

or touched at any place infected with any of the distempers aforesaid, or at which, at the time of her departure, any such distemper was known or supposed to prevail: And if the said Physician or Physicians, on such inspection and examination, shall consider that no danger is likely to result to the inhabitants of the said City, from suffering such vessel to proceed into the Harbour, he or they shall give a licence in writing to the Master or Commander of such vessel, for that purpose, and thereupon such vessel may proceed. But if there should exist any doubts relative thereto, that the said Physician or Physicians do immediately require the Master or Commander of such vessel to bring the said vessel to anchor within the line hereinbefore mentioned. And the said Physician or Physicians shall thereupon, in writing, forthwith, make a Report thereof to the Mayor or Recorder of the said City, with his or their opinion and advice relative thereto. And such Physician or Physicians, who shall go on board, visit, inspect, and examine any such vessels as aforesaid, shall for each and every such visit, inspection, and examination, be entitled to demand and receive from the Master, Owner, or Consignee of such vessel, so visited, inspected and examined, according to the following scale, to-wit:—For vessels under one hundred tons burthen, the sum of seventeen shillings and sixpence: For vessels of one hundred and under two hundred tons, twenty shillings; of two hundred and under three hundred tons, twenty-five shillings; of three hundred, and from that upwards, thirty shillings. The said sums to be sued for and recovered in any Court, competent to take cognizance of the same. And the said Physician or Physicians who shall be guilty of any unnecessary delay in going on board, inspecting and examining any such vessel as aforesaid shall be displaced from office.

*Provided always,* That in case it shall be found necessary for the said Physician or Physicians to make more than one visit on board any vessel or vessels on board of which any distemper or contagion may actually exist as aforesaid, such Physician or Physicians shall be entitled to receive one third only of the aforesaid rates for every visit so made, according to the size of the vessel.

*VI. And be it further enacted,* That no person or persons whatsoever, other than the Physician or Physicians appointed as aforesaid, shall go on board any vessel so arriving as aforesaid, which shall have such signal so hoisted in the starboard main rigging as aforesaid, or which having come to anchor, shall continue to have such signal so hoisted as aforesaid, under the penalty of Twenty Pounds for each and every offence: And if any person or persons, other than the Physician or Physicians aforesaid, shall go on board any such vessel, then and in such case, the Master or Commander of such vessel for the time being, is hereby authorized and required to keep and detain such person or persons on board the said vessel, until such Licence as aforesaid be given for the said vessel to proceed, or until the expiration of such time as shall be directed and appointed for the said vessel to perform Quarantine as aforesaid, or permission in writing be had from the said Physician or Physicians for him or them to depart. And if any such person or persons so having unlawfully gone on board any such vessel as aforesaid, shall go on shore or depart from the said vessel before such Licence as aforesaid shall be given, or before the expiration of the time appointed for the said vessel to perform Quarantine as aforesaid, then and in such case, every such person or persons so offending as aforesaid, and the Master or Commander of any such vessel, so permitting such person or persons to go on shore or to depart from the said vessel, and every other person, aiding and assisting therein, shall for each and every offence severally forfeit and pay the sum of Fifty pounds: And it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor or any one of the Aldermen of the said City and County, to cause such person or persons to be carried back to such vessel, or to such other place or may be appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened, for the reception of persons under such circumstances, so as to prevent the Infection.

*VII. And be it further enacted,* That during the time any such vessel shall be ordered to perform Quarantine as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonality of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened, (if on report of the Physician or Physicians aforesaid, it shall be judged expedient) to order and direct that the passengers on board such vessel may be landed therefrom, and conveyed to Partridge Island, or such other place or places as may be appointed for the reception of persons under such circumstances, in order to facilitate the recovery of those who are infected, and to prevent the spreading of the disease among the other passengers. And the persons so landed as aforesaid shall remain at such place or places as shall be appointed therefor, until they are restored to health, their clothes thoroughly cleansed under the direction of the said Physician or Physicians, and his or their certificate be obtained that they may proceed to the City without danger to the inhabitants thereof. And the said vessel from which the said passengers shall be so landed, shall be thoroughly cleansed and purified under the direction of the said Physician or Physicians: And when so cleansed and purified, the said Physician or Physicians shall report the same to the Mayor, or in case of his absence, to one of the Aldermen of the said City. And the said Mayor, or Aldermen, shall thereupon give a Licence for the said vessel to depart from such Quarantine as aforesaid. And in case any person or persons shall depart from the place to which they may have been conveyed from the said vessel without the permission of the said Physician or Physicians being for that purpose first obtained, it shall and may be lawful for the Mayor, or any one of the Aldermen of the said City, or one of the Justices of the Peace for the City and County, to cause such person or persons to be apprehended, and carried back to the place from whence he or they may have so departed, or to be otherwise disposed of, so as to prevent the Infection.

