

# ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 17, 1830.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.  
Commissioner for next week, D. L. ROBINSON, Esq.

**Saving's Bank.**  
TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.  
HENRY C. CLOPPER, ESQ.  
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.  
JEDEDIAH ELSON, ESQ.



HEAD-QUARTERS, Fredericton, }  
15th March, 1830. }  
MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Honor the President has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Andrew Crookshank, Captain in the 2d Battalion Saint John City Militia vice Sandall who retires with his rank.

By Command,  
GEORGE SHORE,  
Adjutant General.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Timothy R. Wetmore and Nathaniel H. De Veber, Esquires, to be Trustees of the Queens County Grammar School.  
William Boyd Kinnear, Esq. Recorder of the City of Saint John.  
Henry Symmer, Esq. to be Surrogate and Judge of Probates, for the City and County of Saint John.

## LEGISLATURE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Council Chamber, Thursday, March 11, 1830.  
His Majesty's Council this day presented to His Honor the President their address in answer to the Speech as follows:

To His Honor WILLIAM BLACK, Esquire, President and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.  
The Address of His Majesty's Council in General Assembly.

May it please your Honor,  
His Majesty's Council regret that a difficulty which prevented the passing of a Revenue Bill should have obliged your Honor to terminate the late Session of the General Assembly, and fully appreciate the correctness of your Honor's judgment, in adopting the most proper mode of averting the evils which must have resulted from the loss of the Revenue.

It is the earnest wish of the Council that the good feeling and harmony which prevailed during the late Session, may distinguish also the present, and thereby enable your Honor to bring it to a speedy and happy conclusion.

To which His Honor was pleased to return the following answer.  
Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council;

I thank you for this Address and feel highly gratified that the mode I deemed most advisable to adopt for averting the evils that must have resulted to the Province from the loss of the Revenue, has received your cordial approbation; and I have perfect confidence in your sincere desire to maintain good feeling and harmony in dispatching the business of the present Session.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 12th March.  
Address of the House of Assembly, in answer to His Honor's Speech at the opening of the Session.  
To His Honor WILLIAM BLACK, Esquire, President and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.  
THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,—  
THE House of Assembly, for the reasons stated in your Honor's Speech, feel satisfied that they express the sentiments of their Constituents in offering to your Honor their warmest acknowledgements, for calling them together at so early a period, after the termination of the late Session; and although the House must deeply regret that their unwearied attention in framing a Revenue Bill, which they considered in all its provisions, well adapted to the circumstances of the Country, did not meet with the approbation they hoped for and expected of another Branch of the Legislature, they beg to assure your Honor, that nothing on their part shall be wanting to relieve the Province from the disastrous results, which must attend the loss of its Revenue.

Your Honor may rely upon due consideration being given to any grants for public services, previously left unprovided for.

The same good feeling will continue to animate the House in their relations with all the other branches of the Legislature, and they confidently look forward to a prompt and happy conclusion of the business of the present Session.

To which His Honor was pleased to reply.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I RECEIVE your Address on the present occasion with great satisfaction, as conveying the sentiments of yourselves and constituents, in approbation of the course; I felt myself obliged to pursue, under the recent irksome and unanticipated difficulty. And I return you my best thanks, for your gratifying assurance, promptly to supply what remained unavoidably wanting at the late prorogation; and of your determination to maintain harmony and good feeling with the other Branches of the Legislature; which cannot fail speedily to bring your public labors to a happy conclusion.

Friday, 13th March.

A Message from His Majesty's Council.  
Mr. Bliss, Master in Chancery, informed the House that the Council had agreed to the Bill for raising a Revenue in the Province.

A Message from His Honor the President, by the Gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The House attended, and being returned.  
Mr. Speaker, reported that he had addressed His Honor as follows:

"May it please your Honor,  
"The House of Assembly, immediately on the opening of the present Session, proceeded with diligence and close attention to the means for raising a Revenue; and they had passed a Bill for that purpose, which I now tender to your Honor on behalf of His Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, The Commons of New-Brunswick, and pray your Honor's assent thereto."

And that His Honor having given his assent to the said Bill—

He was then pleased to make the following Speech to both Houses.

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

"Having now the pleasure to release you from farther attendance at this time, I cannot but express to you my warmest acknowledgements for your liberal and judicious appropriations, as also for the very prompt attention bestowed on every matter recommended to the wisdom of your consideration.

