

Poetry.

"SPEAK NOT TO HIM A BITTER WORD."

Wouldst thou a wanderer reclaim,
A wild and restless spirit tame;
Check the warm flow of youthful blood,
And lead a lost one back to God?
Pause, if thy spirit's wrath be stirred,
Speak not to him a bitter word—
Speak not—that bitter word may be
The stamp that seals his destiny.

If widely he hath gone astray,
And dark excess has marked his way;
Tis pitiful—but yet beware,
Reform must come from kindly care;
Forbid thy parting lips to move,
But in the gentle tones of love;
Though sadly this young heart hath err'd,
Speak not to him a bitter word.

The lowering frown he will not bear,
The venom'd chidings will not hear;
The ardent spirit will not brook,
The stinging tooth of sharp rebuke;
Thou wouldst not good the restless steer,
To calm his fire or check his speed;
Then let no angry tones be heard—
Speak not to him a bitter word.

Go kindly to him—make him feel
Your heart yearns deeply for his weal,
Tell him the dangers thick that lay
Around his "widely deviant way;"
So shalt thou win him, call him back
From pleasure's smooth, seductive track,
And warnings thou hast kindly given,
May guide the wanderer up to Heaven.

Miscellaneous.

[From a Philadelphia Paper.]

FATHER MATHEW AND THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN IRELAND.

THE GREAT MORAL REFORM.

Perhaps there is no man living at the present moment, who occupies a more elevated position as a philanthropist, or who has contributed more to the moral reform of his fellow men, than the Rev. Theobald Mathew. His name and services cannot but be dear to the heart of every lover of the human race. The progress of the Temperance Reform in Ireland, under his immediate superintendence, has been wonderful, and more like a modern miracle than any thing in our immediate history. He has regenerated millions of people, has chased the fiend of drunkenness from the domestic circles of a vast multitude of his countrymen; has brightened the hearths and family firesides, and has raised up from the depths and darkness of a most oppressive degradation, thousands and tens of thousands who will bless his name and revere his memory, long after his mortal form shall have passed among the clouds of the valley. It is with this view of the Apostle of Temperance that we believe a few particulars of his history in connection with the progress of teetotalism in Ireland, will be read with interest.

Father Mathew is now in his 61st year, and was born in Thomastown, in the County of Tipperary. He was left an orphan at an early age, pursued his ecclesiastical studies at Maynooth, and was ordained in Dublin in 1814. His biographer, the Reverend Mr. Birmingham, states, that the moment Mr. Mathew entered on his mission, he commenced his career of usefulness; and that in the pulpit and at the death-bed, he was alike indefatigable. He has ever been devoted to his friendship to the poor, and has acted as Executor to the wills of hundreds who had no friends. It was under these circumstances, and with this character, that the friends of the Temperance cause invited him to enlist in their laudable enterprise. He cheerfully accepted the invitation, and established a Temperance Society at Cork, to which a number of the most obdurate drunkards of the neighbourhood speedily attached themselves. From that point, the fame of Father Mathew soon began to travel; but the great scene which first gave to it the character of a national movement, occurred on his visit to Limerick. His arrival there was hailed with great rejoicing; and so rapidly had his fair fame extended among the people of Ireland, that hundreds from the surrounding counties began to pour in, until the streets were crowded with a dense multitude. The public mind seemed especially turned to this great reform; and the unbounded confidence of the population in the virtue and integrity of Father Mathew, seemed to give a new impulse to the feelings of the people, at once incomprehensible and without precedent. The evil of intemperance had, moreover, been widely denounced from the pulpit at the time; its effects were visible all through the country, and thus, every thing seemed to conspire, to render the movement auspicious and successful. In short, the Temperance movement, as identified with Father Mathew and his Missionary labours through the country, took an extraordinary hold of the minds of the multitude. It became popular, the hearts of the people seemed to respond to it, and they rushed forward by thousands. The manner of Father Mathew is also described as admirably suited to his vocation. In person, he is of the middle stature, well built without being corpulent, straight and erect, a fine complexion, and as good an illustration of the effects of temperance on the constitution as could be selected. He has a soft, animated blue eye, an intelligent and benign expression of countenance, a fund of good humor, while his snavity and self-possession are said never to leave him. Perhaps the visit of the Reverend gentleman to Dublin, was one of the most remarkable of all his missions. His chief object was to advocate the cause of a Female Orphan Institution. He preached a sermon in the Church of the Conception, the tickets of admission to which were bought up two days before his arrival. About 6,000 persons of all persuasions attended. His text was—"Whence shall we buy bread, that these may eat?" We have only room for one or two passages.

