

Doctry.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]
WOMEN AND TEA.

I've just bin a thinkin', Jim,
That is, as how as if
That 'ere Celestial nation, Jim,
Should keep up this 'ere mill:
I says I've been a-thinkin', Jim,
Vot a awful time there'll be,
Ven the universal vimmens sex
Can't inwite themselves to tea

Ven the Green and Black's all drunk, Jim,
And the Hizon 'Old' and 'Young';
Ven the Gumpowder's gone off, Jim,
Imperial and Souchong;
Ven the 'littles' sing no more, Jim,
And the teapots is put by,
With the chancy cups, and the silver spoons,
And the other cockery—

Vat vill them ladies do, Jim,
Vot likes their dish of chat?
I'm werry much afraid, Jim,
They all are dished for that!
I think on it with pain, Jim,
And the vimmens folks look blue;
For they can't chat over coffee, Jim,
And I don't know vot they'll do.

Segars is werry good, Jim,
And totidy werry much promotes
Vons powers of conversation.
I don't know how as if, Jim,
They mightn't take to pipes—
Inwite folks to a shiff, Jim,
Cards, cocktails, quids, and swipes!

I often pities vimmens, Jim—
They has so much to vex
The werry nat'ral sweetness, Jim,
Of their seducin' sex!
It's a werry awful time, Jim,
As every one must see,
Ven Mortals tries to stop our Grog,
And Celestials stops out tea!

Miscellaneous.

[From the Correspondence of the Journal des Debats.]

MEHEMET ALI.

Mehemet Ali is, without dispute, the greatest merchant in the world; his courtiers are therefore worthy merchants, who study politics and trade, the price of cotton and the Eastern question, with equal interest. The Paris newspapers are looked to, or rather devoured, at Alexandria with the greatest eagerness. It is curious enough to remark in the saloons of the Pacha the assemblage of so many Europeans in little white vests, divided between their hatred of the resolutions of the conference, and their fear of a blockade. I found among these gentlemen a dignified and veritable respect for Mehemet Ali, the author of their fortune.

The mode of the life of Mehemet Ali is simple and regular. He rises at daybreak, and gives audience until eleven o'clock. He then dines, and takes a short sleep afterwards. On rising, he takes a walk in one of the gardens which he has caused to be laid out in the neighbourhood of the town. The cortege of the Pacha has nothing so solemn or striking about it; no crescent or horsetail is carried before him; but he goes to his garden in a simple carriage with four horses, very badly harnessed, the whole equipage bearing a strong resemblance to the lumbering carriages in which the *maitres* of the *arrondissements* of Paris pay their visits to the Tuilleries on gala days.

I had the pleasure of being present at some maritime manoeuvres carried on under the direction of Said Beg, the son of the Pacha, on board of his corvette. Said Beg, to whom I was presented, is a young man of twenty, of ordinary height, and rather stout. His features, which are neither fine nor regular, are nevertheless very pleasing. His eyes are small and sunken, but bright and intelligent. He expresses himself in French with much *nativité* and good humour, and does the honours to his guests with an amenity of manner which is truly loyal. After having made us partake of coffee in a very elegant cabin, he led us upon deck, and explained the manoeuvres to us. The prince has received a very excellent education—speaks French very well, and English tolerably, and has made considerably proficiency in nautical science and mathematics in general. He is the favourite of the Pacha, who looks upon all his children with a truly paternal affection. The young prince is filled with a juvenile ardour which is pleasant to witness. He told us that he desired nothing better than to have a set-to with the English, and "the devil take me," added he, "if they shall prevent me from getting out of the port when once my father gives me the order."

