pickled Fish, or other pickled Fish for barreling or exportation, have been well struck with salt and pickle in the first instance, and preserved sweet, free from rust, taint, or damage. And such fish as are in good order, and of a good quality, shall be packed in tierces, barrels, or half barrels. The tierces shall contain three hundred pounds, the barrels two hundred pounds, and the half barrels one hundred pounds of Fish each; and the same shall be packed with good and clean salt, suitable for the purpose; the said casks, after being packed and headed up with the fish, and sufficient salt, not less than in the proportion of one peck and a half of coarse salt to the barrel, or fine salt in the same proportion, to preserve the same, shall be filled up with a clean, strong pickle, and shall be branded *Mackerel, Salmon, Shad*, or as the case may be. Those of the best quality, to be most approved and free from damage, shall be branded No. 1: Those of a second quality, after the best have been selected, being sweet and free from taint, rust or damage, shall be branded No. 2: And there shall be a third quality of Salmon and Mackerel, which shall consist of the thinnest and poorest of those fish which are sweet and wholesome, that shall be branded No. 3.

Provided always, That no Herring, commonly called Sprats or Frys, shall be deemed merchantable.

And the said Inspectors shall also brand in plain and legible letters on the head of each and every cask in which inspected merchantable Pickled Fish are packed or repacked, the initials of his Christian name, with his surname at large, the name of the town for which he is appointed, the year in which they are inspected, and N. B. for New-Brunswick. And all Fish so inspected for exportation shall have branded on the head of each cask the letters Ex: and all Fish so inspected for home consumption shall also have branded in like manner, H. C. Each cask shall be filled with Fish of one and the same kind; and if any person shall intermix, take out, or shift, any inspected fish, which are packed and branded as aforesaid, or put in other fish for sale or exportation contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, he or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten pounds for each and every tierce, barrel or half barrel so altered.

Provided always, That if any casualty should render it necessary to re-pack a cask of Inspected Fish, it may in all cases be done by an Inspector of such Fish: And if any person shall sell or export, or cause to be sold or exported, within or from this Province, any tainted or damaged fish, he shall forfeit and pay, not less than five, nor more than twenty shillings, for every hundred weight that shall be thus sold or exported.

Provided always, That it shall and may be lawful to export Herrings without pickle, if the same are in every other respect conformable to this Act.

V. *And be it further enacted*. That all Pickled Fish that may hereafter be imported into this Province from Nova-Scotia, which shall appear to have been duly inspected and branded according to the Laws of the said Province; may be sold within this Province, or exported therefrom without any other inspection, unless the purchaser or purchasers of such fish shall think proper to have the same again inspected, in which case it shall and may be lawful for the buyer, and the seller, (if he shall think fit,) to call an inspector on behalf of each, to re-inspect such fish, and on such re-inspection, such re-inspectors shall be governed by the provisions of this Act, which inspectors shall be paid by the persons who shall respectively employ them.

VI. *And be it further enacted*, That no Pickled Fish shall be exported from this Province in casks by water, unless the master or owner shall produce to the Collector or Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs, at the port or place where the same shall be shipped, a Certificate from an Inspector, that the same has been inspected, packed and branded according to the directions of this Act. And the Certificate shall express the number of barrels, half barrels, and tierces thus shipped, the kind and quality of fish they contained with the name of the master and owner or shipper, and the name of the vessel on board which such fish are shipped for exportation, And every such master, owner, or shipper, shall take and subscribe the following oath, before the said Collector or Comptroller.—"I, A. B. do swear, according to the best of "my knowledge and belief, that the Certificate or "Certificates hereunto annexed, contains the whole "quantity of Pickled Fish shipped on board the "_____, Master, by or for me; "and that no fish is shipped on board said vessel, "for the ship's company, or on freight or cargo, "but what is inspected and branded according to the "Law of this Province. So help me God."