"If I were to pause," said the Reverend gentleman, to enumerate but the hundredth part of the many generous deeds of mercy performed even by the poorest of the poor, of which I myself have been witness, I would occupy the whole of the time which this discourse should last. Permit me, however, to state one simple case of facts:—A poor woman found in the streets a male infant, which she brought to me, and asked imploringly what she was to do

with it? Influenced, unhappily, by cold caution, I advised her to give it to the Church Wardens. It was then evening; on the ensuing morning, early, I found this poor woman at my doors. She was a poor water-carrier; she cried bitterly and said,—"I have not slept one wink all night for parting with that child which God had put in my way, and if you will give me leave I will take him back again." I was filled with confusion at the pious tenderness of this poor creature, and I went with her to the parish nurse for the infant, which she brought to her home with joy, exclaiming in the very words of the Prophet,—"Poor child, though thy mother has forgotten thee, I will not forget thee." Eight years have elapsed since she brought to her humble home that exposed infant, and she is now blind from the constant exposure to wet and cold; and ten times a day may be seen that poor water-carrier passing with her weary load, led by this little foundling boy. Oh! merciful Jesus, I would gladly sacrifice the wealth and power of this wide world, to secure to myself the glorious welcome that awaits this poor blind water-carrier, on the great accounting day! Oh! what, compared to charity like this, the ermine robe, the ivory sceptre, the golden throne, the jewelled diadem!—There are many other beautiful and affecting passages scattered through this impressive discourse. I shall add only the following, as exhibiting the pure benevolence and the high course of thought of the Speaker:—"Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy;" and again "by this shall every man know that you are my disciples, that you love one another;" words, though repeated a thousand times, should delight each human heart. Christians, what motives to peace and brotherly love, disciples of Christ, engaged in the same glorious pursuit—heaven and immortality—by this shall all men know that you are my disciples, that you love one another. We are children of the same father; the same current of blood flows in our veins; we are all believers in the same Saviour, redeemed at one price—followers of the same gospel of love. Oh! that its sweet and beneficent spirit would diffuse from pole to pole, uniting all mankind as one family, and making a world happy. The heart of man would then be the noblest altar, and charity the richest incense it could offer to the Deity."

About £350 were collected immediately after the sermon. The next morning was the day fixed upon for the pledge; and in the course of one week, 70,000 of the citizens of Dublin, of all classes and denominations in society, and of different religious persuasions, went forward and took the Temperance Pledge. This single fact will afford the reader an adequate idea of the extraordinary career of this extraordinary reformer. We will conclude our article with the following passage from one of the Addresses of Father Mathew to the people of Dublin. It is simple and forcible:—

"I do not know how it is possible, but I can assure you there is very little difficulty in adhering to the pledge. I have been told by numbers in all parts of the kingdom, that they had not the slightest trouble in adhering to the pledge, or the least wish to break their promise. The pledge appears to be, in fact, as fast binding as the strongest oath, though nothing could be more simple than it is in detail. Simplicity, however, never takes away from the efficacy of any proceeding. It reminds me of the case of Naaman the Syrian, who, when he went to the prophet to be cured of leprosy, was told to go and wash himself in the Jordan. He at first refused, on account of the simplicity of the cure, and said that he had rivers enough in Syria to bathe in if he thought bathing could do him any good; but his servants at length said to him, 'Father, if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, surely thou shouldst have done it; how much rather what he now hath said to thee: wash and thou shalt be clean.' Naaman then went and did as he was desired, and he was at once cured, and his skin became as the skin of an infant."

[From the Shipping Gazette.]

BRITISH STEAM VESSELS.

A French writer has recently compiled an interesting summary of accidents to and by British steam vessels for a series of years, from which also may be gathered the number of steam vessels possessed by this country at different periods. The materials of this summary are supposed to be derived from reports prepared some time since by order of the admiralty here. The small compass in which the results are here compressed, renders them worthy of extract, as comprising all the principal facts of a long document:—

"In 1817, there were 14 steam vessels running; one took fire and was burnt; the boilers of another exploded; nine persons perished in this year.