*VIII. And be it further enacted,* That all vessels which shall arrive in the Harbour of Saint John from any port or place in the West Indies, South America, the United States of America, from Boston, and the southward of Boston, Bermuda, Africa, or the Mediterranean; or having passengers on board from any port or place in any part of the World, (save and except in this Province, Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the United States of America to the northward of Boston,) between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year, shall hoist the said vessel's Ensign, or such other colour as may be on board, in the starboard main rigging as aforesaid; and shall not proceed further or higher up into the said Harbour than a line running westwardly from Broad or Main Street to Sand Point in Carleton as aforesaid, until such vessel shall have been visited, inspected and examined by the Physician or Physicians aforesaid, and his or their permission in writing first obtained for the said vessel to proceed. And the Master or Commander of any vessel which shall proceed further or higher up than the line aforesaid, until such permission shall be obtained as aforesaid, shall for each and every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty pounds.

*IX. And be it further enacted,* That all the penalties and forfeitures in this Act mentioned, may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered in the Supreme Court, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information; or in the Inferior Court of Common

Pleas for the said City and County, by any person who shall prosecute for the same, within twenty days after the commission of the offence; and, when recovered, shall be paid, one moiety to the person so suing and prosecuting; and the other moiety to be paid into the Treasury of the Province; for the use and support of the Government thereof; and if no person shall so sue and prosecute within Twenty days then that the same penalties and forfeitures shall be sued for and recovered by information of His Majesty's Attorney General, in the said Supreme Court; and, when recovered, to be paid, after deducting the costs and charges of prosecution, into the said Treasury for the use as aforesaid.

#### EASTER TERM, 11th Geo. IV.

The Supreme Court was opened yesterday. His Honor the Chief Justice in charging the Grand Jury informed them that no Criminal Calendar had been presented to the Court. His Honor remarked that the same circumstance had occurred in Hilary Term, forcibly shewing the morality and good order which prevail in this very extensive County. Only ten causes were entered on the Civil Docket for Trial, and we believe none of them are of much importance or interest.

His Honor the President left this place on Thursday last, in the Steam Boat for St. John.

We have received London dates up to the 31st ult. They do not furnish us with much additional matter to that which we communicated in our last. We have selected however, what appears to us the most important and interesting.

The political situation of France appears to excite considerable speculation in the public journals. The King it is said has no alternative but to change his present administration, or to dismiss the representatives of the people.

We are truly sorry to learn that an article which appeared in the Post's Corner of our last week's number, has very unexpectedly to us given much offence, and particularly in a quarter, to which, we feel that we owe and have every desire to shew the utmost deference and respect. We can only say for ourselves that the piece in question was sent us anonymously among other contributions to our paper; and in the hasty perusal we gave it, we were led to view it merely as a harmless joke intended for a moment's amusement to our readers, and as such we gave it insertion; but had we imagined that any serious meaning would have been ascribed to the allusions in it; either as relating to the Government of the United States, our Provincial Authorities or any part of the Military, in their evolutions on St. George's Day, we certainly should never have allowed it to appear in our columns; for no one can feel more disposed than we are to do full justice to the highly liberal minded principles of late displayed in the Cabinet of the American Government, or to show more respect for our own Provincial Authorities; and as to the Military we can with truth say, that we have in common with the rest of the inhabitants of Fredericton, observed with the highest admiration the strict discipline and good conduct of the Rifle Brigade ever since they have been quartered among us. So far from intending to give place to any ludicrous attack upon them, we most truly participated in the general pleasure that appeared to be felt in witnessing the manoeuvres practiced by them in conjunction with the Militia on the 23d April last. We have in fact no doubt but the communication itself was merely intended as a burlesque imitation of NAPOLEON'S Bulletins, and all the *Dramatis Personae* were the creatures of imagination.