VII. *And be it further enacted*, That if the Master of any vessel, or any other person, shall put or receive on board any vessel, or other carriage or conveyance, to transport the same from this Province, any Pickled Fish packed in casks which are not inspected and branded in manner by this Act prescribed, he or they, on conviction, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings, nor less than five shillings, for every hundred pounds of such uninspected Fish.

VIII. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Inspectors shall respectively be paid for inspecting and branding each and every cask of Fish as directed by this Act, at and after the following rates, viz: For each barrel, where the quantity inspected for any individual, at any one time does not exceed one hundred barrels, the sum of sixpence per barrel, and for tierces and half tierces in the same proportion. And when the quantity inspected for any individual at one time, shall exceed one hundred barrels, five pence per barrel; and for tierces and half tierces in the like proportion. The said charge for inspecting and branding to be paid by the person or persons who shall employ such inspector. And where any such inspector shall be required to travel any distance exceeding two miles from his usual place of residence, for the purpose of inspecting any fish, he shall be entitled to receive in addition to the charge for inspection, sixpence per mile for every mile he shall so travel exceeding the said two miles; the same to be paid by the person employing such Inspector.

IX. *And be it further enacted*, That if any Inspector shall brand any cask, the contents of which he has not inspected according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, or if he shall permit any other person or persons to use his brand or brands in violation or evasion thereof, he or they so offending shall forfeit and pay for every cask so branded, not less than five shillings nor more than twenty shillings, and to be liable to be removed from office.

X. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the person or persons employing any inspector, shall neglect or refuse to furnish such assistance as may be necessary to enable the said Inspector to weigh and pack at least twenty barrels of fish per day, it shall and may be lawful for the said Inspector to employ such persons as he may require to weigh and pack such fish, for which he shall be entitled to receive from the person or persons who shall employ him, over and above the charge for inspection, the sum of fivepence per barrel for any quantity under one hundred barrels: and where the quantity shall exceed one hundred barrels, four pence per barrel.

XI. *And be it further enacted*, That if any Pickled Fish as aforesaid, shall be put on board any boat, vessel, or carriage of conveyance, with intent to sell or export the same, contrary to the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, in the same County, or City and County, upon information given him, to issue his warrant to the Sheriff or his Deputy, or to any constable of the town in which such boat, vessel, or carriage may be, requiring them respectively to seize and secure said Fish, and carry the same to the nearest inspector, and such inspector is hereby required to open and inspect, and to pack and brand the same as is before provided in this Act; and to detain the same until the expence and charges of seizure, inspection, packing, and all other charges arising from such seizure, shall be paid. And it shall be the duty of every person, when required, to give his necessary aid to the officer having such warrant, on pain of forfeiting twenty shillings for his refusal.

XII. *And be it further enacted*, That all kinds of pickled Fish, which are packed in tierces, barrels and half barrels, that are offered for sale, for the consumption of this Province, shall be packed and put up in the way and manner aforesaid, except that the quantity of salt necessary to pack such fish shall be regulated by the persons inspecting such fish. And all penalties and forfeitures imposed and arising by virtue of this Act, where the same shall not exceed the sum of five pounds, shall be recoverable before any justice of the Peace; or where the same shall be more than five pounds, and shall not exceed fifteen pounds, before any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, together with the cost of prosecution, on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, and to be levied by warrant of distress, under the hand and seal of such Justice or Justices, and sale of the offender's goods and chattels. And for want of sufficient distress, such offender shall suffer not less than five days nor more than thirty days imprisonment. And in case such fine shall exceed fifteen pounds, the same may be recovered in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in this Province, by action of debt, together with costs of suit; one half of all such penalties and forfeitures to be paid to the person or persons who shall sue for the same, and the other half to be paid to the overseers of the Poor of the Town or Parish where such offence shall be committed, for the benefit of the Poor of such Town or Parish.

XIII. *Provided always, And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to prevent uninspected Mackerel or other pickled fish, from being sold at any of the Ports of this Province, by the Fishermen, as they may bring them to market, in casks, bulk, or otherwise, which may be wanted for immediate consumption, or be afterwards subject to inspection, and that nothing contained in this Act shall extend to fish packed in kegs of less than ten gallons.

