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the French revolution; while the Belgians have eagerly embraced every change that promised to be an improvement, and zealously administered to the legacy of new codes of law which the French had left them. A Belgian advocate, last spring, published a table of all the important votes given in the States-General for the last fifteen years, with the number of Belgians and Dutch deputies who supported each side; and it happens very curiously, that every liberal measure, which was carried by a Belgian majority (including a few Dutchmen to turn the scale), and that every Dutch bill which was thrown out by a liberal majority, with the aid of a similar detachment of Belgians.

We pronounce no opinion on the quality of these measures in themselves. They may be good or they may be bad; but the incontestable and important inference drawn from their mode of disposal is, that they were lost or gained by the influence of nations, and not of parties; that the effective Chamber has not a right and a left side like that of France, but a Belgian and a Dutch side; and that from their legislative tastes on points of legislation, their union in a legislative Assembly has rather tended to perpetuate, or to expose, than to remove their differences.

Then comes the question of language, with all its practical inconveniences, and all its grotesque absurdities. A royal ordinance, by prohibiting the use of French at the tribunals, struck dumb the most eloquent advocates of the southern provinces, who were then too old to learn Dutch; and the affairs of the Administration in every part became complicated and inconvenient for Belgians. What could be more ridiculous than to hear a speech made in the States-General in Dutch, which a southern deputy could not comprehend without the assistance of an interpreter, though it might be necessary for him to answer its arguments and to overpower its eloquence in French, of which the Hollander might be equally ignorant? How could the business members insist on addressing the chair in the tongue of the "ancient Britons," or the representatives of Argyleshire answer O'Connell's Milanian eloquence in the Celtic phraseology of ancient Morven? But though these practical inconveniences and others of the kind are felt, there could not be a better arrangement for the happiness of Belgium than its connexion with Holland, nor are the Belgians themselves insensible to the great blessings which they enjoy, or ungrateful to the excellent prince who rules them. It is this knowledge of the disposition of the respectable classes among the Belgians, which, in spite of events on the face of them contradictory to our view, yet gives us hopes that the quarrel may yet be amicably adjusted.

YORK, August 21.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—Never, we believe has it been the painful duty of a public journalist to narrate so affecting an event connected with this city, as one which occurred on the afternoon of Thursday last—one by which seven individuals in the bloom of health, and in the height of enjoyment were in a moment numbered with the dead. Indefinite rumours of the shocking event reached this city about five o'clock, and when it was afterwards more distinctly stated that a pleasure-boat had been upset in the river Ouse, near the Marquee, and that seven persons were drowned—an accident of such fatal extent was scarcely credited, and it was hoped that exaggeration had magnified the evil, if the story were not altogether a fabrication. The result alas! in this instance, however, proved the rumour to be too numerically correct. As the melancholy intelligence spread, numbers of people set out for the scene of desolation and death, and in the space of three quarters of an hour each side of the banks of the river were lined with several hundred persons, among whom were many on horseback.

Before the precise nature of the accident became known much anxiety was caused to many individuals the absence of portions of whose families led to gloomy surmises—and this was in some measure increased by the various rumours that were put into circulation as to the precise individuals of whom the suffering party was composed.

A more intense interest was excited in the city about nine o'clock, by the driving through the streets of two hearses—the one decorated with mourning plumes, and the other plain, which were sent to Acomb, to bring the bodies to their once cheerful home, and numbers of people lingered in the streets, awaiting the return of the mournful procession, which, however, did not take place till between 10 and 11 o'clock.

The names and ages of the sufferers belonging to Mr. Rigg's family are as follows:—

Ann Guthrie Rigg, the eldest daughter in her 20th year.

Thomas Gorwood Rigg, eldest son, aged 18 years.

Johanna Rigg, the second son, aged 16 years.

Eliza Rigg, the second daughter in her sixteenth year.

James Smith Rigg, aged 7 years.

Charles Rigg, aged 6 years.

The other unfortunate sufferer, Miss Grace Robinson, of Aytun, near Scarborough, who was on a visit at Mr. Rigg's, was about 18, and cousin to Mr. Robinson, of the firm of Simpson and Robinson, tea-dealers of this city.

Mr. Ellison, the Coroner, was on the spot very soon after the accident occurred, and caused a Jury to be summoned from Holdgate, Acomb, and Poppleton, who assembled at Mr. Benson's, the Black Swan, in Acomb, shortly after eight, and having proceeded to the Barn, and inspected the bodies, they returned to the inn, and the inquest was adjourned to Friday morning.

After this procedure the bodies were removed, as before stated, in two hearses, and a break, which had previously been in attendance. Three of the bodies were placed in each hearse and one in the break. It was eleven o'clock when the awful cavalcade arrived at the house of Mr. Rigg, at the Fulford road, but the crowd which attended it was so great that the people forced their way into the yard, and it was with considerable difficulty that it could be cleared of the intruders. This having been accomplished, the bodies were taken into the house and laid on coffin boards in the order of their respective ages; and at this moment, in the stillness of the midnight hour, the chamber of death presented the most affecting scene the catastrophe had furnished. The assistants then proceeded to lay the several corpses out upon beds.

