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way of Iaca. Milans, Bages, Grace and San Miguel were to have entered Catalonia at the same time. Thus is the invasion completed. The accounts from Spain do not seem to promise much in favour of the refugees assembled to liberate their country. On the one hand, the number appears to be very inconsiderable, and they quarrel among themselves for superiority.—Valdez and Mina have had a furious dispute, arising out of the claim of each to command—a post, one should suppose, not very enviable. Perhaps their ambition is some proof of their right heartedness in the cause, and that their hopes are sanguine; but it is at least but an inauspicious commencement. The Government has succeeded in putting down a movement in favour of Don Carlos, but nothing is to be argued from that as to its real strength. The Carlists are absolutists beyond even the range of Ferdinand, and could have no party but among the common rabble, who were quickly dispersed. Whether the enterprise of the refugees will be attended with any better success, depends upon circumstances which cannot be fully ascertained. We know of nothing in their favour but the two presumptions, that the body of the thinking people in Spain are anxious for a change; and that the former constitution was not overthrown but by a French army, which intimates that the party in its favour was too powerful to be resisted by domestic force. At the same time, men change so rapidly, and circumstances so often occur to prevent them from acting upon their own convictions, that much dependence is not to be placed upon such presumptions. Some letters from Spain, indeed, state, that the refugees have already dispersed; others, that they have crossed the frontier. This is certain, that Ferdinand has issued a decree, inflicting death upon them when taken, and upon all who countenance and correspond with them. Upon the whole, it will not be a matter of surprise to learn that the whole affair has issued in smoke. Unless there be strong movements in the country, it cannot succeed; and if there be a disposition of this kind existing to any extent, it would have accomplished the work independent of this ridiculous show of invasion, which can only compromise the lives of the honest enthusiasts who have been brought to engage in it, unless, indeed, by some happy fortuitous event which cannot be calculated upon.—*Lib. Courier*, Oct. 10.

That the Spanish Constitutionalists are aware of the error in the formation of the former Cortes, we may well suppose; for hardly any thing can be imagined more imbecile than the conduct of war by the Cortes, which seemed to be one continued attempt to deceive their allies as well as the people of Spain. Armies, to the number of six or ten, were officially reported to exist, when, in fact, there was no body of men in the country that deserved the name. There were only a people devoted most enthusiastically to the purpose of expelling the French from their country. The only paper emitted by authority that merits to be recollected, was the celebrated one of precautions to be used in the conduct of the war, attributed to the pen of Jovellanos. Of the last Cortes, little better can be said. But the great fault of both was, they had no hold on the affections of the people. Had they possessed that, there is every reason to believe, that they were invaded by all the armies of Europe in combination, they would offer a most desperate resistance in defence of any thing that was dear and cherishing by them.

That the present generation should duly appreciate the blessings of a free and liberal Government, those who know them best must doubt very much; for every one who has been much in Spanish Society, and well acquainted with their language, so as to be able to enter freely into conversation with them, must remember how destitute they were of an idea of political liberty. The liberty which they called for, meant solely freedom from foreign domination. Indeed, so little did they understand what was meant by, or what good could result from the restraints imposed by the laws upon the power of the King in England, that when attempts were made to explain what these are, and what is the nature of them, the only observation was, "so much the worse for the King that he cannot do as he pleases;" but it never seemed to enter their mind, that there was some chance that such restraint upon sovereignty might be better for the people. And when in reply to their question, "What members of Parliament received for their trouble?" that instead of getting any salary, members always expended large sums to ensure their return, their surprise was strongly expressed at the folly of men taking so much trouble, and going so far from their houses, without large pecuniary recompense; for they thought the King could settle matters very well without them.

Of the Spanish Nobles, little can be said, as a body; but, where any point of resemblance between them and the British can be found, it is hard to tell. The Council of Castile recognized King Joseph, without any difficulty; and but few of the very numerous class who enjoy the rank and consequence of Nobility, made a prominent figure in the war. In some provinces, Biscay, Asturias, &c. the number of Nobles is very nearly half of the whole population; and though in these, it is reckoned no degradation to his rank for a Nobleman to work at the plough or spade, for his living, in the other kingdoms of Castile, Leon, Estramadura, &c. a man of Noble family would consider it the greatest degradation to work, though not at all so to beg. How a House of Peers could be constituted, where so large a proportion of the population are entitled to the rank and privileges of Nobility, it would be difficult to say.