XIV. *And be it further enacted*, That if the owner of any Pickled Fish inspected as aforesaid, or the buyer or seller of any such fish shall be dissatisfied with any such inspection, it shall and may be lawful for the said owner to call two other Inspectors, or the said Buyer and Seller to call one other Inspector each, to re-inspect such fish; and in case the said two Inspectors cannot agree, then they shall be at liberty to call in a third Inspector; and the determination of the said Inspectors, or any two of them, shall be final and conclusive. And in case the survey of the first Inspector shall not be confirmed, then the expence of such re-inspection shall be paid by the said first Inspector; and if the first Inspection shall be confirmed, then each of the said Inspectors shall be paid by the persons who shall respectively employ them.

XV. *And be it further enacted*, That if any Inspector shall brand and mark any fish which shall remain in this Province, and which on examination, within four months after such inspection, shall prove to be of a quality inferior to the brand on such fish, such inspector shall be liable to the person or persons who shall own the said fish, at the time of such examination, for all such damage as he or they may have sustained by reason of the said fish proving inferior to the brand on such casks; and that such person or persons shall recover from such Inspector all such damage as he or they shall have sustained thereby, where the same does not exceed five pounds, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace; or if the same shall exceed the sum of five pounds, and be less than fifteen pounds, then before two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace; and in all cases where the damage shall exceed the sum of fifteen pounds, by action of debt in any Court of Record in this Province, together with costs of suit.

Provided always, That no Inspector shall be liable as aforesaid, unless he shall be duly notified of such claim within six months after he shall have inspected such fish.

XVI. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be three qualities of Dry Cod-Fish, viz:—The first or best to be called Merchantable, and to consist of smooth, well split, thoroughly dried, free from break, salt-burn, and not discoloured in curing or otherwise, and that no fish shall be deemed Merchantable, but such as are cured in catch; the second quality to be called Madeira, and to consist of the next best, being such as are not injured by being salt-burnt, broken, or much discoloured; and the third quality to be called West India, and to consist of such as may be inferior to the above, but in all respects sound, free from slime, and wholesome; and that Inspectors, duly appointed under this Act, shall be allowed for their care, diligence, and trouble, twopence per quintal, payable half by the seller, and half by the buyer.

XVII. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall continue in force until the expiration of five years.

XVIII. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall not extend or be construed to extend to any Pickled Fish which shall be caught and cured before the first day of June next.

EMIGRATION.

This very important subject begins to be considered with much more attention than it ever before engaged in the Councils of the Empire. During a series of Sessions Mr. WILMOT HORTON has persevered in bringing the subject before Parliament. On the 9th March he again moved for a Committee of the House of Commons; and although he was ultimately induced to withdraw that particular motion, the support which Mr. HORTON's views received in the debate from Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. COURTENAY, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, and Mr. A. BARING promises success for a Resolution or Bill, on which he announced his determination to take the sense of the House in the course of the Session The views which the Ministry entertain of the question may be collected from the Speech of the Colonial Minister; the substance of which we subjoin:—

