

AMERICA.

America is the largest of the great divisions of the globe, being in length nearly 10,000 miles, and on an average from 1,800 to 2,000 broad. It extends to the South as far as the 56th degree, terminating at Cape Horn; towards the North its boundary cannot yet be fixed, as we have hitherto no complete delineation of its Northern coast. In longitude it extends from the 55th to the 165th degree West from Greenwich; being washed by the two vast oceans of the Atlantic and Pacific, which separate it, the one from Europe and Africa, the other from Asia. The isthmus of Darien which divides the two great Continents of North and South America is, at the 9th degree of North latitude, little more than 30 miles broad. North America contains the four British provinces, Upper Canada, Lower Canada (to which are annexed New-Brunswick and the island of Cape Breton), New-Brasilia, and Nova Scotia (to which are annexed Prince Edward's island and Newfoundland.) The United States, originally divided into 13, but now increased to 24; and that region which was formerly the vice-royal of New Spain, and was divided into 15 provinces or intendancies, now formed into independent governments, of which Mexico is the most eminent. South America contains the widely extended regions which formerly belonged to Spain, consisting of the Viceroyalties of New Granada, Peru, and Buenos Ayres royalists of Chili; all of which have now asserted their independence, and in the first of them has been formed the modern republic of Colombia; under the presidency of the distinguished Bolivar; it contains also the modern empire of Brazil, once the glory of the Portuguese monarchy; and the territory of Guiana, once divided between the Dutch, French, Spaniards, having been taken in war, is now a part of the British dominions. To this quarter of the globe also belong the numerous islands in the gulph of Mexico, formed by the recession of North and South America towards the isthmus of Darien; which have received the improper appellations of the West Indies, (as the natives of the Continent are called Indians) to distinguish them from the Eastern parts of Asia, with which at their first discovery they were supposed to be connected. The religion of the aboriginal inhabitants varied from simple theism to a complex mythology; the Colonists of the most part retain the several forms of Christianity which they or their ancestors brought with them from Europe.

WEST INDIES.

FROM ANTIGUA.—We have the Antigua Weekly Register of October 13th. Accounts have been received from Barbadoes of the yellow Fever having made its appearance there, and also at Tobago. The Governor of Antigua had taken measures to prevent its introduction into that Island. The Legislature of St. Christopher's commenced its session on the 5th. In his opening speech the Captain-General recommends the adoption of measures for relaxing the rigors of slavery, and increasing the privileges and immunities of free persons of colour. — *New-York Paper.*

JAMAICA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

JAMAICA, NOV. 3.

Lord Belmore to the Provincial Legislature.—“Were any motive wanting to induce you to dismiss all feelings of an unpleasant nature, and to adopt that moderation, of which so striking an example has been displayed by His Majesty's Government, it would be found in the reliance which has been reposed in your wisdom and discretion, by being entirely left to the exercise of your own judgment, on the most important question of the Slave Bill; and I rejoice in the opportunity, which is thus afforded of manifesting to Parliament and the nation your desire to improve the condition of the slave population by all prudent and practicable means.”

The House of Assembly to Lordship.—“The moderation which your Excellency assures us we may expect from His Majesty's Government in ceasing further interference with those measures which our local knowledge and experience may consider expedient for the improvement of the slave population, is very gratifying.”

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly.—“I return you my thanks for this address, and I only regret that any expression in my speech should have conveyed to your minds an expectation that His Majesty's Government had ceased any further interference in those measures which your local knowledge and experience may consider expedient for the improvement of the slave population. I should be wanting in candour towards you, and justice to myself, did I not distinctly disavow any such pledge. My object in calling your attention to the circumstances in which you are at present placed, was to induce you to avail yourselves of the favourable opportunity which presents itself now of consulting the dictates of your unbiased judgment.”

BRITISH AMERICA.

UPPER CANADA.

