

Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has manifested much interest and zeal in this matter, and it is to be hoped that his praiseworthy exertions may be crowned with success.

This Province must soon in a great measure depend on Agriculture for support, no doubt we have plenty of excellent soil, but what is particularly wanted is cheap labour judiciously applied to the cultivation of the soil, to enable us to raise our bread; and the object of the Emigrant Society is not only to bring among us an industrious set of men to settle on our waste lands, but to supply our farms with cheap labourers.

I am happy to inform you, that by the Sheriff's calendar, there is no criminal confined in our jail, and from the great good which temperance societies have done, not only in Great Britain, but in other parts of the world, I trust that crime will soon be exploded among us, as the origin of most crimes is caused by intemperance.

MONTREAL, Sept. 14.—Yesterday, the 13th instant, the anniversary of Wolfe's victory, the splendid new government steamer, constructed by Mr. J. Tucker, Admiralty Architect, was launched at two o'clock precisely, from the ship-yard of Messrs. Millar, Edmondstone & Allan. The band of the 85th Regt. and of the 7th Hussars, the former on board of the steamer, were in attendance, and played some beautiful airs. Lady Routh performed the ceremony of christening; launching, also, the vessel, by means of a trigger, so placed, that, on pulling it, it knocked away the dog's head, and she slid off the ways in high style, into her new element. As she went off, a full tankard of royal champagne was thrown on her bows, and "success to the *Sydenham*" was liberally pledged; after which was drank the health of the nobleman, whose name she now bears. It was a beautiful sight, and a small champagne lunch in no way discouraged the general feeling of good humour. The length between perpendiculars, is one hundred and seventy feet, the breadth, twenty seven feet, the depth of hold, sixteen feet nine inches.—She is to carry two sixty-eight pounders, and be propelled by two engines of one hundred and ten horse power each. With three sights placed to ascertain what the vessel might be broken or settled, it was found that she did not break more than the eighth of an inch, a result highly flattering to the skill and talent of the architect. Her draft of water, with masts on board, was five feet one inch, and four feet ten inches forward.—She is copper fastened and bound with iron diagonal riders. When ready for sea, with her guns aboard, it is calculated she will draw ten feet six inches.

HALIFAX, Sept. 23.—This morning H. M. Ship Vestal, Captain Parker, arrived from St. John's, N. F. in three days passage. We are happy to learn that Sir John and Lady Harvey were landed at St. John's in good health, and were received by the inhabitants with the most kind and cordial feelings. The Vestal, we understand, will proceed from hence to Bogota in a few days.—*Royal Gazette.*

[From the Halifax Morning Post, 23d Sept. 1841.]
A CALL TO THE DEAD.

The yellow fever is making fearful devastation in New Orleans. All, yea, ALL, young and old, rich and poor, gentle and simple, learned and unlearned, the cautious and the careless, the stout hearted and the timid, are swept away by the indiscriminating hand of the Destroyer. Houses are empty,—those who could make their way from the city, have forsaken it,—homes are desolated!—the father has been compelled to flee from the corrupting corpse of his beloved child,—the youth has been torn from the parent, whose loathsome remains, in the agony of bereavement, he would have embraced,—the ties of nature have been severed, the finer sensibilities deadened, and every sympathetic feeling of the heart trodden on or forgotten, in the general calamity.

Oh, it must be an awful thing to stand in the midst of the judgments of the Almighty, and see swept from around us our neighbours, our friends, our kindred, our relatives—yes, even those who are bound to us by the dearest ties and the tenderest associations, for whose happiness life itself would be a ready sacrifice, and the approach of death benign and welcome! Yet, 'tis oft-times our duty to look upon the melancholy picture. For this all-wise God has provided decreed afflictions—to remind us what we are, and what we should be,—to teach us how to live, that we may be prepared to die,—to fit us for "another and a better world," when time shall have terminated, the past faded with the crumbling memory, the fleeting present disappeared from our vision, and the future—be it bright or be it clouded—closed from our view, till ETERNITY'S Book shall be unsealed.

