

Mr. Ward, by leave, presented a Petition from the Magistrates of the City and County of St. John, accompanied by accounts of monies expended for the support of distressed Emigrants and Black Refugees, in the Parish of Portland, in the years 1828 and 1829, and also accounts of expenses incurred in support of distressed Emigrants in the Parish of St. John, for the past year, and praying the amount of the several accounts may be granted them.—Referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Partelow, by leave, presented a Petition from William Cross, one of the Contractors for erecting the College Building, and praying to be reimbursed for the loss sustained by him in the completion of the Contract.

And upon the question, that the Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply. The House divided—Yeas 16. Nays 16.

The following Bills were read a first time.—Mr. Campbell, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorise John Aymar to supply the Town of St. Andrews with water by Pipes.

Mr. Munro, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better security of the Navigation of certain Harbours in the County of Gloucester.

Mr. Weldon, moved for leave to bring in a Bill further to provide for the security of the Harbour of Liverpool in the County of Kent.

Read a second time, a Bill to divide the Parish of Ludlow, in the County of Northumberland into three Parishes.

And a Bill to repeal all the Acts now in force relating to Trespasses, and to make more effectual provision for the same.

Read a third time and passed, a Bill to continue the Laws now in force, for appointing Firewards, and for the better extinguishing Fires, in the Town and Parish of Fredericton.

A Bill for erecting a part of the Parish of Wakefield, in the County of York, into a separate Town or Parish.

A Bill to continue an Act, intituled "An Act to extend the provisions of an Act, intituled an Act to repeal the Laws now in force for appointing Firewards, and the better extinguishing of Fires, so far as the same relate to the Town of Fredericton, and to make regulations more suitable to the said Town, to the Towns of Newcastle and Chatham, and their vicinities, in the County of Northumberland."

A Bill for the speedy punishment and release of such persons as shall commit Petit Larceny.

Message from His Honor The President. Mr. Shore, acting Secretary, by command of His Honor the President, laid before the House the accounts from the Attorney-General, of Bonds placed in his hands for collection, in compliance with the address of the House.

Message from His Majesty's Council. Mr. Bliss, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills:—

A Bill to continue an Act for the better extinguishing of Fires that may happen within the City of St. John, and to repeal all the Acts now in force relating to the same.

A Bill further to continue an Act for the more effectual punishment of persons who shall be guilty of Trespasses therein mentioned, in the City of Saint John.

A Bill to regulate the assize of Bread in the Parish of Portland.

And a Bill to continue the Act now in force for regulating the assize of Bread in the Town of Fredericton.

The House in Committee of the whole, went into consideration of a Bill to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of St. John, to assess and levy certain rates on the Owners or occupiers of Houses and Lots which front on, or have their entrance from the Streets of the said City, to enable them to lay down Sewers.

The Chairman reported that in the Committee it was resolved that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three months.

WEDNESDAY 27. Mr. Chandler, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize Ministers of dissenting congregations to Solemnize Marriage, in this Province.

The House in Committee of the whole on His Honor the President's Message with the dispatch from Sir George Murray, relative to the Quit Rents.

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this Committee, it will be necessary for this House, before adopting any definitive measure on the subject of the Quit Rents, to obtain information as to the number of Acres of Land which have been granted within this Province, with the annual amount of the Quit Rents."

A Message from His Honor the President. Mr. Shore, acting Secretary, laid before the House, the Province Treasurer's Accounts for the past year.

On motion of Mr. Campbell.—Resolved, that a Humble Address be presented to His Honor the President, praying he will be pleased to direct a statement to be laid before the House, showing the number of Acres of Land Granted in this Province, and the annual amount of Quit Rents, that would be derived therefrom, also what quantity of Land has reverted to the Crown, in consequence of the Grantees not having complied with the conditions prescribed in their respective Patents.

THURSDAY 28. Read a first time, a Bill to authorize Ministers of dissenting congregations to Solemnize Marriage in this Province.

Bill for transcribing from the Records of the County of Northumberland, the Records of Deeds and Conveyances of Lands, now situated in the County of Gloucester.

A Bill for the better security of the Navigation of the Harbours in the County of Gloucester.

And a Bill to grant John Aymar the privilege of supplying the Town of St. Andrews with water by Pipes.

Read a third time and passed, a Bill to regulate assessments in the Province.