The completion of the Welland Canal, so far as to permit the passage of the lake schooners from Ontario to Erie, has been effected. On the 30th two vessels of this class, one of them, of more than 80 tons burthen, made the first voyage on this new channel of intercourse, surmounting by artificial means the lofty barrier that has forever precluded the use of the waters that form the natural communication between the lakes, by the mighty Cataract of Niagara.

Mr. Merritt the projector and persevering advocate and agent for the work, has been handsomely rewarded by a success which amply compensates all his anxieties, and at the same time has encountered the many difficulties and strong opposition which he has encountered in the undertaking. The advantages of the Canal to the Canadas must be highly important, and the name of Mr. Merritt will long be cherished as one of the greatest benefactors of the Province.

The successful result of the enterprise was cordially greeted by the citizens of Buffalo. The Republican says on the occasion of this novel visit of shipping from the lower lake:—“Both vessels passed into the Black Rock basin through the sloop lock, and were saluted by the Steam-boat Henry Clay, and cheered by the citizens. On their arrival in our harbour, they were met with bursts of applause, and honored by discharges of artillery from the terrace. The gentlemen passengers then repaired to the Eagle Tavern, where they were greeted by many of our villagers, who called to shake the hand of the navigators of the Deep Cut.”

From the same authority we learn that the first passage of the Canal was advertised to take place on the 24th but being delayed by unfavourable weather the irrepresible and persevering zeal of Mr. Merritt led him after a few days to make the attempt in spite of every obstacle. In company with a few gentlemen, he took courage, and after cutting ice, in some places three inches thick; ascending thirty-two locks, at the mountain; passing the “Deep Cut,” and descending the locks to the Welland, they made the voyage as we have described, and anchored safely in the waters of Lake Erie.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 4TH, 1830.

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the Frederickton Library, is requested in the Library Room on Saturday the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, a. m. on business of importance.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 6, 1830.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for next week. H. SMITH, Esq.

Savings Bank.
TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.
HENRY C. CLOPPER, ESQ.
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.
MARK NEEDHAM, ESQ.



Civil Appointment.

JAMES HAZEN, Esquire, to be Coroner of the County of Sunbury.

EPIPHANY.

[From Bishop Heber.]

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning,
Dawn on our darkness, and lend us thine aid;
Star of the East, the horizon adorning,
Guide where our infant Redeemer is laid.

Cold on his cradle the dew drops are shining;
Low lies his head with the beast of stall;
Angels adore him in slumber reclining,
Maker, and Monarch, and Saviour of all.

Say, shall we yield Him in costly devotion,
Odour of Edom and offerings divine,
Gems of the mountain and pearls of the ocean,
Myrrh from the forest, and gold from the mine?

Vainly we offer each ample oblation,
Vainly with gold with his favour secure;
Richer by far is the heart's adoration,
Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor.

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning,
Dawn on our darkness, and give us thine aid;
Star of the East, the horizon adorning,
Guide where our infant Redeemer is laid!

