

principles have been recognised; and if the experience of a life devoted to the public service may enable me to assist you in realising them, I shall derive an ample recompense in the advancement of your welfare."

Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session:—

To His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir WILLIAM MACLEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, Knight of the Honourable Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

We, Her Majesty's Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council in General Assembly, return our thanks for Your Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session; and we feel most grateful to Her Majesty, for having selected a person so well qualified, by long and successful public service, as Your Excellency, to succeed to the Government of this Province.

We regret to learn that the embarrassment in the Commercial World in general, has operated so seriously upon the Trade of this Province, and that the City of Saint John, in addition to the distress occasioned by the late calamitous Fires, is suffering from one of those revolutions to which Commerce is always liable from over trading and imprudent investments. Yet we feel confident that with a continuance of the protection hitherto afforded by the Mother Country to the Trade of these Colonies, accompanied by a rigid exercise of prudence and economy, and due caution in business, the present difficulty will in a short time, under the blessing of Divine Providence, be succeeded by a more sound and prosperous course of Trade.

We cordially participate in Your Excellency's congratulations on the Birth of an Heir Apparent to the Throne, and we assure Your Excellency that this auspicious event has given to Her Majesty's faithful Subjects in this Province the most heartfelt satisfaction.

Deeply interested in the settlement of the Boundary Question, we unite with Your Excellency in the hope that the sense of the great benefit that would be derived from the termination of the dispute, will lead to an early and satisfactory issue of the negotiations with the United States, and we rely with every confidence upon the determination of Her Majesty's Government to maintain the integrity of these Her Majesty's North American possessions.

We acknowledge, that in providing for the introduction of any alteration or amelioration in the principles of our Municipal Government, we should steadily keep in view those which are clearly recognized in the Constitution of England, and which may be found adapted to the situations of the people of this Province.

Concurring in Your Excellency's views that the judicious application of the Public Credit for the investment of Capital in works of general utility, and in assisting the local Communities where their own resources may be inadequate for such objects, would accelerate the improvement and settlement of the Province, we shall give our serious attention to Your Excellency's recommendation of the incorporation of a Board of Works as the means of accomplishing the efficient execution of all such objects.

We duly appreciate the great importance of the Public Works to which Your Excellency has called our attention, and will cheerfully concur in such measures as will secure their successful prosecution when ultimately approved of. In such of these projects as the neighbouring Provinces are interested, we confidently hope for their co-operation. Aware of the great advantages to be derived from attention to Agriculture, we rejoice in learning the success of the various Associations which have been formed for the occupation of the several tracts of land which have been selected and laid out, and we hope it will prove a sufficient encouragement to Emigrants from the United Kingdom to induce them to form similar settlements in the Province.

We feel the importance of affording encouragement to the prosecution of those researches, which have for their object the further development of the Agricultural capacities and Mineral resources of the Province.

We are gratified to learn from Your Excellency that no material obstacles are found to exist to the introduction of measures for the social improvement of the Indian Tribes; and we shall cordially join in any Legislative provision which may be considered necessary to facilitate the settlement of the Indian Reserves as well as the domains of the Crown.

We are happy to be informed that the state of Education in the Province has engaged Your Excellency's anxious attention; any measure calculated to increase a more efficient system of instruction into the common Schools, to place them under effective superintendence, and to secure an appropriate distribution of the liberal grants of the Legislature, will receive from us that consideration which the paramount importance of the subject demands.

We shall not fail to bestow our best consideration on any measures which may be submitted for the regulation of Prisons, and the adoption of an improved system of Prison discipline.

Your Excellency's recommendation on the subject of a revision of the Criminal Law, and the further abolition of capital punishment for certain offences, shall receive our ready attention.

We shall also give attention to any suggestions which may be brought under our consideration for a change in the Law relating to Imprisonment for Debt.

The alteration of the Laws relating to Insolvency, and the enactment of a Bankruptcy Act; to which Your Excellency has called our attention, are admitted to be subjects of much difficulty and importance. The necessity, however, of such a measure, appears to be generally felt and acknowledged, and when brought before us it shall receive our anxious deliberation.

We shall be disposed to concur in such provisions for the encouragement of our valuable Coast and River Fisheries as may be found necessary.