Mr. Scott moved the following Resolution:—Whereas the twenty-third Rule of this House is not found to have the beneficial effects that were contemplated; Therefore Resolved, that

the same be no longer considered a Rule of this House.

Upon the question for adopting the Resolution, the House divided—Yeas 15. Nays 10. FRIDAY 29.

Read a first time, a Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of York, to levy an assessment for the purpose of paying off the debt due on the County Court House.

A Bill for the more effectual prevention of frivolous and vexatious Law Suits.

A Bill to establish a House of Correction within the County of York.

Read a first and second time, a Bill to amend an Act made and passed in the seventh year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled "An Act for granting Bounties on Grain raised on new land."

A Bill to confirm a division made of certain Lands situate at Chamcook, in the Parish of St. Andrews, granted to the Justices of the County of Charlotte, in trust for the use and benefit of the Rector or Minister and Parish School of the said Parish.

Read a second time, a Bill to authorize the Justice of the Peace for the County of York, to levy an assessment for the purpose of paying off the debt due on the County Court House.

And a Bill to authorize Ministers of dissenting congregations to Solemnize Marriage.

Read a third time and passed, a Bill in addition to an Act intituled "An Act to enable the Justices of the Peace, for the several Counties in this Province, for the time being, to receive for Public uses, Grants of Lands lying in their respective Counties and to regulate the Commons belonging to the several Townships or Parishes within the same."

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace in the several Counties, in their General Sessions, to make regulations for Carmen, Waggoners and Truckmen, and to establish the rates and fares to be taken for the Cartage and Truckage of Goods in the several Towns throughout the Province and to regulate the measurement of Coals and Salt.

A Bill for the better and more effectual securing the navigation of the River Saint Croix, in the County of Charlotte.

A Message from His Majesty's Council. Mr. Bliss, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the following Bills.

Council Chamber, 29th January, 1830. A Bill for erecting and maintaining a Boom on the River Kouchibouguais in the County of Kent.

A Bill for erecting a part of the Parish of Wakefield, in the County of York, into a separate and distinct Town or Parish.

A Bill to continue an Act intituled "An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act, intituled 'An Act to repeal the Laws now in force for appointing Firewards, and the better extinguishing of Fires, so far as relates to the Town of Fredericton, and to make regulations more suitable to the said Town, to the Towns of Newcastle and Chatham, and their vicinities, in the County of Northumberland.'"

A Message from His Honor the President. Mr. Shore, acting Secretary, laid before the House the several returns from the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs for the Ports of St. John and St. Andrews, of Duties collected during the past year. Also, Reports and Plans of Survey of a site for a Bridge to be erected over Hammond River, and of the Survey of a line of Road from Creighton's near Saint John, to the Forks near Hampton Church.

And Mr. Shore also delivered the following Message from His Honor.

"NEW-BRUNSWICK. Message to the House of Assembly, 29th January, 1829.

"WILLIAM BLACK. The President acquaints the House of Assembly, that a Petition has been presented to him from the President and Directors of the Bank of New-Brunswick, referring to a claim of interest on money advanced by them for the benefit of the Public Service, as stated by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in His Message of the 30th January last, which interest they allege was but in part allowed by the Legislature, owing to some misapprehension, or want of explanation, which they now pray permission to furnish. The President therefore recommends to the House of Assembly the re-consideration of that subject."

"W. B."

HILARY TERM, 11TH. GEO. 4TH. February 2, 1830.

The Supreme Court was this day opened. Twenty eight causes (a very unusual number) are entered on the Civil Docket for trial. The Sheriff informed the Court that he had no Calendar, which certainly is somewhat remarkable in this extensive County.

KING'S COLLEGE, NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Mr. HENRY SMITH, a Student educated in the Collegiate School of Fredericton, has been appointed Librarian and Bible Clerk of the College.

COMMUNICATED.—The Trustees and Committee of St. James' Church, Newcastle, Miramichi, have lately written to the President and Directors of the Glasgow Society, (in communion with the Established Church of Scotland,) for promoting the Religious interests of Scottish Settlers in British North America; impowering them to select a Minister of the Established Church of Scotland, and to have him ordained for St. James' Church, Very liberal provision has been made for the Clergyman's Stipend. The Church which is a handsome wooden building, with a spire nearly one hundred feet in height, will be finished by August next. The Trustees are

Alexander Davidson, John Fraser, James Gilmore, John Nesmith, William Lock, Esquires.

