

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 26, 1839.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.
SAMUEL W. BABBITT, Cashier.
Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.
Director this week.....THOMAS PICKARD.
Bills or Notes offered for discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier before two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.
ASA COY, Chairman of Directors.
ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Cashier.
Discount Days.....Mondays and Thursdays.
Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.
Director this week.....JAMES HALE.

Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.
ALFRED SMITHERS, Manager.
Discount Days.....Wednesdays, and Saturdays.
Director this week.....JOHN F. TYLLOR.
Hours of business, from 10 to 3.
Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

Savings Bank.

Trustee for next week.....B. WOLHAUTER.

Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.
B. WOLHAUTER, President.
Committee for the present month.
JOHN S. COY and THOMAS STEWART.

Alms House and Work House.

Commencement for the week commencing to-morrow.
C. P. WETMORE.



By Authority.

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Henry John Harvey, Esquire, to be Private Secretary to His Excellency.
Government House, June 25, 1839.

KING'S COUNTY RYE ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

The name of the Commissioner appointed to expend £10 on the road from R. Colpitt's to Thomas Coates' Mill, £10 on building a Bridge across the Mill Brook of Thomas Coates, and £10 for the road from Henry Sharp's, near the Finger Board to Hawes', is John Pierce and not John Price as previously gazetted.

ORDER IN CHANCERY.

24th JUNE, 1839.

IT IS ORDERED by His Excellency the Chancellor, by and with the advice and consent of His Honor the Master of the Rolls, that when the Defendant is not served with process, and proceedings are to be had under an Act made and passed in the forty eighth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intitled "An Act for making process in Courts of Equity effectual against persons who reside out of the Province, and cannot be served therewith," and also an Act in addition thereto, made and passed in the third year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, or either of them, in case the appearance is not entered within thirty days after the last day on which the subpoena issued may be served, under the eighth order of this Court of the fourth day of June instant, the like proceedings may be had as are authorised by the said Acts, or either of them, in case the appearance of the defendant be not entered within the time mentioned and prescribed in that behalf in the said Acts, or either of them respectively.

And it is further ordered, That the foregoing order do take effect on and after the first day of July next and not sooner.

J. HARVEY, CHANCELLOR.
N. PARKER, M. R.

It affords us peculiar pleasure to repeat from the *Fredericton Sentinel* the following well merited meed of praise, which the late inspection, by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, of the 36th Regiment has elicited; we have also received a communication from some unknown correspondent on the subject, and as both articles so fully express our own sentiments, it would be superfluous to make any further remarks at present, than merely to observe, that we have seldom seen a finer body of men under arms, and with respect to the orderly and good conduct of this distinguished corps since its arrival in this garrison, there is but one general feeling of approbation in the community.

INSPECTION OF THE 36th REGT.

The inspection of the 36th Regt. to which we have looked forward with great interest, took place on Thursday last, and we are now happy to have it in our power to say that our expectations have been fully realized. We understand that the early part of the day was taken up by a parade in heavy marching order; after which His Excellency made a most minute inspection into the whole of the interior economy of the corps, the arrangement of the barrack rooms, the sergeants' and men's messes, the kits, the hospital, the regimental school, and the different regimental and companies' books—and appeared greatly pleased at the superior manner in which the officers and non-commissioned officers performed the sword exercise.

In the afternoon the Regiment was drawn up in line near the Church, with its rear to the

river. A very respectable and numerous body of people assembled to witness the spectacle; and many of the fair and blooming daughters of New Brunswick, whose eyes only vied with the dazzling of the polished steel, honoured the parade with their presence.

His Excellency attended by his staff, rode on the ground at a quarter before five, and was received by a general salute, the band playing God save the Queen, bugles and drums sounding &c. As he rode along the line, his gallant figure was highly imposing, and recalled to mind the anecdote of former days, when the republican rifleman grounded his arms, to gaze in admiration on the daring spirit before him.

