

meeting, after which the services of the evening were closed by the Rev. Dr. Matthews of the Reformed Dutch Church.—New York Com. Ad. No. 20.

## AMERICA.

A volume entitled *Researches, Philosophical and Antiquarian concerning the Aboriginal History of America*, by J. H. M'Culloch, M. D., has been lately published in Baltimore. The *Gazette* of that city says of it,—"The great variety of curious and interesting details of the life, manners, and customs of the aboriginal inhabitants of America, together with the interesting inquiries concerning their introduction to the immense continent which they inhabited—their language, their religion, their deities, their idols, and their national ceremonies—presented in the systematic and extended form in which Dr. M'Culloch has given them, ought to obtain for his book an extensive circulation."

In some of the pictures, familiar to most of us, of the death of General Wolfe, his physician, Dr. Hinde, is represented as feeling the fast ebbing pulse of the wounded hero. This Dr. Hinde has recently died at Newport, (Ky.) at the advanced age of 92 years.

**WASHINGTON MONUMENT, in Baltimore.**—On the 25th of November, selected as the anniversary of the day in which the British troops evacuated the City of New-York, the ceremony of elevating to its destined position, last piece of the statue of the father of his country was completed in the presence of a vast multitude of gratified spectators, among whom were many remnants of that band whom he led to victory.

**PROSPECT OF THE INDIANS.**—A bill has been reported, by a joint committee of the Georgia Legislature, to extend the civil and criminal laws of that State over the whole Cherokee country, within its chartered limits. It is to be appointed among the five counties adjoining the present Indian frontier. The *Cherokees* have resolved to send a delegation of five persons to Washington, for the purpose of making known to Congress the feelings of their nation on subjects of vital importance to themselves.

**PASSAMAQUODDY INDIANS.**—The Passamaquoddy Indians have sent a deputation to the President of the United States, soliciting legislative aid to provide for their support. The President has recommended the prayer of the Petition to Congress. We hope these poor people will succeed in their application.

On that part of the President's Message which relates to the *Cherokees*, we find the following remarks in the *Benson Register*:—

In a very plausible strain of argument, he attempts to deny the right of the Indians to retain their lands and a government of their own—and, sugaring it all over with some fair homely words of affected sympathy, he abandons them to the tender mercies of Georgia. We are strongly reminded of the very polite soldier, who exclaimed, (we quote from memory)—

It grieved him much to cut their throats, and then he cut them!

The whole matter relative to the Indians, may be thus summed up: savages, *uncultured, uncivilized*, they might retain a government of their own, and might be (as in truth they have been times without number) treated with as independent nations, and retain their lands and their savage governments. But the moment they become civilized, intelligent, Christians, and adopt a constitution, establish courts of justice, elect their rulers, and do other acts which civilized states "may of right do"—that moment they are to be told "distinctly" that they must surrender their independence, and become subject to the State of Georgia. It is however a grave question, and we hope and trust that our government will never adopt the maxim towards the Indians, that "might makes right."

## COLOMBIA.

The Peace with Peru was definitively concluded on the 22d September—about the time the armistice expired.

The *Revolt in Antioquia*, under Gen. Cordova, was entirely suppressed, and its leader appears to have perished in the adventure. A letter from Gen. Daniel F. O'Leary, to the Secretary of War, dated Oct. 19th, is as follows:—

"I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the division under my command has discharged the glorious trust of avenging the honour of the Republic. The factions have been completely routed, after an action (at intervals) of two hours. Gen. Cordova is in my power, badly wounded. Tomorrow I will give you the particulars. I shall proceed immediately with the vanguard to Rio Negro."

From subsequent intelligence it appears that Cordova did not survive his wounds.

## WEST INDIES.

A confidential correspondence has, for several months, existed between Ministers and the Governors of some of our West India Islands and Colonies, the object of which, on the part of the Home Government, has been to reduce the Military Establishment of the Windward and Leeward Island Command, to half its present extent and number.

JAMAICA.—Kingston papers inform us that, "a shock of an earthquake was felt in this city and vicinity a few minutes before nine o'clock on Saturday evening; it was not severe, but of some duration."