Newcastle, 25th January, 1830.

TO THE EDITOR,

Sir, The deep moral tone, which I am happy to observe pervades the columns of the Royal Gazette, clearly evinces, unless I entirely mistake your character; that you are ever ready to prophane any measure that is designed for the good of mankind; you will not therefore I am persuaded be unwilling

to give a place in your paper to the annexed brief account of the formation of A TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

At a late meeting of several young men of this Town, called for the purpose of taking into consideration the formation of a TEMPERANCE SOCIETY; it was determined that as they professed to be the friends of Humanity and Christianity it was their duty to endeavor by all possible means to crush every prevailing custom which had in any measure a tendency, to injure the well being of their fellow mortals, either in this or in a future state. Imbued as they were with that philanthropic spirit which has ever characterized the true friends of virtue and religion, it was impossible that they should not deplore the many and wide-spread evils, which have resulted from the deleterious practice of drinking Spirituous Liquors. The suppression of a vice of such magnitude as drunkenness is a self evident duty. It therefore required no arguments, (in their apprehensions) to justify an undertaking to aid the efforts which have already been extensively made to dissuade them from the use of that intoxicating liquid, which has so often been the means of destroying the peace and comfort of whole families, and of plunging its unhappy victims into the lowest state of degradation in this world; and which, if persisted in, must terminate in final exclusion from the presence of God in the world to come.

With these impressions they proceeded to the organization of a Society, which they designate by the appellation of "Fredericton Temperance Society;" the following is the principle articles of its constitution:—

RESOLVED, That as the Members of this Society believe the use of intoxicating liquors by persons in health to be not only unnecessary, but hurtful; and that the practice is the cause of forming intemperate appetites and habits; and that while it is continued the evils of intemperance can never be prevented; we do therefore engage to abstain from the use of distilled spirits, except as a Medicine in case of bodily infirmity; that we will not provide them for the entertainment of our friends, nor for persons in our employment; and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance the use of them in the community.

Thus, Mr. Editor, you will perceive that a juvenile attempt has been made to root out one of those evils, which, alas, we find too prevalent in the present day. But it is hoped by the Members of our Society that the time is not far distant, when they will have the pleasure of seeing such Persons in this community patronizing their institution as will raise it to that degree of respectability, to which they conceive it to be entitled.

I am Sir, with respect and esteem, A Member of the Fredericton Temperance Society. Fredericton, 26th January 1830.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—We have readily given a place in our columns to an extremely well written and (we are sure) as well intended letter, notifying the formation of a "Temperance Society" in Fredericton. Having so done, we feel ourselves in some measure bound to deliver our own sentiments on the subject of such Societies. We will not shrink from avowing them with the frankness of those who desire nothing more than to discover, follow, and support the cause of truth.

We are therefore of opinion that the habit of drinking spirituous liquors as a part of our ordinary diet is generally injurious to the body and the mind. We conceive a resort to them in certain cases to be medicinal. We regard the occasional use of them as not only innocent, but salutary to the human system. On these three principles our views of the question are founded. The first we concede to the advocates of Temperance Societies; in the second they unite with us to acknowledge the authority of the physician;—the third we must maintain until it is proved untrue.

This proof we have not yet seen or heard. All the arguments which have hitherto fallen in our way might be adduced with similar justice, if not with equal force, against the use of wine, beer, or any other fermented liquor. They are applicable, we are inclined to think, to every thing of a stimulating nature. Not one, we imagine, can be found which in an intemperate or habitual use would not lose its proper effect, and produce consequences of an opposite kind. From the fear of such consequences the Saracens abjured wine, the Americans are renouncing SPIRITS, and some future race may perhaps resolve to abandon fire. It would not be difficult to shew that the same reason holds good in the last case, which has been made to serve for the two former, but as we have not followed Mahomet, nor are prepared to adhere to the Antipholistic Prophet who may hereafter arise, so neither are we charmed out of our common sense by the eloquence of Dr. Beecher.

It is evident therefore that on principle we cannot join or advocate "Temperance Societies." But are they not expedient, some would probably say, in the present state of things? Does not an habitual, intemperate, and pernicious use of Spirituous Liquors deplorably prevail? And are not such Societies the most direct and certain means of counteracting the alarming evil? We will not undertake to say that they are not; and were they recommended merely on the ground of expediency, although we might still entertain some doubts on the subject, we should not be found among their active opponents. But on this ground, it ought to be borne in mind, they address themselves merely to the judgment of men; they have no claim upon the conscience; to enter into them is not a duty—to decline it is not a sin; Their advocate ought to imitate the Apostle and say, "neither if we drink nor are we the better, neither if we drink (with prudence and moderation) are we the worse."

