

of policy invited the three Ambassadors to abandon altogether the affairs of Greece. Deal to the voice of justice, those infidels did not cease to require that their demand respecting the independence of Greece be admitted, such as it had been made. It may even be said that their solicitations became more pressing. In a word, the hostile intentions of the Franks against Islamism became evident. Nevertheless, for the purpose of gaining time, at least till summer, every possible show of moderation was used in the conferences and conversations which took place some weeks ago. It was repeatedly declared by the Ambassadors that as soon as the Greeks would sue for pardon, their faults would be wholly forgotten; that their goods, their persons, their estates, would be restored; that they would enjoy perfect tranquility; that they should be relieved from the payment of the capitation and other tributes which they owe since the beginning of the insurrection; that besides, in order to gratify the three Powers, they would be exempt of all tribute for the space of one year; and that all privileges which the condition of Rayas allowed would be granted them, but nothing beyond that limit.

In the course of the conferences the Sublime Porte earnestly requested the Ambassadors, to transmit to their respective Courts those friendly declarations and sincere explanations, promising that the armistice which they had demanded would be observed until the answer should be received. This invitation only served to increase their pride and pretensions. Finally, they declared that they would consent to nothing so long as the privileges which they claimed should not be granted to the Greeks inhabiting ancient Greece, that is to say, the Morea, Attica, and the isles of the Archipelago, and they announced that they would depart all three together.

Thus have affairs come to this point. If at present (God preserve us from it!) after having witnessed such conduct, and been asked such conditions, we were to give way, and to concede the independence of the Greeks, the contagion would soon extend to all the Greeks settled in Rumelia and Anatolia, without the possibility of arresting the evil. They would all pretend to the same independence...they would renounce their duties as Rayas, and, triumphing in a year or two over the generous Musselman nation, they would finish one day, by suddenly imposing laws upon us (God preserve us from it!) and the ruin of our religion and our empire would be the inevitable result. Whilst, thanks to God! the numerous provinces of Europe and Asia are filled with an immense Musselman population, does the sacred Book and does our law permit us, through fear of war, to let our religion be trodden under foot, and to deliver ourselves to the infidels from hand to hand, our country, our wives, our children, our goods and our property!

Though, in the origin, the whole world was in the power of the infidels, nevertheless, at the birth of the true religion, God, aiding the faithful, our Mussulmen brothers, who have appeared and disappeared since the happy time of our Great Prophet, up to this day, through the effects of their sincere devotion, and unconquerable courage, thought nothing of the number of the infidels. United in heart for the defence of religion, how many thousand times have they not put thousands of infidels to the sword? How many Provinces and States have they not thus conquered sword in hand? As often as we shall be united like them, and that we shall affront battles for the glory of God, the Most High will enlighten us with his inspirations, and our holy Legislator will cover us with his tutelary axis; his present companions will become our guides; and who can doubt that, under their auspices, we should not gain the most brilliant victories?

If the three Powers, when they see us determined, as in the past, to reject their demands, accept our answers and our explanations, and desist from the Greek affair, it will be well. If, on the contrary, they should persist to force us to accept their de-

mands, even though, according to the tradition, which says, that all the infidels compose but one nation, they should all league themselves against us, we would recommend ourselves to God...we would place ourselves under the protection of our Holy Prophet, and united for the defence of Religion and the Empire, all the Viziers, all the Ulemas, all the Ridgals, and perhaps all Mussulmen, would form but one single corps.

This war is not, like all former wars, a political conflict to acquire provinces or to settle frontiers. The object of the Infidels is to annihilate Islamism, and to tread under foot the Mussulman nation. It must, therefore, be considered purely as a religious and national war. Let all the faithful, rich or poor, great or small, know that to fight is the duty of us all. Let them not dream of a monthly pay, or of any pay whatever; far from it, let us sacrifice our property and our persons...let us fulfil with zeal all the duties which the honour of Islamism imposes upon us...let us unite our efforts and labour with heart and soul for the maintenance of religion until the day of judgment. Mussulmen have no other means of obtaining salvation either in this world or the next. We hope that the Most High will vouchsafe to confound and disperse in every quarter the infidels, foes to our religion and our empire, and that in all times, in all places, and in all cases, he will grant victory to the Faithful. Our true position being thus known, to all Mussulmen, there is no doubt that if they have the least faith and piety, they will also know their duty...they will unite heart and soul to maintain our religion and our empire, as well as to insure their own salvation in this world and the next, and that if the occasion requires it, they will discharge with zeal and valour the varied functions of the war, and fulfil exactly the duties imposed upon us by our holy law. Help comes from God!...*Moniteur of Feb. 21.*

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1828.