"It will be my earnest desire, as it is my incumbent duty, while I may continue in my present highly responsible situation, to pay a watchful regard to the faithful and proper application of the means you have granted, to their intended purposes."

And His Honor the Chief Justice then said,  
"Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council;  
"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"It is His Honor the President's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until the first Tuesday in June next; and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued until the first Tuesday in June next, then here to be holden."

## By Authority.

An Act to continue an Act for the better Extinguishing of Fires that may happen within the City of Saint John, and to repeal all the Acts now in force relating to the same.  
Passed 8th March, 1830.

BE it enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That an Act made and passed in the seventh year of the Reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, intitled, "An Act for the better Extinguishing of Fires, that may happen within the City of Saint John and to repeal all the Acts, now in force relating to the same," be and the same is hereby continued for the term of five years.

An Act further to continue an Act for the more effectual punishment of Persons who shall be guilty of the Trespasses therein mentioned in the City of Saint John.  
Passed 8th March, 1830.

BE it enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That an Act made and passed in the fifth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third intitled an "Act for the more effectual punishment of Persons who shall be guilty of the Trespasses therein mentioned in the City of Saint John," be and the same is hereby continued for the term of Five years.

An Act to regulate the assize of Bread in the Town of Fredericton.  
Passed 8th March, 1830.

BE it enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That an Act made and passed in the fifth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intitled "An Act to repeal an Act, intitled 'An Act to authorise the Justices of the Peace for the Counties of York and Charlotte respectively to regulate the assize of Bread in the Towns of Fredericton and Saint Andrews, so far as relates to the Town of Fredericton, and to make more effectual provisions for the same,'" be and the same is hereby continued and declared to be in force.

An Act to regulate the assize of Bread in the Parish of Portland.  
Passed 8th March, 1830.

BE it enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That the assize of Bread, in the Town or Parish of Portland, shall, at all times, be the same as in the City of Saint John, and shall be published in one of the News Papers of the said City, in the same manner as the assize of Bread is published, for the said City of Saint John; and the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, at any General Sessions, or at any Special Sessions, to be holden for that purpose, are hereby authorized and empowered to make such Rules and Regulations respecting the same, and the sale thereof, within the Town or Parish of Portland in the said County, as to them may be deemed just and expedient; and to enforce such Rules and Regulations, under such Fines and forfeitures as they shall think fit. Provided always, that no fine or penalty, for any one offence, shall exceed the sum of Forty shillings; which fine and penalty may be recovered by Information, before any Justice of the Peace for the said City and County, and levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels; and if there shall be an overplus of such distress and Sale, after paying Costs, the same shall be returned to the offender; and the fine so recovered shall be applied, one moiety thereof, to the Person complaining, and the other moiety, towards the support of the Poor, of the said Town or Parish.

At 4 o'clock on Saturday His Honor the President proceeded to the Council Chamber, with the usual attendance and formalities, and having given his assent to the Revenue Bill, closed the Session of the Legislature, which (see our last Page) had opened on Wednesday.

The whole Province of New-Brunswick will sincerely rejoice at the early and happy termination of the Session of our Legislature which commenced on Wednesday last. Convened for one object only, it has effected that object, with the acquiescence and consent at least, if not with the entire satisfaction, of all parties. It would be but a gratuitous cruelty now to open up the wounds which skill and kindness have combined to heal. They were never, we are sure, intended to be inflicted on the views or feelings of the Council or Assembly; still less could any member of either House entertain the remotest idea of violating the sacred principles of the British Constitution. But permanent good will be found to result from the danger to which our Provincial health has been inadvertently exposed;—that prudent care which is the natural fruit of painful experience, will provide against any future interruption of harmony among the several members of our body politic.

It is impossible to survey the numerous Bills which have passed both Houses, and without exception or reserve, received the assent of His Majesty's Representative, and not to express our admiration of the diligence which must have been employed by the respective branches of the Legislature. On the 12th of January, the General Assembly met; on the 13th of March FORTY BILLS had been added to the Statute Law of the Province; some of them having necessarily required laborious and minute investigation, and all having received the attention and consideration due to the various interests of the state and of individuals. The praise of enlightened and generous industry is deservedly bestowed on our Legislators by intelligent observers in other Provinces. We trust it will continue to be merited, and will prove a stimulus to virtuous and patriotic emulation.

