Orders have already been given to send back to France the material of the artillery which had not been landed. The train of artillery employed in the siege remains almost entire. We have found here an immense quantity of powder, cannon balls, &c. and above 2,000 pieces of cannon, almost all of bronze. The value of these articles—that of the iron belonging to the Government—and, above all, that of the treasure of which the Paymaster-General is taking an inventory, seem to be sufficient to pay a great portion of the expenses of the war.

All the French prisoners who were at Algiers were delivered to me on the 5th, in the morning, before the French troops took possession of the place.

The heat has been great for some days past. Several times Reaumur's thermometer has been at 28 deg. Though the siege continued only six days, the activity with which the works were carried on has caused the troops to sustain great fatigues. Dysenteries are become more frequent, but those who are attacked by them are not so ill as to quit their corps. We have hardly 250 fever patients in the army. The number of men put *hors de combat* since the 14th is 2,800, 400 are dead; 1,900 wounded have been sent to the hospitals. Here, as in Egypt they soon recover. Most of the fathers of those who have shed their blood for the country and the King, will be more fortunate than I am. My second son had received a severe wound in the battle of the 24th. When I had the honour to inform your Excellency of this, I was full of hopes of preserving him: this hope has been deceived, he has just expired. The army looses a brave soldier, I lament an excellent son. I beg your Excellency to tell the King, that, though struck by this family misfortune, I shall fulfill with no less vigour the sacred duties which his confidence imposes upon me.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed "COUNT DE BOURMONT."

ALGIERS, JULY 8.—Notice has been given to the Turkish subjects to quit the territory of Algiers immediately; that those among them who possess real property had a delay of eight months to sell it, and that at the expiration of that time the property not disposed of should be sold by public auction; and that the said Turkish soldiers should be conveyed by the French vessels out of the territory of the regency of Algiers with an express prohibition not to return.

A commission meets daily to take an inventory of all the stores, accoutrements, arms, &c. which have become the property of the Government, in consequence of the occupation of the French army.

The Marine has appointed a commission to investigate the condition and number of vessels on the stocks and afloat which have been found in the port of Algiers, as well as of the stores in the magazines of the arsenal.

The Foreign Legations had not quitted Algiers on the 3d inst.

Perfect tranquility prevails in the city, but the terror which the French army had spread without the walls, and that which the Turks caused within, have left an impression of reserve among the rich inhabitants which will entirely cease when the exile and final departure of the Turks have proved that the country is to remain under the protection and authority of France. The populace, more careless and greedy of novelty, and mixing more with the soldiers in consequence of their retail trade, come to dance to the sound of our military bands and render all kinds of little services to our soldiers. Numerous patrols are constantly in motion to prevent the least excess on the part of the French soldiers, and to watch also over the Turkish soldiers.

Among the captives delivered at the taking of Algiers, there were some who had been nearly 30 years in captivity. They have been horribly mutilated by the barbarians, who have made them endure dreadful torments during their long captivity.

