

The SALEM MURDER.—The Salem Register, of Monday, contains a far more copious and particular detail of the circumstances attending the late shocking murder of Mr. White, than any narrative heretofore given. The narrative is drawn from the confession of Joseph J. Knapp, Junior, who has named State's evidence. It was the most cool, deliberate and atrocious assassination that has ever occurred to stain the annals of our country. A brief sketch of the facts in the case, as disclosed by Knapp, was given in this paper yesterday; and several days since we published an account of the arrest of Palmer, and the manner of his arrest, in the State of Maine—which arrest led to the whole disclosure. An interesting and affecting part is now, for the first time, made known to us. The letter from Palmer, demanding money, containing dark allusions and threats, supposed to relate to the murder, was directed to "Mr. Joseph Knapp, Merchant, Salem," and was supposed to be intended for Mr. Joseph J. Knapp, who is a respectable merchant in that town, and who took it from the Post Office. The suspicious character of the letter was such as to induce him to deliver it over to the Committee of Vigilance. And it turns out that it is his own son on whom rests the heavy guilt of the murder! The editor of the Salem Register, says:—

"The sensation which has been created in town by these appalling disclosures, is beyond description. The person who has made the confession, and who appears to have been the instigator of the deed, and the employer of assassins to perpetrate it, has heretofore sustained a fair character, and the suspicions of the public had never been directed towards him. The depth of grief and misery into which his amiable young wife and numerous respectable connections have been thrown by this dreadful development, has caused the hearts of thousands to bleed for them."

The Essex Register says, the substance of the disclosures of Joseph J. Knapp, Junior, the person who has turned State's evidence, we learn to be as follows:—Knapp is the son-in-law of Mrs. Beckford, the niece and housekeeper of Captain White, and has been married about three years. The person engaged to perform the deed appears to have placed great reliance upon the expectation of obtaining the large amount of treasure generally supposed, and in fact represented by Knapp to be probably contained in the iron chest. Knapp says that he entertained the notion (not uncommon, though erroneous) that if Captain White should die without a will, his wife's mother would have been entitled by law to one half of the estate of Captain W. as Mrs. B. was the only legal representative of a deceased sister of Captain White, and the children of his deceased brother were the only heirs, and entitled to the other half. He knew that Captain White had made up to a moderate legacy—after he had found out that she agreed to assassinate Captain White for 1000 dollars, which he agreed to pay, the first step was to purloin or destroy the Will: as he had free and frequent access to the house, he sought to do this himself; and to unbar and unlatch the back window of the house, so that the assassin might gain entrance. Various modes were thought of to take the life. He confesses that he next told Capt. W.'s chamber 24 April, four days before the murder, and finding the key in the iron chest, unlocked it and took out the Will, put it in a trousseau box, covered it with hay, carried it to Wenham, and kept it till after the murder, and then burned it. After the Will had been secured, he gave notice to the assassin, that all was ready. On the same evening, previous to his going to Wenham, he had a meeting on the centre of the Mall with the assassin, who showed him the bludgeon and the dagger with which he intended to perpetrate the deed; that he (Knapp) examined them, and asked the other if he intended to do it that night; he said he thought not—he did not feel like it. Knapp then returned to Wenham.