Sir George Murray's dispatch, which accompanied one of the Governor's messages, we understand contains an instruction to His Excellency, that the grievances complained of, regarding double duties, &c. cannot be removed until the ratification of the new tariff, amounting for the last three quarters to £73,000, and up to the present day, are provided for by the House. We fear, therefore, that some intervention to the harmony of the Session will take place.

The *Anti-Slavery Reporter* contains Extracts from Sir George Murray's despatches, declaring the fixed determination of Government to carry into effect the Parliamentary Resolutions for the mitigation and final abolition of the West India slavery.

## WEST-INDIA SLAVERY.

Public feeling in England has never varied with respect to slavery; it has always been that of unmitigated abhorrence. The *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, a periodical published once a month is adapted to cherish that feeling, whilst at the same time it conveys to the world the most accurate information of the state of slavery in our various colonies, and of the progress made by the local governments in the several islands in carrying into effect the measures recommended by the legislature of the United Kingdom. In the number is given the substance of two circular letters, or despatches by Sir George Murray, in which he not only shows his own anxious desire that the condition of the slaves should be improved, but states in the strongest language the settled purpose of the government to have the resolutions of the Parliament carried *bona fide* into effect at the earliest opportunity. In the same number is also contained a short alphabetical account of the progress made in the several colonies in adopting the recommendations of this country for ameliorating the condition of the slaves, and preparing them for that entire emancipation which, most assuredly, will sooner or later take place. There is also a short article on the culture of sugar by free labour, which entirely refutes the assertions of Mr. Saintsbury and other pamphleteers, that the sugar from the East Indies is cultivated by slaves.

By accounts from Paris we learn that the treaty between Hayti and France had been ratified, and that the independence of the Republic was entirely acknowledged, and a commercial intercourse established upon a basis of perfect reciprocity.

Among a number of Deaths mentioned in the West India papers, are those of Sir Charles Brisbane, Governor of St. Vincent's, and General Campbell, Governor of Grenada. The 81st Regiment have safely arrived at Bermuda.

## BRITISH AMERICA.

### LOWER-CANADA.

We observe with singular pleasure that meetings have been held at Montreal and Quebec for establishing a Communication by steam packets between the latter Port and Halifax.

A numerous meeting of Merchants and others which took place in the Exchange Reading Room at Quebec—(Mr. W. Walker in the Chair, and Mr. Robert Shaw, acting Secretary.) The following Resolutions moved by Mr. W. Pemberton, seconded by Mr. Finlay, were carried.

1st. That the Establishment of Steam Navigation between Quebec and Halifax in Nova Scotia, would greatly facilitate and extend the intercourse between these Ports, and be conducive to the advancement and prosperity of all the North American Colonies.

2d. That it is expedient to establish with as little delay as possible, a steam navigation between the Ports of Quebec and Halifax.

3d. That the Steam Vessel intended for the navigation between Quebec and Halifax should be of sufficient size and power to cross the Atlantic.

4th. That the estimated cost of a steam vessel of sufficient capacity to cross the Atlantic may be about £16,000 currency.

5th. That it would be advisable to raise by means of a Joint Stock Company, the sum of £16,000 currency, the estimated cost of the proposed Steam Vessel.

6th. That it would be advisable to divide the stock or capital into 640 shares of £25 currency each.

7th. That Books of Subscription be opened in the Cities of Quebec and Montreal for obtaining subscribers for 200 shares of said stock in each of the said Cities.

8th. That 240 shares of said Stock be reserved for the acceptance of the Inhabitants of Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick, and that a Book of Subscription be opened in Halifax for the purpose of receiving Subscribers.

9th. That if in the course of 30 days from the time of opening the Book of Subscription in Halifax, any part of the 240 Shares reserved for the Inhabitants of the lower province be not subscribed for, the Book be then closed and the remainder of said shares be thereafter offered in this Province.

10th. That no person or firm be allowed within twenty days from the time of opening the Books of Subscription in Quebec, Montreal or Halifax, to subscribe for more than twenty Shares, but that there be no limitation after that period.

11th. That so soon as 320 shares shall have been taken up in this Province, the Subscribers shall proceed, at a General Meeting to be held at Quebec, to the appointment of a Committee of Directors, to consist of nine members, of whom five shall form a quorum, each subscriber having a vote for each share that he may hold, and absentees to have the right of voting by proxy.