#### For the Royal Gazette.

MR. SIMPSON,

It has been with much concern that I have observed the unpleasant sensation occasioned by an unfortunate ebullition of fancy recorded in your paper last week. I call it unfortunate because it has given offence to several worthy and respectable gentlemen in our little society for whom I have the greatest esteem and regard, and who I cannot but believe upon reflection will consider this ephemeral levity in its true point of view and not attach to it an importance that it certainly does not seem to deserve. A thing of this kind cannot possibly affect in any manner the high military reputation and experience of the Commanding Officer, which he has obtained by long, hard, and honorable service in ensanguined fields to support the honor and glory of his King and Country—nor can it in the slightest degree lessen him in the esteem and good opinion of his friends here; which he has so justly acquired by his frank, social, and unassuming conduct, since we have had the honor and pleasure of having him among us. But what has been more particularly gratifying to me in his conduct has been, that useful and interested attention which he has uniformly paid to our Militia, and I am confident that the spectators on the Race Ground on the late joyful 23d—experienced the same feelings of pleasure and gratification with myself, on seeing our Militia associated with that very gallant and useful corps the Rifle Brigade, which cannot fail to produce friendly feelings between them, and enable the Militia to acquire some idea of that kind of service, upon which, if attacked the defence and safety of this Country will essentially depend.—Whenever a Commanding Officer of the regular troops has the good sense to notice the Militia, it greatly conciliates their affections and incites them to a zealous performance of their duty—and thereby does much good. It is very much to be regretted that the publication alluded to above should have given such serious offence to the Commander-in-Chief, who not being a military man it would seem could be but little affected by it in that character. But it is to be hoped, and indeed, from his known suavity of disposition, may be expected, that he will upon reflection view the matter in a more favorable point of view and consider it as one of those occasional annoyances from which the highest rank is not always exempt.

4th May, 1830. SENEX.

*For the Royal Gazette.*

MR. EDITOR,

The writer of the few following remarks premises, that they solely arise from some observations made by you upon the rights of the Council, in your paper of the 21st of last month, when noticing the late misunderstanding between the Council and Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia; and not from any hostile feeling whatever to yourself, or with any intention of entering into that dispute for which he has neither leisure nor inclination; but leaves it to the management of their own erudite club; who having in so kind and neighbourly a manner dispatched the consideration of our collisions, have now leisure to attend to the dispelling those clouds, which lower over the political horizon of their own Province.

The writer conceiving your observations to be erroneous, is only anxious to vindicate the just rights of the Council from any impressions they might make, if uncontradicted, upon the minds of such of your readers as may not be sufficiently acquainted with the true state of the case.

He contends, that the Council have an ancient constitutional and incontestable right to have every article or matter of impost or revenue which may originate in the House of Assembly, and intended to become a law binding upon the people of the Colony, to be distinctly submitted for their consideration, unconnected with any other matter; and if upon due deliberation they judge it to be either lavish or improvident, it is their bounden duty to disallow or reject the same, nor are they in arriving at their decision to be directed or controuled by any

person or power whatsoever. It must be the result of their own free and unbiased judgment. It is for this purpose that they are appointed in order that the balance of the situation may be preserved, and the prerogative of the Crown, and the rights of the people both duly protected.

The importance of preserving this right inviolate and of exercising it with firmness will appear to be indispensably necessary, when it is considered that the Assembly, not only originate all imposts for defraying public expenses; but exercise the right, originally exercised by, and constitutionally vested in the Executive, of determining what those services shall be.