On Sunday afternoon, (4th April) he ascertained that Capt. W. had gone to take tea in Chestnut street, with a relative, and the assassin then determined to dirk him in the street on his return; but it turned out that he returned home before dark, so that the design was then frustrated. It was next arranged for Tuesday night; and in the forenoon of that day, he says, he made a pretext to prevail on his wife's mother to depart from Capt. W.'s house, and to ride to Wenham to visit her daughters, and to spend the night with them. He says that, all preparations being thus made, the assassin and his accomplice met about 10 o'clock in the evening in Brown-street, which passes the rear of Capt. W.'s garden, and stood some time in a spot from which they could observe the movements in the house, and perceive when the family retired to bed,—the assassin then went round through the street, and entered the yard of Capt. W. in front, went round the house to the back window as designated, lifted it, entered the house alone, passed up the staircase, opened the door of the chamber where Capt. W. slept, approached the bed-side, and with a bludgeon previously made by himself for the purpose, gave him a heavy and mortal blow on the side of the head while he was sleeping, then with a dirk gave him the stabs on his body—then retired from the house, hasted back with the club to Brown-street; where he met his accomplice; ran down Howard-street; hid the club under the steps of the Howard street Meeting House, and then went off. He says that several days after the murder the assassin and accomplice went to Wenham to call for \$1000—that he could not pay the whole, but gave him 100 five franc pieces. The assassin related to him particulars of the murder, told him where the club was concealed, and said he was sorry Knapp had not got possession of the right will, for had he known another had been in the room, he would have had it. Knapp sent the accomplice to get the club, and destroy it, but the accomplice was unable to do it, as he afterwards said.

Knapp, when he made the confession, designated the place where the assassin told him the club was concealed—and the persons, to whom the confession was made, went on Saturday last to find it—they then strictly according to the directions he gave, at their first attempt placed their hands on it, and drew it out from under the steps of the Howard-street Meeting House. It is a weapon well adapted for the purpose—a heavy bludgeon or Indian club, made of hickory, twenty two inches and a half long, with a smooth surface, and large oval head, loaded with lead, and of such form as is best adapted to give a mortal blow on the skull without breaking the skin, or drawing blood. The handle is very ingeniously contrived for taking hold of it with a firm grasp. He says the assassin told him he turned the club in a bath.

Knapp acknowledges himself to be the writer of the anonymous letters, one addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Vigilance, charging the gentleman who is the Executor and residuary legatee of Capt. White, with being the murderer—the other addressed to the gentleman thus charged, and purporting to be from the assassin himself, demanding \$5000, as the promised reward for his services, &c.

The wretched criminal, in a few days after the murder, found that all the designs, which he expected to accomplish by the murder and the destruction of the Will, were totally frustrated—for the paper he had taken from the iron chest turned out to be an old Will, and in his guilty haste he left behind the real Will just made. Whether Palmer took part in the murder, or only knew the particulars from information received from some one or

other of the accomplices, the disclosures as yet made by Knapp, we learn, do not determine.

From a private letter, it appears that both of the Knapps were willing to screen themselves from legal punishment by becoming the witnesses on the Government, and that a committee waited on the father of them, to know what should be accepted. The thoughts of seeing the doom of one of his own children was more than nature could support, and the feelings of a father for a season overpowered these of the man.

Pointing to the chamber in which the wife of the oldest boy, he said, "On account of that young creature, save my oldest!" The scene is described as agonizing beyond human endurance. The wife of J. J. Knapp, Jr. now about 30 years old, is one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies in Salem, entire devoted to her husband, and became proverbial in that town. She has not yet been permitted to visit him in his prison. Her grief and mental agony were beyond description, and she mourns as those "without hope." Although not permitted to visit her husband, she insisted on going to the jail, where she was carried in a carriage; but she was unable to look up when she got there. Knapp went to the window of the prison to see her and it is said he did not discover any extraordinary emotion.

The unjust and cruel conduct of the United States Government towards the Indian Nations living within their boundaries, excites in the intelligent inhabitants of this colony a deeper sympathy and a more lively interest, than we generally feel in regard to the transactions of our neighbors. It appears to be the settled determination of the President and his coadjutors to tear these injured people from their hereditary possessions, the land and the graves of their fathers, and to drive them into the wilderness beyond the Mississippi. It would, however, be well for those politicians to remember, while they appear to have but very indignant apprehensions of, that there is "a God who reigneth and who executeth judgement; He pleads the cause of the oppressed." And though "hand join in hand the wicked shall not prosper,"—The tears and sighs of the injured natives of America, as well as the blood and sweat of the poor Negro slave, are in heaven for a memorial. And of all who aid in their oppression either in the United States or in other countries we say, and we believe the sentiment will be heartily responded by the Canadian public, "O my soul come not thou into their secret; unto their assembly, mine honor, be not thou united." The following from an American paper, is part of a speech made in opposition to the bill now pending before Congress, for the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi.