12th. That the Committee of Direction be authorized and required to call in immediately after their appointment an instalment of £5 per Share, and thereafter such further instalments from time to time as may be required—that they be empowered to make all the necessary arrangements for the purchase or the construction and fitting out of the proposed steam vessel—to apply to the Legislature for an aid in money, and generally to perform whatever may be required in furtherance of the object.

13th. That a Committee of five persons be now appointed to open a Book of Subscription here, to ascertain if a vessel of the description required can be constructed in or near Quebec, for in the Province.—How soon she may be got ready for the proposed navigation, or whether it would not be more expedient to purchase a Steam Vessel in Great Britain—to correspond with the Committee appointed at Montreal, and with the Chamber of Commerce at Halifax, and to report with all convenient speed to a general meeting of Subscribers at Quebec.

The following gentlemen were chosen a Committee by ballot.

W. Walker,	C. F. Aylwin.
W. Finlay,	J. S. Campbell,
W. Pemberton,	

An Subscription Book having been opened 106 Shares were subscribed for before the meeting dissolved.

It is astonishing that such an undertaking has not long since been accomplished. If the Valentia steam packets were to go into operation, there can be no doubt that a boat to Quebec would give the whole trade in postage and passage to British interests by which it ought to be enjoyed.—*Quebec Gazette*.

It is gratifying to learn from the *Official Gazette* that the state of the poor, has been ascertained to be so favourable, that the Quebec Charitable Institution has resolved at the present to suspend its operations. This happy change is probably owing to the plenty of employment that has been enjoyed during the summer, partly to the mildness of the weather, and perhaps, in some degree, to the exertions of the society to prevent mendicity.

The number of Emigrants who have landed at this Port during the summer has been unusually great, and may be fairly estimated at 17,000 or 18,000, including children, not always returned among the passengers. Of these, there were 10,000 and upwards from Ireland, 3,500 from England, and 2,500 from Scotland, including children. Of these persons, the total settled in this Province is 3,500; in Upper Canada, 8,000. The remainder are supposed to be scattered throughout the United States, and many, as experience has shown, may be expected back again, to become, hereafter, profitable settlers in the Canadas. Strong ground exists for believing that the amount of capital brought into the Province by the settlers of the season will not fall far short of £150,000. Many officers on the half-pay of the Army and Navy, brought with them considerable sums.

The benefit to the Provinces by the progress of Emigration and New Settlements, without any visionary idea, must be considered of vast importance. Land has advanced in value in various proportions, but still has advanced. In the line of Craig's Road it has increased 50 per cent, and in Stoneman and Tewkesbury more than double.—*Id.*

The small pox, has been for some time past making rather rapid progress in this city. It has shown itself in all ranks and a number of persons have fallen victims to it. Many of those who had been inoculated with the cow pox have, contrary to their expectations, been infected, and the alarm as to security has become considerable.—*Quebec Gazette*.

The Committee of Trade at Montreal have passed resolutions to petition the Secretary for the Colonies and the Provincial Parliament against the opening anew the West India trade to the Americans, and of granting to the same country a free navigation of the St. Lawrence. The resolutions assign as a reason for the proceedings of the Committee the reception of intelligence from London, that negotiations between the United States Minis-

ter and Lord Aberdeen had been commenced and that there was reason to fear that these advantages would be conceded by Great Britain. The questions are both of great importance to the Canadas. A letter from Montreal mentions the death of the Honorable Mr. Justice Foucher, one of the Judges of the King's Bench, Montreal, after a long confinement, by sickness.

## NOVA-SCOTIA.

We are sorry to learn that the great Post Road between Pictou and Halifax is almost impassable. The Steam Boat, which is to ply between Halifax and Dartmouth is completed, and was launched on New Year's day. Her name is to be the "Sir Charles Ogle."