"1818—19 steamers; no accident.
"1819—24 steamers; no accident.
"1820—34 steamers; one burnt; nobody suffered.

"1821—59 steamers; no accident.
"1822—85 steamers; no accident.
"1823—101 steamers; no accident.
"1824—116 steamers; the boilers of two exploded; deaths three.

"1825—153 steamers; one wrecked; two, the Comet and the Ayr, came in collision, and 62 persons lost their lives; the boilers of another exploded.

"1826—230 steamers; one burnt; explosion of another; six sufferers in this year.
"1827—255 steamers; one wrecked; explosion of another; two lives lost.

"1828—274 steamers; two wrecked; one burnt; explosion of two; one life lost.
"1829—289 steamers; three wrecked; explosion of one; six lives lost.

"1830—298 steamers; three wrecked; explosion of one. The Forly totally lost, but the number of persons on board not precisely known. The other accidents did not occasion a death.

"1831—324 steamers; two wrecked; two collisions; one burnt. 119 persons perished on the Rothsay Castle, near Beaumaris.

"1832—352 steamers; no accident.
"1833—387 steamers; six wrecked; one burnt; 73 deaths, without including the Erin, which was lost, vessel, and all on board.

"1834—430 steamers; two wrecked; one

burnt, and one explosion. The Superb lost with all on board, in the North Sea, number of sufferers unknown. The other casualties caused no loss of life.

"1835—503 steamers; three wrecked; two came into collision; one explosion of boilers; 13 lives lost.

"1836—561 steamers; two wrecked; four collisions; two burnt; one explosion; no life lost.

"1837—707 steamers; two wrecked; four run against each other; three took fire and burnt; one explosion; total victims 29.

"1838—766 steamers; five wrecked; two collisions; six explosions; 132 lives lost."

The total number of lives lost therefore, is 456, not including those on board the Erin, Forly, and Superb, which may be estimated at 120 more. It will be remarked that, notwithstanding twenty years experience, the year 1838 was the most disastrous. The Killarney, Northern Jack, and Forfarshire were lost, and the famous Victoria, employed in Transatlantic navigation, had two explosions of her boilers.

[From the N. Y. Sunday Morning News.]

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

"Married, on Tuesday, by the Rev. Wm. Ash, Thomas Mowitt, to Charlotte Conroy, both of this city."

The above marriage was consummated in this city on last Tuesday week, and thereby lauds a tale of the marvellous. Mr. Mowitt is a respectable boot and shoemaker, who keeps several men employed, and amongst the rest was John Pelsing, who had ingratiated himself so much in his favour by his faithfulness, industry, and sobriety, that he took him into partnership about three years since, and had no cause to regret his kindness. From that period Mr. Mowitt and Mr. Pelsing were constant friends and companions, and boarded in the same house until about twelve months since, when one day they were subpoenaed for a Coroner's Inquest, which was about to be held on the body of a man that had been taken out of the Maiden Land Dock. The deceased had all the appearance of having been a regular dock loafer, and it was the opinion of all present that he had fallen into the ship while in a state of intoxication; but the verdict—which was given in a few minutes—was merely "found drowned." The jury being dismissed, Mr. M. turned round to look for his friend and fellow juror, who had been at his side till that moment, but he was gone; and he thought he saw him running at full speed up Maiden Lane. This struck him as being curious; and it also reminded him of another curious fact (at least curious as taken in connexion with his sudden flight,) namely, that when Mr. Pelsing had first glanced at the face of the corpse, he started and turned deadly pale. Mr. Mowitt then proceeded to his boarding house, and thence to his store, to look for his partner, but he was to be found at neither; nor did he return that night, nor the next, nor the next; and two months passed away without bringing any intelligence of him, during which time Mr. Mowitt had fully made up his mind that there was some mysterious connection between his friend and the man that was found drowned, and that in consequence thereof, Mr. Pelsing had in all probability made away with himself. Well, so matters rested until a certain day in last June, when a lady called at Mr. M.'s store, and asked for Mr. Pelsing. She was told the particulars of his story, "And hasn't he been here since?" she inquired. "Not since," replied Mr. Mowitt. "I know he has," said the lady. "He has not, I assure you, at least to my knowledge," answered Mr. Mowitt. "But I am positive!" said the lady, somewhat smartish. "What proof have you of it?" inquired the shoemaker. "The best in the world," returned the stranger, "for I am here, and I and Mr. Pelsing are one and the same person." And strange as it may appear, such was the actual fact. Well, the question was, whether Mr. Pelsing was a gentleman or a lady, and it turned out that she was a lady, and more than that, her name was not John Pelsing at all, but Charlotte Conroy, and furthermore, that she was the widow of the man that had been found drowned. She then stated that her husband was a shoemaker in Philadelphia, and to whom she had been married about two years; he treated her very badly, the consequence of which was, that she picked up his trade by stealth, and when she thought she was sufficiently perfect, equipped herself in men's clothes, and ran off to this city to be the more safely out of the reach of her lord and master. Here, as we have seen, she got into the employment and remained in the confidence of Mr. Mowitt until the time of the Coroner's Inquest, immediately after which she proceeded to Philadelphia, where she learned that her husband (who had become a wandering loafer) had, on the hint of some friend, set out to New York about a week before, to look for her; but where, instead of finding an injured wife, he found a watery grave. The upshot of this romantic affair was that Mr. Mowitt requested Mrs. C. to make his house her home; that after a while he found that he liked her yet better as Mrs. C. than as Mr. Pelsing; that by virtue thereof, he proposed a renewal of their terms of partnership, which was accepted; that on last Tuesday week, Mr. Mowitt and the late Mr. John Pelsing became husband and wife. This is the first instance, we believe, on record, wherein a wife performed the office of Coroner's jurymen on the body of her own husband, or wherein a young man was married to his own master. The lady, by the way, is very good looking, and still on the safe side of thirty.