Nor do they confine themselves merely to public services, but contrary to that well known principle of justice, that no person shall be permitted to be a Judge in his own case, not only originate their own pay, but determine upon what shall be its amount, which if proper for them to receive a point which may well be doubted, when we consider their great anxiety and exertions evinced in their persevering ardour to obtain a seat; it should be received in the manner and from the source directed by the Act of Parliament, providing for the pay of members which decides in what manner it is to be obtained, justly directing that their remuneration should be paid by those who sent them, and not as is done here out of the public Treasury, considering, as it really is, a private transaction between them and their constituents.

You say, that the right of rejecting a Bill was given to the Council, but with the reserve of their exercising it only in exigencies of the last necessity; now, even admitting that this position, which may fairly be denied, were correct; still I would ask you when there can be a greater necessity for exercising it than in preventing the improvidently burdening the people with taxes; more especially as the Assembly, and not the Executive, originate the public services; and you go on to reprehend the Council of Nova Scotia for having exercised this right, for so trifling a sum as 3 farthings a bottle on wines; now, I contend that the Council had neither the power to dispense with, or to compromise the exercise of this right, whether the matter had been of the value of 3 farthings or even the 30th part of a farthing a bottle upon those wines, the principle is the same and ought to be maintained.

Now Mr. Editor, as you consider the rejection of that Bill to have been owing to so trivial an object as 3 farthings a bottle on French wine, I think you must allow that it was at least ungenerous towards the Council and rather regardless of the interests of the people in the Assembly, to have submitted for their consideration so trifling an object as you think it to be, in such a manner as to reduce them to the perplexing dilemma of either sacrificing their constitutional rights by agreeing to the Bill, or inflicting serious injury upon the country by rejecting it. Moreover, I contend that the Council are not restricted in the exercise of this constitutional right to mere Fiscal concerns, I consider it to be a sacred trust committed to them for the purpose of preserving the Constitution in due health and vigour. It is intrusted to them as before stated as well to defend the Prerogatives of the Crown, as to protect the rights, property and liberties of their fellow subjects, which they are as much bound to do as the Members of the Assembly, and as long as they faithfully, firmly, and impartially perform this important duty, so long will they be the rock of salvation of the Constitution, and though they may be attacked and calumniated by political assailants; yet may they fearlessly look down upon their impotent and angry efforts which like the waves of the sea will only recoil upon themselves.

As to eloquent speeches; they seldom do more than amuse for the moment by shewing the talent of the Speaker in heaping together a number of pleasant ingenious and fanciful arguments, leaving the reader generally not much better informed upon the real point at issue when he ends than when he began.—The popular Speaker resembles the able advocate in his address to the Jury who slurring over those points which make against his cause, dexterously shapes his arguments in such a manner as to obtain a favorable verdict for his client little attending to the real justice of the case. If we want to obtain correct Constitutional instruction, we must seek it from other sources, from sources, far more ancient and where it is more clearly defined and warranted by practice, and from authors uninfluenced by vulgar applause; or by a glance from the gallery. And when we talk of Constitutional rights, let us look at the foundation of the Constitution, and the manner in which those rights are really exercised in the British Parliament, whose practice we profess to imitate. Then it will be found that the public services are pointed out by estimates submitted by the Executive, and not by any individual Member of the House of Commons, who may choose to ask money for any scheme originating with himself.

The writer of the foregoing remarks takes leave to observe, that he has studiously abstained from all argumentative discussion, and has strictly confined himself to shewing the proceedings of the Assembly, so far as they have fallen under his observation; and to stating his opinion of the Constitutional Rights of the Council.

A NEW-BRUNSWICKER.

May 1st, 1830.

The public attention having for the last week been called to the formation of a new Society in this City, a numerous and highly respectable meeting was held last evening at the Coffee House, for the purpose of forming a Society upon the same principles as those of other charitable institutions in the City, to consist solely of British Americans. Our venerable father of the City, John Ward, Senior, Esquire, having been called to the Chair, proceeded to state the object of the Meeting, when it was resolved that a Society be formed, to be called the "BRITISH AMERICAN SOCIETY."