The intention to attack the property of the Church and Monasteries, is a very unwise one.—The clergy are numerous; and though their power is much weakened, still they would be found too formidable a set of men, who have quite sufficient number of other enemies to contend with.

The determination of the Constitutionalists to recognize the debts of the former Cortes, is as wise as it would be the contrary for Ferdinand to pay them. By acknowledging them and promising payment, they enlist on their side the sympathies and support of all the bondholders in England and elsewhere, who in the hope of getting paid the sums already advanced, will lend a trifle more. The case is quite different with the King; for, by refusing to pay the engagements entered into by the Cortes, while they had him literally in confinement, he draws close the purse strings of all the Rothschilds, Barings, &c. &c. and their subscribers, and prevents any more money being raised for the purpose of upsetting him. Spain, with regard to its wants, possesses without itself all that it requires. Should a better Government arise, and better information increase the wants of the people, they have already in the country the germs, (we might even say more) of the manufactures of every description. The woollen cloths of Segovia are not to be matched in Wiltshire. The looking glass of St. Ildefonso is unequalled; and until the invention of twisted gun barrels, the Biscayan had no fellow. In Catalonia there are extensive cotton and silk works; and, in the south, is the produce of the soil, and so simple the wants of the inhabitants, that if it were to be sold, which is the country in Europe most dependent on its neighbours? the answer would be Spain.

A due consideration of the circumstances which have been narrated, must lead us to receive with some growing accounts of Spanish independence,

dence, which we are called on to believe. Were the Spaniards once made fully sensible of rights which justly belong to them, they would, with more ease if possible, than the French, shake off their thralldom. But men must know to appreciate the blessings of freedom, before they can strike for liberty.

RUSSIA.

A report of a general insurrection of the Ukraine, Esthonia, Red Russia, Poland, and a part of Livonia, was the general topic of conversation last night in many political circles. It was said that the peasants in these countries had taken up arms to overthrow the feudal system, and that the Russian government was sending troops towards the disturbed district in order to stop the explosion. The Berlin Journals also admit that an extraordinary fermentation reigns in the Grand Duchy of Posen, (Prussian Poland,) and that the Government has been compelled to take very strict precautionary measures to prevent the possibility of an insurrection.—*Journal de Paris*, Oct. 18.

NETHERLANDS.

BRUSSELS, OCT. 14.

—The Congress is assembled, and the negotiations keep the town in a state of excitement which it is difficult to describe. It is considered probable that the Congress will pronounce for the house of Orange.

The *Courier de la Meuse* expresses itself in the following terms respecting the manner in which the dispute between Belgium and Holland may be arranged.

"There is a plan which we have heard proposed several days since, and which seems likely to attain the desired end. According to this, the two countries will form each a separate constitutional hereditary monarchy, without ever being governed by the same prince. They would have each their King, their fundamental law or constitution, their legislature, their budget, &c. These two states would, nevertheless, form a confederation under the name of the United Low Countries, or the United Kingdoms of Low Countries, and their interests, so far as they are common to both, might be regulated by a diet assembled alternately every year at the capital of each kingdom. This kingdom should be distinct from the respective national legislatures of the two kingdoms. This plan, it seems to us, would not only reconcile the interests of Belgium and Holland, but conciliate foreign power."

AFAIRS OF BELGIUM.

OCTOBER 15.—The Central Committee of the Provincial Government has issued a decree, appointing October 27th for Elections for the National Congress, throughout Belgium. The number of Deputies to be elected in the administrative districts is as follows: Southern Brabant, 27; Limburgh 17; Eastern Flanders, 35; Western Flanders 28; Mons, 30; Namur, 10; Antwerp, 18; and Luxembourg, 16.—The National Congress is to assemble on the 31st of November, at the Palace of the "ci-devant" States General at Brussels.

(From the *Courier des Pays Bas*.)

BRUSSELS, OCT. 16.

The Central Committee have issued a decree whereby the Royal Lottery is suppressed.