"But admitting the expediency of such Societies (if will probably be asked) why do you not join and promote them?" We must candidly confess our doubts whether, all things considered, they are expedient? The objections to voluntary vows in things morally indifferent appear to us great and formidable. The thousand Societies of America have been the means of reclaiming, it is said, seven hundred drunkards. How many hypocrites have they made? How many wounded consciences?—how many branded violators of their pledged faith? It would be nothing to the purpose to refer to Baptistical or other religious engagements, for these are only additional enforcements of what the laws of God already required. To make the cases alike, the vow of Temperance should oblige men, not to renounce the use of spirituous liquors, but to abstain from the abuse. And most heartily do we desire that all men, especially all our fellow countrymen and fellow christians would indeed resolve to deny themselves that—as well as every other vicious indulgence.

Are we then, it may be asked, to content ourselves with idle wishes? Is nothing to be done to stem the torrent of destruction? Are hundreds and thousands around us to be carried headlong to perdition, and no exertions made to save them?—No! God forbid! Forbid it, all ye men of God, whose duty it is, (a duty which you are under the most solemn obligations and vows to fulfil) to warn your fellow mortals of every spiritual danger, to recall them from every sinful and immoral course, and to lead them in the straight path of holiness and virtue! Forbid it all ye "Ministers of God," depositaries and executors of his authority on earth, ye Rulers, Legislators, and Magistrates of every degree, whose peculiar office it is to "punish the wrong-doer," and to provide as far as in you lies "for the good" of all who are subject to give jurisdiction! Forbid it, we finally say, all Fathers of families, master of households, men in any situation of power and in-

fluence; for to each of you is entrusted, in your several places and spheres, a portion of the dominion of the Most High, and consequently the duty of directing and governing those under your care, according to his will!—Are all these, we ask, the appointments of Heaven for the right guidance of mankind, to effect nothing? and is a gratuitous association, doubtful in its principles, equivocal in its sanctions, questionable even on the ground of expediency, to convert all the drunkards of America? We leave these queries for the present with the parties whom they respectively concern—perhaps we may hereafter, if no better interpreter appear, undertake to shew all those what might and should be done to expel the pestilence which threatens to desolate the land.

If the Gentleman who addressed us last week as an "ENQUIRER" will have the goodness to refer to a former number of the Gazette, he will find an announcement which may be considered a sufficient answer to his queries. We at least were satisfied on the subject, and have neither received nor sought farther information.

We have received a manuscript entitled "POLITICAL ECONOMY," and stated to be "for the Royal Gazette." We thank the writer for his obliging communication, but must be allowed to decline the adoption of it, since the sentiments which it advocates very materially differ from our own. He entertains apprehensions for the credit of the Provincial Treasury because it owes a few thousands, and would deprive the militia staff of its allowances in order to bring the annual expenditure within the revenue. We certainly think that the debt, inconsiderable as it is, might as well be paid off; and suppose the additional duties contemplated by the House of Assembly may be destined for that purpose. Should a greater addition be made to the duty on spirits, and encouragement given to the substitution of a more wholesome beverage, we should heartily rejoice. But so far from approving any diminution of our means of defence, we only wish to see them enlarged and made ten times more efficient than they are. Our Political (Provincial?) Economist considers military preparation unnecessary in this time of "profound peace." We hope the existing tranquility will be permanent, but we cannot think its continuance so secure as to justify a total neglect of precautionary measures. At this very moment the interests of British America are directly opposed to those of the United States, and our Legislature is urgently requesting His Majesty's Government to maintain that opposition. Another question also has been submitted for decision; which, whether it be decided in our favor or in that of the United States, (for there seems to be no middle line) will hardly have the effect of confirming our amicable relations. At such a time as this we cannot but entertain a strong opinion that sound policy and true economy require our militia to be regularly trained, and taught to use the arms which the Government has provided for them; and we trust the session of the Legislature will not be suffered to pass without the introduction of a Bill providing for so desirable an object. We entirely agree however with our Correspondent in wishing greater attention to be paid to the improvement of roads and bridges.