The members of the House of Assembly have now retired to the bosoms of their families and the circles of their private affairs. We cordially wish them all the happiness which a benignant Providence showers down on the objects of its regard, together with a full share of the benefits and comforts deriv-

able from a well-regulated community, enhanced as they will be by the reflection, that to their exertions and support, the government is mainly indebted for its ability to maintain good order, promote learning, morals and religion, and cherish the usefully-directed energies of the several classes of the people.

The Halifax mail has long arrived without the additions of the long-expected Packet from Falmouth. This delay, together with the rough weather on our coasts about the beginning of the month, must excite painful apprehensions. We earnestly hope that another week may prove them to have been unfounded.

In this Gazette we have brought up our arrears of European intelligence, for which we were unable to find room in former numbers. Many of our articles will be found interesting, although they may not possess a character of political importance.

The statement from the London Courier will be found exactly to accord with the account long since given by ourselves, in correction of misrepresentations in other papers of the object and limits of the intended Commission of Ecclesiastical Enquiry.

We are happy to learn that the Right Reverend the Bishop of Nova Scotia intends to visit this part of his extensive Diocese during the present spring. His Lordship is about to sail for Bermuda early in the next month, and soon after his return from thence may be expected in New Brunswick. The Clergy have not, we believe, yet received any official notification; but we presume that a regular Visitation and confirmation throughout the Province are contemplated by his Lordship.

The City Gazette of Saturday last contains an announcement of the probable revival of the Religious and Literary Journal, "upon the same principles which were avowed in the original Address, under the same or some other appropriate designation." The Editor intimates that "although he has no positive pledge which would warrant him to speak with absolute certainty, yet if the work be revived, he persuades himself that its columns will, occasionally at least, be enriched by contributions from the pens of Gentlemen who have deeply at heart, the moral, the religious and the literary improvement of the people of these Provinces." We feel no difficulty in saying that should it receive liberal aid from some pens which have occasionally contributed to its pages, it would not only be highly worthy of public patronage, but could scarcely fail of enjoying it to a large extent. If we might be allowed to offer a friendly and candid suggestion, we would recommend that when it rises from its grave, triumphant over the sneers and taunts of its enemies, it should altogether leave to other Journals the affairs of the political and commercial world, and be contented with the noble occupation of alluring and conducting us to the purer regions of scientific truth, moral beauty, and—heavenly peace.

In the last number of the City Gazette Sobrius has replied to our late observations on "Temperance Societies." Admiring the temper with which he writes, agreeing with most of his principles, and cordially approving the motives by which he is manifestly actuated, we are unwilling to contend with him farther as to the means by which he and ourselves would respectively pursue a common object. If Sobrius be fully persuaded, and others share the persuasion, that a Vow of total abstinence is the only or the most certain and effectual corrective of a conscious tendency to intemperance, let them take the vow without delay; and when once taken, let it be scrupulously and religiously observed.

We think however that, in the formation of a new Society, it might be advisable to define a little more precisely that medicinal use of spirituous liquors which the members are permitted to reserve. Hitherto it does not clearly appear whether the judgment of a physician is requisite for every instance of exception, or whether the patient is at liberty to prescribe for himself. In the former case it would perhaps be almost necessary to state expressly who shall be accounted qualified and authorized physicians—in whose hands the awful power of dispensation shall be lodged—in the latter, some method should be adopted for guarding against the devices of an ingenious conscience;—like that of a certain aged lady, whose phial of pure Cognac presented a label with the inscription, "Three tablespoonfuls of this mixture to be taken every two hours."

Our license, however humorously amplified by the interpretation of SOBRIUS, was not designed to extend so far. When we pleaded for the occasional use of the stimulating spirit of the vine or the sugar cane, we certainly did not mean that the occasions might be of diurnal recurrence. The sole position which we intended to maintain was this, that the reason which the Creator has planted in every human breast, and which constitutes every man a moral agent, in the proper judge of such questions. To aid and assist this ruling faculty of our nature is the province of the Moralist, and shall be our constant and anxious aim; to form and settle its principles and rules of judgment is the office of the Divine, pointing out and illustrating the precepts of Revelation;—to subject it to the arbitrary resolutions of self-created Societies, "refusing" and prescribing the "creatures" and "gifts of God," is certainly not the obligation of duty, nor, (as we still think) the dictate of true wisdom.