The early opportunity which Your Excellency took, upon your assumption of the Government, to make yourself acquainted with the Province, by a personal examination of its several parts, has afforded Your Excellency the best means of information, and we are much gratified to learn that the result of this personal observation has been to produce in Your Excellency's mind a conviction not only of the great natural resources of the Country, and of the disposition of the people to support the efforts which are required to develop them, but also of the warm attachment of the inhabitants of this loyal Province to the Country of their ancestors and their veneration for Her Institutions. Dispositions and feelings upon which Your Excellency may confidently rely.

We are entirely satisfied that the object which Your Excellency had in view in the more important measures which you have recommended to our consideration has been to continue and secure to the Province a full participation in the advantages which the British Constitution has imparted wherever its principles have been recognized; and we feel confident that Your Excellency's experience and devotion to the public service will enable Your Excellency to contribute most materially to the advancement of the public welfare.

#### REPLY.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen, I receive with great satisfaction your Address. Your participation in the general feeling of congratulation on the Birth of the Heir Apparent, will be acceptable to Her Majesty, and I thank you cordially for the confidence you repose in me, and the attention you have given to the subjects which I have recommended to you connected with the future welfare of the Province.

ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. To His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Sir WILLIAM MACLEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Representatives of Her Majesty's Faithful and Loyal People of New Brunswick, thank Your Excellency for the Speech you have been pleased to

deliver at the opening of the present Session; and we respectfully and cordially welcome Your Excellency to the administration of our Provincial Government. We feel with Your Excellency, that this favored portion of the Empire has abundant cause to be thankful to Divine Providence for the manifold blessings which it enjoys; and while we sincerely hope that the sufferings which have been occasioned by the late calamitous fires in Saint John, as well as by general Commercial embarrassment, will be of short duration, we assure Your Excellency, that every effort will be made on our part, with a due regard to our means, to maintain the credit and develop the resources of the Province in a manner best calculated to prove beneficial to all classes.

The joy and thankfulness, which resounded through the British Isles on the late happy and auspicious occasion, has found a heartfelt response in this loyal Colony; and we devoutly pray, that our young Prince may inherit all the virtues of His Ancestors, and become, in good time, the glorious Defender of those principles, which may perpetuate the general good of His People, without distinction of sect or party.

The settlement and establishment of the Boundary Line has long been an object of our most earnest solicitude: Fully sensible of the existing dangers, and of the benefits which would accrue to all parties interested, we do most sincerely hope that the negotiations between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States, will result in an early and satisfactory adjustment of this vexatious and embarrassing question.

Our early and earnest attention shall be directed to the principles of Municipal Government, as recognized by the British Constitution, as well as to the Local Institutions recently introduced into a neighbouring Colony, with a view to determine how far they may be applicable to this Province, and whether their introduction may be deemed beneficial to its interests. In appropriating the means, which have hitherto been placed at our disposal, we have exercised our best judgment to accelerate the improvement, and promote the settlement of the Province; and we shall be rejoiced at any opportunity which may be afforded us, of extending and further securing the efficient execution of any system calculated to advance the general welfare of the Province, by the application of scientific and practical knowledge.

The several public works enumerated by Your Excellency, shall receive an early consideration, and we agree with Your Excellency that among the most important of them is the Great Road to Canada.

We highly appreciate Your Excellency's exertions in the encouragement of Agriculture and Immigration, and nothing shall be wanting on our part that may give effect to a judicious plan of settling and cultivating the districts of rich Wilderness Lands abounding in various parts of the Province.

The further prosecution of the Geological Survey recommended to our consideration by Your Excellency, will receive that attention from us which its usefulness hitherto in developing the Mineral resources and Agricultural capacities of the Province, may seem to merit.

Hitherto every effort of legislation and philanthropy has failed to make any material impression on the domestic character and habits of the Indian Tribes; but we learn with pleasure that recent reports to Your Excellency have not recognized the existence of any serious obstacle to the introduction of measures for their social improvement:—The formation of Indian Villages, the establishment of Schools, or any experiment likely to result in alluring that unhappy race to the arts of civilized life, shall receive our cordial support.