Alms House and Work House.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK,  
D. L. ROBINSON, Esq.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK,  
HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.  
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.  
HENRY SMITH, ESQ.

Amount deposited yesterday, £106 4 3.

Since our last Gazette we have ascertained that there is no foundation whatever for the reports lately circulated in the St. John papers, of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor being "appointed Envoy to the Court of St. Petersburg;" His Excellency not having received any intimation of that service.

The last St. John Papers have furnished us with very interesting and important intelligence on the state of affairs in Europe; and we are happy that we have been enabled to copy many of the extracts which relate to the momentous question of War or Peace with Turkey. The London dates are to the 28th of February. Whatever may have been the anxious wishes of Great Britain, or however persevering her endeavours to avert so unfortunate a crisis; it now appears to rest upon something else than mere conjecture, that War, inevitable War with the Musselman, must at length decide the long and desolating struggle for the Independence of Greece;

an event which seems to be inseparable from the complete overthrow of the Ottoman Empire. And if there had existed even a remote prospect of any satisfactory arrangement being effected, or a doubt of the actual disposition of the Turkish Government on this important subject; the Manifesto of the Sublime Porte at once destroys every idea of the former, and leaves no room to question the nature of the latter. As we have published this Document entire, and as it is commented on in the extracts we have also quoted from the London Journals, it is of course unnecessary for us to dwell upon it. The genuineness of the paper is indeed questioned by some, but upon very superficial grounds; while the return of the British Ambassador to London evidently tends to strengthen the appearance of its authenticity.

In another part of this number will be found the Report of S. B. Barrell, Esquire; respecting the "alleged aggressions" on the Disputed Territory. This Document undoubtedly entitles Mr. Barrell to very great estimation: It is written with much candour and liberality, while at the same time it details, in an impartial manner, the circumstances connected with the business of his Inquiry. Mr. B. has evidently been at very just pains to ascertain the real nature of the "alleged aggressions"—the credibility of the reports so industriously circulated about them—and particularly the grounds on which the affidavits of Dalton and Wilson were fabricated; the former of which he pronounces to be "substantially, and in every material point, absolutely false;" and the latter also, "in every material respect, entirely unfounded." We would recommend a perusal of this Document to our readers in general, as it embraces many points which may not have been so distinctly explained before; and is, besides, such an honest and explicit history of the "alleged aggressions" that led to this Inquiry, as cannot fail to give much satisfaction to all who take an interest in the merits of this question.

We observe the TEA WHEAT may be procured at Mr. Pickard's Store, in this Town; and would recommend Farmers to secure an adequate quantity of this valuable grain.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was prorogued on the 3d inst.

AUCTION.

The Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, the remainder of the personal property belonging to the Estate of the late Attorney General, consisting of  
**Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c.**  
The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Monday the 18th instant, at Kingswood, and be continued from day to day until all be sold.  
By order of the Executors,  
WILLIAM TAYLOR  
Fredericton, 15th April, 1828

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS on hand a good supply of Old Cognac Brandy, of very superior quality.  
Also, Wine, Rum, and old Jamaica Spirits, Pork, smoked Hams, smoked Herrings, Loaf Sugar, Tea, Currants, Mustard, Chocolate, Ginger and a general assortment of Groceries  
Also, Superfine Cloths, of various colours and qualities; Forest Cloths, do. do. which will be disposed of at very low prices for CASH  
D. B. SHELTON  
Fredericton, April 15, 1828.

REMOVAL,

MR. C. S. PUTNAM, has removed his Office from Phoenix Square, to the Wooden Building lately occupied by the Sheriff, near the Province Hall.  
Fredericton, April 14, 1828.

NOTICE.—All persons who are indebted to the late Firm of PETERS, WOODHOUSE, & Co. are requested 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.