**CORONER'S INQUEST.**—An inquest was held Yesterday on the body of Mary Pullan, an Indian woman, who was killed on Monday last, at Hammonds Plains, by her Son-in-law, Peter Paul. The deceased lived at a settlement called Wellington near Hammonds Plains, with the family of Paul. There were three other Indian families residing at the same place. On Monday morning while all the other men were absent from the Camp and employed in hunting, Paul proposed to his wife to remove from their present place of abode, and to leave the other Indians; she objected to the proposal as she was desirous of remaining with her parents, whose age she said required her attendance. After some words, her husband told her to stay and die there if she liked and left the Camp with two of his children. He shortly afterwards returned, for what purpose is not known, when the children ran off and hid themselves in the woods. Paul then accused the women of hiding his children, and one of them his wife's sister, answering that they had not, he snapped his gun at her—but fortunately as it was not primed, she escaped. He then primed his gun, and threatened to shoot his wife—at last, accompanied by his wife and children, he again was on his way from the camp; the deceased following him and endeavouring to induce him to moderate his anger.—They had gone but a few steps when Paul called out to deceased that he would shoot her, and immediately placing his gun which had a heavy charge of duck shot in it, against her face he discharged the contents, which entering the head and penetrating to the brain, produced almost instantaneous death. The women then ran to the house, and Paul remained outside about two hours and then left them, taking two of his children with him—where he has gone is not discovered. The jury returned a Verdict of *wilful Murder*.—*Halifax Jour.*

**EXTRACT OF A LETTER—DATED Pictou, December 25, 1829.**  
Last night we were amused and instructed by a public Lecture from Dr. M'Culloch, on the principles of Chemistry, the commencement of a Chemical course. Perhaps it is not too much to say that never in these provinces, was so much talent exhibited in such a Lecture—the audience which was very respectable, was highly gratified.—*Acadian*.

**ROYAL GAZETTE.**  
FREDERICTON, JANUARY 13, 1830.  
**ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.**  
Commissioner for next week, Hon. F. P. ROBINSON.  
**Savings Bank.**  
TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.  
HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.  
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.  
MR. PETER FISHER.

**LEGISLATURE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.**  
TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1830.  
The House of Assembly having this day met, agreeably to Proclamation, a Message from His Honor The President and Commander in Chief commanded their attendance in the Council Chamber; where he was pleased to open the Session with the following **SPEECH**:—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen, of His Majesty's Council;  
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

His Excellency Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, as he announced to you in closing the last Session of the General Assembly, having repaired to Europe on a very important service, of great moment in its result to the interests of this Province, and for the management of which he is, by his accomplished abilities and intimate acquaintance with the merits of the subject, so eminently qualified; His Majesty has been graciously pleased to commit to me the distinguished honor of administering the Government during his absence.

In the exercise of this highly responsible trust, I have on due consideration deemed the present the most convenient time for assembling the Legislature; when you can best be spared from your private affairs, and will have ample opportunity afforded you, to despatch all the various and important matters that will necessarily engage the wisdom of your deliberations.

Fully impressed with the arduous nature of the numerous and weighty duties, which have devolved on me, I must greatly rely on the aid of your wise and efficient co-operation, to enable me in such manner to discharge them, as to fulfil His Majesty's gracious and paternal solicitude, by promoting to the best of my abilities the happiness and prosperity of his faithful subjects in this loyal Province.

I am happy to have in my power on meeting you, to speak favorably of the late Crops, as having proved by the bountiful blessing of divine Providence generally abundant throughout the Country.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly;

I shall order the Treasurer's Accounts, with all the other documents therewith connected, and also the continuation of the Provincial Auditor's Report, to be laid before you; and I rely on your making provision for the ordinary services of the Province.

It is with great satisfaction I have to inform you of the sound and thriving state of the Provincial Finances, the amount of Revenue for last year being more productive than might have been expected. I have therefore been enabled to discharge the greater part of the demands on the Treasury.

The prudent policy adopted last Session, has already been beneficially felt by the Public, and if, as far as consistently with the improvement of the Roads and all other passing and indispensable objects, that system should be persevered in, the best effects to the Province cannot but result from it.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Council;  
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly;

I am happy to acquaint you that some time ago I had the peculiar gratification to see opened for instruction, on its new and liberal foundation, that noble Institution King's College. From the eminent and sterling abilities of its accomplished Principal, and the other learned Professors, with the auspicious number of Students already under their charge, that important Colonial object, I feel confident will, with the Divine Blessing, in due time realize the good and salutary purposes of its establishment, to the fullest expectation of its warmest advocates; and reflect great and imperishable honor on the Legislature of New-Brunswick, which I am sure, will vouchsafe to it and our other seminaries of education the cordial continuance of their fostering care and patronage.