Notwithstanding the very liberal aid constantly extended to Educational purposes, we are painfully aware that the condition of the common Schools is by no means such as it ought to be, and any suggestions from Your Excellency, which may enable us to improve the present system, will be thankfully received. The Laws for the regulation of Prisons—the Criminal Laws, and those relating to Insolvency and the Imprisonment of Debtors, shall receive due attention.

The protection and encouragement of the Fisheries, a subject which has always engaged the attention of the Legislature, shall again receive our anxious consideration.

We are gratified to learn, that notwithstanding the present state of Commercial distress, the Revenue has not diminished;—that by judicious management, the means for defraying the ordinary expenses of the Government, as well as for encouraging other useful undertakings, will be ample; and we beg to assure Your Excellency that we shall carefully consider every measure submitted to us, having for its object the improvement of our Financial system, whether it be the establishment of a more efficient Audit of the Public Accounts—the consolidation of the Departments of Revenue—the adoption of British Sterling as the money of account—the consolidation of the Banking System—the discontinuance of Statute Labour for a moderate money rate, or—the general mode of expending the Revenue.

The earnest attention which, since Your arrival in New Brunswick, Your Excellency has paid to the resources and wants of the Province—the high character which you give the inhabitants, and the desire which you so warmly express, that, under Providence, they should participate largely in the advantages imparted by the British Constitution, demand our most grateful acknowledgements and our warmest thanks.

#### REPLY.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

I return you my sincere acknowledgements for your Address.

The feelings you express in reference to the auspicious event of the Birth of the Heir Apparent, will be gratifying to Her Majesty, from the Representatives of Her faithful subjects in this Province.

For your cordial reception of me on entering on the arduous duties which Her Majesty has confided to me, I offer you my warm thanks; and I look with confidence to your support in carrying out the various measures which will be calculated to promote the welfare of the people.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

We have been kindly furnished with the Speech of His Excellency Lord Falkland, at the opening of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, on the 20th instant, of which the following is a copy:—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I rejoice at the recurrence of that season of the year, at which I am enabled to benefit by your advice and assistance in the conduct of public affairs; and to avail myself of the Legislative experience and local knowledge possessed by so many among you. I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to meet your understood wishes in regard to the time of convening you in General Assembly.

It is my gratifying duty to announce to you the birth of a Male Heir to the British Throne: you will, I am sure, share in the joy felt by all subjects of our gracious Sovereign at an event so calculated to promote the domestic happiness of Her Majesty, and to assure the future prosperity of the Empire.

Although a slight decrease has taken place in the Revenue, I am glad to be able to state, that no diminution has occurred of sufficient amount to affect the scale of the public expenditure, and that all Provincial engagements, up to this period, have been punctually discharged.

The Fisheries have been as productive as in former years, the continued success of this branch of industry being in a great degree attributable to the vessels manned and fitted out with a view to its protection.

We have to be thankful for a most abundant Harvest, and there is reason to believe that the

heavy expense incurred by the Province, and the efforts lately made by the Legislature with a view to the encouragement of Agriculture, and the introduction of a more scientific system of cultivation, will be attended with much future benefit.

All matters recommended to the consideration of the Executive, by the Legislature during the last Session, have met with due attention, and the Correspondence relating to these subjects will forthwith be communicated to you.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The Accounts to the 31st of December are prepared, and shall be laid before you without delay. I trust that, on investigation, it will appear that the Provincial Funds have been neither prodigally nor injudiciously expended, and I confidently rely on your liberality to provide the requisite Supplies for the current year.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The defective state of the Law as respects Debtor and Creditor, rendering it in many cases inoperative, and, in others, unjust to both alike, has suggested to the Government the necessity of a provision by which the rights of each may be clearly defined and secured. The evident need of some enactment of this nature seems to be generally admitted, and the main principles on which such an Act ought to be founded, to be generally conceded; every anxiety therefore has been felt by myself, and those to whose aid and advice I have had recourse, to frame a Statute on the subject, that any difficulties heretofore experienced in the arrangement of the details of a Bankrupt Law should be overcome; I hope you will find this to have been accomplished in the proposition which will be submitted to you, and that the Commercial part of the Community will no longer suffer under the want of this indispensable protection.