We do not pretend to bring to this discussion the knowledge derivable from scientific enquiries or philosophical experience: enough for us to investigate the subject by the light of Common Sense. Forming our judgment on the principles of that faculty, we cannot admit the reasons for which SOBRIUS rejects strong stimulants on all occasions—until he has satisfactorily shewn us that they are not applicable in kind to that stimulant, which religion itself not only tolerates and commends as "strengthening man's heart," but has even-deigned to consecrate for the holiest purpose of christian communion.

The Courier's LAYMAN—worthy of the Deacon's degree at least—persisting in treating us with reverence, although the respect of good and honest men is all, which we claim for our exertions in the cause of truth and virtue. Our too grateful and obliging friend is unalterably determined

"with optics keen

To see what never could be seen."

He clearly discovers that, when we write our full persuasion of the essential harmony between the Church and the Bible, the public ought to read our insinuation of an irreconcilable opposition between them. We despair of making this excellent critic, (and excellent we believe are his practical motives, whatever may be thought of his exegetical acumen) understand our words; and shall therefore patiently wait until undeniable facts convince him that, although we may not be clad in the robes of the Ministerial order, we can faithfully and devoutly perform service for the Church—of his and our common affections. We trust, however, that he will not cease to give publicity to his flattering panegyrics; for experience seems to shew that each of his unpaid advertisements enlarges not a little the circulation of the Royal Gazette.

We should like to know whether in the person of the STRANGER, whose simple and affecting lay appears in our paper of this day, a New Brunswick Wordsworth is actually to be found in the Parish of Prince William. The Verses in question were accompanied by a copy on another subject, discovering the same poetical feeling, but too incorrect for publication.

SOBRIUS's "Aurora &c." will illustrate our next Gazette.

## TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—This is professedly an age of projections. New systems and new projects are daily ushered into existence, and I do not despair of seeing the whole circle of arts and sciences yet taught by Steam Instructors. Observing that all novel schemes are generally well received by the public, and that they willingly extend their patronage to any project, that bears the impress of singularity, I take the liberty of submitting to their consideration the design of an Academy, which I am just about to open, for the instruction of Young Gentlemen in the elements of Fashionable Education. I would here promise that my system will not, in the remotest degree, interfere with that of the teachers of mere vulgar literature. Their attention is directed solely to the cultivation of the mind; I intend to instruct my pupils how to regulate the body, and (if I be allowed the expression,) the surface of the mind. Their object is to inculcate virtue, mine is to divest vice of its fictitious horrors, and exhibit it to the world in its native beauty. They endeavour to instil into the youthful mind antiquated precepts of morality, and invite their pupils to attain to eminence by the exercise of their mental powers: I adopt the more easy and fashionable mode of elevating my scholars in the world, by the practice of superficial graces, which all can appreciate and all will applaud. Thus, then, sir, you will readily perceive that our designs are widely different, and I trust that I shall receive from a generous and discerning public that support and protection which my unwearied efforts to promote the temporal welfare of the rising generation so justly deserve.