Almost unconsciously we have given expression to these hasty reflections, called up, as they were by glancing over the list of deaths and interments in New Orleans city, numbering in the short space of a fortnight, succeeding the 15th of August, when the epidemic made its appearance this season, nearly one hundred persons, of yellow fever alone.

There are other thoughts, too, which some of the details of the visitation naturally give rise to.

New Orleans is the great commercial depot of the immense country through which the Missouri and the Mississippi wind their courses, intersect, and flow on, to mingle their turbid waters with the ocean; and from this circumstance,—(necessarily attracting thither wealth and enterprise)—as well as from the fact that it is subject to a destructive and infectious disease, labour is more scarce, and far more valuable, than perhaps in any other city of the Union. Hence, adventurers from all other States, and from Europe too, congregate there—the fear of an untimely grave being in general overwhelmed by the hope of an exorbitant reward. It is needless to add, that many, very many of these never return to the scenes of their childhood again,—and but few ever realize the wealth which had become the day star of their anticipations. Most of them, unaccustomed to a southern climate, fall victims ere the lapse of a twelvemonth,—and it is in relation to these, a friend, writing at New Orleans, well

remarks, "that though the liberality of the people of New Orleans is boundless—though institutions are ever open to receive the poor and penniless, when stricken down by disease, still there are those whom philanthropy never reaches, or if it do, it is at a time when the rubicon of hope is passed—when the death grasp of dissolution has seized the sufferer—and when all efforts of human aid and human ingenuity to restore him to consciousness prove abortive and unavailing."

"Of how many an untold tale of misery is this city the scene, during the sickly season? How many a one who came here, flushed with the hope of amassing wealth, met only with distress and disappointment, and died unfriended and unknown? How many a one, on whose morning of life, fortune's sun rose bright and cloudless, has breathed his last in some obscure and cheerless room in the suburbs of the city? When attacked by the disease, the friends of his early dawn were afar off, and knew not of his destitute condition. Money, which would procure him the services of at least the sordid, he had none; and a false pride prevented him from soliciting the aid which the good and charitable among us are ever anxious to bestow. How much more painful than the pangs of a plague, is such a state of destitution to a sensitive mind. Perhaps the miserable hovel in which he has been compelled to take refuge, is the scene of drunken orgies and disgusting dissipation, when his disease is at the highest stage of its virulence. There is no brother by his bed side with that unerring index of sincere sorrow, the tear of stern manhood, glistening in his eye; no sister, with dejected visage, paces his chamber with noiseless feet, bathes his burning temples, or moistens his parched lips; nor is there any minister of religion present, to point the way to heaven, and whisper of hope in a Saviour and eternal salvation through his merits. How much more life consuming than the fire of his fever, are the reflections which his hapless condition engenders; how painful the thought, that in death no friendly hand will close his eyes—that his grave will be away, far away from the spot where rest the bones of his kindred."

And yet, these, or such as these, we are assured, must be the agonizing thoughts of more than half of those who die in New Orleans, of the malady which is now raging there with unmitigated violence. The picture is fearful, but it is one of truth. In turning from it, kind Reader! let us one and all be thankful that we can look upwards to a sunny sky, and around us on the emerald green which yet remains upon our fields, as well as on the waving harvest with which we have been favoured, without one throb of apprehension. And as hoary autumn approaches, instead of regretting the departure of summer, and sighing for the glowing warmth of a tropical sky—why shall we not rather rejoice, that, with an abundance and comfort to make the world worth living in, we have also a climate whose bracing air invigorates us with health, and secures us from the ravages of a pestilential disease.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—By the attention of our Boston correspondent, we have received full files of New Orleans papers, down to the 8th inst. Our remarks on Thursday were founded on advices up to the 2d inst.; we now give the progress of the fever from that day. On the 3d there were twenty six interments, fourteen of yellow fever. On the 4th, sixteen interments, nine of yellow fever; and the Picayune in announcing this list, cheerfully adds—"The virulence of the fever is, thank heaven! moderating." For the two next days, the 5th and 6th, there were fifty nine deaths, thirty eight of yellow fever. On the 7th, (which is of course the latest day reported in the following morning's paper), the interments were thirty two, of which twenty two were of yellow fever. By the latter accounts it would not appear that the pestilence has abated much.—*ib.*