Consisting of British Americans, born in any of the British American Provinces. Upwards of seventy persons having entered their names as Members of the Society.—Ezekiel Barlow, Senr. Esquire, was called to the Chair for the purpose of electing a President, when John Ward, Senr. Esquire, was unanimously elected to that Office, and took his seat amidst the acclamations of the Society. Nehemiah Merritt, and Ezekiel Barlow, Senr. Esquires, were then chosen Vice Presidents, George D. Robinson, Esq. Secretary, and Daniel Leavitt, Esq. Treasurer.

A Committee of Five was appointed to draw up Rules for the Society, and make a Report on Friday Evening next, at 8 o'clock, when there will be a General Meeting of the Society.—*St. John Courier.*

*From the St. Andrews Herald.*

The Courier of the 31st March, declares that Mr. Cambreling's report of the British tonnage was correct, maugre the contradiction by his enemies.—His statement was also confirmed by the Earl of Aberdeen in the House of Lords. The Times of the 30th March says—"nearly all the country letters received this morning speak of a growing improvement in the manufacturing districts, and the gloom which lately prevailed respecting the state of Trade in the City, has almost wholly disappeared."—12,000 tons of shipping were contracted for at London on the 30th March, to convey stores and troops from Toulon to Algiers.

At a public meeting in Paris on the 22d it was resolved that a dinner should be given to the Depu-

ties from that Department who voted for the late address to the King, and that a medal should be struck in honor of the majority on that occasion.

The Spanish government is preparing another expedition to Mexico, one portion of which was to be ready on the 8th of March, a great force will sail in August, having on board 22,000 troops. No doubt was entertained of its success, for it was said that hunger and not the Mexicans, conquered General Barradas, last summer.

Accounts from Leghorn stated that Lord Cochrane was to take the command of an expedition against Portugal, fitted out at Terceira, by Don Pedro.

Many earthquakes were felt at Napoli, but it does not appear that the damage sustained was serious.

In the matter of WILLIAM LOUNSBERRY, an Absconding Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that we the Subscribers have been duly appointed Trustees of all the Creditors of William Lounsberry, late of the Parish of Monkton, in the County of Westmorland, Yeoman, an Absconding Debtor, and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in that case made and provided; and we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said William Lounsberry, on or before the first day of July next ensuing, the date hereof to pay to us, or some, or one of us, all such sum or sums of money, or other debt, duty or thing which they owe to the said William Lounsberry, and to deliver such other effects of the said William Lounsberry, which they or any of them, may have in his, her, or their hands, power, or custody, to us, or some, or one of us as aforesaid; And we do also desire all the Creditors of the said William Lounsberry, on or before the said first day of July next, to deliver to us, or some, or one of us, as aforesaid, their respective accounts, and demands against the said William Lounsberry, in order that right and justice may be done in the premises.

Given under our hands at Monkton, in the said County of Westmorland, this twenty-sixth day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

ICHAABOD LEWIS, JAMES ROBERTSON, STEPHEN H. SHAW, Trustees.

In the matter of CHRISTIAN STEEVES, an Absconding Debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given that we the Subscribers have been duly appointed Trustees of all the Creditors of Christian Steeves, late of the Parish of Monkton, in the County of Westmorland, Yeoman; an Absconding Debtor, and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in that case made and provided. And we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Christian Steeves, on or before the first day of July next ensuing the date hereof to pay to us, or some one of us, all such sum or sums of money or other debt, duty or thing which they owe to the said Christian Steeves, and to deliver such other effects of the said Christian Steeves, which they or any of them, may have in his, her, or their hands, power or custody, to us, or some, or one of us as aforesaid. And we do also desire all the Creditors of the said Christian Steeves, on or before the said first day of July next, to deliver to us, or some, or one of us, as aforesaid, their respective accounts and demands against the said Christian Steeves, in order that right and justice may be done in the premises.

Given under our Hands at Monkton, this twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

ICHAABOD LEWIS, JAMES ROBERTSON, STEPHEN H. SHAW, Trustees.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

On Tuesday the 9th day of November next, will be Sold by Public Auction, at the Court House in Bathurst, between the Hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon.