Mehemet Ali, notwithstanding the white beard which falls down upon his breast, has a look of almost juvenile vigour about him. He is a little old man, with a quick, piercing, and cunning eye, regular physiognomy, and very white teeth. (I found out, however, that for these he is indebted to an English dentist.) His shoulders are slightly bent, but all his motions are characterised by great vivacity. His step is quick and lively. He is fond of walking of assuming an attitude something like that which was usual with Napoleon, that is to say, he walks with his hands behind him, and generally grasps a sabre, holding it horizontally at his back. Nothing in the person of the Viceroy recalls the idea of those Asiatics, filled with meditation and sluggishness, of whom you see so many among the Turks, who may be almost said to be all of that character. He differs from all the people around him, not only in the qualities of his mind, but in his excessive activity. A horse, saddled and bridled is ready for him at the gate of his palace, night and day, at every moment. His costume, on the day that I was admitted to an audience, was exceedingly simple, and he did not even wear on his breast the customary decorations of princes of royal blood. When I had made my most respectful salutations, he withdrew into a corner of the gallery, and seating himself in a divan, bade me sit beside him. Coffee without sugar was then brought, and conversation began. The voice of the Pacha is quick and strong; he answers all questions with a precision and a perfect knowledge of events which astonished me, and his eyes shone all the while remarkably. He spoke of the message of Rifaat Bey, and his gestures and voice were firm and decided, and even terrible. He seemed ready to brave the thunders of the conference of London, and determined not to yield the empire which his sword had won him, except by the force of arms. The more I think of this extraordinary man, the less able I am to form a judgment of him. If I were to believe first impressions, I should say that Mehemet Ali was a rigid fatalist, confiding in that protecting chance which has brought him to supreme rank; proud in the highest degree of his own great deeds—resolved to repel force by force—and not at all sorry of the opportunity which is very likely to be soon afforded him of showing that in the decline of life he has preserved all the indomitable courage and energy of youth. Notwithstanding, I should deceive you—I should deny my own convictions, if I represented the Viceroy as a bold player—disposed to hazard his fate too blindly. No; the Pacha supports every resolution he takes with too much reasoning; he knows too well the state of his own country and of Europe, to permit any one to form an opinion that it is a blind stubbornness which is at the bottom of his most obstinate resolutions. Too confident, perhaps, in his own works—I say perhaps—for his resources in this country are immense, he thinks he can brave in security the threats of the conference of London. But as soon as he becomes convinced that his danger is real and imminent, he will lay by his airs of fatalism, and will reflect twice before he buries himself under the ruins of his empire.

STATE OF THE JEWS IN PERSIA.—I conversed repeatedly and freely with the khakham, or chief rabbi, and others of their chief men, and was struck more deeply than ever with the terrible fulfilment of prophecy in their instance. Their common occupations at Hamadan are as workers in silver, twisters of silk, and sellers of old coins. They are extremely ignorant, and wear that cringing and slavish demeanour which is every where the badge of oppression. They know little even about themselves. They dress like the Persians, and when abroad speak Persian or Turkish, but at home Hebrew, I asked the rabbi whether they had any tradition among them of the time when their ancestors came to this country. He said that they belonged to the tribe of Judah, and were descended from the Jews who were brought captive into these regions. "And where are the Ten Tribes?" I asked. "A part of them are in Bokhara, and the rest are scattered." "But why do you not return to the land of your fathers?" "We are waiting for the Messiah, who will restore us with all our race." I pointed him to Jesus of Nazareth; but the old man only hung his head, and sighed. I asked him again why, if they were so oppressed as they represented, they did not remove into some other country. He replied that they could not leave the city without a written permission from the Governor which it was impossible to procure; that, if they attempted to escape, they should be overtaken and brought back, and their misery would be greatly aggravated. They have three synagogues in Hamadan. A fourth had recently been erected, but was at once torn down by the Mussulmans.—*Southgate's Travels in Turkey and Persia, just published.*