After the Regiment marched past in slow and quick time, the manoeuvres commenced, which were performed with great precision. The firing struck us as being particularly good and well kept up, and the volleys by companies, after the line had changed its front, had a very fine effect; while the skirmishing of the light infantry who covered the movement, was such as to shew that it was done by men who knew their work well.

The steadiness of this Regiment under arms is proverbial, and we did not see a fault made in a single square, many of which were formed with great rapidity and at the double march. In a word, the whole was surpassingly excellent; and His Excellency seemed highly pleased and gratified, for the Officer in command of this distinguished corps, is one in whom His Excellency has placed the greatest confidence, having selected him to fill a situation and hold a command of the greatest responsibility last winter.

After the Regiment marched off the field, His Excellency was entertained at the Regimental Mess, with the heads of the different military departments; and was received by a guard of honor at the door.

Upon the cloth being removed after dinner, Colonel MAXWELL rose and proposed the health of Her Majesty, and afterwards that of the Duke of Wellington, with a happy allusion to the battle of Waterloo, of which the previous day was the anniversary. He then rose and proposed the health of their distinguished guest, in a speech of which we shall here endeavour to give the substance; but to which we are unable to do proper justice, as it derived its greatest merit from the enthusiastic manner in which it was delivered.

Mr. President and Gentlemen, said the Colonel, in rising to propose this toast, I feel somewhat embarrassed, as from its being the principal one of the evening, it might be deemed more respectful on my part, to introduce it by a few prefatory remarks; but then gentlemen the subject of it has done us the high honor to be our guest, and it might be irksome to him were I to express all that I myself, and the Regiment I have the honor to command, feel on the occasion. But on the other hand gentlemen, when I behold around me this large Military Assemblage, and when I know the express purpose for which we are congregated together, is to celebrate the first time for upwards of an hundred years,—for I see by the Records of the Regiment, such is the period that has elapsed,—since the 36th Regiment has been inspected or done duty in British North America; for when His Excellency inspected our book this morning, and alluded to the subject of our services, I looked into a record which had just been sent me from England wherein I find that the 36th Regiment embarked at Plymouth 800 strong for British North America in the year 1771, just 128 years ago,—and assisted at an unsuccessful attack on Quebec, fought a battle with a hard name, encountered a dreadful storm and were nearly wrecked in the gulph of St. Lawrence!

I will therefore avoid all personalities, and briefly allude to our history for the last few months, which has been a curious and not an uninteresting one.

Gentlemen of the 36th Regiment, we have had verified in our own persons, some of the old saws or proverbs, so rife with truth, such as "good sometimes comes out of evil," and "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good;" for I well recollect when we were transplanted, or rather transferred from the torrid to the frigid zone, in December last, and when we hugged ourselves in the expectation of getting into snug winter-quarters in Nova Scotia, we thought it rather hard,—although like good soldiers we did not think aloud,—to be shoved off again to encounter the perils of the sea, and the bleak winds and bitter blasts of the bay of Fundy, little dreaming that we were so soon to be repaid for the trifling inconvenience we then suffered, by being so speedily placed at the point of danger, and on the post of honor, in the Province of New Brunswick; and that although the regiment had been reduced by sickness, and was necessarily scattered over a most extended line, we not only did our duty, but gained that meed of praise, so eagerly sought after by the soldier, by receiving the thanks of the gallant and distinguished General now sitting on my right hand. And I feel quite sure, there is no Regiment in the Queen's service, that would not have given up the most comfortable quarters in England, to have been placed in our enviable position, during the period to which I allude.

The kindness of our General was still further manifested to us; for when our services were no longer required in the field, he kindly collected our scattered force under his protecting wing, at the pleasant and hospitable town of Fredericton; where I am proud to say, we are a happy and united regiment!—happy and united among ourselves,—united in bonds of friendship with its townsmen; and some of us ready and willing to enter into the more endearing bonds of—here the gallant Colonel looking archly round exclaimed "shall I say the word?"—MATRIMONY!!! with its fair townswomen; and one and all of us, ready and anxious to do our duty, and prepared to start again at a moment's notice, should His Excellency demand our services, for the defence of this Province or any other.