INTERESTING BIOGRAPHY.—Samuel Gouverneur, Esq., is engaged in writing the biography of James Munroe, which will probably be one of the most interesting that has been published in this country. Mr. Gouverneur being the son-in-law of Mr. Munroe, and having had bequeathed to him all the papers of that illustrious statesman, will be enabled to accomplish his undertaking with singular advantages. The following will be one of the interesting passages:—

When Mr. Munroe was Minister from the United States at Paris, and when General La Fayette was confined in the prison of Olmutz, by the Emperor of Austria, information was

brought him that Madame La Fayette, the General's wife, was thrown into prison, and no doubt in a few days would follow the fate of her mother and grand mother at the guillotine. Mr. Munroe alone could save her, and as Paris was then in the hands of the mob, it could only be accomplished by arousing the sympathies of the people. The destruction of life had been such in every state of society where opulence was perceptible, that to avoid certain death, all luxuries and splendour were laid aside; and the wealthy, instead of riding in their equipages, either walked or rode in the miserable vehicles of the city.

It therefore created a great sensation when the splendid equipage of the American Minister's carriage appeared at the gate of the prison, and his lady informed the keeper that she had come to see the wife of Gen. La Fayette. Such a call at such a time was like electricity. The news spread in all directions, and before Mrs. Munroe drove from the prison, thousands had collected around her carriage, and the feelings excited by the meeting of two such females in such a situation, arrested the axe of the executioner, and eventually set the captive free. The feelings of Col. Munroe cannot be realised during the absence of his wife. He could not have accompanied her, as that would have counteracted the feeling he knew must be awakened to save the prisoner. When Madame La Fayette met Mrs. Munroe she was in a state of perfect frenzy, supposing that she was led out to execution, when she found herself embraced by the lady of the American Minister, within the walls of the gloomy prison, where but a few days previously had been led forth to execution, her mother and grand mother, it was a long time before she could realize her situation. Mrs. Munroe assured her that she should be saved, and that her husband had determined to risk all, if it became necessary, to accomplish her deliverance.

BANK OF

British North America.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that a half yearly Dividend of Twenty-two Shillings sterling per share, will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 30th day of July next, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by Circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the 30th day of July, to be fixed by the Local Boards.

The Books will be closed preparatory to the Dividend on the 19th day of July, between which time and the 30th day of July, no transfers of shares can take place.

By order of the Court.

G. D. B. ATTWOOD, Secretary.
London, 1st June, 1841.

PORK, OIL, PAINTS, GLASS, &c.