CHINESE WOMEN'S FEET.—The most unaccountable species of taste is that mutilation of the women's feet, for which the Chinese are so remarkable. Of the origin of this custom there is no distant account, except that it took place about the close of the Tang dynasty, or the end of the ninth century of our era. The Tartars have had the good sense not to adopt this artificial deformity, and their ladies wear a shoe like that of the men, except that it has a white sole of still greater thickness. As it would seem next to impossible to refer to any notions of physical beauty, however arbitrary, such shocking mutilation as that produced by the cramping of the foot in early childhood, it may partly be ascribed to the principle which dictates the fashion of long nails. The idea conveyed by this is exemption from labour, and, as the small feet make cripples of the women, it is fair to conclude that the idea of gentility which they convey arises from a similar association. That appearance of helplessness, which is induced by the mutilation, they admire extremely, notwithstanding its very usual concomitant of sickness; and the tottering gait of the poor woman, as they hobble along upon the heel of the foot, they compare to the waving of a willow agitated by the breeze. We may add that this odious custom extends lower down in the scale of society than might have been expected from its disabling effect upon those who have to labour for their subsistence. If the custom was first imposed by the tyranny of the men, the women are fully revenged in the diminution of their charms and domestic usefulness. In no instances have the folly and childishness of a large portion of mankind been more strikingly displayed than in those various, and occasionally very opposite, modes in which they have departed from the standard of nature, and sought distinction even in deformity. Thus, while one race of people crushes the feet of its children, another flattens their heads between two boards; and while we in Europe admire the natural whiteness of the teeth, the Malays file off the enamel and dye them black, for the all sufficient reason that dogs' teeth are white! A New Zealand chief has his distinctive coat of arms emblazoned on the skin of his face, as well as his limbs; and an Esquimaux is nothing if he have not bits of stone stuffed through a hole in each cheek. Quite as absurd, and still more mischievous, is the infatuation which, among some Europeans, attaches beauty to that modification of the human figure which resembles the wasp, and compresses the waist until the very ribs have been distorted, and the functions of the vital organs irreparably disordered.—*Davis's Chinese.*

BARM.—Take a quarter of an ounce of hops, boil them for 20 minutes in two quarts of water, let it stand till it is about the warmth of new milk, stir in it a pint of flour, then stir in it a pint of barm, or brewer's yeast, the same way as it is put in the dough for making bread. Let it stand to ferment, then bottle it in stone bottles, and tie the corks down with a string. It should be put to heave in the flour the night before you bake, and in cool weather keep it warm, the same way as any other leaven. The above is a valuable recipe, being an excellent substitute for brewer's yeast. The latter article is becoming scarce, owing to the spread of temperance habits amongst the people.

TURKISH WIVES.—There is a very general idea prevalent in this country, that the Turks have a plurality of wives, but such a custom has no existence in reality. It is true that the Koran allows the Sultan seven wives and every other Mussulman four; but there are few instances in Turkey at the present day, of Turks having more than one wife, and I was assured by a bey, that, with the exception of the Sultan and three or four of the wealthiest Pachas, there were not five Turks in Constantinople who had more than one wife. On one occasion I asked an old Effendi how many wives he had? He replied, "One is all I can afford." I said it would be almost as cheap to keep four in a house as one, and his answer was, "Probably four English wives might live peaceably in one house; but Turkish wives must have separate establishments as he has wives, for if they were to live in the same house they would scratch one another's eyes out." I was, however, acquainted with one Effendi who, getting tired of his wife, sold her, and bought two black ones with the money he got for her.—*Rein's Turkey and the Turks.*

THE RUSSIAN ORDER OF ST. ANDREW.—This order of knighthood, which has just been conferred by the Emperor Nicholas on the Baron Brunow, was instituted by Peter the Great in 1698, and dedicated to the apostle to whom tradition attributes the introduction of Christianity into Muscovy. It ranks very high among the Russian orders, and is only bestowed on men of the first consequence. The badge is the figure of St. Andrew on the cross, enamelled on an imperial eagle, of which the two heads are ducally crowned, while the imperial crown extends over both. The eagle holds in its dexter claw a sceptre, and in the sinister a moud. This badge is, on ordinary occasions, worn suspended by a broad blue ribbon worn scarfwise over the right shoulder, with a star of eight points embroidered on the left side of the coat. On days of ceremony it is suspended to a collar of gold, enamelled, composed of imperial eagles doubly crowned, as on the badge itself, and bearing on their breast, upon an escutcheon, a representation of St. George slaying the dragon. These are intermixed with ovals emblazoned argent, a saltire azure, and with shields, on which appear the letters G. G. in a cipher, and at the top and sides of each shield an imperial crown and two banners.

