

vertiser and others. He is supposed to have taken passage to America, by one of the late ships, as also his Clerk, James Harmer Lloyd.

Rowland Stephenson is between 40 and 50 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height, not stout made, grey hair, pale face, has a slight scar on his upper lip, speaks rather slow, and in an under tone of voice, with a slight provincial accent, is in the habit of taking snuff, and in his dress and manner unassuming.

The aforesaid reward will be paid by an order at sight on Messrs. Prime, Ward, King, & Co., of New York, on the delivery of Stephenson to the subscriber in New York, who will pay a premium of \$100 to the person who communicates to him the arrest of Stephenson.

J. W. PARKINS.

City Hotel, New York, 17th Feb. 1829.

N. B.—In addition to the above reward, £1000 sterling has been offered for Stephenson's arrest in England, which the subscriber will assist the person who may make the arrest to obtain.

## Europe.

PARIS, JANUARY 27.

To-day His Majesty opened the Session of the Chambers in the Louvre.

After the usual preliminary ceremonies had been gone through, and the Peers and Deputies had taken their seats, His Majesty delivered the following Speech:—

"Gentlemen,—I am happy in seeing you every year assembled round my throne, to promote, in concert with me, the great interests of my people.

"This satisfaction is the more lively on the present occasion, as I have pleasing communications to make to you, and important labours to intrust to you.

"My relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly. The assurance I receive from my allies, offer me a pledge, that, notwithstanding the events which had desolated the East, peace will not be disturbed in the west of Europe. To hasten the pacification of Greece, I have, in concert with England and Russia, sent to the Morea a division of my troops. At the sight of some thousand Frenchmen, determined to accomplish their noble task, that celebrated country, too long ravaged, has been restored to peace and security. There, as at Navarin, the union of the flags has proved to the world, the respect of the three crowns for the faith of treaties, and my soldiers take pleasure in recounting the sincere support which they have found in the English navy.

"A formal declaration, notified to the Porte, has placed the Morea and the neighbouring Islands under the protection of the Three Powers. This solemn act will suffice to render a protracted occupation unnecessary. I continue to assist the Greeks, to rebuild their ruins, and my ships bring back to them those Christian slaves whom the pious generosity of France has restored to their country, and to Liberty.

"So many cares will not prove vain. I have reason to believe that the Porte, more enlightened, will cease to oppose the treaty of the 6th of July, and it may be hoped that this first arrangement will not be lost for the re-establishment of peace in the East.

"The situation of Spain has allowed me to recall the troops which I have left at the disposal of His Catholic Majesty. My soldiers are returned to their country, after having received from the inhabitants of all the countries through which they have passed, testimonies of esteem and regret, due to their excellent discipline. Considerable sums have been advanced to the Spanish Government; a convention has been signed to regulate the repayment of them.

"The hope which I still retain of obtaining from the Dey of Algiers a just reparation, has retarded the measures which I may be obliged to take in order to punish him; but I shall neglect nothing to protect the French commerce from insult and piracy; and striking examples have already taught the Algerians, that it is neither easy nor prudent to have the vigilance of my naval force.

"Engagements contracted by an ancient French Colony had ceased to be executed. After having convinced myself that this inexecution was the result of inability, I have consented to open with it a more efficacious negotiation for the interests of the colonies and of commerce.

"Many of my subjects have suffered by the measures taken by the Emperor of Brazil in his war with the Republic of Buenos Ayres. Some of their vessels have been captured. The convention which I have just ratified, while it confirms, with respect to the right of blockade, a consen-

vatory principle always maintained by France, ensures to them the restitution of their property, and an indemnity proportioned to their loss. On this occasion, as on all others, I owe its praises to the French marine, which shows itself worthy of its noble mission.

"The successive shocks which have agitated some of the new States of South America, have left the political situation of these States uncertain, and rendered it difficult to form regular relations with them. The moment is doubtless not far distant when I shall be able to give to those relations a stability advantageous to my subjects; meantime I have appointed Consuls to watch over their interests.

"Such, Gentlemen, is the happy state of our relations with Foreign Powers. Whatever may be the events that the future reserves for us, I shall certainly never forget that the glory of France is a sacred deposit, and that the honor of being the guardian of it is the fairest prerogative of my Crown.

"Order and peace prevails in the interior. French industry, already so celebrated, is daily distinguished by new improvements. Some branches of our agriculture and commerce are suffering, but I hope that it will be possible for me to lessen the evil, if I should not be able to cure it.

"The long inclemency of the seasons, and the unfavourable delay which the harvest experienced, awakened for some weeks the solicitude of my government. Distressing doubts with respect to the state of our resources, have been speedily dispelled by more positive information. The subsistence of all is assured; and if the price of corn, while it augments the prosperity of the landholders, increase for a moment the distress of the indigent, Providence has created beneficence, to relieve those who suffer.

"The Press, freed from restraints, enjoys entire liberty. If licentiousness, its fatal enemy, still shows itself under the cover of a generous and confiding law, public good sense, which becomes more firm and enlightened, does justice to its aberrations, and the Magistracy, faithful to its noble traditions, knows its duties, and will always fulfil them.