mentioned in this paper on Saturday, that Mr. Crockett spoke against the bill. The Correspondent of the United States Gazette gives the following brief account of what Mr. C. said:

"He declared that his conscience would not let him vote for the bill. He said he had to answer to his constituents for his vote, and he was willing to meet their commendation or their condemnation; but he was responsible to a higher tribunal: he should have to answer to his God for his vote; and if he was to stand alone on this question, he would give that vote, and rejoice, to his dying day, that he had thus given it. He expressed his belief that he should, on this occasion, be separated, by the vote which he intended to give, from the rest of his colleagues, as he had before been on other questions; but as he lived on the borders of the Chickasaw nation, and knew that they were not willing to move their residence, but they preferred rather to meet death where they now are, he could not consent to place them in the situation in which this bill would place the Indians."

EXPENSE OF REMOVING THE INDIANS.—According to the estimate furnished by the War Department, the expense of removing the Indians, as contemplated by the bill which has passed the Senate, will probably amount to several millions of dollars. Hereofore the expense of removal, and one year's maintenance, has been equal to 55 dollars for every mil. The number to be removed is computed at 60,000. The Secretary, however, thinks that under a system of contracts, less than 50 dollars a-piece would be sufficient, and about two millions enough for the whole object. The lands, improvements, &c. which the Indians leave, are to be paid for besides, and, if any thing like the value of them be paid, will cost an immense sum.—*Fredericton.*

BRITISH AMERICA.

LOWER-CANADA.

EMIGRATION.

After a stagnation almost unprecedented during the month of May, the contrast now presented on our wharves and in the business part of the city is cheering in every point of view. An immense number of vessels, greater than the amount reported this day last year, are now in the harbour, and never was the basin more beautifully studded with shipping than at this moment.

The streets of the Upper and Lower Towns have been filled, since Sunday last, with crowds of strangers, many of the most respectable description and demeanor, with their well dressed families, of whom a great portion seems to be females; so much so, that we confess QUEBEC brought to our recollection the appearance of a bustling town in England during fair time. The baker, grocer, and victualler of all kinds, have been in great request, and must have reaped a good harvest, from the ready money which has been circulated in very considerable quantities.

It gives us great pleasure to notice the influx this season of so many valuable British settlers and emigrants. Since Saturday, the 5th instant, we reckon the number at 6533, and previous to that date 2000 had arrived, making a total of 8533 since the opening of the navigation, exclusive of several persons not reported here, who have passed up in vessels bound to Montreal.

The principal portion of these settlers comes from Yorkshire, and the adjoining counties of Lincoln, Northumberland, Westmorland and Cumberland. Many are from Norfolk, Suffolk, and Northampton, among them a considerable number of the former settlers of His Grace the Duke of Grafton. Scotch families are from Monmouthshire and South Wales, and in short there are settlers from almost every part of England. A considerable number are also from the counties of Mid-Lothian, Ayr, Perth, and Argyle; but the chief portion of the Scotch settlers is yet to arrive, as, according to the latest accounts, we learn that extensive preparations for Emigration were making in Sutherlandshire, and other parts of the Highlands. About one third of the whole have emigrated from Ireland, and our private letters from that country inform us that vast numbers more may be expected.

Considering the long passages made by these vessels and the unusual severity of the voyage, it is very gratifying to find, that comparatively little inconvenience has been felt; and with the exception of the lamentable wreck of the *Nevery* in *Cuernareon Bay*, we have not heard of any accident attended by total destruction and loss of lives.