Sir G. MURRAY concurred in the views which the Hon. Baronet had expressed with so much clearness, and, as he believed, with so much soundness, respecting the advantages to be derived from Emigration to the Colonies. The opinions which he entertained on this subject are no of late date. He had formed them when he was in Canada. His experience had convinced him that the only effectual mode of defending and securing our Colonies, was to swell the stream of population in those possessions. While he expressed this opinion, he must add that he was not insensible to the difficulties of holding out too much encouragement to emigration, because there was already a great disposition to emigration in this country, and because, therefore, too much encouragement might increase that disposition beyond the point to which the Government might think it prudent or have the means to gratify it. He had turned this matter over in his mind, and the way in which he thought emigration should be conducted was this:—In the first place, he thought that a well considered system of granted lands in the colonies should be settled. Secondly, he thought that there should be establishments at the out ports, to which people desirous of emigrating might apply, and by means of which arrangements might be made with parishes or persons who were willing to contribute towards the expense of carrying out those who had not the means, but were willing to emigrate. He had always, however, been of opinion that the country ought not to incur any large expense for the conveyance of persons to the Colonies; and the present state of the country, he need hardly say, had shown him that now at least that opinion must be correct. [Hear, hear.] But, with these views on the subject of colonization, he had considered the subject of granting lands to the emigrants. By one class of emigrants lands would of course be purchased. To another class, land should be given on payment only of the fees which were payable in the Colonies on the grants of land. To the next class, land should be granted at the expense only of the survey. To the last class, land should be given, and even more than this—such assistance as implements of husbandry, and, for a time, provisions. These different classes would be determined by the means of the emigrants. It was extremely necessary, however, to proceed with great caution in a matter of this kind, for otherwise the tide of emigrants would overwhelm them. He thought it right on the present occasion to state these views to the House. [Hear, hear.] He begged to say one word with respect to what had been said about Ireland. The most certain, and at the same time the most legitimate mode of removing the evils complained of there, was to promote by every possible means the prosperity of that country. Before he sat down he would state two instances in which he had acted upon those views which he had just expressed upon the subject of emigration. The Duke of Hamilton wished to send some persons from his estates to Lower Canada, they being desirous to emigrate. On application being made to him, he had granted land to the emigrants at only the expense of the survey. An Honorable Member, too, of that House had applied to him respecting sending emigrants from Ireland, and to that Honorable Member he had promised to grant land to the emigrants on the same terms. [Here, hear.]

We recommend Sir GEORGE MURRAY's scheme with respect to the different modes and conditions of granting land to the consideration of our readers, more especially the members of our Agricultural and Emigrant Society. We should hail with joy the adoption of a wise, liberal, and enlarged plan which would induce a considerable number of the "bold peasantry" of England to emigrate to this Province; and we are satisfied that any expense which the present inhabitants of the Colony could be persuaded to incur for encouraging the introduction of such settlers would in a few years be abundantly repaid by their productive industry.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

It gives us much pleasure to observe that His Majesty's Government is prudently and quietly introducing such amendments into the Political Constitutions of these Provinces, as are required by the general wishes of the inhabitants, or recommended by enlightened Statesmen at home. Several new members have been recently added to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, of whom Mr. VIGER is well known as an able and eloquent debater in the House of Assembly. A little "new blood," as Mr. PITT happily described the incribed the introduction of Irish representatives into the Imperial Parliament by the Union, may sometimes produce a very salutary effect. Nothing further has transpired respecting the schism in Nova Scotia—except that the elevation of Mr. UNIACKE to the vacant seat on the Judicial Bench reduces, almost to a nonentity, the very small minority of the Assembly, by which the cause of the Council was advocated.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's Speech on the Budget will be read with peculiar satisfaction by those who are acquainted with OLD ENGLAND, and desire the maintenance of her destinctive character among nations. The remission of the odious impost on BEER, accompanied as it is to be with an abolition of the equally odious system of LICENCES for the sale of that commodity, is far more intimately connected with the formation of that character, than foreigners might be prepared to imagine. From the days of the ancient Saxons BEER, or (as it is called by the historian who describes the primitive manners of the Germans) "BARLEY-WINE," has been the favourite beverage of the English. It possesses great advantages over the common drinks of other nations, and is remarkably free from many objections to which Spirits are justly liable. When not frequently taken to excess, it is nourishing and invigorating; nor does the health of the body or the mind sustain any injury from its daily use. The plan of the Government has not been fully developed; but it will no doubt be adapted to the three important objects, which had all been nearly sacrificed to the imagined interests of the state;—the enabling of the poorer classes to procure their national beverage at a cheap rate, the protection of their health from the admixture of poisonous drugs, and the preservation of their morals from the contaminations of the *Licenced* Public-House. It would confer a great benefit on this Province if its Legislature could be induced to take a lesson from the wisdom of the British Parliament, and impose an additional duty on Spirits for the encouragement of the growth of Barley, and the brewing of Beer. Such a measure would be truly patriotic, as it would at the same time promote agriculture, and substitute a generally wholesome drink for one which, to say the least, is dreadfully pernicious to the far greater number of those who use it.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