HAGUE, OCT. 13.

The Prince of Orange went to-day to the quarters of the 8th regiment of Hussars, which is almost entirely composed of Belgians, and addressed them as follows:

"Officers, Sub-officers, and soldiers, natives of Belgium.—I have been told that the great question now in agitation as to the separation of Belgium from Holland spreads disquietude in your ranks, and may lead you into error. I have therefore hastened to come to you as one who at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, helped to win your national independence. At present my friends, while the question of separation is pending, which will soon be decided, it is desirable that no more Belgium blood should flow."

My mission is a mission of peace—let but my appeal, made known to you by my proclamation of the 15th October, be answered, and all our troubles will be at an end, and tranquility will be re-established.—Defenders of your country! remain faithful to your colours, and wait with confidence the results of my efforts."

ALGERS.

The Commander in Chief at Algiers forwarded on the 18th and 25th August, several reports to the French Minister of War, giving details of the Forces sent to Bona, and of its operations. The people submitted after some persuasion, without resistance and the landing of the troops was promptly effected. The Cabildos and Arabs threatened an attack, covering the country around, and stopping provisions. On the 16th of August they were attacked, and routed at every point. On the 8th, they again attacked General Damremont's position, and were driven back with murderous loss, the French sustaining comparatively little.

On the night of the 11th, another assault, which had been anticipated, was made with great fury and perseverance. Several of the Arabs were killed after having sprung over the foss of the redoubt.—The brother-in-law of the Bey of Constantine, among 86 others, was found. The expedition embarked on the 20th and 21st, and reached Algiers on the morning of the 25th. The number of the sick at Algiers on the 22d, was 1400 in the military hospitals, and 900 in the regimental hospitals. The first of the regiments under orders to return, embarked for Toulon in five vessels on the 23d. A letter of that date says:

We have 1000 armed Arabs doing the duty of our posts and we are anxious to come in contact with our enemies. We might have, if we pleased, 30,000 of these Arabs, and with them might traverse Africa in every direction. All the tribes are pressing to send in their submission to General Clausel and supply our markets, so that an ox may be had for 30 francs and a sheep for 30 sous.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 15, 1830.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for next week, JEDEDIAH SEASON, Esq.

Saving's Bank.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.
HENRY SMITH, ESQ.

The Examination of the Collegiate School will be held on Wednesday next, the 22d. Instant.

The extracts which are selected for this weeks paper will be found to be of considerable importance, although we have no later intelligence than what we formerly announced from Europe. By the news received from Paris to the 22d of October, we learn that fresh disturbances have taken place in that capital,—discontent is rapidly spreading against the new order of things in France, and the King and Lafayette seem to be losing a portion of their recent popularity. It ap-

pears to be the wish of the King to save the late Ministers, but the populace were clamorous for their blood! From the efforts which are supposed to be making for their escape, new disorders had arisen, so that it became necessary to call in the aid of the National Guard, which dispersed the insurgents, and secured about one hundred and fifty of the ringleaders.

Under the head of Ireland our readers will find that Mr. O'Connell is still persevering in his project for repealing the Union. A meeting had been called in Dublin to form an association for the promotion of that object, but it was suppressed by a Proclamation from the Lord Lieutenant.

Agreeably to advertisement, the Annual Meeting of the New-Brunswick Auxiliary Bible Society took place on Wednesday evening in Masonic Hall. The attendance was large and respectable. The business was ushered in with singing a hymn upon those important words of Christ "Search the Scriptures." From the Report, which was read by the Secretary, we gathered the following items:

That from the Depository there had issued since the 1st December, 1829—196 Bibles and 451 Testaments—exclusive of a grant from the parent Society of 160 Bibles and 250 Testaments which had been appropriated to the Sunday Schools in the City.

That the funds on hand amounted to £61 from subscriptions, £26 from the Ladies Society, £13 8s from the Branch at Grand Lake—in all £100 8s. This is exclusive of a balance of £20 7 1/2, in the hands of the Treasurer, after the last year's remittance. Remittances from St. Stephen and Sussex Vale were still expected.