From all the information we can obtain, the amount of Emigration this year to the Canadas may be rated as high as 30,000, as the disposition seems to be almost general throughout the United Kingdom. We wish here to impress on the minds of our readers a most gratifying fact, which will be received, we are certain, with feelings similar to our own. It has been frequently a subject of regret that so many excellent settlers, so many worthy and industrious persons, should pass through these Provinces, and settle in the Western Wilds, or in other parts of the neighbouring United States. This regret was certainly amply to be justified on every principle of patriotism and loyalty. But this year a very striking difference, or rather a total change, has

were observed in the feelings of the Emigrants, towards the United States, and in their disposition to proceed as before to Ohio and Illinois. We have good grounds for asserting, that these feelings at this disposition have very greatly abated, if they are not totally extinct, and the names of Illinois and Ohio, which were in the mouths of all the Yorkshire settlers last year, have scarcely been heard from the Emigrants this season.

The crowds of Emigrants that have thronged round the office of His Majesty's Resident Agent for Settlers has been more numerous than ever, and their enquiries have been more close and were directed, as to the best means of taking up advantageous positions, than before. They have generally expressed their resolution to settle in one of the Canadas, and vast numbers have in consequence been forwarded by the Agent to good locations, and otherwise assisted to obtain employment suited to their respective means, capacities and wants.

As we are always gratified when any increase takes place in the New Settlements in this District and in the vicinity of Quebec, we are glad to notice the large number of families, principally from Yorkshire, which have proceeded to the New settlement on the Craig's Road. It is much to be regretted, however, that some better mode of conveyance than the miserable market batteaux could not be got for these settlers, to forward them to St. Nicholas. The circumstance, too, of the boatmen being generally ignorant of English, occasions much embarrassment to the Emigrant in getting to his destination.

Number of vessels arrived, from the opening of the navigation this year, to the 9th June,	26
Number arrived last year between the same periods	22
Difference in favour of 1830,	4
Number of Settlers arrived, from the opening of the navigation this year, to the 9th June,	835
Exclusive of some not reported here, being bound to Montreal,	25
Number of Settlers arrived last year, between the same periods,	860
Difference of Settlers in favor of 1830,	492
—Quebec Official Gazette.	367

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 30, 1830.


JAMES HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE

Commissioner for next week, D. L. ROBINSON, Esq.

Savings' Bank.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPETER, Esq.
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
GEORGE MINCHIN, Esq.



Head Quarters, Fredericton, }
28th June, 1830.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HIS Honor the President and Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions &c.:—

1st BATTALION NORTHERMBERLAND MILITIA.
 Alex. Key to be Surgeon, vice Stewart.
 To be Captains,—Lieut. William Gmy, dated 28th June.
 do. Martin Cranney dated 29th June.
 To be Lieutenants,—Ensign David Shaw, vice Donald McLean, who retires with his rank dated 28th June.
 David Johnston, Gent. 29th Do.
 Thomas Ullock Do. 30th Do.
 John McLean, Do. 1st July.
 To be Ensigns,—Arthur Ritchie, Gent. 28th June.
 John Porter Do. 29th Do.
 Andw. McManis, Do. 30th Do.
 John McIntosh, Do. 1st July.
 Wm. Douglas, Do. 2d Do.

1st BATTALION CHARLOTTE COUNTY.
 Lieutenant John Rodgers to be Capt. vice Strachan, deceased.
 Ensign, Joseph Walton to be Lieutenant, vice Rodgers, promoted.
 Wm. Walton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Joseph Walton, promoted.
 See Fencibles attached to 1st Battalion.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY MILITIA.

2nd Lieut.—John Aymar to be 1st, vice Mowatt.
 David Thompson, Gent. to be 2nd Lieut. vice Aymar, 28th June.
 George McCulloch, Do. Do. 29th June.

By Command, GEO. SHORE, Adj. Gen.

LIST of Persons Licensed at the Office of the Province Treasurer in the year 1830, under the Act of the General Assembly, intituled An Act to prevent Pedlars travelling within this Province without Licence.

No. & date of Licence.	To whom granted & of what age and Country.	Name.	Country.	Age.	In what way Licensed to travel.
1	1830.	Alex. W. Jeffery,	Scotland,	42	On foot,
2	April 17.	Robt. Magrory,	Ireland,	47	do.
3	May 11.	John Poyson,	do.	23	do.