On the first day of the new year a body of INDIANS, representatives of the aboriginal inhabitants of this Province, paid their annual visit at Government House according to established custom. They were about thirty-five in number, headed by their Chief, the SERGUM THOMAS FRANCES. The PRESIDENT attended by the principal persons of this place, gave them a very kind and friendly reception. After they had taken their station with due order in the dining-room, and had partaken of cake and wine, the band of the Rifle Brigade entertaining them with music rather different from their own. Mr. PUTNAM by the President's direction addressed them in a simple and perspicuous speech, which one of their company interpreted in the MILLECETTE language. The PRESIDENT, said Mr. PUTNAM, “sees his INDIAN BROTHERS AND SISTERS with great pleasure at the beginning of the New-Year, and wishes them all health and happiness. The President has been glad to hear that the Indians paid attention last year to the settlement of their lands, and hopes they will continue in so good a practice. The President is very sorry that some of their crops failed, but trusts that the Indians will not on this account cease to cultivate their lands:—the crops of the White-men, they should observe, had failed as well as their own. The President hopes that both the Indians and the White men will cultivate their lands with greater care and diligence, and that both will have good crops in future years. The President has received from the Catholic Bishop of Quebec a very good account of the Priests and of the Indians themselves, and recommends them to pay great regard to the instructions and directions which the Priests may give them.” Two Musquets were then presented to two young men whom the venerable Sergum had selected as best entitled to the honorary distinction; they were reminded at the same time that the present was made, not for the purpose of encouraging them to roam abroad after game, but on the contrary as a special reward for the superior skill and industry which they had discovered in the culture of their lands. In a brief reply through the medium of the Interpreter the SERGUM signified his satisfaction with all that had been said, but embraced the opportunity of enquiring “whether it was true, as some persons had told the Indians, that there lands were about to be taken from them?” They were assured that the report was idle and unfounded; entreated not to listen to the also of mischievous people, who only wished to make them unhappy, but if at any time they wanted information to seek it from the proper authorities; and advised to lose no time in bringing all their lands into cultivation, as the surest method of securing them for their own possessions for ever. The President proceeded to shake hands with all his Indian friends; and after they had favored the company with two or three dances, the one a rude relic of their warlike days (now almost forgotten) the other a specimen of the somewhat more refined amusements of their peaceful hours, there innocent and affectionate children of nature departed to their homes in the Indian Village their eyes glistening with pleasure at the interest with which they were manifestly regarded by their White Brothers and Sisters of the human family, and at the kindness and hospitality of their Great Uncle—the President of New-Brunswick.

We observe with pleasure that this great question begins to be regarded in LOWER CANADA with the interest due to its importance. We have only to lament that the attention of the Canadians should not have been directed to the subject at an earlier period. Had the enquiries, which they now appear from the papers to be making into the antiquities of the disputed territory, been undertaken two or three years since, they might have furnished the British Government with much valuable information. Even now however we will not say that they come too late. Let them only be prosecuted with zeal and promptitude, and the subject kept alive by the publication of the documents which may be brought to light; and they may yet prove very serviceable auxiliaries to the investigations which have not ceased to be officially pursued, and may eventually exercise no little influence over the decision of the Royal Umpire.

Our Canadian brethren might rest assured that they need not entertain any apprehension on the ground that the Lieut. Governor of this Province and one of the Judges of our Supreme Court, have been appointed to represent the British Government before the King of the Netherlands. Commissioners better qualified could scarcely have been selected; for Judge CHIPMAN has made the Boundary question his particular study for many years, and Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS has given sufficient proof of his acquaintance with its practical bearings. That men of their enlarged and liberal minds should contract their views to the interests of one portion only of British America, were surely an unfounded and utterly unlikely suspicion.

Articles which have lately appeared in the papers justly expose the extraordinary error respecting the River St. Croix which is set out in the “General Account of Nova Scotia,” published in 1825, and from the settlement of Canadian Colonists on the river St. John to the distance of twenty eight or twenty-nine, (French) leagues from its mouth as early as the year 1676. They also make it appear highly probable that the original colonization of Madawaska, instead of being subsequent to the Treaty of 1823, had actually taken place more than thirty years before that critical era. These are, as it is truly remarked in the Quebec Gazette, points of great importance to be established; and we hope success will attend the endeavours which have and may yet be made to establish them beyond the reach of doubt.