And now gentlemen of the 36th Regiment, commonly called the "Grass greens," I, as your Colonel, call on you to perform a most pleasing task on the present occasion, and in which I respectfully request the present company to assist me, by rising to drink—"Health, happiness, prosperity and long life to our gallant and distinguished chief, His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, governing and commanding in New Brunswick, with all the honors!"

After the cheering had subsided, His Excellency arose, and in the most warm, kind and energetic manner, expatiated on the high state of discipline in which he had found the 36th Regiment; and remarked that the whole system of their interior economy was admirable, and could only be equalled by the display of their evolutions in the field; which not only re-

flected the highest credit upon their commanding officer, but upon every individual in the corps. The gallant Colonel having anticipated him in many of the circumstances connected with recent events, he would only add, that he little expected, coming as the Regiment had done from the West Indies in the depth of winter, to have found them capable of sustaining the rigours of the season, and of performing such essential services, which he had already warmly expressed himself upon; and which he would never forget.

His Excellency then went on to say, that it was nearly forty years since he first became acquainted with the 36th Regiment, in the East Indies, and they then held the same high character which they now sustain; the Regiment he belonged to, at the time—the 76th,—received a great accession of volunteers from the 36th, many of whom belonged to his own company, and were gallant soldiers and excellent characters,—that ever since that period, he had his eye upon the Regiment, and always took a deep interest in them; he hoped he would be considered as one of themselves, during the period they were in this Province, that they might ever calculate upon his friendship and esteem, and that he would always be glad to lend his assistance, in promoting the views of any officer in the corps.

His Excellency sat down after concluding with the expression of his good wishes for the health and happiness of all present.

The gallant Colonel was soon again on his legs, and after commenting on the kindness and hospitality the Regiment had received on its entrance into the Province, from all classes of its inhabitants; and after a happy allusion to His Honor the Chief Justice, gave, "The Land we live in;" when His Honor rose and in a short, pithy and imposing address, returned thanks.

Then came the Church and a variety of other toasts; and replies were made, for which we are sorry we have not room at present. That of Doctor LLOYD, the Principal Medical Officer to the Forces in New Brunswick, was we must say a very happy one, and full of good humour. Nothing was wanting to add to the hilarity of the evening; and His Excellency took his departure highly gratified at every thing he had witnessed.

In conclusion, we are happy to have it in our power to publish the District General Order, issued by Sir JOHN HARVEY, the day after the inspection, which will speak for itself.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)
June 20th, 1839.

DISTRICT GENERAL ORDER.

The inspection which Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY has just made of the 36th Regiment, has confirmed the favourable impression which previous observation had led him to form of the state of that corps. The existence of an excellent interior system, alike creditable to all concerned in carrying it on, from the Commanding Officer downwards, was made fully apparent to the Major General, in the due attention obviously paid to the health and comfort of the soldier, and extending itself to the kindest care of his children of both sexes, for whom are provided the blessings of an excellent and useful elementary education; while in the Field the 36th exhibited a clean, healthy, well appointed, well disciplined body of men, remarkable for their steadiness under arms, perfect freedom in the use of them, regularity in their movements, accuracy in their formations and closeness in their firings.

It will accordingly be the pleasing duty of the Major General, to report in highly favourable terms of the efficiency of the 36th Regiment so creditable to the excellent system of command, pursued by Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, and so zealously carried into effect by all under his command.

By Command,
(Signed.) A. NUGENT,
Major of Brigade.

[FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.]