We cannot but repeat the expression of our hope that no idle jealousy of an increase of the power of France will cause Europe to throw away the benefits which may be obtained by this expedition, but which, even without the intervention of any jealousy, it will be difficult enough to realize. If France establishes her claim to the gratitude of the other civilized powers, by abating for ever the nuisance of piracy, she is entitled to have her plans concerning the future management of Algiers listened to with favour. Whether or not she will be entitled, under the treaties and understanding which now unite the European powers, to exercise to the utmost her rights of conquest, may be doubtful; but she will be clearly entitled to some advantages, and to an indemnity for the expenses which have been forced upon her; and, unless other powers will reimburse those expences, they are bound in justice to allow her to take her own course in indemnifying herself. We do not see that, under any plan, France can establish in the Algerine territory a power which will be formidable to the rest of Europe. The country is not now an unpeopled fertile territory, which can be gradually filled by French colonists. At the utmost she establishes a power similar in kind, but very dissimilar in richness and manageableness, to that of our empire in India. Such a territory would never be an undue source of strength to France—for many years it would be a source of weakness; her attempt, therefore, to retain the Algerine territory would be much more dangerous to her own finances than to the rest of Europe. We do not believe that the French government has any such plan; but a little reflection on the utmost consequences of this extreme supposition would show how visionary is the fear that the efforts of the French in Africa would enable them to disturb the balance of power in Europe, or materially to embarrass our political or commercial relations. Perhaps the most desirable plan, which would be easily practised, for the gradual improvement of Africa, would be the establishment, under the guarantee of the European powers, of free trading cities or Hanse Towns, instead of the piratical states. There is, even in this plan, great difficulty in finding materials for the new governments. Some permanent improvement of this kind will, we trust, be attempted, instead of throwing back the country to deys and pachas, either in the hope of finding a miraculous succession of well-disposed barbarians, or in the fear lest any improvement of the world should possibly benefit some of our neighbours more than ourselves.—*Globe.*

(From the *Messenger des Chambres of 21st. July.*)

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

TRIAL OF JOHN FRANCIS KNAPP.—This case, which has excited universal and absorbing interest, is yet before the Supreme Court at Salem. The Jury, to whom the case was committed on Thursday last, after twenty-four hours deliberation, could not agree upon a verdict, and were on Friday discharged by the Court.— They submitted apparently with the utmost cheerfulness to the necessity of their confinement—ten entire days and nights have elapsed since they were empannelled, during all of which time they have been kept together, either in Court, or out of Court under the charge of two officers, so that no person has been suffered to speak to them. At morning and evening they have occasionally taken the air, attended by the officers. The counsel for the government immediately moved for the impanelling of a new jury to proceed again with the trial. To this the prisoner's counsel objected, and moved for a postponement to the next stated term of the Court, which will be held in November. The alleged cause for this motion was the absence of S. H. Knapp, a brother of the prisoner, and who, it was believed, could give important testimony in the case. In support of the motion, Mr. Gardiner read three affidavits,—one by Nathanel Phippen Knapp, one by R. Rantoul, and one by the prisoner.—The prisoner, in his affidavit, swears that his brother, now out of the country, would, if he were present, swear that the prisoner was in his chamber at his father's house at the time the murder is said to have been committed—that he did not expect to be accused as a principal in the transaction, and was not prepared to prove an alibi, &c. Mr. Webster stated that the testimony of the witnesses who were present would receive no additional weight from the presence of S. H. Knapp, and that the government was willing to admit that he would swear as alleged in the affidavit. The Court overruled the motion for continuance, and adjourned to Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

On Saturday the clerk proceeded to call a new jury. A number were challenged and set aside. After the pannel was completed, the Solicitor-General opened the case on the part of the Government, and proceeded to call the witnesses. The first witness examined was Benjamine F. White—the next Mrs. Kimball—the domestics in the house of Capt. White before and at the time of the murder. Dr. Johnson was next called, and described the appearance of the body of Capt. White when he first examined it.—The testimony of these three witnesses was essentially the same as on the first trial. Dr. Hubbard, a new witness was then called, who testified that he was present during the examination by Dr. Johnson, and assisted in the process. He corroborated all the previous statements of Dr. Johnson, and described very minutely the appearance of the chamber, the position of the windows, furniture, &c. Dr. Hubbard said that he expressed his opinion at that time, and he had seen no cause to change it, that the murder had been committed before twelve o'clock.

Benjamin Leighton, the young man who lived in the family with the Knapps, at Wenham, was examined with painful minuteness. He was on the stand nearly an hour. The whole examination and cross-examination of this witness did not perceptibly differ to the amount of the words from those used on the first trial. The questions were essentially the same, and the answers were obtained only by a species of torture which can hardly be conceived by any who did not witness his timidty and suffering.

Palmer, the state-prison convict, was next examined, and like all the others, stated substantially the same as before. The Court then adjourned.—*Boston Courier, August* 13.

THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.—There is a melancholy interest excited by viewing the mansion of the murdered Joseph White. It is a three-story brick edifice, fronting on Essex-street, a few rods east of the Lafayette Hotel. The garden and yard are of considerable extent. We should say that which *was a garden*, for it is now overrun with weeds. Here and there, the brilliant color of a garden flower, may be seen among the thistles and bur-docks, as if endeavoring to assert its prorogative over the useless and unsightly intruders which almost choke it from existence. The fruit-trees bear marks of pelting from the clubs, the brick-bats of the school-boy, and the whole place, though in the centre of a populous and polished town, has the appearance of a desolation. No one has inhabited the dwelling since the funeral of its late owner. The furniture remains in its former condition. The kitchen utensils stands undisturbed on the *dressers* and about the fire place. The looking-glasses, chairs, tables, beds, all but the bed of the victim, keep their wonted position. In the keeping-room are the portraits of Capt. White and his wife—not painted in the present fashionable style, (but said to be good likenesses nevertheless), in small and not very expensive frames. In one corner of the room is a book-case containing a small library. On a table in the kitchen lie a common duodecimo Bible and an antiquated book of Common Prayer, of the quarto shape, with a few memoranda on a blank leaf, and the date 1794. The chamber over the keeping-room is that in which the murder was committed. The bed on which the victim was sacrificed was removed as a matter of accommodation at the time of the funeral, and the sofa, under the covering of which, the key of the chamber door had been hidden, has been removed from its former position to the place where the bed had stood. The bed itself, is now in an upper apartment. The stains of blood cover two circular portions, each of six or eight inches diameter. It is said that Mr. White had on when he was murdered, a thick cotton shirt, and a flannel night-gown or waistcoat—these probably absorbed much of the blood which issued from the wounds, or the spots on the bed would have been much larger. The furniture of the chambers occupied by the domestics has the appearance of being left by them in a fright, as if they had fled from the club and dagger of the assassin, nor dared to look back upon the scene o horror.

The hand which perpetrated the deed of death has done execution upon its miserable and hardened owner, and fled from the tribunal of earthly justice.—But the heart which contrived the unnatural project and promised to reward for its performance, still beats in uncertainty with regard to its earthly destination. He may escape from the retribution of man, by some technicality or imperfection of law; but he must bear about with him the eternal consciousness that he is known, BY HIS OWN CONFESSION, as the murderer of his benefactor.—*Ibid.*

SENTENCE OF JOHN FRANCIS KNAPP.—This wretched young man received his sentence at Salem on Saturday. At nine, A. M. he was placed at the Bar. The crowd was as great as no any former time of the trial.

He remained throughout the solemn ceremony as unconcerned and immoveable as ever. When asked by Judge Putnam, if he had aught to say, why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him, he replied with great energy and firmness:—"I have only to say, that I am innocent of the charge and I now declare to the world, that I shall die innocent of the crime, for which I have to suffer."

Judge Putnam then proceeded to pronounce the dreadful sentence of the Law, in the following manner and terms:—

JOHN FRANCIS KNAPP,

You have been indicted for the crime of Murder and upon your arraignment you have pleaded that you were not guilty—and put yourself upon God and your country for trial. Able and learned Counsel have been at your request assigned by the Court to assist you in your defence. Your case has been committed to a very intelligent and impartial Jury, selected by yourself, who have for six days patiently and attentively listened to the evidence and the arguments. All that learning and industry, fidelity and talents, could suggest have been urged in vain in your defence; the truth has prevailed—and the Jury of your country have established your guilt—the Court is satisfied with their verdict, and you now come to receive the sentence of the law.