We cannot however by any means agree with an intelligent and acute writer in that paper, who maintains that “New Brunswick has no particular interest in the question as it stands at present.” As the question stands at present we should rather say that New Brunswick has a paramount interest in it; for the question really is, whether she shall resign a territory, of which she alone has had possession, and over which she alone has exercised jurisdiction, from her first existence as a British Province. This writer would seem to have unconsciously fallen into the same error which is the ground, we are inclined to conceive, of the exaggerated pretensions of the United States. He tacitly assumes, unless we greatly mistake that, “a line drawn due North to the highlands” would terminate at “the North West angle” of New Brunswick. A glance at the map would show that this could not be the case;—unless it was the purpose of the Treaty that a line so drawn “from the source of the St. Croix,” and produced until it fell on the Northern Boundary line of the Province, should together with that line form the North-west angle. But the Treaty might be thought to refer to a fixed point, already known and recognized as “the North-west angle of Nova Scotia”—now New Brunswick. To ascertain that point, and to determine whether it was, or was not, the intention of the parties to the treaty of 1763, that “the line drawn due North from the St. Croix to the highlands” should continue to run in the same precise direction after it had reached those highlands, will probably be among the first considerations of the high-minded and independent Arbitrator.

We are inclined to think that the highlands themselves, after the line from the St. Croix had once touched them, were intended to form the Boundary; and that in the comparative ignorance which then prevailed respecting the geographical features of the Country, these highlands were expected to be found at no great distance from the source of the St. Croix. Had the negotiators of the Treaty contemplated a Boundary line which should pursue its course over hill and dale, through wood, morass and river, until it almost arrived at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, they would surely have used very different terms from these which now occur in the Treaty. But in that case another site would have been chosen for the Seat of Government, nor should we be publishing the Royal Gazette of New-Brunswick in a Provincial Capital on the southern bank of the St. John.

Were the American interpretation of the Treaty admissible, it might almost appear as if the negotiation had agreed to raise a sort of geographical obstacle on the Northern summit (if we may so speak) of the new Republic—a monument lifting its head on high amidst the Provinces which still retained their allegiance to Great Britain; and proclaiming to them the triumph of Independence! For the sake of our American brethren, not less than for our own, we would deprecate the erection of such a

monument. We fear it would be found any thing rather than a “tower of strength;” while its united pride and weakness might form too tempting a provocation at some future day, when councils less pacific may prevail, than those which now direct the energies of the British Empire.

The plain truth is, and on this ground the representatives of Great Britain will doubtless make their stand, that whatever may be the sound of the latter, the spirit and design of the Treaty are totally opposed to the American interpretation of the clause, respecting the Boundary. The object of the Treaty was the establishment of permanent peace; this clause, according to that interpretation, would place the two countries in a position in which it would be extremely difficult to prevent the recurrence of hostilities. But the duty of an Arbitrator is to decide on the principles of Equity; and equity looks to the spirit of a contract wherever the letter is ambiguous or indeterminate.

The Inhabitants of Fredericton have lately had several gratifying opportunities of observing the progress of Education. Miss WHITWELL and Mrs. BEEK invited the parents and friends of the young ladies under their instruction to an examination of their respective schools, the result of which was highly satisfactory in both instances. On Monday week an interesting treat was afforded by the pupils of Mr. GARDNER, performing various airs on the piano forte accompanied in many instances by their voices. They acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to their instructor and productive of unmingled pleasure, to all present; concluding with our noble national anthem of God save the King, in which the whole company heartily united.

FREDERICTON SAVINGS BANK.
At the half-yearly Meeting of the Trustees of this Institution, held at Mr. Clopper's Office, on Thursday 31st December, 1829.
The Cashier exhibited the Accounts up to that period, which were examined, found correct and highly satisfactory, of which the following is an abstract:—

1829.	July 1, Amount due to Depositors, - -	2195 11 4
	Dec. 31, Deposited from 1st July to this date, - - - - -	973 10 6
	Interest paid to Depositors who have withdrawn their money since 1st July, - -	8 8 7 1/2
	Interest on Notes of Hand from 31st Dec. till they became due, - - - - -	6 10 0
	Balance of Interest received, - - - - -	61 13 5
		£3240 8 11
1830.	Dec. 31, Amount Withdrawn from 1st July to this date, - - - - -	685 13 0 1/2
	Amount of Securities, - - - - -	2276 3 7
	Cash on hand, - - - - -	279 7 3 1/2
		£3240 8 11

J. F. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Fredericton, Dec. 31, 1829.
It was also Resolved that Interest be allowed to Depositors at the Rate of five and a half per cent per annum, for the last half year, as in consequence of several large sums having during that period remained on hand at different times, the Trustees are not enabled to realize the usual rate of six per cent.