It has given me much pain to observe the asperity with which the politics of these Provinces are discussed in some of the public prints. Not content with warmly controverting the arguments of those who entertain different opinions, and zealously endeavouring to establish opposite conclusions, the disputants too often suffer themselves to indulge in offensive personalities. They attribute to respectable members of the community, sometimes by name or descriptions which will be at once applied to individuals, unworthy and dishonorable motives; and they have in some instances even proceeded to the length of pronouncing a harsh sentence on the entire character of the men. These writers ought really to be reminded that, if they expect weight to attach to their representations, they must be careful to exemplify the courtesy of the gentlemen, the liberal candor of the free citizen, and above all the golden maxim of Christian justice. To rail at an opponent proves nothing in the estimation of good judges, except the conscious weakness of the party, who has so far lost his temper as to allow himself to be driven to an unfair and utterly inconclusive mode of argumentation. The disputant has great advantage who finds a just opportunity to say to his antagonist, "To your railing I answer nothing:—to your arguments I reply as follows."

It is not my intention, nor would it become the peculiar station which your paper is permitted to occupy in the community, to enter the arena of political discussion, unless great questions should be agitated, involving the ties which, most happily for these Provinces, unite them to the mother Country; or affecting the principles of the British Constitution, as far as they may be capable of adoption in the proceedings of our provincial governments and legislatures. The late misunderstanding between our own Council and Assembly, which we had the pleasure of seeing quickly terminated by a prudent and amicable procedure, equally creditable to both parties, appeared to me to have originated in a mere partial forgetfulness or momentary oversight of those long-tried and established principles; and I would willingly entertain a similar view of the disunion which unfortunately remains to be healed between the Council and Assembly of Nova-Scotia. To those principles therefore, as you found them stated by the best authority, I think you have done perfectly right in making on both occasions a dispassionate and impartial reference. You have avowed your well-considered conclusions openly and undisguisedly in the face of the world; but as a man of peace, having no object whatever but the common good, you refrained from every expression which might seem likely to cause irritation; while the candor which you naturally expected for yourself absolutely forbade you to cast the slightest suspicion on the motives of those, in whose opinions you could not entirely acquiesce.

The communication of "A NEW BRUNSWICKER" in your last number affords a happy specimen of the tone and temper in which political discussion may be best conducted. Although, therefore its direct purpose was to disprove the soundness of your own judgment on an important subject, you readily and cheerfully, I doubt not, gave it insertion. The difference however between the author of that communication and yourself is not so great as it appears; not so irreconcileable as he may perhaps have himself imagined. In fact could good and honest men but be brought together, and enabled thoroughly to understand each other's views, the differences which divide them would in most instances be greatly mitigated, and in many reduced to nothing. You are doubtless as anxious as your respected Correspondent can be for the preservation of all the rights and privileges of His Majesty's Colonial Councils; you would agree with almost every word which he has written concerning the position of those Councils in the state, their dignity and value, and their duties; you may concede also without hesitation, that in a question of pure right the pecuniary estimate of the matter immediately contested ought not to be taken into the account. Where then is the point of disagreement? It is to be found, I think, not in the merits of the question itself, but in an accidental misapprehension of the tenor of your remarks upon it. The *rightful power* of the Council to reject any Bill, of which they may see reason to disapprove, you considered, and I would unite with you in maintaining it to be, absolutely undeniable on the principles of the Constitution; the *constitutional propriety* of exerting that power, to the serious injury of the whole Province, on account of a general impost on a foreign luxury, which British law almost excludes by prohibitory duties, and against which impost it does not appear that the people of the Province had petitioned or in any way remonstrated; you did not acknowledge, nor have I been able to discern. Could your Correspondent himself have participated in the deliberations of that Council, HE would never, I am persuaded, have advised a measure, against which the popular voice of all British America would instantly be raised, and which could hardly look for approbation to an English Ministry or Parliament. HE would have made his stand, I am inclined to think, on the Bill of *Appropriation*, which seems after all to have formed the real ground of dispute: and if, as it has been asserted with some appearance of justice, an unconstitutional mode of procedure with respect to that Bill has actually prevailed, he would have contended against it with the approbation of the best part of the community, and with well-founded assurance of success.