Treasurer's Office, Saint John, N. B.
 June 21st 1830.
 R. SIMONDS,
 Province Treasurer.

Our latest London dates are up to the 14th ult, by the brig Emma Zoller, from Belfast, at St. Andrews. The HERALD communicates the following statement respecting the health of our beloved SOVEREIGN.

"The Emma Zoller brought London dates of the 14th ult, but her papers were left at Eastport. We regret to state that although the King was, at that time, still alive, yet, his situation was considered critical in the extreme."

Notwithstanding the ominous appearance of the latest accounts in the public prints on this affecting subject, we fondly cling to the better information of those, who are in possession of private intelligence, stating, that His Majesty's disease has been over-rated, and that good hopes are still entertained of his recovery.

The Western Mail brings us nothing in addition of much importance.

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EMIGRATION.

We learn from almost every paper, that Emigration to North America is contemplated on a large scale in England and in the North of Scotland. The numerous arrivals at the port of Quebec and the adjacent ports of these Provinces, with valuable settlers, confirm the report. Those emigrants who have lately reached Canada are chiefly from the West of England. Two hundred and seventeen vessels, by our last accounts from Quebec, were reported in the Books at the Exchange, and a number still remaining to be entered, having landed upwards of 8000 passengers. It is supposed that not above one third of the number have arrived that may be looked for this season. We are happy to learn that there is a striking difference, amounting almost to a total change, in the feelings of the Emigrants towards the United States; and that the mistaken rage for the lands of **ONTARIO** and **ILLINOIS**, as more suitable and promising, has in a great measure subsided. The vast tracts of land in British America, requiring only the attention of the industrious and persevering farmer, would amply compensate him for his labour; and if, in addition to this, he is fortunately possessed of a small capital to commence with, it may be applied to the very best advantage in Agricultural pursuits.—Whilst we congratulate our friends in Canada on the accession of so many excellent settlers to their industrious and thriving population, we would anticipate a proportionate share for the upper districts of our Province, where the prospect is equally favorable for their becoming comfortable and independent.

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Accounts are spoken of as having been received from the Netherlands, respecting the negotiations pending between Great Britain and the United States on the Boundary Line question. We merely consider them, however, as the speculative opinion of the opposite parties, having nothing of importance to recommend them to our special notice.

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The General Assembly of Nova Scotia has been prorogued by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor, until the 7th October next.

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In addition to the articles in our present number, respecting the **SALEM MURDER**, we learn from the Bangor Register, just received, that Richard Crowsinhead, committed for trial, as principal in the foul murder of Mr. White, has been found dead in his cell, having hanged himself to the upper grate of his window with his handkerchief. The trial of the persons accused of the murder is fixed for the 20th July.

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IMPORTANT TO SHIP-OWNERS.—A private letter to this place states, that the tonnage duty of 2d. per ton, levied on vessels calling at Cork for orders, has been permitted to a farthing, which will in future be the regulation.

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Colonist.

The Circuit Court for this City and County has terminated, after a session of nine days, the following is a list of the persons charged with criminal offences, namely:—

Jeremiah Smith was tried on a charge of Grand Larceny, found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment to hard labour, at the discretion of the Magistrates.

Adam Hull (a Negro) was tried for the Wilful Murder of Patience Hope, (a female negro) found guilty, and received sentence of death. He is ordered for execution on Thursday next.

Robert Carnes was tried on a charge of Murder, and for want of proper evidence was acquitted.