Since we arranged our matter for this week's Gazette, we have to acknowledge the receipt of "Lycurgus" and "Sygma," they shall have our attention next week.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.—By the Western Mail yesterday, we received Liverpool dates to the 22d ult. and London to the 21st per packet ship Amethyst, from Liverpool, at Boston, and by a friend via Eastport, we are favored with the perusal of a New York paper of Wednesday last, containing Liverpool dates to the 24th and London to the 23d ult. inclusive per packet Ship Napoleon. Private letters state that it was not probable that any change would be made in the Colonial System. Cotton was in good demand and rather on the advance. On the whole, Trade was admitted to be improving generally. We have received no shipping lists. The following items are from the papers we have received.

Boston, Jan. 19.—By the rapid packet Ship Amethyst, which arrived yesterday, in 25 days from Liverpool, the papers of that city, to the 22d Dec. and London Journals to the 21st inclusive, were received.

The Ministerial and Opposition strife in France and in the Netherlands, appear to threaten a diminution of the degree of Liberty in those countries, or to affect their tranquility.

The Liverpool Times, of Dec. 22, says, the improved demand for Cotton continued through the previous week, and the prices of American descriptions had a tendency to advance.

The Duke of Wellington is said to contemplate a reform in the Church System, by a more equal distribution of salaries.

According to the English papers the Emperor of Russia has been frightened nearly to death.

Stocks continue at peace prices.

We have not met with any article on the subject of our West India Trade.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20.—Yesterday the ship Napoleon, Captain Smith, arrived from Liverpool, after the remarkably short passage of 25 days, bringing us London papers of Dec. 23d, and Liverpool of December 24.

It is stated from Austrian papers, that the political affairs of Greece are at length settled. The precise terms will not be published, until they have been submitted to the Sultan, whose sanction is confidently anticipated. It is, however, stated that the limits are enlarged, and the absolute independence of the nation secured.

Great preparations were making at Madrid for celebrating the King's nuptials with the Sicilian princess. It is a little remarkable that the news of the capture of the army sent to invade Mexico under Barradas, and the total and disgraceful failure of that enterprise should have reached Spain just upon the eve of the joyful event above mentioned.

The merchants of Liverpool have presented our late respected and venerable consul at that place, Mr. Maury, with a rich and splendid service of plate, twelve hundred ounces, on which is an inscription in a high degree honorable to both the parties concerned. We cannot but think that some testimonial of respect was due from the merchants of New-York, to this upright and meritorious public officer, for forty years service to his country, and devotedness to the interests of his fellow countrymen.

The trial of Fisher, and others, for libels on the Lord Chancellor, had taken place, and the defendants were all convicted.

The King of England was at the latest dates in the enjoyment of uninterrupted health.

A meeting was held in Liverpool on the 7th, when it was agreed to form a company for the purpose of making a Railway between that town and Birmingham, "by the way of Runcorn, crossing the Mersey by a bridge at or near that place."

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Accounts have been received of the marriage of the King of Spain; the ceremony was performed by proxy on the 8th December, and was reported on the 11th, on which day the new Queen made her public entry into Madrid. The Emperor Nicholas was seized with shivering

and fever fit, on the 18th November. The English papers are speculating on the consequences of his demise. The last bulletin of the 21st stated—"His Majesty slept eight hours last night, but there is no change in his disorder."

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Nuremberg Correspondent, of the 8th instant, which arrived this morning, contains a curious account of the cause of the Emperor of Russia's late illness. It would appear that he took fright at the noise occasioned by the falling of a vase in an adjoining room to that in which he slept, and that the fright, and the cold taken by leaving his bed, brought on an attack, which, at one time threatened his existence. But he is now recovering rapidly.

DECEMBER 19.—Last night we received the Paris papers. As the meeting of the two Chambers approaches, the eagerness to ascertain the course they may pursue towards the Ministry becomes more apparent. With respect to the state of parties in this Chamber—which, like the English House of Commons, exercises a paramount influence over the march of the Government—it is insisted by the Opposition Journals, and not contradicted by those in the interest of Ministers, that the latter, from the very first day of meeting, will be left in an overwhelming minority. The Opposition Journals even contend that their calculations are founded upon pledges already given, and the remedy of the Royalist papers, in this contingency, is a dissolution, and an appeal to the good sense of the nation, according to some; but, according to others, a modification of the Charter. In the mean time the Ministers show no indecision, but apparently increased confidence, as the period rapidly approaches when the stand they shall make may decide the fate of themselves and even of the monarchy. They proceed resolutely on the work of purifying the different departments of government, dismissing all persons of doubtful sentiments, and substituting men of tried attachment to their own principles. This purification has been extended even to the subordinate agents of the police, sixty of whom have been turned adrift. In like manner they pursue the public journals, provincial as well as metropolitan, with unrelaxing severity, wherever those pass the bounds of legitimate animadversion.