NEW YORK, September 15.
Our accounts from Washington are of the most exciting character. There has never been such a singular state of things since the formation of the government, or the adoption of the constitution. The ultra whigs have determined to make a war of extermination upon the President—and if Daniel Webster remains in office, a war upon him also. A caucus or general meeting was held by the ultras in the Senate Chamber on Saturday night, and after a very long debate of conflicting opinions, it was determined to appoint a committee to draw up an address to the People denouncing the President, and beginning the contest for the elevation of Henry Clay in 1844.

Mr. Webster will continue in the Cabinet, until the abuse of the ultra whigs drive him away, if they be able to accomplish such a job gratis. In the meantime, the uproar, excitement, and explosion at Washington, are spreading around the country, and breaking up party and factions wherever they go. The whole country is in the midst of a holy and happy revolution, in morals, finance, politics, newspapers and religion. The stockjobbing, speculating, bankrupt combination of interests, that have influenced the late session, have been defeated in a vital point, by the moral firmness and stern independence of the President alone. That the new party will attempt to destroy and denounce him, because he would not submit to their schemes, seems now very certain.

The following is Mr. Webster's letter, giving his reasons for holding on:—

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1841.
MY DEAR SIR—I thank you for your kind and friendly letter.

You will have learned that Messrs. Ewing, Bell, Badger, and Crittenden, have resigned their respective offices. Probably Mr. Grainger may feel bound to follow the example. This occurrence can hardly cause you the same degree of regret which it has occasioned to me; as they are not only my friends, but persons with whom I have had for some time a daily official intercourse. I could not partake in this movement. It is supposed to be justified, I presume, by the differences which have arisen between the President and the Congress upon the means of establishing a proper fiscal agency, and restoring a sound state of the currency;

and collateral matters, growing out of those differences. I regret these differences as deeply as any man; but I have not been able to see in what manner the resignation of the cabinet was likely either to remove or mitigate the evils produced by them. On the contrary, my only reliance for a remedy for those evils has been, and is, on the union, conciliation, and perseverance of the whole whig party; and I by no means despair of seeing yet accomplished, by these means all that we desire. It may render us more patient under disappointment in regard to one measure, to recollect, as is justly stated by the President in his last message, how great a number of important measures have been already successfully carried through. I hardly know when such a mass of business has been despatched in a single session of Congress.

The annual winter session is now near at hand; and the same Congress is again soon to assemble; and feeling as deeply as I ever did, the indispensable necessity of some suitable provision for the keeping of the public money, for aid to the operation of the treasury, and to the high public interests of currency and exchange, I am not in haste to believe that the party which has now the predominance will not, in all these respects, yet fulfil the expectations of the country. If it shall not, then our condition is forlorn indeed. But for one, I will not give up the hope.

My particular connection with the administration, however, is in another department. I think very humbly—none can think more humbly—of the value of the services which I am able to render to the public in that post. But as there is, so far as I know, on all subjects affecting our foreign relations, a concurrence of opinion between the President and myself, and as there is nothing to disturb the harmony of our intercourse, I have not felt it consistent with the duty which I owe the country, to run the risk, by any sudden or abrupt proceeding, of embarrassing the Executive, in regard to subjects and questions now immediately pending, and which intimately affect the preservation of the peace of the country.

I am, dear sir, with constant regard,
Yours, &c.
(Signed) DANIEL WEBSTER.
H. Ketchum, Esquire, New York.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]
CAPTURE OF BENJAMIN LETT.

It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that we announce the capture of Benjamin Lett, for whose apprehension an increased reward was recently offered by Governor Schward.

[From the Buffalo Commercial of Sept. 6.]