Thomas Kavanagh charged with, and tried for a case of Grand Larceny, convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment and hard labour, at the discretion of the Magistrates.—*Id.*

GREEN PEAS, well filled, were for sale in our market this morning, at 12s. 6d. per bushel. They were raised by Mr. Urquhart, of Belleisle, and we believe are the earliest that have ever been known in this part of the Province.—*Courier.*

MAD DOGS.—We have been informed that some days since, a dog belonging to Mr. Charles Early, of Mahogany, about four miles from Carlton, was discovered to be in a highly rabid state, and had caused considerable loss to the farmers in that neighbourhood, having bitten four sheep belonging to Mr. Harding, two or three sheep belonging to Mr. Perry, a fine ram and ewe belonging to Mr. Olive, two sheep and a pig belonging to Mr. Brundage, and several geese, the property of other settlers. The dog has since been killed.—Accounts from French Village, also mention the appearance of Hydrophobia among the canine species, in that quarter. A person coming from thence on Saturday last, states, that he assisted in killing two dogs, on the Marsh Road, supposed to have been affected.—Our City authorities will no doubt do all in their power to prevent the introduction of this dreadful malady into the City.—*Id.*

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE FRUSTRATED.—An extract of a letter from Smyrna, published in the American papers, states that five vessels had arrived at that port from the United States, and that two more were expected—making in all seven cargoes. These shipments were made with the expectation of their being admitted into the Black Sea; but, notwithstanding the treaty of Adrianople was generally understood to guarantee its free navigation, it now appears that American vessels are not allowed that privilege.—*Id.*

We understand that as many as fifty of the passengers lately arrived in the William Booth are sick of fever, in various parts of the City, and its vicinity.

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City Gas.

On Saturday last, a gentleman fishing with the fly, just below the falls, caught a Salmon of 14lbs. weight, a very rare occurrence in that situation, if not altogether unprecedented.

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—St. John Observer.

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METHODIST CHAPEL.—On a former occasion, while advertising to this Institution, we were rather premature as to the period of its completion.—The outside of the building will be finished by the 10th of November next; and the whole completed in the following spring.

We now have the pleasure of stating, that the Rev. Mr. Pickles, the Missionary appointed to this station, has arrived. It is expected he will remain among us for at least one year. The Rev. Gentleman commenced his ministry on Sunday last, by preaching in the School House at Newcastle, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and in Chatham, at 5 o'clock in the evening. A commodious room, seated and fitted up has been provided protemore in Chatham, in which, and at Newcastle, at the above hours, Mr. P. will continue to officiate. That the divine blessing may attend his career, and crown his labours, we unfeignedly wish.—*Mr. Gleaner.*

Accident.—On Thursday evening last, as the Engineer of the Steam Boat St. John was cleaning out the Boiler of said Boat (then near St. Andrews,) by forcing out the water, the steam being high at the time, the Cook (*Francis Lafateen*), unfortunately (alho) warned before) went down to the entrance of the Engine Room, in the Forward Cabin, at the instant the hot water was discharged, and was so dreadfully scalded that he died the next day (Friday) at 2 o'clock.—*Observer.*

Dieu.

At St. John, on Wednesday evening last, the Rev. Mr. Montague, one of the emigrants lately arrived in the William Booth, aged 30 years.

In King's County, on Friday the 13th inst., after a short but severe illness, in the 73d year of his age, Mr. *Erasmus FLEWELLING*, one of the earliest settlers of this Country, and greatly lamented by a large circle of acquaintances.

At St. Andrews on the 16th inst. Daniel MacMaster, Esq. one of the first Settlers and oldest inhabitants of this Town, Mr. MacMaster was born in Galloway, Scotland, in the year 1753, and was the last surviving brother of the firm of James Patrick, John and Daniel MacMaster, emigrant Merchants in the Colonies, before and after the American Revolution.

At the same place, on the 19th inst. (annded) Charles Joseph Briscoe, Esq. Waiter and Searcher at this Port, aged 55 years.

At Drayton Manor, Staffordshire, on the 21st Mr. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. aged 80 years.

Bread.

At a Special Session of the Peace held in and for the County of York, on Monday the 20th day of June, 1830—

It is ordered, that the price of the one pound Loaf of Wheaten Bread be two-pence halfpenny.

Extract from the Minutes.