The Crown Officers have been engaged in a careful revision of the Criminal Law, and are prepared to propose for adoption, such further amendments as are yet requisite to assimilate the Provincial Code to that of the Mother Country.

The Legislature having already entered on the consideration of the existing Law of Probate, and of the mode in which the distribution of the Estates of deceased persons should be regulated, the attention of the Government has been drawn to the subject, and a Bill, founded on a measure which has been partially approved of by the House of Assembly, will be subjected to your deliberation.

Any step which you shall consider as having a tendency to ameliorate the condition of the Indian Population of Nova Scotia, will, I am convinced, meet with your ready concurrence; and, in asking your co-operation to this end, I feel no doubt that a Bill, which will shortly be presented to you, and which has been framed with a view to this object, will meet with a favorable reception.

Several other measures of great importance, as essentially affecting the internal Administration of the Province, will be offered for your approval.

In endeavouring by every means in my power to ascertain what practical improvements are most wanted, and in urging those improvements on the Legislature, I have but done my duty to the Queen and to the Colony. Your task remains yet to be performed: from you the country will expect a scrutinizing and candid examination of the measures propounded, and the Provincial Government, aware that it is as much your duty as it is your right, to weigh all propositions bearing on the public interests, while it offers for your consideration, and, after mature deliberation, to be of such a nature that your adoption of them would lead to the best results, frankly invites investigation, and courts your assistance as well to discover and reject that which is inexpedient, as to perfect and bring into operation whatever shall appear likely to contribute to the general welfare.

[From the Halifax Novascotian.]

#### MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

During the past year a Bill went into operation in Canada, which provides corporate privileges for the rural districts of that Province. A similar measure may be expected to be introduced into the Nova Scotia Assembly in the ensuing session. We understand the provisions of the Bill to be somewhat as follow: Each County is invested with corporate privileges, by which it elects a Common Council of twelve persons, for the management of local concerns, like the Common Council of the city, within its jurisdiction. To each of these Councils the Governor appoints a Chairman, called a Warden, who has a casting vote, and is in communication with the government. This Council appoints a certain number of persons for each township within the boundaries of the county, who act as subordinate councils. The Governor has the power to dissolve each County Council, as he has to dissolve the House of Assembly, and send the members to their constituents for an opinion on their conduct. Such, without having read the Bill, we understand to be its chief characteristics. The last mentioned provision is a check on any unreasonable or unwise course, and the appointment of Wardens is expected to cause uniformity throughout the country, to prevent any illegal steps, and so avoid confusion and other evils.—The recommendation of this system, as regards Nova Scotia, appears to be, that it would give self government on local matters to a people who are worthy of it, and to those who ought to be most able and willing to manage for the best. It would remove trouble, loss of time, unnecessary interference, and some useless responsibility from the General Government of the Country. At present the Government appoints local officers in every County, often without the requisite knowledge, and subject to charges of intrigue and to dissatisfaction. If the people have claims to the loyalty and intelligence which they profess, and which all acknowledge, they seem the proper depositaries of such power. To deny this would seem to involve a charge of incompetence or dishonesty far from complimentary. But supposing it to be conceded, that the people should have the management of their local concerns, and that a Common Council in Annapolis, could arrange

such matters for the County, as well as the Executive Council in Halifax,—a question may arise on the wisdom or necessity of the appointment of Wardens resting with the Government. The recommendations of this part of the system, have been mentioned above,—the objections, as they appear on hasty inspection, may be thus stated:—Such appointments may excite jealousy between the Councils and their Chairmen;—the Wardens may be looked on as exercising an ungracious supervision, and as being the organs of an unnecessary centralization of power and influence in Halifax. Although such a part of the system might be wise for so vast a country as Canada, and one composed of such varied materials, Nova Scotia may be considered under different circumstances, and therefore not requiring precisely similar regulations. It may be said, that under the Municipal Bill, Government would appoint but one officer in each County, while now it appoints several; but to this might be answered, that the present officers, once appointed, have no official connection with Government, and keep up no centralization, whereas the Wardens would be continual and immediate agents. The difference is great. A strong objection against any deviation from the Canada Bill is, that an object of the Home Government must be to establish uniformity of system in these Colonies,—and that so material a departure might occasion dissatisfaction in the Upper Province, and the want of acquiescence at the Colonial Office. This objection might be overruled, or our hesitation to the Warden feature may not be well founded. Enquiry into the subject is all we aim at.