Before we proceed to that last and painful duty, we are desirous of doing you all the good in our power, by awakening your mind to a consideration of the awful doom which awaits you. Would to God that any thing we could say would have the effect of softening your heart, and of leading you to sincere contrition and repentance. The horrible murder of which you have been convicted, stands in bold relief and deformity in the history of crime.—The victim of your ferocity, in a few years, according to the course of nature, would have sunk into his grave in peace, but for the thirst for gain which corroded the hearts of those who conspired against his life. He was living in the midst of as peaceful a community as exists upon the earth, surrounded by his relations and friends upon whom he had lavished his bounty.

In the stillness of the night—while he rested his aged limbs upon the bed—while he was in the arms of sleep—in his own house—in the centre of this populous town—the assassin of your procurement committed the dead of death, while you, in the judgment of the Law, were present and aiding him in the fact. The circumstances attending the conspiracy, exhibit a cool, deliberate design to take the life of the victim, merely for the sake of gain. There was no other passion to be gratified.—The conspirators were all young. They were connected with respectable families. They were born, reared, and educated among us. They had the means of living within their own controul, if they had pursued the course of honesty and industry. But they forsook this cource, and resolved to cut their road to fortune through blood and murder.

Our peaceful city stood aghast at this dreadful deed. The very foundation of our society seemed to be shaken—and the shock was not confined to this vicinity or State, but extended throughout this land. Suspicions too horrible for utterance were excited in the breasts of reflecting men. The sense of security which the law inspires, was in a great manner lost. No man's house was considered a safe castle, and men seemed for a time disposed to trust to their own arms, rather than to the protection of the law for their safety. But there is a Providential watch constantly over us. The murderers have been detected by means as extraordinary as their crimes was atrocious. The assassin has perished by his own hands—and the tremenduous punishment for your crime is about to fall upon you.

But there is in these awful events a WARNING VOICE which speaks to all, and especially to the young, as with the sound of the earthquake, in every breeze which wafts the news of this horrid tragedy—"Forsake not the ways of truth and honest industry, which lead to honor and everlasting life, for the path of vice and profligacy which lead to ignominy and death. Be not deceived by their enticing appearances. At their beginning the rose-buds of hope and passion may appear, but they end in anguish, poverty, and destruction."

Our fervent prayer for you is, that you may be prepared for sincere repentance, to appear before the Judge of all the Earth. And we would urge you to apply to those pious men whose duty it is to teach our Holy Religion, to help you with their prayers and instructions during the few remaining days which may be allowed to you; and may God grant success to their endeavours.

It only remains for us to declare the sentence of the Law which is, and this Court doth accordingly adjudge.

That you be carried from hence to the prison from whence you came—and from thence to the place of Execution—and there be hanged by the neck until you shall be dead, and may God of his infinite grace have mercy upon your soul.

In performing this oppressively painful duty, Judge Putnam was much affected, and sobbed audibly after he had pronounced the judgement of the Court. The prisoner on the contrary, maintained his unconcern throughout. Indeed there was apparently not a spectator, who did not suffer more than he who was the most interested. On leaving the bar he put a quid of tobacco into his mouth with the utmost nonchalence.

The trial of Joseph Knapp, Junr. and George Crowninshield, are necessarily postponded till the next term of the Court, which will sit at Salem on the 9th of November.—*Boston Patriot.*

The Western Mail of yesterday has furnished us with London dates to the 3d August, and and Paris to the 31st July, which contain the most important and unexpected news of a REVOLUTION IN FRANCE, the result of which has been the FLIGHT OF CHARLES X—the Election of the DUKE OF ORLEANS to the Provisional Government of France;—and the unanimous appointment of GENERAL LAFAYETTE by the Deputies to the command of the NATIONAL GUARD. Having already noticed the differences existing in France between the Ministry and the Deputies, and the overwhelming majority of the latter at the close of the new election, which was immediately followed by a second dissolution of that body; we were of opinion that a partial change in the Government of France could not be far distant. Events, such as we have this day to record, are calculated, however, to create the most serious and alarming predictions, as to the future policy of the European Governments, and in particular that of Great Britain; while we are naturally led to fear a repetition of some of these scenes of anarchy and bloodshed, which have been so unhappily blended in the tragical history of France. We have not been particularly informed as to the effect produced by these accounts in England, but we may readily conjecture that they will be received and acted upon with intense interest. We are obliged to postpone several lengthy articles anticipated from what we stated in our last number, in order to furnish our readers with the state of the French nation by our latest advices, and from which they will be better able to judge for themselves, than by any further remarks we can advance on the subject at present.