J. & A. SMITH

HAVE just received a supply of Canada Mess, Prime Mess and Prime PORK; about 100 Boxes, and 4 Boxes of 7 x 9, 8 x 10, 10 x 12, 10 x 14, 11 x 14 and 11 x 15 Window GLASS; No. 1 London LEAD, a superior article; Yellow, Black, Green and Blue PAINTS; Paint Oils; Spirits of Turpentine, Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Blue Vitrol, Ground and Stick Logwood, Red Wood and Fustick; Seythe Stones and Rifles; Rakes, Snaeths and Hay Forks; 1 Case Gentlemen's Fur Hats of the latest fashion—price from 7s. 6d. to 35s.; Glazed Hats, Jim Crow Do.

The whole of which, with their former Stock, comprising a general assortment of MERCHANDISE suitable for the Season, will be sold low for approved payment.

Queen Street, July 12, 1841.

SPRUCE LOGS.

THE Subscribers will enter into agreement with parties wishing to Contract for a quantity of SPRUCE LOGS, to be delivered either this Fall or the next Spring.

J. & A. SMITH.

Fredericton, July 13, 1841.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS of valuable LAND, fronting on the ROYAL and STANLEY ROADS, containing 800 acres, with extensive clearings thereon, and a number of good buildings. This property is about eight miles from Fredericton, and will be sold on reasonable terms.—For particulars apply to

WILLIAM MORGAN.
Fredericton, June 16, 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Mr. JOHN LOCHART is appointed Deputy Sheriff, in and for the County of Kent, in the place of Mr. GEORGE COOPER.

LEBARRON DRURY.

Richibucto, June 23, 1841.

THE EUROPEAN.

PERSONS wishing to take that valuable Paper, "THE EUROPEAN," will leave their names with the Subscribers.

J. & A. BECKWITH, Agents.
Fredericton, July 5, 1841.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscriber in offering his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement afforded him since his commencement in business, begs to inform them, that he has entered into Co-Partnership with Jesse Pickard, and will continue business at his former place, under the style of

ESTEY & PICKARD,

where they will keep on hand, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, and hope by punctuality and attention, to merit a share of public confidence and patronage.

RICHARD ESTEY.

Fredericton, June 1, 1841.—3m.

HORSE and GIG.

FOR SALE.—A good Horse, and likewise a Leather Covered GIG. Enquire of JAMES P. A. PHILLIPS.
Fredericton, July 14, 1841.

POST OFFICE.

Fredericton, June 5, 1841.

List of Letters remaining in Office at this date.

A
E. N. Akerley, James Alexander, Jacob Allan, Harvey Adams.

B
A. Blade, Miss Mary Ann Barter, Mary Braidy, Wm. Brawn, James Bresland, John Barrett, Robert Buskirk, Neil Bradley, Sanford Boice, John Brewer, Samuel Bird, Miss M. Bannerman, Thomas P. Bloom, Margaret Boynton, (2.) George Balentine, James W. Bearisley, Wm. Bubeur, Bernard Bouchard, Wm. Barker, Mrs. Grace Brown.

C
David Carson, Orin Combest, James Carney, George Cox, Richard Carman, (3.) William Cambel, John Clary, Samuel Casey, Obder M. Carman, Wm. Craister, James S. Chase, Hamilton Coughren, James Clayton, Oliver Cunmart, Miss Theodore E. Close, James Cunningham, Thomas Coughan, Peter Corbet, Nathaniel Cousins, Michael Coulter, John Corcoran, Caleb Carpenter.

D
Daniel Donely, Michael Donovan, Jean Daly, Edmund Dunn, Richard Dunn, Robert Duncan, John E. Dow, G. Droughton, James Dutcher.

E
David Ebbitt, Jas. Evans, Margt. Elbary, John Elkin, Ward Esterbrook.

F
Frances Flanagan, Pat. Flanagan, Barny Feeny, Robt. Wm. Felton, Elizabeth Ferguson, Augustus H. Flng, Michl. Fisher, (2.) Mrs. Elizabeth Finnimore, Edwd. Farrell, Jas. Farguson.

G
Jos. Gibson, (2.) Thos. Gilbert, Mary Guin, (2.) Thos. Gill, (2.) Andrew Gregg, Thos. Gavern, Henry Gill.

H
Jonathan S. Hill, Thos. Hartin, Jas. Hays, Geo. H. Milton, Benjamin Hughes, Aaron Hart, Christopher Henderson, Thos. Horton, Geo. Hissom, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hartt, Mrs. Howtin, Mrs. Rody Horper, Richard Henderson, Frances Harvey.