It was gratifying to understand from the Report that the Committee have passed a resolution to ascertain the Biblical wants of Saint John, and its vicinity, and especially to find out those poor families and individuals who from poverty or utter recklessness about the matter, possess neither Bible nor Testament, with a view in the course of the year of supplying the wants as far as their means will allow. This appears to us the great local advantage which should be derived from Bible Societies, and we would therefore, on behalf of this object, appeal to the liberal feelings of our citizens. Let subscribers increase their subscriptions, and let those who have not yet subscribed come forward with a ready and a willing mind.

The Secretary also read the greater part of a printed abstract of the Parent Society's Report for the present year, which exhibited from the correspondence of Dr. Pinkerton, the Society's continental agent, that the work of Bible dissemination was actively going on in the different parts of Germany, Sweden and France—that in some places the unpopulated Bible was becoming more popular—that 1700 Roman Catholic Students at the University of Munich, had been supplied with the Scriptures—and that in two or three villages (as discovered by one of the Secretaries of the Prussian Bible Society,) scarcely a vestige of the Scriptures could be found. Into Spain, Portugal, Italy and Austria, where Bible Societies do not yet exist, the Scriptures are frequently introduced through private means. In Greece and Turkey the door is open for the introduction of the Scriptures among Greeks, Jews, Armenians and even Turkeys themselves.

In the East the good work is going on: Calcutta, Singapore, and Madras form theatres for much activity in the Bible cause. At the latter place, the translation of the Scriptures into the Malayalam, Canarese, Tamil and Teloo languages is rapidly proceeding. The printing and distribution of the Scriptures in several Eastern Tongues is going on also at Bombay, Colombo, Malacca, and Amboyna. In New South Wales there is an anxious desire among the natives to possess the Word of the living and true God. Arrangements are in contemplation for printing the old Testament as well as the new in the Tahitian language. In Africa the Society's operations have not penetrated far—£1000 has been voted for the preparation of the Malagase Bible. The Amharic Bible is preparing for the press. In Egypt, Turkish Bibles are circulated; and in Sierra Leone the Word of God is still valued among the liberated Africans. In Buenos Ayres scarcely any thing has been effected in the circulation of the Scriptures; and the political convulsions that have agitated Mexico, and the operation of the Edicts against the circulation of the Scriptures, have proved formidable barriers to the agency of Mr. Thomson in that country.

The Society's funds have amounted to £84,982 and the expenditure to £81,610.—The issues from the Depository have consisted of 325,453 copies, and on the continent 108,960; making a total of 434,412.—133 new Societies had been formed during the past year.

After the Report was read, the excellency of the Bible was well set forth, and the claims of the Bible Society nobly advocated by the different Gentlemen who moved and seconded the Resolutions—and we would desire to honour more particularly under this head the Reverend Messrs. Strong, Joll, and Elder, Alexander McLeod, Esq. and Messrs. Blatch, Ewing, and Gibb.

Having received a copy of the Resolutions we have much pleasure in laying them before our readers.

1. That the Report now read, be received and printed under the direction of the Committee.

2. That the grateful acknowledgements of this Meeting be tendered to the Committee of the Parent Society for their seasonable and very liberal grant of the Scriptures, by which 35 many of the poor children attending the Sunday Schools have been supplied with the word of God.

3. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the President, Office Bearers, and Collectors of the St. John Ladies' Association for their continued exertions in the favour of the Bible cause.

4. That this Meeting recognize with much pleasure the continued attachment of the Branch Bible Societies of Saint Stephens, Grand Lake, and Sussex Vale, to this Auxiliary, and express a hope that the foliage will be ever green and their fruit more and more abundant.

5. That this Meeting hail with joy the intimation in the Report, that the Committee have passed a resolution to ascertain the wants of the poor of St. John and its vicinity in regard to the Scriptures of Truth.

6. That the increasing prosperity and unfolding usefulness of the Parent Institution, as unfolded in the abstract of the report for the present year, form a subject of much congratulation and ought to inspire all lovers of the Bible with gratitude to God, who is thus guiding the operations of the Bible Society to promote his own glory and the true interests of his Church.

7. That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee of Management during the ensuing year.

Neville Parker, Esq.
George Bond, Esq.
Messrs. S. Sinnott,
Gilbert Ray,
Henry Hennigar,
Angus McKenzie,
Campbell Gibb,
Nathan S. Demill.