H. G. CLOPPER
Frederick, 30th June, 1830.

FURNITURE BY AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, the 1st July, the following will be sold by Public Auction, at Mr. Robert Hooper, in Queen-street, a variety of neat and fashionable MAHOGANY and BIRCH FURNITURE. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and the articles may be seen any day previous to the sale.

TERMS OF SALE.

Purchasers under £15, Cash.
From £15 to £30, three months credit.
Above £30, four do. do.
Upon approved endorsed Notes of Hand.

THOMAS NISBET
Frederick, 30th June, 1830.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold on Tuesday, the 22d day of June next, at the County Court House in Frederick, between the hours of twelve and 5 o'clock.

ALL the real estate of Henry Smith, Esquire, in the County of York, or so much of the same as will satisfy the Executions against him, at the suit of George Shedd and William Shedd, and Nehemiah Rogers, viz. —

One lot in Frederick, situate in King-street, of thirty feet in front, occupied under lease by John M'Sorley.

A lot on the Medunaleick, containing 500 acres, adjoining the property of Joseph Slason, Esq.

Half lot No. 41 and half lot No. 12, next above Thomas Phillips' farm in Woodstock, containing 160 acres.

Lots No. 46 and 47, on the north side of Kiamick Creek, containing about 400 acres.

A lot in the Pennycock, now in the possession of Thomas Allen.

Also, a farm in the Parish of St. Mary's, known as the upper part of the Honey Farm.

E. MILLER, Sheriff.

The sale of the above property is postponed until Wednesday, the 21st day of July next—then to be sold. Frederick, 30th June, 1830.

MRS. BECKER, in answer to the Public notice that the vacation of her School will commence on the 2d, and expire on the 15th July, begs leave to return her grateful thanks for the liberal support she has hitherto received; and as she deems their opinion the best criterion of a Teacher's merit, her utmost exertions shall be used, to ensure a continuance of their approbation.

June 30.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Province, respectfully requests all Persons to whom he may be indebted to render their accounts for adjustment as speedily as possible; and all who are indebted to him to make payment to Mr. Zebulon Currey of this place.

SAMUEL CURREY.

Frederick, 20th June, 1830. 3w.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of **MERRITT & VANHORNE**, terminated by mutual consent this day. All Persons therefore having demands against the said Firm, will render the same for adjustment and payment; and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.

**NEHEMIAH MERRITT,
G. VANHORNE.**

St. John, N. B. March 10, 1829.

LOST.

ON Monday last, about noon, a Red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing two Five Shilling Notes and one Spanish Dollar, and a Savary Bill for Timber delivered to Geo. Ball, St. John, receipted. Several other Bills and Receipts of no use to any person except the owner. Any person finding the same, by leaving it at Mr. T. Pickard's, will be rewarded with 15 shillings.

JOSEPH GRAY.

Frederick, 30th June, 1830. 1d.

LIKENESSES

Taken in one minute by J. S. Johnston, with Machinery of unerring principles.

J. S. JOHNSTON also intends to give Lessons in Drawing, either in private or at his Room, in the House of Mr. Samuels, Blacksmiths' King's-street, where the following branches will be taught:—Drawing, Velvet painting, Marbling and Transparent painting on Glass, &c. &c.

22d June, 1830.

THE Co-Partnership of TIBBETS & MILLER of Frederick, is Dissolved by mutual consent; all Persons having demands against the said Firm, will render the same for adjustment, and those indebted to the Company will make immediate Payment to the Subscribers, who will reside at Frederick.

JAMES TIBBETS,
JOHN MILLER.

Frederick, June 1, 1829.

N. B. No Notes given after the date of the Dissolution will be considered Legal, unless signed by both the Subscribers.

2m. 1d.

LAST NOTICE.

THOSE Persons who are indebted to the Subscribers are hereby requested to make payment forthwith, or call and settle by Note of Hand, either with himself, or the Agents for the Gazette, otherwise their Accounts will be put in suit.

JUNO 21, 1830. GEO. K. LUGRIV.