My first care shall be to teach the Young Bloods to smoke a cigar and take snuff; to swagger a cane and sport a ring; to twirl a seal and cock their hats in the manner now practised by the Exquisites of Bond street. I shall then teach them the various kinds of walks or gait which are now in use among the Dandies, viz. The Hypocritical Gait, the Affected Gait, the Frivolous Gait, the Courageous Gait, and the Genteel Gait. I shall next instruct them in the art of Bowing. I shall enumerate the different species of Bows, as they are, or ought to be used in the Fashionable World, viz.—The Congratulatory Bow, the Consequential Bow, the Dignified Bow, the Lover's Bow, the Bow of Patronage, the Bow of Dependence or Supplication, the Bow of Distant Cold Civility, and the Sneering, Malicious Bow of Fashionable Rivalry, with many others which may be occasionally introduced. I shall shew them when and how those Bows are to be used, and I shall demonstrate what circumstances will entitle a Blood to assume the Dignified Bow and the Courageous Gait, which are seldom congenial to the real disposition of a Fop. I shall teach my Pupils the newest and most approved modes of Swearing, Quizzing, Swaggering, Drinking and Fighting. I will shew them how to Cheat at Gaming, and how to insult a Lady, with perfect sangfroid, by the use of disguised obscenity, and double entendre. I will teach them the art of slandering those whose conduct has secured the approbation of good men. I will also endeavour to inspire them with that humble confidence which enables a Blood to decide upon questions of which he knows nothing, to boast of favours which he never received, and to affirm his pretended intimacy with Persons whom he never saw, and who would probably consider the allegation as a blot upon their character. I shall teach my pupils to assume the semblance of learning, by uttering a profusion of frothy unmeaning terms; by which also he may be able to impose upon the credulity of the thoughtless and ignorant. I will analyse the composition of Newspaper Poetry, and teach them how to excel in the management of this illegitimate offspring of Pegasus. I shall further instruct them how to insinuate themselves into the confidence of persons in power by the practice of the basest servility and cringing adulation. I shall also explain to him fully that peculiar description of Gratitude which is alone to be found among the race of Bloods; whereby one may honorably betray his Benefactor, and bring misery and disgrace upon the friends of his infancy, and that without even the imputation of guilt. If required, I shall also teach the whole art of Seduction, upon a new principle; an invention which I shall claim as my own. This new method is far more speedy in its progress, and more ruinous in its consequences to the victim of deceit, than the obsolete method which was formerly in use. These are merely a few of the numerous branches of Fashionable learning which shall be taught in my Academy, and possibly I may at some future period trouble you with a minute description of those various accomplishments. In the mean time I shall request you to publish this notice; and every sensible person who will but a moment reflect upon the swarms of infantine Fops who infest our metropolis, must confess that this part of education has been shamefully neglected. Many of our Bloods do even now practice the greater number of those arts which I design to teach; but they are defective in method, and wavering in purpose or they do not possess that inimitable grace which can only be acquired by the instruction of one who like me has devoted years to the study of fashionable frivolities. They cheat already in Games of Chance, but then they do it awkwardly that they are often rewarded for their ingenuity by a drubbing. They smoke and take snuff, but then in a clownish affected style. They Bow, but they misplace their obsequiousness, and I myself have often been saluted by a Blood with a supplicatory bend of the body which must have been intended at least for His Honor. All these errors will be avoided by a course of instruction in my Academy; and as I have already secured the assistance of numerous Competent Teachers, I do not fear to stake my reputation upon the utility of my system, and the rapid progress of my Pupils.

Sir, I am, &c. PHILANTHROPOS.

P. S. Whenever you see a smart well dressed young man smoking a cigar in the streets, or tapping the lid of a splendidly ornamented snuff-box in a company of ladies; when you hear a young man uttering a sentence which has very much the appearance of impropriety; when you can discern a drop in the eye of a young man before dinner; when you see young men, whose means are supposed to be rather circumscribed, spending large sums at the Billiard Table or at Cards.—You may safely declare that they have been studying in my Academy.

On the 2d 3d, and 4th inst., the Tantivy experienced one of the most tremendous Hurricanes that has made its appearance on our Coast for a number of years, in which she lost nearly all her sails, some spars and Bulwarks, being then on the N. E. part of George's Shoal, in which she was so disabled as to have to put to sea again to repair damages, having at one time been nearly down on the shoal ground, sea running very high.—St. John Gazette.

The Brigantine Hiram, Nixon, which sailed from this port on Monday the 1st instant, for Montego Bay, encountering a severe gale from the N. E. on Wednesday morning, which rendered it necessary to scud till 8 P. M. when a sea struck her on the quarter and broached her to, in which state she lay drifting till the following morning, when she struck on Nantucket shoals; broke her rudder, and stove in her counter.—By great exertion, the vessel was kept above water till Saturday, when the brig Tantivy hove in sight, and took off the master and crew, and Mr. J. Balloch, passenger, and brought them back to this Port yesterday.—Observer.

LARGE TROUT.—On Wednesday last, some very large Trout, caught in Brandy Point Lakes, in rear of the Nerepis Road, about 15 miles from the City, were exhibited for sale in our market—one of

them measured 2 feet 9 inches in length, and was otherwise proportionably large.—Courier.

## DEATH.

At Saint John's on Thursday last, in the 37th year of his age, Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON, Junr. formerly a respectable Merchant in this city, and for some time Editor of this Paper. Mr. R. was a native of Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and came to this Country in the year 1815. He had enjoyed the advantages of a good education in early life, upon which he improved himself by subsequent study and application. His habits were uncommonly active, and for a number of years he took a prominent part in the management of many useful Institutions in this place. As Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce for upwards of eight years, and latterly as Secretary to the Agricultural and Emigrant Society, his services were peculiarly valuable, while his character in private life was such as endeared him to a large circle of acquaintances and friends. He has left three children to lament the loss of a kind and indulgent parent.—St. John Courier.