CAPTURE OF LETT.—We take great pleasure in announcing that this desperado was captured this morning, and is safely lodged in jail. The police learned that he was lurking about the city, and last night, constable Gates got upon his track, and saw him go on board the Webster, one of the steamboats laid up. A plan of operation was immediately concerted, and this morning constables Gates, Pierce, Smith, Burr, and Burton, carried it into execution. They divided into two parties, met on the boat at the moment fixed upon, and made a rush into the ladies' cabin, where Lett, in company with a man named Hinton, the keeper of the boat, was quietly seated eating his breakfast.

He ran into an adjoining state room, seized a bowie knife, and threatened with death the first man who approached him. The constables told him resistance was useless, they had come to take him, dead or alive, and would. One seized his arm, as he was making a blow, the others sprang upon and disarmed him, the handcuffs were put on, and in spite of all his resistance, he was forthwith lodged in jail and the Sheriff's certificate of deposit taken.

[From the Auburn Journal of yesterday.]

BENJAMIN LETT IS TAKEN!—This individual, who, some year and a half ago attempted to blow up the steam-boat Great Britain, at Oswego, and who afterwards leaped from the cars (although at the time moving at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and he loaded with iron), while on his way to this place, is at length secured—and was yesterday safely lodged in the Auburn prison, by Sheriff Brown, of Erie County.

In his appearance there is nothing unusual—rather athletic, and not a little "spry"—yet a plain looking, sandy-headed, light-blue eyed farmer—about 26 years of age. His term of sentence, when on his way here a year ago, was seven years—and the probability now is, that he is safe for the whole term.

[From the Canandaigua Repository of yesterday.]

We learn from the Sheriff that a good deal of excitement prevailed at Buffalo, growing out of the arrest of Lett, and an attempt to rescue him was contemplated by his friends. The prisoner was rather shabby in his appearance, of middle stature, with a countenance indicative of fearlessness and ferocity, perhaps assumed for the occasion.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Monday Evening, 11 o'clock.
END OF THE SESSION—CONFIRMATION OF THE NEW CABINET.

The Senate has just adjourned, after finishing all the business before the body. The new Cabinet is confirmed, and is as follows:—
Mr. Webster remains at the head of the State Department.

Treasury, Walter Forward.
War, John M'Lean.
Navy, A. P. Upshur.
Attorney General, H. Legare.
Post Master General, C. A. Wickliffe.
Mr. Barker has been restored to the office of First Comptroller of the Treasury, from which he was removed to make way for Mr. Forward.

Mr. Everett was confirmed as minister to England—Mr. Doty as Governor of Wisconsin—and a large number of minor appointments. Captain Roach, formerly of the Army, is made Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, in place of Governor Ritner, rejected.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Everett offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a joint committee be appointed to wait upon the President and notify him, that,

unless he might have some further communications to make, the two Houses were now ready to adjourn.

Messrs. Everett, Ward and Williams, were appointed the Committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Everett, on the part of the committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that they had performed that office, and that the President had no further communication to make to Congress.

Mr. Ward then moved that the House adjourn; and, at eight o'clock, the House adjourned until the first Monday in December next.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.—This Bill, which was signed by the President on the 9th instant, appropriates the following sums for the objects specified:—