CLICKING.—Many horses have the very unpleasant habit of striking the toes of the hind shoes, against the fore shoes. The late Professor Coleman used to say, that this was a sure sign of a bad horse; but I take it, that most horsemen will agree that it is a fault belonging to some of the best, as well as the worst. It more frequently occurs with young horses, and they often click on the turf or soft ground, and not on the road. It arises from the two great activity or length of stride of the hind legs; the fore feet are unable to get out of the way in time; therefore, anything which detains them, such as a soft or heavy soil, must assist the practice. The principal point to be remedied is the intolerable noise, from whence the evil derives its name, and this is often effected by making the hind shoes square at the toe, and leaving the toe of the crust somewhat projecting over the shoe, by which plan the crust receives the blow, instead of the shoe, and does not make any noise. It sometimes happens that, from the repetition of these blows, the crust is worn so thin at the toe as to produce or threaten lameness, in which case, the plan of shoeing we have advised must be desisted from, and we must put up with the noise to avoid the greater evil. When a square toed shoe fails in preventing clicking, it will sometimes happen that a shoe pointed at the toe will succeed, which no doubt arises from the circumstance of the shoe, having so small a surface to come in contact, it may therefore fail to strike the fore shoe, but may go within, or by side of it.—*Spencer's Treatise on the Foot of the Horse.*

FRENCH FREEDOM.—Ask a Frenchman if he is free? he will answer you, that France is the land of freedom. Pretty freedom, forsooth! If you are sick, and require a sea water bath, you must obtain an order from the Mayor before you can obtain the salt-water out of Neptune's great pond. You cannot even obtain a bottle of salt-water without danger of being insulted by one of the Coast Guard, who believe that if you diminish the quantity there will not be enough for Boulogne harbour. A Frenchman cannot move without being questioned; cannot change his abode without notice to the police; cannot stir an inch in freedom; any general in the kingdom may demand his business. He cannot go out of his country without a *permis d'embarquement*. A domiciliary visit may be made at discretion; and he is made to convict himself of the crime of which he may be accused. But under all this they laugh and sing; and the theatre does not close, although the blood may be flowing like a river in the streets. They are living contradictions; they seem enchanted with life, and yet commit suicide with a *sang froid* perfectly marvellous.

REVISED EDITION

OF THE PROVINCE LAWS.

THE Subscriber having been induced by numerous applications from different sections of the Province, to publish an additional supply of the above valuable work, for the use of those not entitled to copies from Government, such persons as may be desirous of procuring them will have the goodness to leave their names and places of residence, at an early period, at the Royal Gazette Office, or with either of the undermentioned Gentlemen, where Copies of the work may be seen:—

HON. E. B. CHANDLER, Esq.,...Dorchester.
THOMAS WYER, Esq.,...St. Andrews.
J. W. WELDON, Esq.,...Richibucto.
GEORGE BARR, Esq.,...Chatham.
W. H. BALDWIN, Esq.,...Bathurst.
J. M. CONNELL, Esq.,...Woodstock.
MR. J. DAVID M'ILLAN, Esq.,...St. John.
J. SIMPSON, QUEEN'S PRINTER.

INDENTURES for Sale at this Office, Feb. 11.

Valuable Freehold Property FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being anxious to return to England with his family, offers for sale his well known property in Fredericton, Nos. 7 & 8, in Block No. one, 66 by 330, fronting on Queen Street, and facing the Market and County Court House, within 5 minutes walk of three Public Steamboat Landings &c., the centre one opposite the door, and running through to King Street; bounded on the lower side by the property of the late Honorable John Murray Bliss, and on the upper side by James Taylor & Co. The House contains in front a spacious Shop, 21 by 26; Hall and Parlour;—in rear of the Shop, a room, 18 by 21, and two Kitchens; and good frost proof Cellars under the whole, and a never failing well of water;—second story, eight Rooms; in Garret, four; all well finished. Back Buildings, 1 Long Room, 18 by 68; and a two story back Store, 120 by 25; and good Stabling for 20 horses or more, all newly new, exclusive of Cow Houses, Wood Sheds, &c., a good dry Yard and Garden. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

RICHARD STAPLES.
Fredericton, September 24, 1840.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers in returning their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the encouragement and support afforded them since their commencement in business, beg to inform them that they have entered into Co-partnership with Mr. JOHN WALLACE, of Glasgow, and will continue business under the style of

Munro, Wallace & Co.

and hope by punctuality and attention, with the advantage of having their Goods well selected in the British Markets, and offered here at moderate prices, to merit a share of confidence and patronage.

Full GOODS hourly expected.

G. & J. MUNRO.

Fredericton, 1st October, 1840.

Paints, Oil, Glass Nails, &c.

THE Subscribers have on hand a supply of No. 1 London Lead of superior quality Black, Red, Blue, Green and Spanish Brown Pints, by the keg or a smaller quantity; boiled and raw Paint Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Putty and Whiting; board, shingle and lathing Nails; 12 x 10, 10 x 8, and 9 x 7 window Glass.