The true cause of all these agitations I believe to be, that the Legislative bodies of our Provinces have not yet arrived at that settled state, in which the several members can always feel and understand at once their respective position. In *idea* the Administrator of the Government coincides with the Monarch, the Council with the House of Peers, and the Assembly with the House of Commons; but in point of fact and experience there are great and essential variations between the several types and antitypes. It is well that a constitution of incomparable excellence should have been proposed as a model; and the period I trust is coming when a faithful and complete imitation of it will be found attainable. In the mean time we need not be much alarmed, nor indeed ought we to be surprised, if unpleasant collisions occur among the adjusting elements. The world was not finished in a day; and if philosophers are not greatly mistaken in their observations on the phœnomena of the globe, some very painful circumstances must have attended the laborious efforts of air, earth, and sea to find their proper places in the system. As was the office of Divine Providence then, it is now the duty of human discretion to take care, that, although every part may be in some measure liable to suffering, none shall be destroyed or absorbed by the expanding energies of another. Ought not also the several members to cultivate as much as possible mutual sympathy, kindness, and good-will? Rightly considered, they have one common interest; if contradistinguished, they are not necessarily opposed; by strife and contention they can but lacerate, torment and injure each other; while cordial co-operation would cement the happy union, cherish the health, and promote the vigorous growth of the whole. Did we justly reflect on what the British nation owes to a well-divided and arranged constitution, we should perceive that every component part of the body politic is vitally interested in the preservation and welfare of every other part; that Councils and Assemblies, instead of indulging envious or jealous feelings, should feel a reciprocal solicitude for the free and unfettered exercise of each other's faculties and powers; and that the constant aim of both should be, to render all possible assistance to the Executive Government in its endeavours to foster the prosperity of every class and every well-disposed individual in the community.—The real practical superiority of the British Constitution consists in this; that while it restrains the ruling power from doing harm, it permits, enables, and encourages that power to do all conceivable good.

In the advance of these Provinces towards political maturity they will probably find, as the experience of the parent state abundantly testifies, that it is neither practicable nor desirable to keep the respective members of the Legislature so distinct in practice as they are in theory; that they will enter, if I may use the expression, into the composition of one another; that the nerves from the head and the blood from the heart are necessary to the life and action of every limb; and that neither eyes, hands, nor feet can operate to be much effect, except in constant and kindly association. The natural result of such experience, which it would now perhaps be difficult to anticipate by any Legislative measure, will be the introduction of Ministers of the Government into our Houses of Assembly, and a more complete and evident identification of the Councils with the interests of the highest ranks of the settled inhabitants. But now and at all times should that approved maxim at least be borne in mind, "*Summum jus, summa injuria*," or "*The Utmost Right is the Utmost Wrong*;" and every party should resolve to be satisfied if but substantial justice be in the main done to its acknowledged claims and undoubted pretensions. There is something unpleasant in the term *compromise*, but it expresses in fact almost the only method by which the conflicting interests of independent parties have been found capable of adjustment; and practical wisdom consists in making the best of the circumstances in which we may happen to be placed. It ought to be remembered, whenever we feel ourselves eager in the assertion of supposed rights, that we cannot expect to be perfectly impartial in the judgment of our own cause; and even could we be so, it is not in the existing state of things, nor in fact in the present world, that we are warranted to look for the perfection of partitive or retributive justice.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
CANDIDUS.

The Poetical lines of "A Scotchman" we have reserved for our next number.