J
John Johnston, Samuel Jones, Mr. E. Jones, Miss M. Johnson.

K
Thos. Kay, Patience Kenneday, Mrs. L. Kinlows, Danl. Kane, Mr. Kelley, Wm. Kirk.

L
D. Latta, Jas. Leeper, Michl. Loughmane, (2.) Andrew Lata, Jas. Loyus, Rev. Wm. Leggett, (2.) Andrew Lawrence, Bridget Leggett, John Lanagan, John Landy, Wm. Lawford.

M & Mc.
John Molley, J. M. Goulick, Alex. M'Kenzie, (2.) Joel Munson, Anne M'Koon, Ann M'Shee, Margt. M'Grath, Mr. M'Barney, Cornels M'Geehan, J. Morehouse, Jas. Mills, Andrew Murray, Thos. Morehouse, P. M'Gowan, Jane Mealy, Jos. Meredith, Col. Mackay, Thos. Miller, Shence M'Brade, Rev. J. Magee, Pat. Magovera, Jos. Mars, Wm. M'Neil, A. M'Kenny, Thos. Maclellan, J. M'Keen, J. L. Marsh, (2.) D. Marchbank, Mr. Montgomery, Robt. M'Callagh, Timothy Murphy, Saml. M'Auley, Messrs. Miles and Smith, (9).

N
Capt. J. Nutter, L. Neville, Jas. Neville, P. Nugent, Ebenezer Nicholson.

O
J. O'Brien, Miss E. O'Conner, J. Ogilvie, (2.)

P
Saml. Pickard, Wm. Porter, Margt. Patten, H. A. Palmer, Jas. Petty, Rev. T. E. Perry, Michael Power, Robt. Polleys, Messrs. J. & J. Pickard.

R
Isaac Rodgers, Bridget Rush, Mrs. Rutter, Wm. Rossborough, John Rowan.

S
Susan Scamber, Mr. J. Stubbent, Moses Strirall, Chs. Segee, John Srairs, Geo. Shepherd, Thos. Sinnett, Daniel Sanford, James Scott, Pat. Smalls, Stephen Smith, E. Shepherd, Miss Sullivan, Matthew Stevenson.

T
Daniel Teed, Wm. Turner, John Topham.

V
Jacob Vaent.

W
Michael Watt, George Walker, S. White, Dr. Woodford, James Woodworth, Robert Wills, Wm. Webb, Edward West, Margaret Williamson, Ralph Wilson.

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

Valuable Property for Sale.

A Lot of Land in the Town of Fredericton, being 177 feet fronting on Campbell Street, which runs from Regent Street to the Market House, in rear of Jackson's Hotel, and 160 feet down, running out into the River a sufficient distance to erect Wharves, bounded on the upper side by M'Pherson & Coy, or Jackson's Hotel, and 4 feet the corner by the Market Square and Wharf—this lot is sufficiently long for at least three good Business Stands, and a commodious Wharf may be put up at a small expense. A lot of Land containing 400 acres, on which there is large clearings near the Woodstock Ferry, in the Parish of Northampton.

A lot of Land containing about 500 acres, on which there are large clearings, a House and Barn, valuable double Saw Mill, nearly new, and buildings attached, lately owned by Mr. B. A. Huestis, situate on the Nackawick, about one mile above the Bridge.

A lot of excellent Land containing about 300 acres, with considerable clearings and some excellent intervale, situate about 18 miles from Fredericton, now occupied by one John M'Donald.

A lot of 100 acres of Land in the Salmon River Settlement, above the Resolok, joining one John Watson, on which there are some clearings.

A lot of 100 acres in the Parish of Perth, granted to one Robert Woodward, on which there are some clearings.

A lot of Wilderness Land, 200 acres, in rear of Dibble's, Esq., near the Hodgdon Road, in the Parish of Woodstock.

A lot of 200 acres of Wilderness Land in Hanwell, granted to E. Barry.

The above Property will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to W. J. BEDELL.
Fredericton, 19th May, 1841.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES MITCHELL, of Lincoln, having entered into Bonds, agreeably to Law, is appointed by me Deputy Sheriff.

J. HAZEN, Sheriff of Sunbury.
Burton, July 5, 1841.