Also, a few Franklin Stoves, and a second hand cooking Stove and apparatus; all of which will be sold low for approved payment.

J. & A. SMITH.

September 22, 1840.

J. & A. S. have also on hand a quantity of Grind Stones of various sizes.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of DAVID CLINDINNIN, late of Horton, County of King's, Nova Scotia, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months from this date, at the Office of George J. Dibblee, in Fredericton, and all persons indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment to George J. Dibblee, Esq., who is authorized to receive the same.

PEREZ MARTIN, Sole Executor.

September 30, 1840.—3mp.

A CARD.

JAMES P. WETMORE, Attorney at Law, has opened an Office at the corner of Westmoreland and Queen Streets, opposite the Store of Mr. R. FOREMAN.

Fredericton, Oct. 20, 1840.—3w.

NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eyes of SETH GRISWOLD and JOHN GRISWOLD, sons of JOHN GRISWOLD, late of Litchfield, in the State of Connecticut, and Grand Nephews of SETH GRISWOLD of Queensbury, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, deceased, and if they will come to this Province of New Brunswick, and apply to DAVID M. ROBERTS, IRA INGRAM or LEWIS HUESTIS, of the said Parish of Queensbury, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said SETH GRISWOLD, deceased, they will hear of something to their advantage.

Queensbury, October 29 1839.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Wednesday the 25th November next, the Two Story HOUSE, and Premises, on the corner of Regent and King Streets, adjoining Capt. Segree's House in Regent Street, and the Baptist Meeting House in King Street, and at present occupied by Mr. GEORGE M'KENZIE. The House is finished from the Cellar to the Garret. Terms made known at the time of sale.

Fredericton, October 21, 1840.—tf.

NAILS, NAILS, CHEAP NAILS.

Manufactured and sold by

W. H. SCOVIL.

North Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

Cut of all sizes.

Cut Flooring Brads, 3, 3 1/2, 4 inch.

"Finishing, do. 1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2 inch.

"Sheathing, do. 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2 inch.

Copper Boat Nails assorted sizes.

A supply of the above description of nails always on hand, and for sale at very low prices, whole sale or retail.

Purchasers of nails will find it much to their advantage to call and inspect for themselves.

June 1839.

NOTICE.

THE Person who borrowed of the Subscriber the last Edition of TIDD'S FORMS, will oblige by returning the same.

G. BOTSFORD.

September 10, 1840.

POST OFFICE.

Fredericton, Sept. 5, 1840.

List of Letters remaining in Office at this date.

A
Mr. Samuel A. Akery, James Adams, Geo. Anderson, Peter Ackerman, Mrs. Mary Allen.

B
Duncan Barber, Gravill Barr, Mrs. Grace Brown, Mr. Breen, J. Brewer, G. F. Berton, Lewis Bloodworth, James Bresland, Thomas Boulter, William Bell, John D. Bradley, John Burns, Thomas Brown, Samuel Bird, Miss Bleain.

C
William Crowe, William Camron, Jerry Connor, Mary Crossbey, Richard Carman, (2.) John Cambridge, James R. Cliff, William Copeland, James Craig, Mrs. Ruth Clark, Miss P. Close, Isaac Comsay, Edmund P. Cliff, Patrick Cunningham, Patrick Canott, George Carchrae, John Carmichael, Michael, Crowley, Mr. Clinnaus, John Clayton, Robert Combs, Pierce Cote, (2.) Daniel Clough, Andrew Crookshank, Isaac Cote, Mary Campbell, (2.) Bridget Cluney, Joshua Currie, John S. Coy, O. Currier, David Carson, Thomas Cassidy, (2.) Nathaniel Cameron, John Crawford, Bridget Cooney, John Campbell.

D
Justus Dunham, Henry Dougherty, E. R. Doherty, James Dixon, Mr. Nathaniel Doyen, Mrs. S. M. Duff, Patrick Dolan, Catharine Dolten, William Delaney, Asa Dow, (2.) Miss E. Dogan, (2.) Mr. Davis, Matthew Duffy.

E
John Evans, James Edmonds, Samuel B. Ester, Thomas Edgar, Robert Elliott, Miss Ann Evans, John Ernstroog, Miss M. Ewing, R. J. Edghill, John Elliott, Daniel Egan, John Elkin.