MR. EDITOR:—Having read with no trifling degree of interest in the *Sentinel* of the 22d inst. the description of the inspection of that veteran and truly British Regiment, the 36th, by His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, may I be permitted as an old military man to add my modicum of praise to the public voice, and to acknowledge that, although fully prepared to criticise the movements when I took my station on the Parade Ground, on the evening of the 19th, I was unable to detect an error.—The whole Field Day reminded me of former times; but the steadiness of the men under arms, which so strongly attracted the notice of the General, I do not recollect ever to have seen equalled. "Good men will always make good soldiers," was an old saying of mine, and the conduct of the 36th since they have been quartered at Fredericton, justifies the remark. It is quite delightful to meet them sauntering out of an evening, fishing rod in hand, or stepping gaily along the pathway with cheerful countenances—for their Commanding Officer, Colonel MAXWELL does all in his power to promote amusement and healthy exercise amongst them—the sure method of keeping them out of evil and its attendant consequences, which they themselves no doubt fully appreciate.—It has been whispered to me, but whether I am at liberty to mention it here I know not,—I beg to be forgiven if I overstep the bounds of confidence—it has then been whispered to me that the Colonel is determined on having a complete jubilee on the 22d of July, the anniversary of the glorious and hard fought battle of Salamanca, at which the Corps so particularly signalized itself,—of what nature the sports are to be I have not heard, but no doubt lots of fun for the boys!! I hope we shall learn something of the programme through the medium of the newspapers, in order that our friends in other parts of the Province may have time to prepare for a visit to the capital.

And now, Mr. Editor, there is one subject which I wish to say a word upon, and which is well worthy the attention of the Public.—The want of a suitable place for the parade and drill, not only of the Regular Troops, but of our Colonial Militia; nothing would tend more to the embellishment of our town than a handsome square green, or park,—rows of trees might be planted around it so as to afford a pleasing promenade in summer, and it might be used for a variety of public purposes. If such a project be not commenced in the present day, it is not likely that it will be undertaken when our town becomes more extended. I therefore trust that

many months will not pass over our heads before some steps are taken by influential men, in furtherance of this desirable object; I feel confident, that it will meet with due support in the highest quarter.

A. J. H.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE JOHN BULL STEAMER BY FIRE.

[From the Montreal Gazette, June 11, 1839.]

It is with deep regret that we have to announce one of the most disastrous calamities that has ever occurred during the navigation of the river St. Lawrence by steam. Yesterday morning, between the hours of three and four, the *John Bull* steambot, while on her way from Quebec to this city, having the *Dryope* and *Young Queen* in tow, and a number of passengers on board, was discovered to be on fire. This took place shortly after the *John Bull* had left William Henry, and nearly opposite to Lanoraye. Mr. Thomas, the Purser, was the first to discover the fatal event. He was in bed in his berth, near the foot of the main stair, leading from the lower to the flush deck, and was awakened by the crackling noise of fire on the same side of the boat, being the larboard. Upon going up on deck, Mr. Thomas discovered to his horror, that almost the whole of the boat amidships was in one blaze of fire, and that the flames were making such rapid progress to the stern, that it would be difficult to rouse the passengers from sleep, and get them on the main deck in time to save them from the raging element. He immediately gave the alarm to the Captain, and by throwing billets of wood through the skylights of the gentlemen's cabin, called the attention of those below to their dangerous situation. From both cabins, the passengers immediately began to issue, in their night dresses, and without being able to carry any of their luggage or property along with them. Owing to the stifling smoke and heat, all the passengers did not succeed in making their way to the upper deck; and were compelled to escape by the windows in the stern of the boat. Immediately upon discovering that the boat was on fire, Captain Vaughan, whose conduct throughout the whole of that calamitous event, was beyond all praise, ordered her to be steered towards the shore, where she grounded at the bow in about eight feet of water, but with her stern afloat. The great object now was to save the passengers; for which object the boats of the *John Bull* and the vessels which she had in tow, were immediately employed, the masters and crews of those vessels working them with a zeal and activity truly worthy of British sailors, and otherwise giving every possible assistance in saving the passengers from the burning boat. By this means many of the passengers were got ashore; but we lament to state that it is supposed about twenty of them have been lost, either by falling a prey to the flames, or by throwing themselves into the river to escape so dreadful a death. Among the latter was a Miss Ross, of Quebec, who, it is said, was there conveyed by her brother; but no one on board was acquainted with her, or knows to what family she belongs. Many were the narrow and hair-breadth escapes which were made by a number of the passengers in escaping from the conflagration; and much valuable property has been lost, the amount of which it is as yet impossible to ascertain. The second engineer of the *John Bull*, a fireman, and one of the crew, are amissing, and are supposed to have been either drowned or burnt to death. These three individuals were on duty at the time the fatal accident happened; and were the only persons on board who could give any information as to the manner in which the calamitous fire originated. Both the engines of the *John Bull* continued in full operation until a short time before they fell overboard, in consequence of the hull being burnt to the water's edge. The remaining portion of the boat then rose about two feet out of the water, when she a second time burnt to the water's edge.

