

stammer out. His eyes glared on me, as though his head was filled with vivid fire. He rose, and bending his fiendish face close to mine, thundered in my ear, 'This night week, then, thou shalt finish it in hell!' My eyes closed, unconsciously, as though they would never open again; when I looked up, however, none but myself was in the room, and as fast as my trembling limbs would carry me, have I come hither. Oh, T——, I am a dead man!—I am doomed!—I am doomed!' Such was the fearful narrative of Ensign A——. We got him to bed. A delirium seized him, the brain-fever followed, and that night week he died.

LONDON, March 3.

THE KING.—We again repeat the same contradiction we gave last week, to several fabrications, that His Majesty is not labouring under a severe indisposition. Indeed, on the contrary, our beloved Sovereign is in excellent health and spirits, and the only inconvenience he feels in bodily affliction, is an occasional weakness in the ankle joint, which renders walking, or even standing for any length of time, rather irksome.

March 11.

The robbery of the Greenock Bank, it is ascertained, was to the extent of £33,000—It was managed with false keys. The depredaters have not yet been arrested. The utmost exertions are making to discover them.

March 16.

On Wednesday last, a meeting of Individuals deeply interested in the West India Property, among whom were the Marquis of Sligo, Earl St. Vincents, Lord Saltoun, J. Irving, M. P., W. R. K. Douglas, M. P. &c. &c. took place with the Duke of Wellington, at the Treasury. Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Secretary Huskisson, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer being also present. The Deputation stated that they merely came as Individuals, owners of W. India Properties, to state that it was now every where mooted that our Colonies were burdensome and valueless, that the Property in these was in fact not considered to be Property, or entitled to consideration or protection, and these sentiments had been uttered, and the most hostile feelings and intentions evinced against the Colonial Legislatures, destructive of their privileges and security, in quarters where they must have reached the ears of those, who by one word could put such doctrines down, but as these had not been so, they required to know from the head of His Majesty's Government in what light they viewed and meant to consider the West India Colonies and West India Property, and whether both were to be surrounded to speculative opinions, or to be cherished and protected, as it was just they should be.

His Grace, in reply, assured the Deputation in the strongest terms, that the West Indian Proprietors were labouring under a great mistake—that His Majesty's Government neither undervalued nor despised the West India Colonies, nor overlooked and disregarded West India Property and its Security. On the contrary, they valued these Possessions most highly, and held the Property in them sacred; and that so far from wishing to crush the Colonial Legislatures, they considered these Legislatures to be as much entitled to the conciliatory line of conduct towards them by the Servants of the Crown as the Legislature of this Country. His Grace however hoped the Deputation would bear in mind the wish expressed by the Legislature of this Country for the improvement of the Slave Population, and use their powerful influence with the Colonial Legislatures to carry into effect every practicable act of melioration that was consistent with the security of Property.

Mr. Secretary Huskisson fully coincided in the views expressed by His Grace—He looked upon the Colonies as invaluable appendages of the Empire—in short, any thing that could deteriorate their value, or disturb the connexion which had so long beneficially existed between them and the Parent State, would be looked upon by him as the greatest calamity which externally could befall this Country.

March 18.

Hamburg and German Papers received this morning, say that the Emperor of Russia has ordered his Camp Equipage to leave St. Petersburg; Prussia and Austria it is said, will now take a greater part in the affairs of the East than was at first expected.

The French Chamber of Deputies, on the 9th instant, presented an Address to the King, in answer to His Majesty's Speech at the opening of the Session—In allusion to exertions made by France in favor of Greece, it states—'The spirit which animates Christian Powers,

and the Treaty which supports your Majesty's designs, insure the pacification of Greece. If, in despite of our wishes, the hopes of a generous mediation should be defeated—if the defence of the most sacred rights should require the employment of force—your Majesty will find your people ready to answer to your voice—the palms of Navarin have proved that glory remains faithful to your House. France confides in the promises of victory for the triumph of a cause so dear to humanity.'

We can assure our readers, that the unfavorable reports spread regarding the state of His Majesty's health are unfounded.

ALEXANDRIA, (Egypt,) Dec. 29.

On the 27th in the morning a division of the Egyptian fleet from Navarin, under the flag of the Capitan Bay and the Patroni Bay, appeared off the harbor. Towards noon these Vessels were close to the shore, being the remains of that formidable fleet upon which six months ago the hopes of the Porte were founded. There are eight brigs, four cutters, four frigates, and several transports. A ship of the line and two frigates which were separated from the squadron in a gale of wind, and respecting whose fate some apprehensions are entertained, are expected. Above 14,000 persons are landed and encamped on the coast, among them are slaves of both sexes, wounded soldiers, and about 4000 troops who have become unfit for service, as well as the entire harem of Ibrahim Pacha. It appears therefore that it is intended to send from the Morea all those persons who could not perform actual service, and that a great motive is the scarcity of provisions. Ibrahim Pacha himself will remain in the Morea. On the news that the fleet had entered our port, all the inhabitants assembled there, and the Viceroy himself inspected it. The sight of it appeared to awaken the feelings in him which some persons thought they perceived on a preceding occasion, but respecting which they could willingly deceive themselves. It is affirmed, in short, that the Viceroy is in his heart by no means inclined to peace; that he very deeply feels the defeat at Navarin, and he is above all extremely indignant that the Greeks are still permitted to carry on their operations both by sea and land, without any opposition from the Allied Powers; and that he has even been induced to advise the Sultan, if these excesses were not suppressed, to have recourse to the sword, and declare war, in which he may depend on the entire support of Egypt. All the measures taken here, indicate preparations, if not for an offensive, yet for a defensive attitude. We have no recent accounts of the insurrection of the Wechabites.