"The necessity of placing the religion of our fathers in security against any attack, to maintain in my kingdom the execution of the laws, and at the same time to ensure among us the perpetuity of the priesthood, have induced me, after mature reflection, to prescribe measures which I have felt to be necessary. These measures have been executed with that prudent firmness which reconciles the obedience due to the Laws, the respect due to religion, and the just regards to which its Ministers are entitled.

"Communications will be made to you on the state of our finances. You will be happy to learn that the estimates of the revenue for 1828 have been exceeded. This increasing prosperity has not relaxed the system of economy in which my Government must endeavour daily to advance farther, without, however, forgetting that useful expence is also economy.

"Numerous labours will occupy the Session which is opened to-day. You will have to discuss a code which is destined for the army, and deserves serious attention.

"The law on the endowment of the Chamber of Peers, and many other laws worthy of your attention, will be presented to you. A serious and important project will, above all, call for your solicitude. It has been long since acknowledged, that there is a necessity for a new municipal departmental law, the whole of which shall be in harmony with our institutions. The most difficult questions are connected with the organization. It ought to secure to the Communes and to the Departments, a just share in the management of their interests; but it must, at the same time, preserve to the protecting and moderating power which belongs to the Crown, the full scope of action and force which public order requires. I have caused a project, which will be presented to you, to be prepared with care. I invite all the meditations of your wisdom to this project, and I confide the discussion of it to your love of public good, and to your fidelity. Every day gives me fresh proofs of the affection of my people, and enhances the sacredness of the obligation which I have contracted to dedicate myself to their happiness. This noble task, which you, gentlemen, will assist me to fulfil, must daily become more easy.

"Experience has dispelled the errors of insensate theories.—France, like yourselves, knows on what basis its happiness reposes, and those who should seek it any where but in the sincere union of the Royal authority and the liberties which the Charter has consecrated, would be openly disowned by it. You, Gentlemen, are called upon to render this union more close and more solid; you will accomplish this happy mission like faithful subjects and loyal Frenchmen, and your efforts will be equally certain of the support of your King, and of the public gratitude."

## Colonial.

### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

On the 14th March, after having given his assent to Seventy-two Bills, His Excellency Sir JAMES KEMPT, closed the Session of the Legislature with the following Speech to both Houses:—

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

"After so long and so laborious a session, it affords me great pleasure to be enabled to release you from any further attendance in Provincial Parliament, and to convey to you my best thanks for the great diligence with which you have discharged your legislative duties.

"Your labours have been productive of a variety of useful and important acts, which you have presented to me for His Majesty's assent, and I notice with peculiar satisfaction, the liberality of the appropriations for many objects of great public interest, calculated to promote the general welfare and prosperity of the province:—It will be my earnest endeavour to see that monies, so liberally granted, are faithfully and judiciously applied to the several objects they are intended to promote.

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I thank you, in His Majesty's name, for the supplies which you have granted in aid of the Revenue, already appropriated by law, for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government and the Administration of Justice.

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

"Several measures of public importance have come under your consideration in the course of the present Session, which the pressure of other business, and the want of time, have prevented your maturing; but I feel persuaded that they will engage your early attention in the next meeting of the Provincial Parliament.

"I had entertained a hope, that the inhabitants of the Province would have been relieved from any inconvenience to which they may have been subjected under the ordinances now in force, by the passing of a Militia Bill; and I cannot but express my regret that it has not taken place."

### FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

and immediate possession given, if required,

THAT pleasantly situated House and Store, in Waterloo-Row, owned and occupied by the Subscriber. Terms of payment will be liberal. For particulars enquire of P. E. PAYSON.

Also, for sale, an eight Seat Pew, in Christ Church, Fredericton.

### ALSO,

About 80 bbls. Cider-Vinegar, of a good quality.

ALL persons having any just demands against P. E. Payson, will please render them forthwith for adjustment; and also all persons indebted to him, or to the Estate of the late Abiud Payson, deceased, will please make immediate payment, as delays are dangerous.

Fredericton, March 16, 1829.

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THE Glebe Rents having become due on the 24th March last, it is requested they be forthwith paid into the hands of Jedediah Slason, Esquire.

GEORGE BART, Rector.

Fredericton, April 8, 1828.

### BRICK HOUSE

### PROVINCE BUILDING

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a valuable assortment of British Merchandise newly imported, together with a general stock of East and West-India Produce, and Provision.

The highest prices will be given for all kinds of Country Produce in exchange for the above.

JOHN SIMMON.

Fredericton, Oct. 26, 1828.

ALL persons who have unsettled Accounts, and are indebted to the Subscriber, will please to call and settle them as early as they can, or they will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect without discrimination.

Fredericton, April 2, 1828.

JEDEDIAH SLASON.

### FOR SALE,

A Set of Mill Irons and a Mill Saw Enquire at the Royal Gazette Office. May 27, 1828.