But on all the leading and important Interests of this Province, and the best means for protecting and cherishing them, His Excellency Sir HOWARD was wont to address you with so much enlightened and successful zeal and ability, that I need only now express my conviction and confidence that they will continue to engage your most attentive consideration and liberal support.

In prosecution of the measures recommended last Session for facilitating the navigation of our Coasts, I am enabled with much satisfaction to inform you that the Grants for that purpose in the Bay of Fundy, have been efficaciously applied. By the judicious exertions of the intelligent Gentlemen to whom the same were intrusted, there has been an excellent Light for some months in full operation at Head Harbour in Campo Bello, and another on a substantial new pier erected at the entrance of the Port of Saint John.

The accounts, and reports on those works so valuable for the protecting of lives and property, and also the favorable state of the measure in progress, with the humane and laudable views of establishing a Light on St. Paul's Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, shall be duly laid before you.

On these and various other important subjects I will have occasion in the course of the Session to communicate with you by Message.

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## THE BOUNDARY LINE.

We are anxious to seize every opportunity which may present itself of contributing towards a clear and satisfactory settlement of this great question. Since therefore the decision of the Royal Empire must exclusively refer, as we humbly conceive, to the proper meaning and constitution of the Treaty of 1783, we beg leave to enquire of all our readers if they can throw any additional light on the following points.

1. Did the negotiators of the Treaty of 1783 actually understand by "the River St. Croix" the identical river which now bears that name?
2. When they spoke of "the source of the St. Croix" did they refer to a spring, the precise situation of which was then mutually recognized; or to one which was to be ascertained by subsequent exploration?
3. How far ought the two Governments to be considered as committed by subsequent agreements and proceedings with respect to the source of the St. Croix?
4. Was the Boundary Line, according to the use of the negotiators of 1783, intended to cross any river between "the source of the St. Croix" and "the North West angle of Nova Scotia?"
5. Had any point of land, previously to 1783, been described and recognized as "the North West angle of Nova Scotia?"

We have our opinions on these points, and we think also that we perceive some evidence in our favor to which perhaps due regard may not yet have been paid. But we are desirous of availing ourselves—or, (we would rather say) of obtaining for our COUNTRY THE BENEFIT—of the statements and judgment of others, who are probably much better qualified to speak on the question. We would call therefore upon every person in New-Brunswick and the Sister Provinces, who supposes himself in possession of any valuable information on this question, to come forward without delay; and we shall be happy to find a place in our columns for such communications as may seem to contain any important matter.

A paper has been established in Boston, which appears likely to be extensively read in this Province. It bears the name of THE EXAMINER, and is edited by a Gentleman of the name of THOMAS, who was formerly we understand connected with a respectable English Journal. The Prospectus states "The Parliamentary Debates will be given generally entire, from the most able and faithful London reports, without any regard to party interests, and the proceedings of all other political bodies inserted unimpaired. The Editor will continue to endeavour strenuously to maintain a principled, impartial, and fearless course; and address his paper particularly to the Provinces."

Two new papers are set up in Upper Canada. The one is edited by a member of the House of Assembly, named DALTON, a great admirer of Mr. Cobbett, with whose Incubations we are told six columns of the first number were occupied. The other is entitled "THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN" and is intended by the Episcopal Methodists to promote the interests of religion and morality. Some perhaps would say "the bane and antidote are both before us."

We have been politely favored with some additional information on the scientific measures to be adopted in future, in the Survey of Lands at the disposal of the Crown, on the New System. We regret our columns will not admit of its insertion in this week's Gazette. We shall reserve it for one of the leading articles in our next.

**NOTICE.**—A Sermon will be preached in the Baptist Meeting House on Thursday Evening at half past 6 o'clock, when a collection will be made in aid of the Funds of the Fredericton Bible Association.

Fredericton, January 12.

**LOST.**  
ON the 3d instant, on the land road between Fredericton and Russell's Farm in Kings-clear, a large BUFFALO SKIN. Whoever has found the same and will put the Subscriber again in possession of it, shall be amply compensated for the trouble.

