH FLEET WAS DESTROYED in the harbor of Navarino, by the Allied Squadrons of England, France and Russia, on the 20th of October.

We have in our possession, Vice Admiral CODRINGTON's official account of the bloody and decisive battle, and we deeply regret that it is not in our power to publish it in full on this occasion. The Allied Squadrons commanded by Vice Admiral Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON, of England, Rear Admiral COUNT DE HEIDEN, of Russia, and Rear Admiral R. DE RIGNY, of France, entered Navarino on the 21st October: Admiral Codrington in his dispatch, says:—

"The three English ships were accordingly permitted to pass the batteries to moor as they did with great rapidity, without any act of open hostility, although there was evident preparation for it in all the Turkish ships, but upon the Dartmouth sending a boat to one of the fire-vessels, Lieut. G. W. Fitzroy, and several of her crew were shot with musketry. This produced a defensive fire of musketry from

the Dartmouth and La Syrene, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral de Rigny; that was succeeded by cannon shot at the Rear-Admiral from one of the Egyptian ships, which of course, brought on a return, and thus very shortly afterwards the battle became general. The Asia, although placed alongside the ship of Capitani Bey, was even nearer to that of Moharem Bey, the Commander of the Egyptian ships; and since his ships did not fire at the Asia, although the action was begun to windward, neither did the Asia fire at her. The latter indeed sent a message "that he would not fire at all," and therefore no hostility took place betwixt our two ships for sometime after the Asia had returned the fire of Captain Bey."

"It is impossible for me to say too much for the able and zealous assistance which I derived from Capt. Curzon throughout this long and arduous contest! nor can I say more than it deserves for the conduct of Commander Baynes and the officers and crew of the Asia, for the perfection with which the fire of their guns was directed; each vessel in turn, to which her broadside was presented, became a complete wreck. His Royal Highness will be aware, that so complete a victory by a few, however perfect against an excess of number, however individually inferior, cannot be acquired but at a considerable sacrifice of life; accordingly, I have to lament the loss of Capt. Bathurst, of the Genoa, whose example on this occasion is well worthy the imitation of his survivors. Capt. Bell, commanding the Royal Marines of the Asia, an excellent officer, was killed early in the action, in the steady performance of his duty; and I have to mourn the death of Mr. W. Smith, the master, admired for the zeal and ability with which he executed his duty, and beloved by all for his private qualities as a man."

The gallant Admiral, after describing this bloody battle, in language so beautiful, and so nobly showing the triumph of christianity and civilization, over heathenism, brutality and ignorance, says:

"When I found that the boasted Ottoman's word of honour was made a sacrifice to a wanton, savage devastation, and that a base advantage was taken of our reliance upon Ibrahim's good faith, I own I felt a desire to punish the offenders. But it was my duty to refrain, and refrain I did; but I can assure His Royal Highness, that I still would have avoided this disastrous extremity if other means had been open to me. The Asia, Genoa, and Albion, have each suffered so much, that it is my intention to send them to England as soon as they shall have received at Malta the necessary repairs for the voyage. The Talbot, being closely engaged with a double banked frigate, has also suffered considerably, as well as others of the smaller vessels; but I hope their defects are not more than can be made good at Malta."

The total killed in the British fleet in the above action, was 75; wounded 197. In the French fleet, 45 killed, 79 severely wounded, 65 slightly ditto. It does not appear by the despatch that the Russians suffered much. The Turks are said to have fought with great bravery and desperation, and their loss was terrific. In one of their largest ships 650 men were killed, and in another 400. They set fire to their ships rather than surrender them, and nearly their whole fleet was destroyed without any being captured.—The allied fleet carried 1260, & the Turkish 1718 guns—the former however had an advantage in weight of metal, and the latter had the assistance of the batteries on shore.

Statement made by the Secretary to the Capitana Bey in the port of Navarino, Oct. 21st, 1827:—

"2 Turkish line of battle ships, 1 Turkish Admiral—84 guns, 850 men, 650 killed; 1 do. 84 guns, 850 men; 1 do. 76 guns, 850 men, 400 killed.

"Egyptian double banked frigates—64 guns each, from 450 to 500 men.

"15 Turkish frigates—48 guns, from 450 to 500 men.

"18 Turkish corvettes; Egyptian do.—from 18 to 24 guns, 200 men.

"4 Turkish brigs, 8 Egyptian do.—19 guns, from 180 to 150 men.

"5 Egyptian fire vessels.

"35 000 Egyptian troops in the Morea, 4000 of whom came with the above ships."

A Liverpool paper remarks:

"By this action the die is cast. The Porte must either submit to the terms of the Allies, or see all the poor remnants of her navy destroyed, and the troops in the Morea cut off from their resources. The infant navy of the Pacha of Egypt is involved in the ruin of the Turkish fleet. Whether Ibrahim Pacha and the Captain Bey will now restrain their troops, or, furious at their loss, will give a further loose to their rage, it is difficult to conjecture. We should imagine it impossible to support the 30 000 Egyptian and Turkish troops in the Morea during the winter, when the supplies by sea are cut off."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The favor of *Juvenis* in our next, with the "Remarks," he wishes "to see."

MARRIED,

At Wakefield, on the 29th of Nov, by Richard Ketchum, Esq., John D. Gault, late of Dublin, to Julia Ann Nike, second Daughter of the Rev. Richard Scott, late of Lyme Regis, England.

DIED.

On Thursday the 20th Ultimo, Miss Ann Gaynor, Daughter of the late Mr. James Gaynor of St. John, in the 26th year of her age.

At Presquille, in the County of York, on the 26th of November last, Elizabeth, wife of the late Arthur Nicholson, Esq.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers intend positively to close their Business on the 1st May next. They therefore earnestly request all persons indebted to them to call forthwith and settle their respective accounts. Such persons as cannot pay up the balance due will be required to give satisfactory security, and all persons having demands against the Firm are requested to present the same for adjustment.

JAMES TAYLOR & Co.

Fredericton, 1st January, 1828.

To be sold by Public Auction on the second Monday in July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Burton.

ALL the right and title of

Thomas Smith, in, and to that Farm or Tract of Land on which he now resides, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Parish of Lincoln, and bounded on the south by the south west branch of the Rushagonish, and on the east by land owned by Stephen Peabody, Esquire.

Also, his right and title, in, and to one half of a double Saw Mill, and one fourth part of a Mill privilege. Also, all his right and title, in, and to Lot No. 1, known and designated by the Cameron Lot, and situate on the west side of the Rushagonish aforesaid: The same having been seized and taken by virtue of several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Samuel Nevers and Messrs. James Taylor and Co.

J. HAZEN, Jun.

Sheriff of Sunbury.

Burton, Dec. 24, 1827.