West head Battery, Governor's Island, Boston, \$5,000; South East Battery, \$5,000; Fort Independence and sea wall of Castle Island, Boston, \$65,000; Fort Warren, \$105,000; Fort at New Bedford, \$5,000; Fort Adams, Newport, \$45,000; fortifications in New London Harbour, \$45,000; Fort Griswold, \$10,000; Fort Niagara, New York, \$20,000; Fort Ontario, Oswego, \$15,000; Fort Schuyler, New York Harbour, \$70,000; Fort Wood, and sea wall, \$50,000; Fort Columbus, Castle William, South Battery, New York Harbour, \$12,000; Governor's Island, \$12,000; Fort Delaware, Delaware River, provided the title of Pea Patch Island shall be decided to be in the United States, \$72,770; Forts at Annapolis, Maryland, \$5,000; Fort Washington, Potomac River, \$35,000; Forts at Norfolk, Virginia, \$115,000; Forts at the mouth of Cape Fear River, N. C., \$5,000; Forts at Charleston, S. C., \$45,000; Fort Pulaski, Savannah, Ga., \$35,000; Fortification at St. Augustine, Florida, \$25,000; Forts at Pensacola, \$65,000; Fort Morgan, Mobile, Ala., \$10,000; Fort Livingston, Barrataria Bay, La., \$30,000; Forts near New Orleans, \$50,000; Works at Detroit, Michigan, \$50,000; for Works near Buffalo, N. Y., \$50,000; Fortifications at the outlet of Lake Champlain, \$75,000; Works near the junction of Matawankeag and Penobscot Rivers, Me., \$25,000; Contingencies and incidental expenses, \$70,500; for the current expenses, of ordnance service, the purchase of ordnance and stores, armament of fortifications and the purchase of saltpetre and brimstone, this bill appropriates \$220,000; for the preventing and suppressing of Indian hostilities, viz:—For arrears due the Georgia and Florida Militia, \$305,000; for the Quarter Master's Department, \$440,040; for surveys in reference to military defences, \$30,000; for arrears on public works, \$40,000; for selecting a site for a national armoury on the Western Waters, \$5,000; for armed steamers or other vessels on the north western Lakes, \$100,000; total, \$2,452,406.

POSTSCRIPT.

[From the Quebec Gazette, Sept. 21.]
It is our melancholy duty to announce to our readers the demise of His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL, which took place at five minutes past seven o'clock on Sunday morning last, the 19th instant. The first intelligence of this painful event was received here, by the steamer *Charlevoix*, which arrived at eight o'clock this morning, and was confirmed by the subjoined information, per mail steamer *Sydenham*, which came into port about eleven.

[From our Montreal Correspondent of yesterday.]

"I enclose you an Extra, issued from the Gazette Office, at Kingston, which will give you all the parliamentary news.

"The following is the copy of a letter received in town this afternoon, addressed to His Honor the Mayor, but in his absence it was opened by the Hon. M. DeBleury:—

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
"Kingston, 19th Sept. 1841."

"Sir,—It is my painful duty to communicate to you the melancholy intelligence of the decease of His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL, he expired this morning at five minutes past seven o'clock.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"T. W. C. MURDOCH.

"To His Honor the Mayor, Montreal."

Harried.
On Saturday, the 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Busby, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Charles Thurston, to Miss Jane Brooks.

On the 11th inst. in the Parish of Sheffield, by the Rev. Michael Pickles, Mr. Jonathan Bridges, to Mrs. Rebecca Vandine.

On the 11th instant, at Richmond Corner, County of Carleton, by the Rev. George Johnson, Wesleyan Minister, Lieut. W. E. Asquith, 1st Regt. U. S. Artillery, to Miss Margaret Bunchell, of North Carolina, U. S.

BAPTIST SEMINARY.

THE FOURTH TERM in 1841, will commence at the Baptist Seminary, on Monday next, the 4th October.

Principal in the Male Department, Mr. Randal.

Principal in the Female Department, Mrs. Needham.

Male pupils boarded at 7s. 6d. per week.

JOHN T. SMITH,

Secretary of the Committee.

Fredericton, Sept. 28, 1841.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Creditors to the Estate of the late GEORGE F. S. BERTON, Esq., are requested to attend at the Office of Geo. J. DIBBLE, Esq., in Fredericton, on Monday the 11th day of October next, at 12 o'clock.

W. J. BERTON.

Fredericton, Sept. 22, 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.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

On the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the Inn kept by Thomas Hay, in the Parish of Westfield.

ALL the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of Horatio Nelson Hicks Lugin, in and to a grant of Land to Peter Lugin and others, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Westfield, in King's County, and bounded on the front by the grant to Asher Codrington and others, and known as lots numbers 4, 5 and 6, and bounded on the rear by land granted to James Brittain, on the southwesterly side by land granted to William Nethery, and land granted to John M'Keel and others, and on the northeast side by land owned and occupied by Henry Bulyea, containing in the whole 650 acres, more or less: The same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against the said H. N. H. Lugin, at the suit of William P. Ranney. Sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M.

A. DAVIDSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 22d Sept. 1841.

On the second Tuesday in April next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Inn kept by James Williams, in the Parish of Kingston:—
ALL the right, title and interest of Michael McGinley, in and to a certain piece or parcel of Land, situate in the Parish of Norton, in King's County, and lying between Land owned and occupied by Doctor S. Z. Earle, and Lands in the possession of Samuel Taylor, fronting on the Post Road leading to Westmorland, and containing two acres, more or less: The same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court against the said Michael McGinley, at the suit of John Dooley. Sale to commence at one o'clock, P. M.

A. DAVIDSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 22d Sept. 1841.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot of LAND known as the *Pound Corner*, fifty by eighty feet, with a building thereon, with trifling expense would make a good dwelling. Payments made easy.

Also,—THE COTTAGE adjoining the residence of Mr. GALE, and occupied by CHAS. M'PHERSON, Esquire, possession given on the first day of May. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,

F. W. LECAIN,

or B. WOLHAUPTER, Esquire.

The said Property is unencumbered.

Fredericton, September, 23, 1841.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE undermentioned Lots of LAND and HOUSES, belonging to the Estate of SAMUEL GROSVENOR, deceased, will be offered for Sale at Public Auction, on Thursday the 7th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, viz:

No. 1.—Lot adjoining the House formerly owned by Mr. George Anderson, fronting on Carleton Street.

No. 2.—House in King Street, occupied by Mr. W. Crawford.

No. 3.—Two Lots of LAND on the Miramichi Portage, Nos 15 and 16, containing 100 acres each. Terms at Sale.

GEORGE SHORE,

GEORGE MINCHIN, } Executors.

JOHN SIMPSON.

Fredericton, 14th September, 1841.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have any demands against the Estate of CATHERINE KNAPP, late of this place, deceased, Widow and Sole Executrix of the late TITUS KNAPP, Esquire, will present their Accounts, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar Months from this date, to the Subscribers; and all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment to

JOHN GEO. ALLAN,

JAMES DICKSON,

Executors of the said Catherine Knapp.

Westmorland Point, Westmorland County,

June 8, 1841.

NOTICE.

GEORGE W. TURNER, of Fredericton, (Merchant), having this day assigned all his Property, real and personal, within this Province, to the subscribers, in trust for the purposes expressed in the Deed of assignment, all Creditors of the said Geo. W. Turner, wishing to derive any benefit under the said Deed of assignment, are requested to call at the Office of Charles Fisher, Esquire, in Fredericton, and execute the said Deed within three months from the date hereof, otherwise they will be excluded from the benefit of the said assignment; and all persons indebted to the said Geo. W. Turner, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers, or to the said Geo. W. Turner.

HARVEY GARCELON,

T. R. ROBERTSON,

J. J. MUNRO, } Trustees.

Fredericton, September 1, 1841.

NOTICE.

I hereby given, That the following Real Estate of non-residents, situated in the Parish of Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche, has been Assessed for the year 1840, as follows, viz:—The Real Estate of CHARLES M'PHERSON, Fifteen Shillings—the Real Estate of BENJAMIN TRIFETHEN, One Pound.

Unless the above sums are paid, together with the expense of advertising, the said Real Estate will be sold, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. Dated Dalhousie, the 31st July, 1841.

CHARLES MACDONALD,

Collector of Assessment.

County of Restigouche, }
Parish of Dalhousie. }

FOR SALE.

FIFTY FIVE SHARES of the CAPITAL STOCK of the Central Fire Insurance Company, upon which 20 per cent has been paid. For further particulars enquire at the Office of James F. Berton, Barrister at Law. Fredericton, September 14, 1841.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of ABRAHAM GOLDER, late of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, deceased, are hereby requested to present their Accounts, duly attested, within three months from this date, to the Subscribers, and all persons indebted to the said Estate will make immediate payment to

JAMES GOLDER,

WILLIAM BOONE, } Executors.

September 10, 1841.—1m

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 10 M. PINE BOARDS and

PLANKS. Apply to

M'PHERSON & COY.,

Fredericton, 6th September, 1841.