

The Greek agent in Paris has received news from Napoli de Romania, to March 29th. The threat of Lord Cochrane to leave the country if their disputes were not settled, had the desired effect. The two Assemblies have decided to meet at Porros, and to abandon the pretensions which have caused all the acrimony between them. On the 24th March a very bloody affair occurred before Athens, when the Greeks carried an important position."

A letter from Smyrna dated April 12. says:—"The last news from Athens was, that Gen. Kariskaki had arrived at the Camp of Phaleras, to its relief, but is too weak to attack the Bashaw, who is 15,000 strong. It is generally feared the citadel must fall, as it is said a black flag was flying upon it. Col. Favier commands it, and it is well known that no quarter will be given, even if surrendered, the garrison may make a desperate sortie, simultaneously with an attack from Kariskaki upon the land side. The Turks are making their utmost efforts to send a large force into the Morea, this campaign; but it is evident they grow weaker every year, and should the Greek revolution last seven years longer, it will ruin the Turkish Empire. The Porte will not listen to the interference of any foreign powers. They say, the Greeks are their subjects, and they will grant them no terms whatever, but will have their complete submission. The Greeks therefore have no choice: they will be destroyed either way unless some great effort is made in this campaign, of which the arrival of Cochrane and General Church give some kind of probability. I was, a short time ago, at Constantinople, and was astonished to find such a change as had occurred. The streets, which were formerly crowded, are now almost deserted. It is supposed that at the lowest calculation, 80,000 Turks have been beheaded or exiled, and new executions are daily taking place; the most trivial supposition of discontent is immediately punished with death. Such is the strict police that I was examined, not only at every coffee-house on the road, but in getting into Constantinople underwent three different examinations, and my servant was even more strictly examined. We saw, at the arsenal, three 100 gun ships (three deckers,) six 74's, and about 12 frigates, besides 20 corvettes. The remainder of the Turkish fleet was lying at the Dardanelles....9 corvettes and 2 frigates were fitting out to join them."

It is stated, in a very brief manner, that the first enterprize of Lord Cochrane has been successful, and that he has captured four Turkish vessels at Navarino, and another from Alexandria, laden with provisions for Ibrahim Pacha.

COLONIAL.

Prospect of Fruit, &c.—We derive infinite satisfaction from being able to announce that the prospect of an abundant return from the fruit trees is communicated from the different sections of the Province. Letters and oral testimony assure us that the trees were never more fully covered with buds and bloom than this spring, and the weather has since been so genial that these have matured into the formations of fruit. Apples in particular promise to be unusually abundant. It is a fact worth recording, that the strawberry vines have yielded this season about double their usual quantity. During the course of last week we have been upon the Peninsula for the purpose of examining the crops, and comparing them with those of the richer districts, through which we have lately passed. The crops in this neighbourhood suffer with none that we saw either in the fertile Island of Prince Edward's, or on the fine

intervals of the West River of Pictou which we have always thought to present many indications of agricultural skill and industry as any other stretch of cultivation in Nova Scotia. The grass here is equally heavy—the clover decidedly superior. This we attribute to the more generous seeding which is given to the soil. In oats, wheat, and potatoes we can see little difference. Contrasting the crops of this and last year we would say that the land which yielded 2 tons of hay, in the season of '26, will now easily cut 3. We may therefore anticipate an abundant supply of all kinds of agricultural produce, and our merchants may cheer themselves with the prospects of brisk trade in the fall and winter.—*Novascotian, July 18.*

Disaffection.—We are rather surprised to see an article running the rounds of the English journals in which it is represented, that the late Custom House regulations have produced in Nova Scotia "a correspondent disaffection" with that which exists in Lower Canada upon the Civil List, and in the Upper Province upon the Alien Bill. To whom we are indebted for this friendly interpretation of the conduct of our House we cannot divine; but we have no hesitation in denying it, as a gross and infamous fabrication. We do not believe, (with perhaps the exception of New-Brunswick,) that England possesses a more loyal Colony than this, in the wide stretch of her boundless dominions. With the measures of the Ministry, it is quite possible, we may cavil—a party may even start a bold and determined opposition upon a question of Constitutional right; but to state that there is here one tittle of disaffection among the body of the people towards the Government—one doubt on their minds, as to the superiority of the British Constitution—one latent or lingering wish for change; is a libel so absurd as scarce to be worth arraigning. However, the Press is the true guardian and defender of the people's fair name; and when such a stigma has been attempted to be thrown upon them in the face of the world, we feel ourselves called upon in our humble sphere to notice and rebut it. Disaffection forsooth—we know our own interests too well to quarrel with a Government "who covers us with a garment of many blessings." Disaffection—what possible motive could sanction it? Suppose the ties broken which now harmoniously bind us to the Maternal Government, what course is open to us? Independence! No man is mad enough to believe that we could maintain it for a month. To become a part of the Federal Union—God forbid! The farther we go, the more extended our observation, the daily and gradual development of events, tends to convince us that the premanency of that Government is already struck at, and that the principles of its dissolution are now actively at work. We have already discovered that this is the opinion of some of its most intelligent citizens; and we have some startling evidence prepared upon this subject, which we intended for this, but which we must reserve till our next number. In conclusion, we would only remark—that Nova Scotia has always enjoyed a distinguished—nay, a pre-eminent character for its loyalty. Than this nothing can be more honourable—nothing more advantageous. It confers dignity upon our representations to the Ministry, and inclines the Royal ear in our favour. Let us therefore take warning from the past. Experience speaks with a solemn voice. We would not recommend a tame & blind submission—a struggle for the principles of genuine liberty is always hallowed and ennobling; but on all future occasions before we proceed to any bold, uncompromising measure, let us be assured that our rights are

really in danger, and that the arm of tyranny is threatening to chasten us with the iron rod.—*ib.*

YORK, U. C. June 7.