ALL the right and title of Richard S. Clarke, Esq. of, in, and to a tract of Land, and Saw Mill thereon, situate on or near the little Nepisiguit River, in the parish of Bathurst, the same having been taken by an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of W. P. Scott.

W. CARMAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bathurst, 16th April, 1830.

#### SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers have received by the Forth from Greenock, and Margaret from London, a part of their SPRING GOODS, comprising the following articles, viz:—

LADIES, Maids, and Childrens Straw Bonnets and Hats, Seal skin and Prunella walking Shoes, fancy colored Kid Slippers, Gentlemen Dress Pumps, fashionable printed Muslins, ditto Calicoes, Gauze Hdkfs. Gent. and Youths Silk Stocks, black, Kid do.; a few pieces fashionable Pocket Handkfs. silk Buck and worsted Braces, black, white and green 4-4 Crapes, sewing Silk, Twist, Needles, col. and white Patent sewing Cotton, Ladies and Gentlemen's black, white and fancy col'd Kid Gloves, white and grey Russia Drill; striped Jean, Ravens Duck, Osnaburgh, Irish Linen, of the best Bleach and Fabric, Steam Loom Cottons, striped Shirts, Brown Holland, white and col. Cotton Hose, white, unbleached, striped and fancy col. Gent's. half Hose; 7x9 8x10 & 10x12 Crown Glass, Putty in Bladders of 7d ea. white Lead, yellow and venetian red Paints, patent, green and yellow Paints, in pots of 1d. ea.; boiled and raw Linseed Oil; 4d. 6d. 12d. and 20 fine rose Nails; English and refined Iron assorted, Blistered Steel of a very superior quality, bed Screws and Keys sad; Irons, tea Kettles, Iron Pots and bake Ovens, 6, 7, 8, and 9, In. 3 bolt rim Locks, All of which is now open and for sale at the lowest possible advance on the sterling cost for prompt payment.

FISHER, WALKER & Co.

Fredericton, 5th May, 1830. [tf.] N. B. F. W. & Co. expect the remainder of their Spring Goods by the first arrival from Liverpool.

#### Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Property of the late Venerable Archdeacon Best, in the Vicinity of Fredericton, consisting of a comfortable Dwelling House, with a Good Barn and Out-houses, and an excellent Garden, and comprising in the Homestead about five acres of Land; also the adjacent Lands divided into Lots of about four to five acres each, according to a plan which may be seen at the Secretary's Office.—For terms apply to either of the Subscribers.

J. SLADE, W. F. ODELL, Executors.

May 4th, 1830. [6w]

#### CAUTION!

ALL Persons are hereby forbid purchasing two notes of A Hand, given by the subscriber in favor of Thomas Donohue for Eight pounds each, to be paid in Timber on or before the 1st June, and the other half before the 15th October next; as I have not received value for the same.

CHARLES PATTERSON.

Kent, May 1st, 1830 3w. p46.

#### KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Rents and Interest of Monies due to the above University up to the 24th day of March last, are required to be paid to the Subscriber hereof forthwith, or legal proceedings will be resorted to, to recover the same.

And notice is hereby also given to all and every person or persons laying claim to any of the following Lands, viz:—

A four acre Lot situate above the Town of Fredericton, (adjoining the property formerly known as the Carleton property,) originally leased by the College to J. M. Wilmot, Esq. and afterwards owned by Justus Todd, deceased.

Also a four acre Lot adjoining the last above mentioned lot, originally leased to, and lately owned by Ezekiel Sloat.

Also half of the Lot No. 24, in the third range of pasture lots in the rear of the Town of Fredericton, containing about 18 acres; also lately owned by the said Ezekiel Sloat.

Also a tract of 73 acres of Land laying between the Town of Fredericton, fronting on the River, formerly leased to Thomas Peters, and by his representatives assigned to John Hayward.

That unless all arrears of rent due thereon are immediately paid, the necessary legal steps will be taken by the College to re-enter and take possession thereof as forfeited for nonpayment of rent.

GEO. F. STREET, Registrar.

Fredericton, 30th April, 1830. [3w.]

#### KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the

Subscriber, in Fredericton, until 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 12th day of May, instant, for a Contract for Fencing in the College Ground, or so much of it as may be determined on hereafter.—The Fence to be a close boarded Fence of merchantable White Pine Boards, 6 feet and a half in height. Posts of Cedar, not more than 6 feet apart, and not less than eight inches diameter at the tops, not to be sunk in the Ground but mortised into a Cedar Base to lay on the surface, of sufficient length to steady the Fence with one Brace to each Post. The Boards to be rough planed, laid on length ways and feather edged with a capping on the Top, and the whole to receive one good coat of paint of slate color. The Tenders for the Contract to be by the rod to complete the whole in a workman like manner, finding all materials. The work to commence immediately, and to be proceeded with as fast as possible, payments will be made as the work progresses.

GEO. F. STREET, Registrar.

Fredericton, 3d May, 1830. [1w.]

#### REMOVAL.

G. E. BALDWIN.

SURGEON & Druggist, has removed his Establishment to that commodious and central situation, the Brick House, formerly occupied by Mr. Beek, where Physicians and Family prescriptions, Veterinary Medicines, &c. &c. can be had at all times, either dispensed by himself or under his immediate inspection. Practice attended to as usual and gratuitous advice given in the shop.

A general assortment of Genuine Medicines will be kept constantly on hand.

Mr. B. has a vacancy for an Apprentice.

—ON HAND—

Maccoboy, Rappee, Cephalic & Aromatic Snuffs, Olden's Palm Soap & Eukierogeneion or Shaving Liquid, Curry Powder, Cayenne Pepper, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Arrow Root, Essence of Anchovies, Isinglass, white Mustard Seed, fresh Sodar and Seidlitz Powders, fine Sallad Oil, Davenport's, Lee's, Jarvis' and Turner's Pills, Tooth powder and brushes, nail, do. Sago, Castil, Windjor & fancy Soap, Ginger, Cloves, mace and other Spices, annatto, Spirits Turpentine, with a variety of Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs.

Fredericton, 4th May, 1830. [3w.]

#### FRANCOIS BEVERLY.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, &c.

TAKES the liberty most respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public in general that he has again opened Store in his old stand nearly opposite to the Market House, and hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. In addition to the stock on hand, a large assortment is early expected.

P. S. It is particularly requested that all debts due to the Subscriber be immediately paid, and accounts against the same be rendered for payment.

FRANCOIS BEVERLY.

Queen-street, Fredericton, 3d. May, 1830. 2w.

#### NOTICE.

THE Hon. Mr. HURN, being about to leave New-

Brunswick for Canada, requests most particularly that any persons who may have paid Grant Fees into the Office of the Surveyor General between the 26th of January 1826, and the 5th of November 1829, and whose Patents may not have been issued, will IMMEDIATELY have the goodness to transmit their names, together with a copy of the Receipt for such Fees to the Office of the Provincial Secretary; in order that their Titles may be put in train for completion without delay.

Fredericton, 1st May, 1830.

THE Hon. Mr. HURN requests that any

Person who may have claims against him will have the kindness to transmit to him the amount of the same when convenient.

Fredericton, 1st May, 1830.

[St. John, N. B. APRIL 25, 1830.]

#### W. H. STREET.

Has received per Margaret from London, and direct from Bond, in the London Docks.

40 PIPES, Hds. and Quarter Casks

Port, Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon,

Vidonia, Cape Madeira and Claret

WINES.

2 Puncheons Martells best old Cognac

Brandy.

4 Hds. superior pale Geneva,

1 Punccheon Sir Simon Clarks, old Jamaica

Rum, 4 years in bond.

100 Casks 7 doz. each, Hebberts London

Brown Stout, per Forth from the Clyde.

2 Puns. best Malt Whiskey,

—And has on hand—

100 Dozen old Port Wine of various ages

in bottle.

300 Dozen Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Bu-

cellas, Claret, Champagne, Hock, Malaga,

Fayal, &c. &c.

With a large variety of draught Wines.

Has received per Margaret from London, and direct from Bond, in the London Docks.

Fredericton, 1st May, 1830. 3w. p46.