Immediately after the dreadful event had occurred, the Purser came to town with the intelligence, when Mr. Molson despatched the *Canada* for the purpose of bringing up the passengers of the *John Bull*, and affording them such other relief as they may have stood in need of. We have been unable to obtain a list of the *John Bull*'s passengers, but the following were among those on board:—Mr. George Rhynas and Mr. Robertson Macintosh of Montreal, Mr. Thomson, of Nepean, Upper Canada, Captain Fraser, of Quebec, Mr. James Dickson, of Three Rivers, and Mrs. W. K. McCard, formerly of Quebec. These have all since arrived here, by land, or by *Canada* steamer, this morning. The body of Miss Ross was also brought to town.

The *John Bull* was the largest and most beautiful steambot in the St. Lawrence, and was fitted up and furnished in a style of elegance which might justify us in denominating her a "floating palace." She was built about five years ago, by the late Hon. John Molson, and cost upwards of £20,000. She was only insured for about £5,000—one half at the Phoenix Office, and the other at the Alliance.

[From the St. John Courier.]

Her Majesty's brig *Wanderer*, Capt. Bushby, arrived on Thursday morning from a cruise in the Bay of Fundy, and at noon the same day, fired a Royal Salute in honour of Queen Victoria's accession to the Throne.

REGATTA!!!—Agreeably to public notice, a meeting took place on Tuesday last at the Hibernian Hotel, when the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

1st. That the Regatta for this year, shall take place on Thursday the 1st August next.

2d. That the Boats will start from a vessel to be moored as nearly as possible on a line between the northern end of Navy Island and the North Market Wharf; and that the first three classes of Boats, consisting of six oared Gigs, Whale Boats, and four oared Gigs shall row round the Beacon and return to the place of starting.

3d. That the Course to be rowed by smaller Boats and Canoes, will be named by the Committee at some future period.

N. B.—Subscription lists are now opened at the Circulating Library, and at Chubb's News Room.

SPURIOUS COPPER COINS.—We have been shown a bundle of counterfeit pennies and half-pennies, (done up in paper and passed for five shillings,) manufactured to imitate the Nova Scotia and Montreal copper coins—on a slight inspection of the metal and stamp, however, they are immediately distinguished from the genuine coins. They are light, roughly made, and appear to be partly composed of iron. The counterfeits of Nova Scotia pennies and half-pennies are generally dated "1832," and the *Thistle* is not raised as on the genuine coin. Bad coppers, such as *cyceless buttons*, pieces of sheet iron, and the *refuse* coppers of all the corners of the earth, have for years freely circulated in this city, but now there seems to be a regular importation of counterfeit coppers from some quarter. We trust the proper authorities will keep a sharp look out for the circulators, and that the public will be on their guard and not receive any such spurious trash. It is high time some system was adopted respecting copper money.—*Observer.*

The *Great Western* left New York at noon on Thursday the 13th inst., for Bristol. She had 113 passengers; among them were Dr. Strachan, of Toronto; Colonel Booth; Hon. Judge Hinds, of Barbados; Mr. Hardy, British Consul at St. Jago de Cuba; Rev. Dr. Skinner, of New York; Francis Hall, Esquire, of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, bearer of despatches to the American Minister in London; Mr. James Wallack, of the National Theatre, and three Bedouin Arabs. She took no specie.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction at the County Court House, in Dalhousie, on the second Tuesday in January next, the undermentioned property, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon:—

ALL the right, title and interest of Joseph Acreman, in and to the following lands and tenements: all that certain lot, piece and parcel of Land situate, lying, and being in the Parish of Addington, in the County aforesaid, called and known as part of the lot granted to John Perry, bounded on the south by land granted to Paschal Charles, and on the north by land owned by the late Perry Dumaresq, Esquire, containing seventy acres, more or less, together with all buildings and improvements, &c. The above property, having been taken by virtue of an execution, issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Jean Vibert.

