

sions.—Laying open the whole cavity of the carcase, and looking further down, we next discovered an irregular mass of fibres, crossing each other transversely with a substance that was evidently metallic, and which connected it with the abdominal muscles. No sooner was the apparent nature of these substances mentioned, than the sailor was in raptures—here was *oakum*, he said, and a *caulking iron*!—and declaring the bird to be too good a sea boat for any land lubbers to be perking at, he snatched her from the table, and fairly made off with her.

I should deeply regret this ill-timed interruption if I had not been informed that several more of these birds are fattening in the neighbourhood, and may be expected at market about the time of Thanksgiving and Christmas,—when I hope to write to you again.

I am respectfully, &c.

THOMAS GREW.

Pi.—When types of different sorts and sizes are broken down and mingled together indiscriminately, the mixed mass, in the language of "the trade" is called *Pi*. We have just discovered that during the late fever, when the lower part of the city was deserted, some person or persons entered our office and stole from 50 to 100 pounds of type. We presume they had nothing to eat, and having heard that Printing Offices abounded with *Pi*—without understanding the difference between printer's *pi*, and that of pastry cooks, determined to make a trial of it. The thieves must have come in search of something to eat, for no mortal would even think of entering a *Printing Office* for obtaining *cash*; and it is not too often that our *pie* is of easier digestion than *lead* and *zinc*.

P. S.—They also took a load of wood, probably to cook some other dishes.

N. York Commercial Advertiser.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21.

By the arrival this forenoon, of the packet ship *Hercules*, we have received London papers and Lloyd's lists, to the 8th, and Liverpool papers to the 11th of October, inclusive.—N. Y. E. Post.

It is positively asserted that the Duke of Wellington will not take any part in the conferences of the Holy Allies at the Congress at Vienna.

GREECE.—If late accounts are to be believed, the Turks have overrun the whole of the Morea, with the exception of a few of the minor Islands. The intelligence is through the Austrian Observer, and it cannot be absolutely depended upon. A short time will remove all doubt as to the fate of the Greeks.

The brig *Edward*, Smith, from Richmond, for Leith, with a cargo of 325 bbls. of Tobacco, value £10,000 sterling, the duty on which would have produced to the British government £90,000 sterling, was cast away on the 23d Sept. in the night, on Peterhead—vessel and cargo lost.

LONDON.

Congress of Verona.

The political questions which will occupy the attention of the Congress will be discussed by five Sovereigns and six Ministers, viz:—The Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the King of Naples, and the King of Sardinia. For Austria, Prince Metternich, President; and M. Geniz, Secretary of Congress. For Russia—Count Nesselrode. For Prussia—Count Bernstorff. For Naples—Prince Ruffo; and for England—the Duke of Wellington.

With regard to the affairs of Spain, it is impossible to foresee the determination of the Congress, but the passing events in that country occupy the attention of every one. The Proclamation of the ultra Royal Junta of Catalonia, has excited great interest; it is looked upon as faithfully expressing the sentiments of the Spanish nation; and one may be assured, that if the restoration of tranquillity and good order in that country should be effected, it will be upon the basis of that proclamation.

Holy Alliance.—The German newspapers, speaking of the intended Congress, state that no stranger will be admitted within the consecrated walls of Verona, who cannot show a faculty of one sort or another from some Minister or Minister's clerk, or who does not plead a "special protection from one of the great Powers." What is it that these Sovereigns dread? Busied, as they no doubt intended to be, in promoting the gene-