MURDER.—On Wednesday last, an Inquest was held near the back shore, over the body of an unfortunate woman of colour, called *Patience Hope*.—It appeared in evidence, that about the middle of that day, *Adam Hull*, a coloured man, entered her room and seated himself, notwithstanding her request to him to withdraw—he was followed by his child, whom the deceased directed to be sent out of the house, and on her attempting to remove it, *Hull* arose, swore he would commit murder, and seizing an axe which stood in the room, struck several women therewith, and among the rest aimed two blows at the head of the deceased, the last of which felled her to the earth, and without time to finish an exclamation of "Lord ——— ———" she expired! —A considerable depression on the front of the scull, accompanied by an evident extravasation of blood was visable, and as not a shadow of doubt as to the cause of her death remained the Jury without hesitation returned a verdict of Wilful Murder, against the said *Adam Hull*, who is in custody to take his trial at the ensuing Supreme Court.—*Colonist, of St. John.*

FRESHETS.—It is with great pleasure we are enabled to state, that the intelligence from the various Lumber parties, represent the state of the freshets as uncommonly favorable for the driving of timber, and it is expected very little, if any, will remain in the brooks this season.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

POSTSCRIPT.

By an arrival at St. Andrews, in fourteen days from England, London dates of the 2d of April have been received. The Editors of the Gazette have been favored with an extract of a letter from a commercial house of that date, which communicates the intelligence, that the negociations between our Minister and the British Government respecting the Colonial Trade are closed—the latter having signified to Mr. McLane that his arguments were insufficient to render the re-opening of that trade expedient. —*N. Y. Courier.*

CARD.

MR. *LUDLOW ROBINSON*, offers his thanks to the Firewards and Inhabitants of Fredericton for their prompt assistance in extinguishing the fire at his house on Saturday last.

Monday, 10th May, 1830.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
St. John, N. B. 26th April, 1830.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 1st June next, at noon, from such Persons as are disposed to enter into Contracts with His Majesty's Government, for supplying the Ordnance Barrack Department, between 1st July, 1830, and 30th June, 1831, with the following quantities of *STRAW*, at the several Stations in New-Brunswick, as expressed below—viz:

At SAINT JOHN, - - - - 35,000 Pounds.
FREDERICTON, - - - 45,000 do.
SAINT ANDREWS, - - 6,000 do.

The rates to be expressed in sterling money.—Payment made in British Silver every Six months, for the quantities delivered within the period.

No Tender will be noticed unless accompanied by a Letter signed by two responsible Persons offering to become bound for the faithful performance of such Contracts as may be entered into.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Auction, at the Market House in Fredericton, on Tuesday the 1st day of June next, without reserve.

THAT Dwelling *HOUSE* with the unexpired term of the ground lease, occupied by Thomas Armstrong, in Queen-street, opposite the Military Hospital. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber,

WM. M'KAY.

Fredericton, 10th May, 1830.

NOTICE

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of *TITUS WAY*, late of the Parish of Woodstock, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same duly attested within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to

JOHN WAY,
AMOS WAY, } Executors.

Woodstock, May 1st, 1830. p8w

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction, on the 28th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon, at the County Court House in Fredericton.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim or demand of Jeremiah Godine, of, in, and to the lots of LAND OF FARM, where he now resides, situate in the Parish of Kingsclear, bounded on the lower side by lands owned by Alexander Martin, and on the upper side by Joseph Godine, the same having been taken by Executions issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Mark Needham and George Minchin, Esqrs.

E. W. MILLER, *Sheriff.*

Fredericton, 27th October, 1829.

☞ The sale of the above Property is postponed until Saturday, the 18th day of September next.

E. W. MILLER, Sheriff.

May 12, 1830.

CAUTION!

ALL Persons are hereby forbid purchasing two notes of Hand, given by the subscriber in favor of Thomas Donohue for Eight pounds each, to be paid in Timber on or before the 1st June, and the other half before the 15th October next; as I have not received value for the same

CHARLES PATTERSON.

Kent, May 1st, 1830 3w. p4 6