At the East River of Pictou, on Wednesday the 3d inst. at an advanced age, the Rev. James McGregor, D. D. He was among the first Presbyterian Clergymen who, animated by the hope of benefiting mankind, left the comforts of a British home, to seek toil and privation in the forest of Nova-Scotia. He was a Trustee of the Pictou Academy, and an active co-operator in whatever tended to promote the interests of education.

We learn that a memoir of this Reverend Gentleman will be presented to the public.

At Montreal, the Rev. M. C. Lesaulnier, one of the Priests of the Seminary of St. Sulpice in that city. Born in the year 1758 in the Diocese of Constantine, Province of Normandy, in Old France; he studied in the University of Caen in 1775, and two years afterwards proceeded to Paris, where he studied Divinity, and became a licentiate of the celebrated Sorbonne. In 1792 he entered into the Society of St. Sulpitius, and the year following was sent to Toulouse. At the beginning of the French Revolution, he retired into the island of Jersey, from whence he went over to England, and in 1793 arrived in Montreal, where he fulfilled the duties of his profession, during about thirty-five years, until his death.

Courteous, (says a Correspondent of the Montreal Gazette) prudent, eloquent, he discharged every duty of the Priestly office with fidelity; adorning his station with unshaken integrity of principle and conduct. He caused several schools to be built within the precincts of the Parish for the poor; by word and deed he powerfully contributed to the erection of that noble structure, the Parochial Church; his beneficence extended to all without distinction of tongue, country, or faith; his rare talents procured him universal respect in this Province, the theatre of his pastoral labours; his extensive correspondence with the great, and the good of the Catholic Church, proves how much he was esteemed abroad. May he rest in peace. Amen. "Carissimus et meritis amicus posuit."



By the arrival of the schooner Compeer, at St. John, from New-York, the papers of that city to the 5th instant have been received. At New-York Paris papers to the 20th of January, containing London dates to the evening of the 16th, had come to hand. Extraordinary cold continued to prevail in the European Continent, and had produced much distress among the poor; at Turin many persons had fallen victims to its severity. Snow fell at Rome on the 30th of December, which is an unusual phenomenon in that part of Italy; and in Paris on the 18th of January the thermometer at noon indicated nearly 16 degrees below zero.

Advices from Constantinople to the 10th of December, state that great excitement continues to prevail in the Provinces. Adrianople is the centre point of the malcontents, and upon its submission or resistance the fate of the rest of European Turkey is dependent. The Sultan is highly dissatisfied with the conduct of the inhabitants, and it is said that 40,000 men have been ordered to march to different points. Rebellion has again broken out in Nativia, and an attack upon Smyrna is apprehended.

A letter delivered to the Sultan by Count Orloff, is rumored to contain the modifications which the Emperor Nicholas is willing to make to the treaty. It is asserted that the Sultan is far from being satisfied with them.

Letters of the 1st of January, from Leghorn, state that advices had been received from Constantinople, announcing the disgrace of the Grand Vizier.

We do not find that any thing farther had transpired on the question of the West India trade, or on any other subject of political interest.



## Of Saint Patrick.

THE SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY intend to celebrate the Anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of Ireland, at Mr. Peters's Long Room, on Wednesday the 17th instant.

Gentlemen, natives of Ireland, or of Irish descent, wishing to join the Society upon this occasion, will please leave their names at the Store of Messrs. Fisher, Walker, & Co. on or before the 13th inst. Dinner on the Table at 5 o'clock.

By order of the President,  
MATTHEW BRANNEN, Secretary.  
Fredericton, 8th March, 1830.

## NOTICE.

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

CHARLES P. WETMORE.

Fredericton, 15th March, 1830.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 25th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, in Burton:

ALL the right, title, interest, property claim and demand whatsoever of Humphrey Gilbert, Esq. of and to the following lots or tracts of land, viz. No. 31, 32, 33, and 34, situate in the Parish of Shaftesbury, and bounded as follows: southeasterly by land owned by Henry Gilbert, southeasterly by the River Saint John, and northwesterly by land owned by James Tilley, Esq. containing by estimation 2,000 acres, more or less, or so much of the above property as will satisfy an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of William Harper, against the said Humphrey Gilbert, for the sum of £464 14s 10d.

JOHN HAZEN, Sheriff of Sanbury,  
Burton, March 15th, 1830.