11th January, 1830. GEO. K. LUGRIN.



The Liverpool packet has arrived at Boston, bringing English dates to the 21st. of November, and the George Canning at New York, having left Liverpool on the 24th. The news thus received is for the most part highly satisfactory.

The King of England continues to enjoy good health. It is stated in the London Morning Chronicle, of November 23d, that the state of the revenue for the first half of the current quarter was highly satisfactory, compared either with the like portion of the preceding quarter, or with the corresponding period of the last year. The improvement is said to extend to most of the sources of public income; and particularly that branch which is received as the best test of the general extension of the comforts and enjoyments of life.

The Leeds Mercury, speaking of the state of trade, says, in further confirmation of our former statements we may now mention that the manufactures of this town are fully employed, and that several of them are working, by means of over hours, seven and eight days in the week, and in some departments of the manufacture night and day.

The Liverpool Times of the 24th, says:—It is with great pleasure we state, that great activity still continues to exist in the Cotton market. The sales last week were upwards of 23,200 bales, almost an unprecedented amount, and the business done on Saturday and yesterday, was also very considerable, being about 6000 bales.

It is expected on the meeting of Parliament that the intended communication by steam from Valentia to America, will be carried into immediate execution. A Russian officer arrived at Odessa on the 30th October, with the ratification of the treaty of peace, and was to set out immediately for Adrianople.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered passports to be granted to Habi Pacha, Ogo to St. Petersburg, as Ambassador from the Porte, to solicit the reduction of the indemnity payable under the Treaty of Adrianople. The Russian troops in Bessarabia, in the Principality, and the Turkish provinces beyond the Danube, are to be kept up to a full complement. Erzerum and the other Turkish fortresses in Asia, not ceded to Russia, are ordered to be evacuated. It is now certain that Count Pahlen is nominated as Russian Ambassador at Constantinople.

A gentleman who had just arrived in England from India, brought information that a steam boat was to leave Bombay for Suez about the middle of November, and it was expected that by this conveyance letters and passengers would reach England in eight weeks.

The American Minister had an interview with the Duke of Wellington, at the Treasury, on the 14th November, and continued daily his negotiation with the British Minister.

The last Paragraph excites, as it might be expected, great curiosity and interest on this side the Atlantic, and various reports are circulated respecting the negotiations between the two Governments. These reports we refrain from transcribing, because we consider them altogether as uncertain and conjectural. Of this we feel perfectly assured, that His Majesty's Government are fully alive to the interests of British America, and will not consent to any measure which would be eventually injurious to so important a part of the Empire. As soon as we receive intelligence on which dependence can be placed, our readers may be satisfied that it shall immediately be communicated to them.

## 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, Card, Breakfast and other Tables, Sofa, Chairs, Carpets, Bedsteads, Stoves, China, Glass, Plate, Branches, &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 January, 1830.

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

The above is postponed until Saturday the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock.

F. E. BECKWITH.

12th Jan. 1830. Auctioneer.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of CALVIN CAMP, late of Burton, in the County of Sunbury, deceased, are requested to render their accounts duly attested within twelve months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

HESTER CAMP, Administratrix.  
JOHN DOW, Administrator.  
Burton, January 7th. 1830. ttp3w

## NEW FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber's Fall Supply of Merchandise, comprises a general assortment of

ENGLISH, American and West India Produce; viz Woollen, Cotton and Fancy Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Stationery, Furs, and a general supply of Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors of a good quality.

The above articles having been selected by himself, he has taken great pains to procure them of the best description and quality; which, together with his former stock on hand, he now offers for sale at the lowest rates for Cord Wood delivered into the Government Fuel Yard, or in exchange for Country Produce, at his House and Store in Regent-street.

THOMAS B. SMITH.

Fredericton, Jan. 12, 1830.

THE subscriber begs leave to return thanks to the community at large for past favors, and he takes this method to inform them that he has removed to that new and elegant House, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas C. Everitt, corner of Phoenix Square; and from its central situation, and in the stile it is fitted up, inferior to none in the Province; he trusts from seven years experience in that business that he will be able to give general satisfaction to the public.

WM. MILLER.

Fredericton, Jan 12, 1830. 3m.