PARIS, March 13.

The Turkish Manifesto has been considered by the Russian Cabinet as a real declaration of war, with the more reason as repeated acts of hostility accompanied the publication of it. The Bosphorus entirely closed against navigation; Russian vessels confiscated; the influence of the Porte easily recognised in the rupture of a Treaty which Russia was on the point of concluding with Persia; the losses sustained by Odessa; so many causes of complaint did not permit Russia again to refuse a defiance so boldly offered to its power and moderation. We must therefore expect shortly to receive official notice of the passage of the Pruth by the Russian Army, and of the occupation of the Principalities. It is affirmed that orders have been given for the army to commence its march on the 12th April.

THE subscriber has for sale, clover, timothy, and flax seed, 4dy. 5dy. 6dy. and 8dy. cut nails, bees wax, candle wick, cotton warp, corn brooms, hair sieves, pearlsh, cotton and wool cards, indigo, rice, peas, indian corn, superfine flour in barrels and half barrels, fine flour, rye do. corn meal, butter biscuit in barrels and half barrels, kegs sugar biscuit, pilot bread, navy bread, pork in barrels and half barrels, hams, loaf and brown sugar, molasses, white wine vinegar in demijohns about three gallons each, sweet oil, vermicelli, hyson and congé tea, candles, tobacco, snuff, hazel nuts, tar and pitch.

JOSEPH GAYNOR.

Fredericton, May 6, 1828.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public in general for past favours, and begs leave to inform them, that he has removed to that House formerly occupied by the Hon. Judge Bliss near the Provincial Building, where he hopes that the arrangements he has made for the accommodation of Travellers, will meet with continuance of that encouragement, which has prompted him to spare no expence or personal exertion in rendering his Hotel worthy of Public Patronage. W. MILLER.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday, 28th inst., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M., will be sold by Public Auction, at the Market-House in Fredericton, by virtue of a Licence from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Lot No. 67, situate in the Parish of Kingsclear, County of York, and containing 100 acres more or less: The said Lot belonging to the Estate of Edward M'Crea, late of Fredericton, deceased, and to be sold by order of the Administrators.

W. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

Fredericton, May 13, 1828.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has lately received a supply of genuine Drugs and Medicines from one of the first Houses in London, which, with his former stock, makes a very general assortment. It is his intention to keep on hand a constant supply, which it shall be his particular care to have of the best quality.

D. B. SHELTON, M. D.

Fredericton, April 15, 1828.

REMOVAL. The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Business from his late Store in Queen-street, to his new Stand at the Steam Boat Landing, where he has on hand a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES; which he offers for sale for Cash, on the most reasonable terms; and hopes from his convenience to both Town and Country, still to receive that liberal patronage hitherto afforded him.

JAMES BALLOCH.

Fredericton, 29th April, 1828.

NOTICE.

THE Person who borrowed a file of the ROYAL GAZETTE of 1824, is particularly requested to return the same immediately.

Royal Gazette Office, April 22, 1828.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Office will continue to insure as usual against loss or damage by fire, on the most reasonable terms, on application to the Agent,

JAMES BALLOCH.

Fredericton, June 26, 1827.

TO LEASE

FOR a term of years, a valuable Lot of Land, situate about half a mile from the Market-House, on which there is a dwelling house and barn, and a most eligible situation for making Bricks. For particulars apply to

JAMES TAYLOR, jun.

ALL persons are hereby forbid purchasing a note of hand signed by Henry Cronkite and the subscriber, for £25 10, in favor of Elisha Conliff, as the said note has been paid to the said Henry Cronkite by

JOHN RIORDEN,

Fredericton, May 3, 1828.

NOTICE.—All persons who are indebted to the late Firm of PETERS, WOODHOUSE, & Co. are required to pay the same forthwith, to the Subscribers at Fredericton, they having received a Power of Attorney from the said Peters, Woodhouse, & Co.

ROBERT RANKIN & Co.

Fredericton, 14th April, 1828.

A Schoolmaster Wanted

FOR the Parish of ST. MARY. The usual testimonials as to qualifications and character will be required. Apply at this Office.

24th December, 1827.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Building Lots, in Fredericton. Apply to the subscriber. D. L. ROBINSON, Fredericton, May 5, 1828.

FOR SALE, that Farm in Kingsclear, now occupied by Captain Charles Reinsford. For terms and particulars apply to 29th April, 1828. JAMES BALLOCH.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

Apply to **GEORGE PEDOLIN.** Fredericton, May 5, 1828. 3rd.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the Stores of Messrs. John Simpson, and William Till,

LETTERS

ON THE

BOUNDARY LINE.

By VERAX.

First Published in the City Gazette.

January 28, 1828.

BLANKS

OF VARIOUS KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS AT THIS OFFICE.