F
Patrick Fenham, Miss E. Ford, James Fry A. H. Fing.

G
Joseph Gamble, Thomas Gray, John Graham, John Gunley, Patrick Golden, F. M. Gordon, (2.) Mr. Graham, Catharine Gallagher, Mr. Gibson, Charles Good, Thomas Gibson, Mr. Gabel, Gilbert Graham, W. Golober.

H
James Hennessy, Thomas Heney, George Hamilton, James Hodge, James Henderson, (2.) John Holman, Mr. Hunnat, Aaron Hart, Thomas Herbert, Lawrence Hughes, Mrs. Barbara Hallett, James Harrison.

I & J
John Johnston, (2.) Xenophon Jouett, (3.) J. William Johnson.

K
Charles Kewer, Isaac and Mr. Kilbern, Berned Kune, (2.) Mrs. Keating.

L
Moses Laurence, Thomas Leary, (2.) Mr. Lane, John Lindsay, E. H. Lamhard, Ruth Long, John Lint, William Late, (2.) William Leane, W. M. Leggett, Thomas Longstaff.

M & Mc.
John Maher, David Monteith, Messrs. Miles & Smith, (2.) Rev. John Magee, (2.) Master Charles M'Alhure, John M'Donald, Mr. Many, John F. Moeller, Hugh S. Miller, Elizabeth Mulhollin, Nancy M'Langhlin, Jas. Macalroy, John M'Donald, James Miles, Mrs. Sarah M'Kay, Hugh Montgomery, John Melton, Anthony M'Mahon, Mr. Mackintosh, John L. Marsh, (2.) Patrick Monaghan, (2.) Richard B. M'Nele, Adam M'Farlin, Alex. M'Lauchlin, William Monaghan, Frances Miller, Thomas M'Cafferty, Charles Moor, James Miles, Robert M'Lean, Edward M'Ginley, Mary Mintian, John Melony, Alex. Mackintosh, William Moor, Edward M'Gibson, Jas. More, Alexander Mitchell, James A. Miles, P. M'Sorley, Charles Marsh.

N
Mrs. Nash, Mr. North, Jr. Morgan Nason, David Nason, Mary Nealy, Thomas Nowman, Thomas Neven, Charles Nevers.

O
Mr. O'Nale, Hugh O'Callaghan, Honora O'Leary, John O'Conner.

P
William Parrell, Cyrus Perkins, William Porley, Mrs. C. Phillips, Thomas Poppers, Captain J. H. Pilsbury, William Porley, Jas. Payne, David Pickard, (3.)

R
Andrew Rice, John Rowen, (2.) Samuel Reynolds, (2.) Daniel Reed, Miss Mary Ann Rigby.

S
Michael Sick, Mrs. Solven, John Scott, Mr. Sansony, Hugh Sands, Eleanor Simnot, Mr. Smith, Ezekiel Sloat, John G. Schlund, Wm. Smith, Ezra Slack, Thomas Sansons, D. Shay, Catherine Seallen, Adam Stein, Mrs. M. Seonson, William Seallon.

T
Alexander Truscott, John Thomlinson, John Topham, (2.) Robert Tait, R. Tulley, (2.) Michael Tayler, Benjamin Tibbits, Stephen Tracey, Augustin Tanguare, H. Topham, J. Tomlinson.

U & V
Charles Upham, Thomas V. Vance.

W
Nicholas Wheeler, Sr. John B. Whalen, Samuel Walker, Nehemiah Wright, Mr. Woodforde, (2.) John Walker, Wm. Weade, Thomas Wilson, Bridget Walsh, Geo. Woods, (2.) Stephen White, John Wood, Thomas Watkins, Thomas Walsh, J. Wright, Mrs. Ann Wake, Mrs. Wivell, Rev. J. Wivell, Miss Wildman.

N. B. Persons asking for any of the above Letters, will please say they are advertised.

W. B. PHAIR, Post Master.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late PETER FRASER, Esquire, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested, to D. LUDLOW ROBINSON, Esquire, Barrister; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned at Saint John, or the Cashier of the Central Bank in Fredericton, whose receipt will be valid.

B. ROBINSON, Esquire.

Fredericton, 18th September, 1840.