As the measure has been for some months in operation in Canada, we may glean some experience by attending to Canadian opinions on the subject. Several journals have been examined with this object, and the substance of their information may be here given.

The Montreal Times, a paper generally hostile to the late Governor General's administration, finds fault with the measure. Its objections appear as follow:—1st. Instead of the Bill conferring legislative privileges for purely local purposes, it will introduce many petty legislatures, misinterpreting their office, and deriving importance from abuse of trust. 2nd. Instead of local governments in small circles, some of the Districts embrace populations amounting to nearly 50,000 persons. 3rd. Some of the Councils have already deviated from their charter, and encroached on the franchises of the subject and the law of the land, by raising money for undefined purposes, under the head of contingencies, and otherwise. 4th. The statute holds out temptation towards the abuse of trust, and the burthening of the people. 5th. As only one third of the Council go out each year, the remaining members have the power of influencing the new Councilors, and of perpetuating their own mode of management. 6th. The people should themselves, at public meetings, determine the amount of local taxes, instead of that power being entrusted to the Municipalities. On these counts we might remark,—respecting the 1st and 3rd, that the superintendence of the Wardens, and the power lodged in the General Government, ought to provide ample redress: the Council for the District of Mississquoi reported certain expenses of Members and Wardens, while the statute expressly states that they shall receive no emolument for their services as such. Some confusion may be expected on the first introduction of so extensive a measure, but the remedy appears to be easy and immediate. The 2nd might be obviated for Canada, and would not apply to Nova Scotia. 4th. This objection might be made to many of the best enactments,—ample checks seem provided in the act under consideration, by the control of the people and the specific provisions. 5th. If this were found of force, a modification might be provided. 6th. Limitation might be provided on this head also, so as to prevent any improper exercise in the taxing power.

The Quebec Gazette makes some objections similar to those of the Montreal Times. It says also, that the law takes away, rather than gives, privileges to the old French Settlements, as they had, from remote times, been accustomed to manage "their local concerns without interference of government, without salaried officers, and without direct taxation." This objection would only apply to the French settlements, and perhaps not to them if they are at any time to come under any general British system. The Gazette also objects, that some of the District Councils "embrace parts which have no community of interest," and meet at places distant from the centres of population. These evils have more to do with details than principle. The Montreal Transcript complains that the law is too general and vague, and in some particulars inadequate for the requisite action of the Councils,—that the Councils want power to collect the necessary taxes, and definite directions respecting enforcement of their by laws. This may afford a hint on any adoption of the system here. The Halifax Corporation Bill has been described as confused and vague on some points,—care should be taken not to increase such objections, in any similar enactment. The Transcript appears favourable to the system, and calls it "the great experiment of local self-government." The Toronto Mirror denounced the Bill as a monster, destructive of Freedom, while it was in progress through the Legislature. In a late number of the same paper, however, the measure is described as a "great object gained." "Were there no other feature," says the Mirror, "in the administration of Lord Sydenham, to which, as Reformers, we can recur with pleasure, this one alone is sufficient to entitle him to the grateful remembrance of every liberal minded man." And again, "As long as Lord Sydenham's name is remembered in Canada, the important reformation which he effected in our municipal institutions, will be identified with it." After stating some objections to the Executive power held over the Councils, and the appointment of the Wardens, the measure is called "a great general boon," and every confidence is expressed, that it will work well for "the general good of the Province." The Toronto Examiner and other papers we believe, consistently support the system, and some of all shades of politics call for a fair trial of the law as the period approaches when the election of Councilors is to occur; we do not know when

the Bill went into operation in Canada, and from remarks made, it would appear that the elections were to take place at the beginning of the present year.

Respecting the measure of District Councils, and any other, bearing immediately on the general interests, it becomes us to respect ourselves and to respect those who act for the public;—to examine, and support, or reject, with a single eye for the good of the Province, and not from factious motives. If any pursue the less honourable course, on them be the responsibility; but the good men and true should put "shoulder to shoulder" for the advancement of their common country, for the promotion of the character of themselves and their children, and for the encouragement of those who may appear, after due investigation, to be faithful public servants. For the latter to labour successfully in furtherance of common interests, it is essential that they receive such public countenance as is equally removed from servility and from captious opposition.