The King of the Netherlands has not yet come to any decision relative to the Boundary Line.

We stated in a former number that Lieutenant KENDALL, R. N. had arrived from England and in conjunction with the SURVEYOR GENERAL of the Province, intended to ascertain the Longitude and Latitude of the most prominent features of the Country, with the view of compiling at an early period a correct Map of New-Brunswick.

We have now the satisfaction of informing our readers that these Gentlemen left Fredericton on Saturday last to take such observations up the river St. John as may be necessary for the above mentioned work. On their return they are expected to proceed to St. John, thence up the Bay of Fundy and across to the shore of the Province, bounded by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Saint Andrews will command their attention during the Winter months, should the lateness of the season prevent their reaching it this fall.

The Honorable Judge CHIPMAN and Lady, arrived at New-York on the 31st ult. in the packet ship *George Canning, from* Liverpool.

FORMATION OF A TEMPERANCE SOCIETY IN ST. JOHN.

On Monday, several gentlemen, friends of temperance, met together at the residence of the Rev. Dr. GRAY, the Rector of the Parish, and after some exchange of thoughts and discussion on the subject of Temperanee, they agreed to a Constitution as the basis of a Temperance Society in this City, which Society was accordingly organized by the appointment of Officers and an Executive Committee. The following is the Constitution agreed upon:

1. This Society shall be called the Saint John New-Brunswick Temperance Society.

2. Any person subscribing to this Constitution shall be a member of this Society.

3. We whose names are hereunto annexed, being convinced that the use of Ardent Spirits is pernicious to the best interests of Individuals, and of Society, do agree,—that we will not use them, unless as a medicine, in case of hurt or severe bodily sickness; that we will not provide them for entertainment of others, or furnish them to persons in our employment, and in all eligible ways we will discountenance the use of them in the Community.

4. The Officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President and Secretary, who shall be chosen annually, and shall perform the duties customarily assigned to such officers.

5. The Officers of this Society, and such other members as shall be appointed for that purpose, not exceeding six in addition to the Officers, shall constitute an Executive Committee, who shall be annually chosen, and shall perform the various duties which may be needful, in order to promote habits of temperance to the greatest possible extent, and shall report annually to the Society.

6. The Society shall meet annually on the first Monday in September, and at such other times, as a majority of the Executive Committee may appoint, or as the Presedent, or in his absence the Vice president, shall deem expedient.

7. Any member by giving one month's notice in writing of his intention to the Secretary, may withdraw from this Society. And this Constitution may at any Annual Meeting be altered, by a vote of two thirds of the Members present; but this rule is not to preclude any additional regulations which circumstances may render expedient, provided they do not affect the main and fundamental principle of this association, the discouragement of the use of Ardent Spirits.

8. If any doubt shall arise as to the construction of the acts of the individuals who compose this Society, it shall be determined by a majority of the Executive Committee.

The following gentlemen were chosen as Office Bearers for the ensuing year:

Rev. B. G. Gray, D. D. Rector of the Parish, President.

Rev. G. Burns, D. D. Pastor of St. Andrews Church, Vice President.

Alexander M'Leod, Secretary.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, SEPTEMBER 15, 1830.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for next week, CHARLES LEE, Esquire.

Saving's Bank.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.
JEDEDIAH SLASON, ESQ.

By Authority.