Maternal affection and miraculous preservation.—On Tuesday last, whilst the Solicitor General, his lady, and two of their children, were taking an airing in their carriage, on Yonge-street, the reins of one of the bridles broke. The horse to which it was longed became restive, and both dashed off at a rapid rate. The coachman, finding it impossible to command the animals, in the hope of arresting their progress by seizing the short reins, sprang on the back of one of them, and was instantly thrown between them! The horses and carriage passed over him, but he sustained no injury. The Solicitor viewing the hopelessness of his situation, threw himself out of the window and landed uninjured.—The situation of the heroic Mrs Boulton at this time was most excruciating and appalling! Death seemed to stare her in the face on all sides! The only prospect of escape was to pursue the example of her husband. But upon looking at her offspring, she came to the noble resolution of perishing or surviving with them. She had the presence of mind to shift off the seat to the bottom of the carriage, securing her precious charge in her arms. Every attempt was made by numerous spectators to stop the horses; but all to no purpose. They continued their speed like a stag pursued by hounds, till they reached Dundas-street, where, in attempting to turn, the carriage came in contact with a post, and was shivered to atoms! Mrs. B. was taken up senseless, still holding, with a death-like grasp, her children in her arms! They were conveyed to a house in the neighbourhood, and we rejoice to state, that the only injury sustained, was a trifling cut on the face of Mrs. B. occasioned by the pitch from the carriage.—*York Observer.*

June 28.

Coroner's Inquest.—On Friday last, Mr. Hamilton, the Coroner, was called to view the body of a French Canadian, named Ant. Jeremy, who met his death in a most singular and extraordinary manner. He resided on a farm near Newmarket, and a windfall fell into his clearance over the fence—he chopped it through near the root, and finding the root about to spring back into its original bed, made a leap to clear himself, but his feet coming on a log covered with moss, slipped and fell back with his head under the log which he had cut, before it had completely separated from the stump, when the root suddenly turned back and the log dropt on his head, mashing it in a shocking manner. This shows the necessity for uncommon caution, in the labour of clearing the forest, in the course of which Death so often seizes his victim, without a moment's notice, and that too when he is in apparent security. The deceased bore an excellent character, and left a wife and three children to deplore his untimely end.—*Freeman.*

Prince Edward Island, July 9.

The Fury, Abell, from Newfoundland, arrived here yesterday—left St. John's on the 27th June. Much alarm was felt there at the prevalence of Measels and Typhus Fever, which were making frightful havoc. A private letter says that dozens were dying every day, both young and old. The weather being excessively hot added strength to the contagion. A public meeting of the inhabitants was to take place on the 27th for the purpose of relieving the necessities of the poor and affording them medical assistance.

Another letter describes the mortality as truly appalling. The contagion was brought to the country by several vessels with Irish

passengers, on board of which it was engendered by the filth and pestilential exhalations rising from the crowded state of their holds. The restrictions for regulating the number of Passengers to be taken by each ship being now removed, they seemed to have been crowded on board literally as thick as they could stow, men, women, and children, promiscuously. Since their arrival not a day had passed without witnessing the death of numbers of these wretched beings of diseases contracted on the passage. One morning 30 were lying dead at once. P. E. ISLAND, July 10.—Mr. Brenton, the Colonial Secretary, is appointed one of the puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, in the room of Judge Molloy, who, for some unassigned cause, left his post somewhat abruptly last summer.

The extreme state of poverty and wretchedness among the Emigrants which have been thrown into this town the present season, is truly distressing....hundreds of them destitute of employment, or unable to labor, are living upon public or private charity....upwards of — have been admitted into the Poor House, 40 of whom have died of Typhus Fever; several have also died and others are lying sick of the same disease, in different parts of the town.

To the removal of the restrictions which limited the number of passengers to the tonnage of the vessel, and regulated the quantity of provisions, water, &c., as also the provisions of medical attendance, may, in a great measure, be attributed the present distress of these unfortunate beings, as some of the vessels have arrived here literally loaded in bulk with them, in which state they have, during the passage, from the heat and filth of the hold, engendered disease, and immediately on their arrival been thrown on shore, numbers without the means of obtaining a covering. It is much to be regretted that the Commissioners of the Poor have not been enabled to procure some building, out of the town, into which the sick might have been put, instead of being compelled to admit them into that establishment, endangering the health of the community at the present hot season of the year; if Government be anxious to encourage Emigration, either from motives of necessity or policy, it surely becomes a duty of the most imperative necessity to make some provision for the comfortable conveyance, and temporary support, at least, of these poor people who are thrown upon a strange shore, and at a season too far advanced to offer any reasonable prospect of a provision for the ensuing winter. Two other vessels, we understand, are daily expected.—*Halifax Journal, July 16.*

Annapolis Iron Works.—On Tuesday morning, we saw on board of the Steam Boat St. John, a crow bar, made of Iron, manufactured at Moose River, and also part of a bar of Iron said to be one of the bars produced there. The Iron appeared to be of an excellent quality. Mr. JAMES WOOD, a respectable and experienced Blacksmith of this City, celebrated for his skill in making edge tools, has made a trial on some of it, and he informed us, that it is the toughest and best Iron he ever wrought. The Iron Works promise to be of essential benefit to Nova Scotia....and we hope they will amply pay the proprietors.—*City Gazette, July 18.*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber, previous to the first day of July last, are hereby notified, that unless their accounts are immediately paid, they will indiscriminately be put in the hands of an Attorney to collect. WM. ROBERTS. Fredericton, 16th Jan. 1827.