LATEST FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival at New York of the Charlemagne, from Havre, and the William Thompson, from Liverpool, dates are received to Nov. 22. Changes has taken place in the French Ministry, which is personal, not political. Prince Polignac, having been appointed President of the council of Ministers, General de la Bourdonnaye named Minister of the State, and Member of the Privy Council; Baron de Montholon appointed Secretary of State for the Interior, in his stead; and M. Guizot de Ravaille Secretary of State for the Department of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, in the room of M. Montal.

Some of the Turkish Pashas are refractory. The fortress of Guirgozo still held out, and a Russian corps at Vrazza is reported to have been unexpectedly surrounded and massacred. His Majesty enjoys good health, and spends the winter at Windsor Castle. A Cabinet Council was held in London on the 13th Nov. which was understood to refer solely to the settlement of the affairs of Greece. Trade still continued in an improving state throughout Great Britain.

A Bear's den was discovered on Thursday last by a sporting party near the house of Mr. Lyons on the Necropolis road from St. John, and the mother with her six cubs killed.

We lament to learn that Mr. RICHARD HEAL, a native of England, about 26 years of age, last week while skating at Grand Lake, fell through the ice and was drowned; and that Mr. JACOB DEAN, formerly of St. John, met the same fate on Christmas day near Long Island.

A daring rescue of Smuggled Goods has been effected at St. Stephen, by about 25 armed men, disguised by having their faces blackened &c. They are supposed to be Americans.

IN THE PRESS

THE PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTS OF A SERMON
Preached before the University, assembled for the first time in Fredericton Church, on Advent Sunday, 1829.

By EDWIN JACOB, D. D. Vice President; late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and Rector of St. Paulus, Chichester.
Published by desire of His Honor the Chancellor, and the other Members of the College Council.
Printed by John Simpson, Fredericton, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
December 6.

Administration Notices.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of DAVID COBURN, late of the Parish of Douglas, deceased, are requested to render the same within six months from this date, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers or either of them.
MARY COBURN, Administratrix.
A. T. COBURN, } Admrs.
JOSEPH PICKARD, }
Fredericton, 4th Jan. 1830. 6m.

ALL persons having legal demands against the Estate of the late Peter Hammel, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within three months; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
JAMES TAYLOR, Jun. Executor.
Fredericton, Dec. 22, 1829. 8m plw

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of the Rev. GEORGE BEST, late of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to render the same forthwith; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers or either of them.
JAMES SLADE, } Executor.
W. F. ODELL, }
Fredericton, 12th September, 1829.

Auction Sales.

To be Sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 14th instant, at the residence of Lieutenant-Colonel GRAYDON.

SUNDRY articles of Furniture, among which are an Excellent Grand Piano Forte, a set of large Mahogany Dining Tables, Cards, Breakfast and other Tables, Sofa, Chairs, Carpets, Bedsteads, Stoves, China, Glass, Plate, Brackets, &c.

Also, An excellent HORSE, either for Saddle or Harness, Cow, Waggon, Sleigh, Cart and Sleigh Harness, Saddle and Bridle, &c.
The above articles can be seen at the residence of Lieutenant-Colonel Graydon, on Wednesday next. 4th December, 1830.

N. B.—All persons having any demands against Lieutenant-Colonel GRAYDON, will please present them for payment on or before the 16th inst.

Farms for Sale by Public Auction.
On Thursday the 4th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, will be sold by the Subscriber, in front of the Market House, in Fredericton:

WHAT well known Farm, lately owned by Wm. Wilmot, Esquire, in the Parish of Lincoln, in the County of Sunbury, about 9 miles below Fredericton.—It comprises about 300 acres of land, nearly 300 of which is interval, about 200 acres are cleared, the half of which is interval.