Messrs. Zebulon Easty
William Ewing,
John Wishart,
Hugh Allen,
John Robertson,
James Holman,
John Owens,
Robert Bradley,
Robert Salter.

The collection in aid of the funds amounted to £7:9.

The Meeting was closed with singing a doxology in praise of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, Israel's one God.—*St. John Courier*.

CORPORATION NOTES.—Within the last few days, the Corporation of this City have issued Notes to

a considerable amount, payable on demand at the Chamberlain's Office. They are neatly executed in copper plate and, from the facility with which they can be redeemed, will no doubt receive general circulation throughout the community—become the means of mutual accommodation, and add materially to the present circulating medium.—*Id.*

Died.

On the 11th instant, at Fredericton, after a long and very severe illness, the Honorable Samuel Denys Street, one of His Majesty's Council for the Province of New-Brunswick, in the 79th year of his age. His remains will be interred on Friday next, the 17th inst., the procession will move from his late residence in York Street, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

BARRACK CANTEN.

OFFICE OF ORDANCE,
FREDERICTON, 14th December, 1830.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the CANTEN in the Barracks, at Fredericton, is to be let, upon the following conditions, for Nine Months, from the first of January next to the 29th September, 1831.

No person but of unexceptionable character, or who will not undertake, bona-fide, to reside in the Canteen, and conduct the business thereof in his own person, will be approved; and two sureties will be required for the regular payment of the Rent, and of all sums which may become due in respect of the said Canteen, and for the due performance of the several conditions and stipulations of the Lease.

The person whose Proposal shall be accepted, and his sureties, must execute the Indenture of Lease and Covenants relating thereto, the particulars whereof may be known by applying to the Barrack Master at this station.

The names of two respectable persons, with their Christian names, professions, and places of abode, who will join the Tenant in executing the Indenture as his Sureties, must be inserted in the Proposals, and the Tenant is to pay for the Stamp, and the Ordance Department does not undertake to procure the Tenant a Licence.

Sealed Proposals, addressed to the respective Officers of Ordance, or through the Barrack Master, with the words "Tender for Canteen," written on the outside cover, will be received at the above office, on or before twelve o'clock, at noon, of Friday, the 24th of December, instant, after which hour any Proposals received cannot be noticed.

By the Mutiny Act, Cantenens are not liable to have Troops billeted on them.

All persons making Tenders, are to take notice, that they will be held to the strict performance of the Covenants of their Leases and full payment of their Rents, without any remission or reduction further than the Covenants of the Lease itself set forth.

The form of the Tender to be as follows:—

I hereby offer for the Canteen in the Barracks at Fredericton, for nine months, from the 1st January next, the rent of _____ pounds per annum; for the House as a dwelling, and the further rent of _____ per month, for every ten non-commissioned officers and private soldiers who may occupy the Barracks during that period, and propose Mr.—of—and Mr.—of—as my sureties for the same.

The Rent of the Canteen as a dwelling is proposed at the sum stated as under, therefore the biddings will be upon what is offered for every ten men occupying the Barracks. This month will be ascertained from the Barrack Master's Monthly Returns, which are made up on the 1st day of every month; and no changes in the occupation of the barracks which may take place in the progress of the month, either for or against the Tenant, will be taken into account. No less number than ten men will be charged against the Tenant, nor will any odd number be calculated; thus, if the Barracks should be occupied by 148 men on the first day of the month, only 140 will be calculated for that month. The Bidders are also desired to introduce no fractional parts of a penny in their offers, as they will not be noticed, nor will any tenders be noticed except such as are strictly according to the above form.

Federicton Canteen, Rent as a Dwelling, Eighteen pounds Sterling, per annum.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the SUBSCRIBERS have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of JAMES J. SMITH, late of the Parish of Hampton, Farmer, an absconding debtor, and do hereby require all Persons indebted to the said James J. Smith, on or before the 1st day of March, next, to pay all such sums of Money, or other debts, due or owing, which they owe to the said James J. Smith, and to deliver all other effects of the said James J. Smith, which he, she, or they may have in their hands, power or custody, to the said Trustees; and the said Trustees do hereby desire all the Creditors of the said James J. Smith, on or before the said 1st day of March, to deliver to the said Trustees, or any of them, their respective Accounts and Demands, against the said James J. Smith.