BOARD OF WORKS.—Under this title an office has been created in Canada, for the control of all public Provincial works and establishments, which are not necessarily connected with any of the previously existing regular public offices. A Bill providing for a similar body here, may be expected to occupy some of the approaching session. By it, as we understand the matter, an office would be arranged at an expense of about five or six hundred pounds, yearly, which would have the superintendence of Light Houses, of the Sable Island establishment, of the erection of such buildings as the British well now going up,—and the safe keeping, improvement, repairs, &c., of the other public buildings. The natural objections to the creation of such a board, are those of expense and patronage. It is understood, however, that much more is paid or lost by the present system, than would defray all the expenses of the new, and that an increase in directness, responsibility, uniformity, and other good features, would be the result.

As we have several very important official documents to publish, which for want of space could not be inserted in to-day's Gazette, we shall issue an Extra to-morrow or Friday, which will also contain the advertisements unavoidably omitted.

The English Mail to meet the sailing of the Steamer from Halifax on the 3d February, will be closed at the Post Office, on Saturday the 29th, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon.

#### Died.

On [Saturday] the 15th instant, in the Parish of Saint Mary's, of Typhus Fever, Daniel White, in the 23rd year of his age.

#### SHERIFF'S SALES.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Thursday the fourth day of August next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Dorchester:

ALL the right, title and claim of Remi LeBlanc, of, in and to a certain Lot or parcel of Upland, situate in the Parish of Dorchester, and in the rear of the Lots fronting the Memramcook River, bounded as follows, viz:—North, by Lands formerly in possession of Malcolm M'Eachern—South, by Lands of Alexander Smith, and East and West, by the boundary line, so called, containing two hundred and forty acres, more or less, as may be seen by reference to the original Grant: The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court.

W. P. SAYRE, SHERIFF.  
Dorchester, January 15, 1842.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday the 30th day of July next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Burton:

ALL the right and title of Edward Carr, of, in and to those certain Lots or Tracts of Land, situate at Gary, so called, in the Parish of Burton, known and distinguished in the grant to William Smith and others, as Lots No. 4 and 5, granted to William Carr and Alexander Carr, containing in the whole, 800 acres, more or less.

Also—At the same time and place will be sold—All the right and title of Asa Carr, in and to the above described property, together with all singular buildings and improvements thereon: The same having been taken under and by virtue of two several Executions issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of William Scoullar, against the said Edward Carr and Asa Carr.

J. HAZEN, SHERIFF.  
Barton, January 21, 1842.

#### MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

ON Sunday the 30th instant, Sermons by Ministers from other Circuits will be delivered in the Wesleyan Chapel, Fredericton, and collections taken up both morning and evening, in aid of the Funds of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

On the Monday evening following, the Annual Meeting of the Fredericton Branch will be held in the same place, and a general collection made. A number of Speeches will be delivered on the occasion. The Chair will be taken at half-past six o'clock.

Fredericton, January 24, 1842.  
[Sentinel.]

#### Lectures on Provincial History.

M. H. PERLEY, Esq., having kindly consented on the solicitation of several Gentlemen of the Town, to favour this community with his Course of two LECTURES on the "Early History of New Brunswick," for the benefit of the LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY; Notice is given, that said Lectures will be delivered in BECKWITH'S Long Room, this evening, (Tuesday,) and on Thursday evening next, to commence each evening at half past seven o'clock.

Admission 1s. 3d.—Children with their parents at half-price.

Tickets at the Book Stores.  
Fredericton, 22d January, 1842.

#### FOR SALE,

A CABINET PIANO, in good order. Enquire at the Gazette Office.  
January 24, 1842.

#### FOR SALE.

A SHARE in the Fredericton Library for sale.—Apply to W. J. BEDELL.  
Fredericton, January 11, 1842.

#### NOTICE.

W. J. BEDELL wishes to purchase 500 Bushels of OATS, of good quality.  
Fredericton, January 11, 1842.