JAMES PAUL, SHERIFF.

Dalhousie, June 15, 1839.

On the 4th day of January next, will be sold between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, p. m., at the Court House, Richibucto, County of Kent:

ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand in and to that certain lot of land situate, lying and being on the south side of the Cocagne River, bounded on the west by lot number thirty, originally granted to Joseph Grogan, and on the east by land granted to Joseph Grogan, the same being all that lot of land, by one Placide Grogan sold and conveyed to the said Hezekiah Seemans and Louther Seemans, containing three hundred acres, more or less, seized by me under and by virtue of an Execution, Thomas Boggs and Lawrence Hartshorn, vs. Hezekiah Seemans and Louther Seemans.

LEBARON DRURY,

High Sheriff of Kent.

Sheriff's Office, 19th June, 1839.

MORE NEW GOODS!!

James W. O'Doherty

HAVING received a further Supply to his former EXTENSIVE STOCK, calls the attention of the Public, and begs to state, (though his supplies have not been "PERSONALLY selected in the Home Market!") that he is enabled to sell as low as any other FAIR TRADER in Town.—His Stock having been carefully selected in the different Manufacturing Towns, by a competent and experienced judge.

Although he does not pretend to sell at TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than other persons, he feels assured that his Stock will, on inspection, be found to comprise as good an assortment for extent, variety and quality, and at as low prices as any other FAIR HOUSE in the Province.

Fredericton, June 25, 1839.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced business in the Store formerly occupied by the late JEDEDIAH SLASON, Esq. in Queen Street, where he will constantly keep on hand the following articles, viz:

Superfine and fine Genesee Wheat FLOUR,	Muscadet & Cooking Raisins,
Philadelphia Rye,	Soft Shelled Almonds,
Corn and Corn Meal,	Confectionery's, &c.
Pilot and Navy Bread,	Corn Brooms and pales,
Water, Soda, Sugar and Butter Biscuits,	Black Teapots,
Common and Pearl Barley,	Tin and Stone ware,
Rice, Split Peas, Herrings, Cod and Pollock Fish,	Blue and white Cotton Warps,
Prime Mess Irish PORK,	Unbleached, Bleached & printed cottons,
Smoked Hams & Bacon,	Lining cottons, shirting, striped and apron check,
Butter and Cheese,	Moleskin and Bed Tick,
Liverpool and Table Salt,	Red and white flannels,
Liverpool, Glasgow and Windsor Soap,	Dowels and thread of all colours,
Mould and Dipt Candles,	Regatta and striped cotton shirts,
Scotch & Macaboy Snuff,	Braces,
Richmond, No. 1, and Ladies Twist Tobacco,	Common and letter paper,
Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses and Treacle,	Black and fancy silk handkerchiefs,
Root and Ground Ginger, Superior Mustard,	Cotton do.
Saleratus, Saltpetre, Alum, Button Blue, Indigo and Coppers,	Fine Congo, souchoing and Hyson teas,
Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon,	Raw, roasted and fresh ground coffee,
Warren's Blacking, and Starch,	Jamaica Spirits,
Bath Bricks,	Coniac Brandy,
Pepper and Allspice,	Holland Gin,
	Port and Madeira Wines,
	Common and white wine Vinegar.

All of the above articles will be sold at the lowest rates for CASH or Country produce. A further supply expected daily.

DANIEL JOHNSTON,

Queen Street.

Fredericton, June 25, 1839.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late HENRY ALINE PALMER, of Sheffield, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within twelve calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to ELIZA JANE PALMER, Exec^{tr}. CHARLES W. GARRISON, Exec^{tr}. Sheffield, N. B. June 19, 1839.—3 w. p.