GABRIEL FOWLER,
HENRY FOWLER,
S. HALLETT.

Hampton, K. C. 26th Nov. 1830.

COMBS.

JUST received per JULIA, from New-York, a handsome supply of Ladies' HAIR COMBS, Shell, Imitation, and Brazilian side Combs, Gentlemen's shell Pocket Combs.

P. DUFF.

St. John, 26th Nov. 1830.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Licence granted by the Governor and Council, to the Subscribers, as Administrators to the Estate and Effects of GEORGE HAYWARD, late of Lincoln, in the County of Sunbury, deceased. The Subscribers will Sell by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 18th day of December next, between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, at Stephen Smith's Tavern in Lincoln aforesaid, the following Real Estate of the said George Hayward, deceased, viz:—A lot of LAND, adjoining Benjamin Glazier's Farm, in Lincoln aforesaid, having a front of forty rods on the River, and running back about 4-1/2 miles:—A lot of Land containing 10 acres lying between Lands owned by Mrs. Glens and George Hayward, in Lincoln aforesaid, on which is a House and Barn, and other improvements.

DAVID MITCHELL,
SAMUEL HAYWARD.

Lincoln, 12th Nov. 1830.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be Sold by Public Auction, on the third Saturday in June next, at the Court House in Burton, between the hours of 12 & 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

ALL the right and title of Humphry Gilbert, of, in, and to, Lots Nos. 33 & 34, containing 1000 acres, more or less, together with all and singular, the Buildings and improvements thereon—situate in the Parish of Sheffield, and adjoining on the upper or westerly side of lands owned by Henry Gilbert. The same having been taken by virtue of two several Executions. Issued out of the Supreme Court, at the Suits of Daniel Turner, Administrator, &c. &c. and Thos. T. Hanford, also an Administrator.

J. HAZEN, Sheriff.

Burton, 13th Dec. 1830

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

On Saturday the 8th January next, at 12 o'clock, (noon.) The Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, at the Market-house in Fredericton.

ALL the Freehold Property belonging to the Estate of the late ARCHDEACON BEST, comprising about 50 Acres of LAND, with a pleasantly situated Dwelling HOUSE, in the Parish of Fredericton.

The above Property is so well known, as to render any further description unnecessary.—It will be sold in Lots of about 5 acres each. A plan of the whole may be seen, and every necessary information obtained by applying to

WM. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

Fredericton, 10th Nov. 1830.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ON FRIDAY, the 19th day of November next, at 11 A. M. will be sold by Public Auction, at BLIZZARD'S TAVERN, in Queen's County, under the authority of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE COREY, deceased, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:—

The Lots of Land, adjoining Obadiah Eagles, on the east side of the Washemac Lake.

Two Lots on the westerly side of said Lake, known as lots Nos. 1 and 2.

One Lot on the southeast side of the said Lake, being Lot No. 16.

One Lot on the northwest side of the Lake, known as the HOMESTEAD.

And, a Seventh Share of an ISLAND, in the Grimross Creek.

The same will be sold with the improvements, in satisfaction of debts, and good titles in fee-simple and immediate possession will be guaranteed to purchasers.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

T. R. WETMORE, Attorney,
And Agent for
MARGARET COREY, Executrix.

N. B. Creditors will please transmit the amount of their claims to me. T. R. W.

—The sale of the above is postponed until the fourth Tuesday in January next. T. R. W.

October 20 1m

FOR SALE.

THE following Tracts of LAND, viz:—A Lot Grimross Neck, adjoining Mr. Henry Bulyen, which cuts from 8 to 12 tons of good Hay, with a barn thereon; 1-1/2 Lot on the Grand Lake, containing 300 acres, well known as a good fishing stand, in the upper Key-hole—Also, a lot on the Gage-Town road leading to the Nerepis, about 4 miles from Gage-Town. The property of the late Daniel Babbitt of Gage-Town.