By the Honorable WILLIAM BLACK, Esq. President and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAM BLACK.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS in consequence of the Demise of His late most sacred Majesty King GEORGE the FOURTH: I have thought fit to dissolve the General Assembly of this Province, which now stands prorogued to the first Tuesday in December next; I do for that purpose publish this Proclamation, and accordingly by these Presents do dissolve the said General Assembly; whereof all persons whom it may concern, will take due notice.

And I do hereby declare, that I have this day given orders that writs for calling a new General Assembly be issued in due form, the said writs to bear teste on Tuesday the fourteenth day of September, and be returnable on Monday the fifteenth day of November next.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the thirteenth day of September in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and in the First Year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Honor's Command,
JOHN SIMCOE SAUNDERS.
Acting Secretary.

Head Quarters, Fredericton,
14th September, 1830.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HIS Honor the President has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments.—viz.

1ST BATTALION, YORK COUNTY MILITIA.

To be Captains.

Lieut. Peter Fisher, of a new company, dated 14th September.
Do. John F. Taylor, ditto, ditto, 15th do.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign D. Hailes Smith, vice Fisher, dated 14th September.
Do. Wm. Grosvenor, vice Taylor, do. 15th do.
Christopher Murray, vice Bailey, retired, do. 16th do.

To be Ensigns.

Robert Fulton, Gent. dated 14th September.
Walter C. Hailes, do. do. 15th do.
John Gregory, do. do. 16th do.
A. C. Starritt, do. do. 17th do.
Serjt. William S. Easty, do. 18th do.

By Command,
GEORGE SHORE, Adjt. Gen.

ARMY FORAGE CONTRACT.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
St. John, 30th August, 1830.

PERSONS desirous of contracting to supply his Majesty's Troops with *Forage*, at the undermentioned places, for One Year, commencing on the 25th October next, are hereby notified, that *Sealed Tenders* for the same will be received at this Office, for the supply of *Saint John and Fredericton*, on or before Tuesday, the 21st September, at 12 o'clock.

The number of Rations required daily, will be as follows:—

Saint John about Eight, and Fredericton from Five to Fifteen.

The Ration of Forage, per Diem, to consist as follows:—

HAY, - - - 14 lb.—(*Fourteen Pounds.*)
OATS, - - 10 lb.—(*Ten Pounds.*)
STRAW, 6 lb.—(*Six Pounds.*)

The *Hay* to be upland, intervale, or dyked marsh, sweet and good, either Timothy or Clover, or a mixture of both, and to have been cut at least three months previous to delivery to the Troops.

The *Oats* to be of a sweet, clean, and wholesome quality, and not to weigh less than Thirty-four pounds to the bushel.

The following substitutions will be allowed in the case of *Sick Horses*, viz:—

1 lb. of Barley,
or 3-8 lb. of Malt,
or 1-3 lb. of Oatmeal,
or 1 1-8 lb. of Bran,
} In lieu of 1 lb. Oats

It being expressly understood that such substitution shall be limited to 1 1-2 lb. of Oats daily for each *Sick Horse.*

The *Straw* to be either Oaten or Barley, and of a dry and proper quality.

The Contractor will issue the Forage to the Troops from this Depot, (which is to be near the Barracks) on orders received from the Commissariat,—to the Staff, Departments, and Regiments, *three days in the week*, to such officers as may require it to be issued at those periods.

It will be required from the Contractor to have in his Depots at all times, at least two mouths supply of Forage of each description, and that his Depots shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Commissariat, whenever it may be thought proper to visit them.

The Tenders to express the rate in Sterling Money, per Ration, and to be made separately for each place stated above, accompained by a letter from two persons of known property, engaging to become bound with the party tendering, in the sum which will be made known on application at this Office, as well as all other particulars which may be considered necessary to the persons tendering for this supply.

Payment will be made every two months, on regular Vouchers—forms of which can be obtained at this Office—in Bills of Exchange on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, at the rate of £100 for every £101 10s. due upon the Contract, or in British Silver, at the option of the Commissariat.