TO LEASE,

SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS, on King-street, nearly opposite the residence of the Rev. Dr. Somerville, and likewise Lots fronting on Brunswick street. For further particulars enquire of  
JAMES WILLOX.  
15th April, 1828

A MEETING of the Members of Mount Moriah Royal Arch Chapter, is requested at their Lodge-Room on Thursday evening next, at 8 past 6 o'clock precisely, on business relating to the Chapter. By order of the G. C.  
GEORGE WOOD, Secretary P. T.  
Fredericton, April 14, A. L. 5828.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late SAMUEL KENDALL, Jun. Druggist, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within Twelve Months from this date, and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers  
RICHARD DIBBLER, Fredericton, } Admrs.  
WM. O. SMITH, Esq. do. }  
Fredericton, April 15, 1828. } 12m.

LIST OF LETTERS

- Remaining in the Post-Office, Fredericton, New-Brunswick, 5th April, 1828.
- A  
Col. Allen, Daniel Ainsley, Henry Anderson.
- B  
John Baird, Darius Burt, Anne Butler, Everith Bishop, James Bell, Henry Bliss, Edward Bonner, Oliver Blether, Joshua Bishop, Henry Beamish, Isaac Bulmer, Sarah Burehell, Abigail Furt, 2, Alexander Burgoin, Wm. Bishop, Abraham Brown, Mrs. Rodar Barton, Daniel Boyle, D. W. Barton.
- C  
Alexander Campbell, 2, Peter Crane, John Conner, Leonard Combs, John Corbett, Zachary Clough, 2, John Carroll, Wm. Chipman, Samuel Christie, James Curran, John Clarke, Patrick Connor, Leonard G. Chapman, Francis Corry, Daniel Cain, John Conner, Samuel Camiel.
- D  
Alex. Donald, John Douglas, Toussent Daniebs, Peter Drew, Catherine Dwire.
- E  
Joel Ellis, John Evans, Wm. Everitt, Elizabeth Ewing, David Edwards, W. S. Estabrooks.
- F  
Nathaniel Farley, John Feeley, Mary Farley, Christian Fero, Samuel Freeze, Nicholas Fitzgerald.
- G  
Anthony Gallagher, James Gillibert, Robert Gibson, Thomas Green, Archibald Gray, Mr. Gurly.
- H  
Robert Harold, Jonathan Harding, Richard Hope, Thomas Hardman, Abraham Hayes, Mrs. Hartley, John Harrigan, Wm. Hallet, Robert Hamilton, H. A. C. Hammond, Robert Henderson, Richard Holyoke, Wm. Harrild.
- I  
William Johnson, John Johnson.
- K  
Patrick Kavanagh, James Killen, John Kenny, George Keirstead, John Kennedy, Henry Keane.
- L  
Anthony Lewis, John Lyner, Nathaniel Lakey, John Longstaff, Timothy Lawler, John Landigan, Ellen Longstaff, James Little, Jeremiah Lloyd.
- M  
William Moore, John Mathis, Simon Marason, James M'Kenzie, John Magee, Mr. Mcminn, Christopher M'Girgy, Wm. H. M'Lean, James M'Leod, Samuel M'Cluff, Dennis M'Carthy, 3, 177, Murphy, Edward M'Donald, George M'Orchouse, Patrick M'Lean, Richard Mott, Patrick M' Bride, Margaret Murray, Ewen M'Donald, Oliver Miller, Benjamin Mishow, James M'Nally, Wm. M'Kenzie, John Murray, Joseph Merithen, Andrew B. Miles, Andrew Miller, John M'Loude, Garret M'Givery, John M'Ginly, Thomas Marhaney, Neal Muller, Ignor Madden, George M'Laughlan, John Miller, Thomas Nash.
- O  
Richard O'Connor, Jane O'Brine, Edward O'Neal.
- P  
Thomas Philips, Wm. Peters, 2, Robert Purce, 30, Nathan Payson, Patrick Power, 2, James Power.
- R  
Mary Raymond, Robert Reid, Charles Rainsford, John Ross, John Reid.
- S  
Edward Saunders, Mr. Spurr, Alexander Stephenson, Andrew Scott, Samuel Sharp, Stephen Smith, Fzechel Sloat, Lawrence M'Swenny, John Stewart, Margaret Smith, Richard Smith, Michael Swenny, Mahetabel Smith, S. Street.
- T  
Wm. Thomson, Joseph Turao, James Tibbett, John Tenry, Frederick Tague, Edward Tomkins, William Verner.
- W  
Wm. Wilnot, Silas Walker, Elijah Whitlock, Wm. Wills, Gideon Wolver, James White, Titus Woy.