DECEMBER 20.—It would appear from the Paris papers of Wednesday, that the statement which we copied from the *Messenger des Chambres*, relative to the last meeting of the Council, was correct in the main, and that it was actually a question in it whether it would not be politic to step, by the triple oppression of the elections, of the press, and of the tribunals, all the legal resistance which might be offered to the ministry.

DECEMBER 21.—The Paris papers of Thursday and Friday, which arrived last night, contain long extracts from the Belgian Journals, expressing alarm at the new project of a law on the press, and uttered loud complaints against the general conduct of the Government. The grounds of the violent opposition now offered in the Netherlands, to one of the most enlightened Sovereigns, and one of the mildest administrations in Europe, it is more easy to explain than to justify. The King is a protestant, and therefore, obnoxious to the same fanatical clergy, who resisted the reforms of the Emperor Joseph—the King is a Dutchman, and, therefore, an object of aversion with those who are jealous of the influence of Holland.

At Burton, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. R. Miller, George E. Clements, Esq. of Douglas, County of York, to Eliza Saunders, fourth daughter of the late William Hubbard, Esq. of the former place.

At Gagetown, on Saturday evening 23d. ult. by the Rev. Samuel R. Clarke, Mr. William Nevers, to Miss Sarah Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. David Babbet.

At Long Island on Friday 29th ult. by the same, Mr. Robert Smith, to Miss Belyea.

On the 25th ult. at Montreal, Lieut. Colonel Figg, Commanding Royal Engineers.

BIBLE SOCIETY. THE Anniversary of the FREDERICTON AUXILIARY BIBLE ASSOCIATION, will be held in the Court House on Thursday Evening the 4th instant. The Choir will be taken precisely at 1-2 past 6 o'clock. A Collection will also be made in aid of the Funds of the Parent Society.

JAMES TAYLOR, Jun. Secretary, February 2, 1830.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS. THE Anniversary Meeting of the FREDERICTON AUXILIARY BRANCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel on Monday Evening the 5th inst. The Choir will be taken precisely at 7 o'clock. Three preparatory Sermons will be preached on Sunday next. The Rev. Mr. Strong from St. John, will preach in the forenoon and evening, and the Rev. Mr. Pickle, in the afternoon. Collections will be made on the several occasions, in aid of the above institution.

February 2, 1830.

LAST NOTICE. ALL Persons indebted to the Proprietors of the Steam Boat St. George, either in Note or Account, are hereby requested to pay the same to Mr. JAMES SEGEE, on or before the first of March next; after that day they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

February 2, 1830.

DENTIST'S CARD. DR. F. GOURAUD, SURGEON DENTIST, has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fredericton, that in consequence of an accident happening to one of his Horses, he has been obliged to postpone his departure to Saturday the 6th inst. Should it be agreeable to those who wish to have an attendance given to their Teeth during that short period, and will favor him with a call, he will be happy to give them his immediate attendance. Dr. G. avails himself of this opportunity to return thanks to those families who have honored him with their confidence; and that he purposes making an early visit in the Spring to Fredericton.

Fredericton February 2, 1830.

NOTICE. ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of THOMAS B. COBURN, late of Sheffield, in the County of Sanbury, deceased; are requested to render their Accounts duly attested within Twelve Months from the date hereof, and all Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment forthwith to either of the Subscribers.

MOSES COBURN, Jun. } Administrators
DAVID BURPHY, Jun. }
Sheffield, January 30, 1830.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for Sale at private bargain, and possession to be given the first of May next, a Farm on the Nashwaak, known and distinguished as Lot No. 16, together with the Dwelling House and other buildings thereon. The place is only about 12 miles distant from Fredericton. Sixty rods front on each side of the River, together with an Island in the middle of it. The whole containing 356 acres with the usual allowance for roads and waste, about 30 acres cleared.

For Further particulars application to be made to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Fredericton, 19th October 1829.