Also:—A very Valuable Island, lying nearly opposite the mouth of the Oromocto River, which now cuts about 60 Tons of Hay, and with a little improvement might be made to produce 100 Tons. The Farm fronts on the River St. John, and the Oromocto River, and a Public Highway runs through the upland to the latter River—thereby making the whole Farm front on the water and on a Public Highway. There is an invaluable source of Manure in a large Pond of Peat Mud, that lies in the centre of the Upland, which has been proved to be nearly equal to Manure from the Barn Yard. Also, a good House—large barn and an Orchard, that produces from 150 to 200 bushels of Apples, annually, and a number of fine, thrifty, bearing Plum Trees. The soil is quite free from stone, and favorable for crops of every description;—altogether, it is one of the most valuable Farms on the River St. John.

And at the same time and place will be sold, that very valuable FARM in Prince William County of York, well known as the Ellegood Farm and lately owned by Mr. S. Nevins, beautifully situated about 27 miles above Fredericton and containing 515 acres, of which 40 or 50 acres is interval and under cultivation.

A liberal credit will be given for the payment of the purchase money—the particulars of which will be made known at the time of Sale, or at any time previous, on application to H. Johnston, S. Wiggins, or J. M. Wilmot, Esquires, at St. John, or to Wm. TAYLOR, Fredericton.
December 23, 1829.

THE Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on Monday the eleventh day of January next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, by virtue of a Licence from His Honor the President for that purpose obtained, situate in the Parish of St. John, deceased, situate in the Parish of Kingsclear, and County of York. Terms will be made known at time of sale. A. S. COY, Auctioneer.
27th October, 1829.

RUBS.
The Subscriber has just received a new Consignment of Superior Furs, consisting of—

SABLE, Lynx, Siberian Squirrel, Genuine Ermine, Chinchilla, Russian Lamb, Fitch, and Perwiska Muffs and Tippets; Seal-skin Caps; Black Lambskins, Genet, and Lynx Co.; Patent Leather PEAKS for Caps, &c. &c. P. DUFF.
Prince William Street, St. John, }
15th December, 1829. }

AT a Meeting of the Servant's Society held on the 28th of December, a reward was bestowed upon CATHERINE MIRIAM, on a recommendation from Mrs. ODELL, and a small donation, to Miss DAYTON for her trouble in receiving and registering the applications of those persons wanting places.
ANNE ODELL, SECRETARY.
January 5, 1830.

NOTICE TO PEWHOLDERS.

THAT at a Meeting of the Vestry of Christ Church at Fredericton, on the 27th inst. it was resolved that whereas the Pew Leases had expired on the 24th instant, that they might be renewed for the ensuing seven years on the same terms as the last, all arrears of rent being first paid, and that their should efficient measures be taken forthwith to collect all monies due to the said Church.
Fredericton, 31st Dec. 1829. 6w

Evening School.

MR. A. JOHNSON respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Fredericton, that he intends to open an Evening School at his School Room near the corner of Brunswick and Regent Streets, on the 6th instant, where the following Branches will be taught, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Mensuration, Book-keeping, &c. on moderate terms, hours from 6 to 9.
N. B.—The above Branches are taught in his day School, at a moderate rate.
January 5, 1830. 2w.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing eight Notes of Hand for £12 : 10s each, dated the 10th of September last, granted by the Subscribers to John Doyle of Northampton, in payment of two lots of Land in the Parish of Woodstock; for which he cannot give a sufficient conveyance.
JOHN SPEED,
WILLIAM SPROWL.
Fredericton, 31st Dec. 1829. plw.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale at private bargain, and possession to be given the first of May next, that Farm on the Nashwaak, known and distinguished as Lot No. 10, 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 360 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.