al happiness of mankind, what is the meaning of these extreme precautions? But, whatever of benevolence there may be in the motives, or whatever of intrinsic wisdom in the plans, of these Imperial and Royal personages, we esteem it a severe misfortune that no such proofs of either have been furnished to satisfy a jealous and uncharitable world, that there is nothing to fear from their resolutions, or that there is any thing to hope but from their inability to realize what they resolve. With the most amiable and disinterested feelings, is it not, we ask, a more than usual cruelty upon the august members of the Holy Alliance, that they should have become the objects of inveterate suspicion to the whole political society of Europe, except those few individuals only who are engaged in the immediate service and about the Courts of these exalted personages! The reason of such an universal impression to their disadvantage—an impression which we decline to justify but merely seek to explain, appear to be that men wonder *what necessity* there can exist for so many Monarchs meeting to assist each other in governing their respective subjects. If the schemes which these high personages come together such long and troublesome journeys to ripen, were of a nature to promote the welfare of their several countries, it seems the strangest thing in the world that the author of them should not state at once to their subjects what it is they propose to do for them; and this without ever leaving their own places. What resistance, what ill-humour, could they expect from the people, when all that they enjoined was for their good? But, on the other hand, when half a dozen Monarchs lay their heads together, having no one interest or concern in common, except that of kingly power and one to which, considered as an exclusive interest (the light in which they themselves appear, by the secrecy and mystery of their councils, to regard it), that of all the rest of mankind is distinctly and fiercely opposed, the fact seems to stare all reasonable beings in the face, that the meeting has no other object under Heaven but to push the exclusive interest of these crowns to the utmost, and to crush the opposing interest of about 120 millions of their fellow creatures! but can they fancy that men will quietly submit, in the present age of international intercourse and information, to be deprived of any portion of liberty which they feel themselves fitted to enjoy, and of which they see many neighbouring nations in the actual enjoyment? The members of the holy Alliance complain that the south of Europe has been revolutionized by its standing armies that they are to crush all further revolutions! The Court of England, it is true, sees the business of this Imperial and Royal Assembly under a far less formidable aspect than that which we have been discussing. His Majesty's Ministers, at least have in a manner sufficiently satisfactory to both friends and enemies shown that either they regard the understood purposes of the Congress with contempt, or that they have fully resolved to have no participation in them. If a war were impending and the Duke of Wellington were to take the field, we should say at once that this Government was in earnest and that there would be no child's play, but that hard knocks and bloody cocks-combs were immediately to follow. The contrary persuasion presses hard upon us, now that we knew of his Grace having set off in the course of yesterday, and in the ostensible garb of a negotiator. Nothing serious can be intended by this country, or she would have put on a graver face. She would not have sent the Duke of Wellington, had she meant to plunge deeply in the diplomatic fray or had not her Government grounds for surmising that the Congress will be obliged to leave matters pretty much where it found them.—*Evening Mail*.

FROM BOSTON PAPERS TO THE 2D INSTANT.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 14.

Advices from the Peloponnesus to the 20th of August, confirm those before received, of the expulsion of the Turks from the Morea, with great loss.

Letters from Cephalonia, Sept. 18, assert that Sulli surrendered to the Turks on the 12th; and 2000 women and children had taken refuge in Cephalonia; but later accounts from Zanta, say that Sulli had not yet surrendered; but had sent Deputies to Corfu, to supplicate a refuge, in case of de-

feat, for their wives and children, in the Ionian islands; which was readily promised them by the English Government.

Success of the Greeks.

A Turkish expedition consisting of a ship of the line, 3 frigates, and 40 transports, with 8000 troops on board, sailed from the Dardanelles, intending to land the troops on the coast of Napoli da Romani, to relieve that Garrison, and co-operate with the Turks on the Morea. A strong squadron, sent by the Admiral from Hydra, met this armament at Bocca Silots. The Turks assailed in this stormy and dangerous strait, lost all presence of mind; and after a short engagement, ship to ship, a Turkish frigate and several transports were wrecked on the rocks of Chine and Cape Oro. Several others were captured; and a few scattered ships got into Tenedos. The ship of the line, two frigates and 11 or 12 transports returned from thence to the Dardanelles; having lost more than two thirds of the troops, which were to have carried fire and sword into the Morea.—Several merchants were in the Turkish fleet; expecting to have purchased the Greeks, that might have been taken prisoners, and to have sold them as slaves in Asia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 12. Several Turks were executed at Scio on the 6th inst. for persevering in the assassination of sick Christians. The population of Scio, once 160,000, is now reduced to 800.

Pensacola has been nearly depopulated by sickness.—"they have no Governor nor Council—Police nor Post-Office."

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

24TH DECEMBER, 1822.

A return of Vessels entered inwards at the Naval Office, Saint John, betw en the 5th and 13th Dec. 1822.

December 6. Elizabeth, Wright, Newfoundland, ballast.

9: Maria, Richardson, Newburyport, general cargo; Robert, Baxier, Jamaica, rum and sugar.

A list of vessels entered inwards at Miramichi, Port of St. John, New Brunswick, between the 7th and 23d November, 1822, inclusive.

November 9. Lucy, O'Brian, Ship Harbour, mackarel and herrings; Hibernia, Caldwell, Quebec, Indian meal; Langton, Hodgson, Whitehaven.