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Peter O'Neil & Patrick Morris, both of Kiswick Ridge, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

PETER O'NEIL,
PATRICK MORRIS.

7th September, 1830. p2s 6d

FOR SALE,

On Thursday, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 10, A. M. & 1, P. M. at the Market-House, in Fredericton, at Public Auction:—

ALL that lot, piece and parcel of LAND, situate and being in Wakefield, on the east side of the River Saint John, containing 140 acres, or thereabouts, with 37 rods of front on the said river, and now in the possession of John Dickenson; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, under the following conditions:—That one third of the purchase money be paid on the 1st day of May next, one third on the 1st May, A. D. 1832, and the remaining third on the 1st May, A. D. 1833,—and that immediate possession be given after the sale, by the Subscriber to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.—A sufficient bond and mortgage will be required by the Subscriber from the purchaser or purchasers of the above property, upon his or their being put in possession thereof, to ensure the payment of the several sums as they shall become due; in pursuance to the conditions of certain articles of agreement, this day entered into between the said John Dickenson and his several creditors.

JAS. BALLOCH.

Fredericton, 2d August, 1830.

HOUSE FOR SALE,

Or to Let from the first November next.

THAT commodious House in King-street, the property of the Subscriber opposite the Baptist Chapel:—There are four Rooms on the lower floor; five rooms in the second story, and two rooms finished in the attic, with a good well and other conveniencies in out houses. It will be rented either in whole, or in part, as may be agreed upon. He also offers for sale a new frame for a two story building, of 33 × 16; together with doors and door frames, &c. &c. Enquire at the premises.

ROBERT WELLS.

Fredericton 24th August, 1830.

P. S. ALL those persons who have any demands against the Subscriber will present their accounts, and all those indebted to him will make immediate payment.

ROBERT WELLS.

24th August, 1830. Pd. 1w. tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned from purchasing a NOTE OF HAND, drawn in favor of Mr. William Roberts, of Fredericton, by the subscriber, for sixty eight pounds six shillings and sixpence, dated on or about the 20th March, 1827, as the said note has been paid by him.

DAVID PHILLIPS.

Fredericton, 7th September, 1830. 2wpd

FURNITURE—For Sale.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, an assortment of fashionable Furniture, warranted of the best quality, consisting of

BEDSTEADS, Chests of Drawers of various kinds, Portable Desks, bason Stands, a writing Table, and Bookcases, 2 Sofas, a Music Stand and Pembroke Tables, with sundry other Articles, at approved Credit on a liberal discount for Cash.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Fredericton, Sept. 1, 1830. 6w.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Proprietors of the Steam Boat SAINT GEORGE, not having paid the amount of the several claims against them in pursuance of the Notice given; and it being necessary that the accounts should be immediately settled in consequence of the death of one of the Proprietors of the said Boat, the Accounts have been placed in my hands for collection, of which all Persons indebted will take due notice, and pay the several and respective balances forthwith.

CHARLES P. WETMORE

Fredericton, 15th March, 1830.

ALL Persons are hereby Cautioned against Purchasing three Notes of Hand, containing each £8 6 8, drawn in favour of SARAH RALSTON, dated in February, 1828, as no value have been received for the same.

ROBERT CLARK.

Woodstock, August 1st, 1830.

WANTED TO HIRE

300 POUNDS, for which, good security will be given: any person who may have the above mentioned sum to dispose of on interest, will please make it known to Mr. Simpson, Royal Gazette Office, who will inform the advertiser.

Fredericton, 12th September, 1830.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Subscriber hereof granted a negociable Note for £20, dated Fredericton, 8th August, 1829, payable on the first day of May last, to John Miliken, or his order; and as the Subscriber has paid £19 6s 7d, to account of the same, this is to caution the Public against purchasing the said Note for more than the balance due being 13s 5d, for which sum only he will hold himself liable.

JAMES TIBBETS.

Fredericton, 6th August, 1830. p2w