If the above Property is not disposed of before the first day of March next, it will, on that day be offered at Public Auction.—Further particulars may be known by applying to the Subscribers; or, either of them.

SAM'L S. BABBIT, } Executors.
DAN'L S. SMITH, }

Gage-Town, Q. C. 15th September, 1830. pd 4 6 1/2

VALUABLE FARM IN KINGSCLAIR.

Seven miles from Town.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber, consisting of about 375 Acres, about 60 of which are under good cultivation. There are two excellent Orchards; a two story House and Barn on the premises. Good white pine Timber will be taken in payment the ensuing season at the market price.

JAMES BALLOCH.

Fredericton, 16th Nov. 1830.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Fredericton, Dec. 5, 1830.

A

Wm. Anderson, James Armstrong, John Allen 2,

B

Lawrence Bent, Nathaniel Bulger, Mrs. Stephen Brown, Catharine Boyle 2, Mrs. Brumfield, Jacob Burr, Benjamin Blither, Mich. Brison, Mr. A. Brown, Miss A. B. Fowler, Jacob Backer, Mrs. Lucy Bullin, Peter Burchell, Sarah Brown, John Bradley, Dan. Byrne, Richard Beamish.

C

Mrs. Alex. Campbell, Ann Cole, Thomas Clagna, Robert Clarke, John Chumnu, Wm. Creech, Sam. Clemens, Jas. Carney, James Cameron, Wm. Chambers, M. P. Costin, James Chapman, Eliza Cunningham, Joseph Coulter, Mathew Cavanaugh.

D

Geo. Dough, John Dougherty 2, W. Dollis, John Davies 2, John Dyer, James Duncan, George Davis 6.

E

Mary Easty, Emson Egget, Wm. Edgar.

F

John Farish, John Foster, Tho. Fraser, Nathaniel Farley, John Forist, John Freely, Wm. Ferguson, John Fraser, Sarah Foster.

G

Enoch Green, Alex. Gamble, David Gage, Wm. H. Mary Grames, Mary Given, Owen Gallaher, Joanna Garden.

H

James Hanning, Elizabeth Hanning, John Harrison 2, Archibald Hammond, Aaron Hart, Adolph Humphreys, John Hunter, Robt. Hault, Chas. Hues, Mrs. Jas. Hamilton, Bernard Heagney, Lawrence Hughes, Wm. M. Hazen.

J

Hugh James, Mr. Johnston.

K

Rosanna Kelly 2, Jedediah Kimball, Oliver Knox, Alfis Knennen.

L

Chas. Long, Geo. K. Lugin, Wm. Lindsay, Elizabeth Lewell, Benjamin Lovely.

M

Bernard Mudden, Nancy McDeas, Jeremiah Moore, James M'Lauchlan, Chas. McLachlan, James Mara, Chas. Magee, Wm. Murphy, Robert Man, Jerry Murphy, David McGrath, Wm. McDonald, John McDonald, John Marks, Amos Middleton, John McCreagh, Wm. Murray, Isaac Morris, Geo. Mullin, Philip McCana, Miss McMichael, Wm. McFarland, Mrs. Jane Moore, James Moloney, James Pursley, Thos. McKordale, Nancy McGuire, Manasses McDermont, Sally Maynes, Jas. Montgomery, Robt. McGrudor, John McNeil, Danl. McPherson.

N

Robt. Nickle, David Nickol, Samuel Nason, Jas. Noble.

O

Nicholas O'Neal, Timothy O'Brine, James Oliver.

P

Peter Pickett, James Porter.

R

David Reth, Geo. Russell, George Richey 2, John Rees, John Rae, Jos. Reed.

S

Jos. Shoot, John Smith, David Strickland, Jean Sharpe, David Smith, Barbara Shaw, Mr. Stupcel, John Sheddin, Jas. Stacy, Wm. Sanson, Saml. Sowden, Nathaniel Scott, Andrew L. Smith, Mr. Sloat, James Simmons, W. R. Scott, Edw. Seymour.

T

Patk. Tummony, Governor Toma, Wm. To vey 2, James Tweedie, Elihu Thorpe, John Tra nor.

W

Francis Weaver, Wm. Waters 2, Wm. Watts, Wm. B. PHAIR, Post Master.