13. John & Mary, Mason, Halifax, general cargo.

15. Margaret, Bowden, do. do.

17. Triton, Voyg, P. E. Island, oats, staves, &c.; Providence, Anderson, Belfast, ballast.

23. Alert, Howes, P. E. Island, oats, &c.; Chatham, Monad, Quebec, general cargo.

ST. JOHN, Dec. 14.

Sudden Death.—Yesterday forenoon DANIEL SWINGSTON, late of the Brig *Phoebe*, went into the dwelling of JOHN O'DONNELL Shoemaker, in Nelson street, drank two drums, sat down by the fire, conversed with some persons present, smoked a pipe of tobacco, then lay down, and apparently fell asleep, and snored very loud. After some time the snoring ceased, and the persons present observed that life was extinct. Two Medical Gentlemen were called in, and some blood taken from the neck, but life was irrecoverably gone. A Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body. Verdict.—Died by the visitation of God.

DIED] At Carleton, yesterday at two o'clock, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. ANN LUDLOW, relict of the Honorable GABRIEL G. LUDLOW.

Dec. 19.

Melancholy!—On Saturday last, Parker Baker, a son of Mr. Anthony Baker, aged about 19, fell from the gable of a house in Germain Street, (where he had been doing some carpenter work) a distance of nearly 40 feet. His head came in contact with two large stones that lay immediately underneath, which probably fractured the skull. He lived about an hour and a half after the accident. An inquest was held on view of the body of the deceased, who returned a verdict of accidental death.

MIRAMICHI, Dec. 2.

Saturday last being the anniversary of the tutelar Saint of Scotland, it was celebrated here in the greatest style. At 4 o'clock, the President, Mr. Charles McDonald, and the Vice-President, Alexander Key, M.D. with the members, (Scotchmen and the descendants of Scotchmen) and their guests, sat down to a sumptuous dinner, at the elegant new room prepared for the occasion by Mitchell & Mason, at New-Castle. The wines were good, and the evening was spent in the greatest harmony and good order. Several volunteer toasts were drank: the following from the Chair:—

1. The pious memory of St. Andrew.
2. The King—God bless him.
3. The Royal Family.
4. The British Constitution.
5. Saint George and Old England.
6. Saint Patrick and Ireland.
7. Saint David and Wales.
8. The memory of George the Third.
9. The Governor of the Province.
10. The Earl of Dalhousie and the Canadas.

11. Sir James Kempt and Nova-Scotia.

12. The memory of the Honble. James Fraser, our late worthy Representative and the founder of Commerce in this place.

13. The Army and Navy.

14. The Duke of Wellington.

15. Lord Lyndoch.

16. The Earl of Hopetoun.

17. The Earl of Liverpool and the British Ministry.

18. The Earl of Bathurst and the Colonies.

19. The memory of the immortal Pitt.

20. The memory of Sir Ralph Abercromby.

21. The memory of Sir John Moore and all heroes who have fallen in defence of our country.

22. The memory of the gallant Nelson.

23. The memory of Robert Burns.

Several other appropriate toasts were intended, but the company being determined not to trespass on the Sabbath, agreed to break up at the hour of 11, at which hour the table was discharged.

LAND FOR SALE.

To be Sold at Auction, at Fredericton, at Avery's Hotel, on Friday the 10th day of January next, precisely at one o'clock at noon,

A N excellent Farm Lot, situate in the Pennyack Gore, in the Parish of St. Mary's, York County, several acres of which are cleared and in good cultivation, together with a Log House and Barn thereon, containing in the whole 220 acres, (more or less) the property of Mr. Alexander Johnston, Merchant, and by him purchased of Mr. Ebenezer Avery, of Fredericton. Terms of payment will be made convenient to the Purchaser, and liberal time given.

It is requested that all persons residing up the River St. John, and at Fredericton, who have unsettled accounts with Mr. Alexander Johnston, will on the day of sale present them to the Subscriber for adjustment, as after that period they will be put in suit, to compel a settlement of the same.

By order of the Trustees,

H. SWYMMER,

Attorney at Law.

December 16th, 1822.

MISS MARTIN offers her compliments on the season, and most sincere thanks to the respectable inhabitants of Fredericton, for the great encouragement received since her appointment to the Female Madras School, and gives notice that it will be open (for Young Ladies who wish to be instructed in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and English Grammar) from 4 until 7 o'clock in the evening; and after wishing many happy years to smile on the improvement of the rising generation, and the choicest blessings of Heaven to attend the supporters of a system of education form'd to merit the admiration of the lovers of learning, religion, and virtue, concludes on the return of this joyful anniversary, with peace and good will toward all.

December 24th, 1822.

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.