The following particulars have been communicated to us; and their recital may perhaps add to the melancholy interest of this affecting event. Mrs. Rigg has had 14 children, 8 of whom died in their infancy, and we believe, three of them were interred within a short time of each other. Two girls are now the only survivors of this numerous family.—The Grandfather of the sufferers has attained the advanced age of 84, and is very ill, from the effects of a paralytic seizure with which he was attacked a short time ago. The dreadful news through prudential motives, was not communicated to him until the following day. Mrs. Rigg's health, from her attention to Mr. Rigg, Sen. has been much impaired, and it was consequently found necessary to prevent her seeing her deceased family till after they were laid out, which, by great exertion, was accomplished by three o'clock yesterday morning.—Then followed a scene which no writer can fully describe. Miss Robinson was a young lady of very amiable disposition, and of considerable acquirements and expectations.

The two elder sons of Mr. Rigg had only returned on Tuesday from an eight weeks journey, which they had gone in consequence of their grandfather's

illness; and it was their intention to have set out again on business yesterday morning. They enjoyed themselves of the interval of relaxation to enjoy this social and domestic excursion of pleasure, which alas! has proved so fatal, and still more forcibly impresses upon the conscience the mysterious and disposing power of that Providence which shapes our ends, Rough hew them how we will.

After a very minute examination of the witnesses summoned on the Coroner's inquest, the Jury returned with the following verdict:—"We find the deceased were all accidentally drowned, and lay a doleful end of £21 on the vessel."

FRANCE.

A royal ordinance has been issued for increasing the army by 105,000 men. The Government disclaim all idea of hostile intentions in increasing the army, and say that they merely want to place the country in such a situation as not to fear war. Further measures have been taken for the organization of the National Guards; these now consist of 2500 battalions, comprising a force of 1,300,000 or 1,400,000 men. The Government have determined on the rate of compensation to the surviving sufferers by the late revolution. The following is an extract from the speech of the Minister of the Interior:—"The King was no less desirous than yourselves to sanction, by a Legislative measure, the gratitude which the country owes to the victims of our revolution. I have now the honour to lay before you the measure in question. The Commission of national rewards, animated with the most indefatigable patriotism, has assembled the documents necessary to the accomplishment of this public act of justice. More than 500 orphans, 300 widows, and more than 300 fathers, have been deprived of their parents, husbands and children; more than 400 persons have been mutilated, and more than 3564 wounded in the late conflict. The first article of the law settles a pension of 500 francs on the widows of citizens killed in the latter end of July. Their children under seven years of age shall be entitled to a pension of 250 francs, and above seven years up to eighteen they shall receive the advantages of a liberal education. The fathers and mothers above sixty years of age who have lost their children shall receive a pension of 300 frs. Those whose wounds render them incapable of continuing their professions shall be entitled to live at the Invalids, or to the pension of the Invalids, if they prefer to remain in their families. As for those whose wounds will not prevent them from continuing their former labours, they shall receive an indemnity. In order to supply these expenses, the King has ordered to require of the Chambers a subsidy of 7,000,000 francs."—On Friday last a most important debate took place in the Chamber of Deputies, on the question of capital punishment. M. de Tracy proposed its complete and total abolition. M. Keratry, supported by General Lafayette, proposed as an amendment, an address to the Crown, in order to obtain from the King the proposition of a law abolishing capital punishment for a great many offences, hitherto punished with death, especially for all political crimes. M. de l'ain, the Prefect of Police at Paris, insisted on the total abolition, and rested his arguments on his own experience of total inadequacy to repress crime, he having been 20 years a Magistrate. The amendment was carried by a majority of 229 to 21.—On Saturday, the King delivered the following answer to the address:—"Gentlemen,—I receive with great satisfaction the Address which you have presented to me. The sentiments to which you give expression have been a long time in my heart. Witness, from my earliest years, of the frightful abuse of the punishment of death in political matters, and of all the evils which have resulted from it to France and humanity, I have constantly and warmly advocated its abolition. The remembrance of these times of disaster, and the melancholy feeling which oppress me when I turn my thoughts to them, will afford you a sure pledge of the eagerness with which I shall hasten to lay before you a project of law conformable to your views. With respect to mine, they will never be fulfilled until we have entirely effaced from our code all those rigorous and penalties at which humanity and the present state of society revolt."

The trial of the ex-ministers will take place on the 1st of November. Prussia has acknowledged the new form of Government in France.

FRENCH CHAMBERS.—The following interesting Debate, occurred in the French Chamber of Deputies, 30th September, on the subject of loaning the credit of the Government to the amount of 60,000,000, for the relief of Commerce:—

Mr. Persil, chairman of the committee appointed to report on the project of a law to loan the credit of the State to the amount of 60,000,000, for the relief of commerce, announced, on being called to the tribune, that the committee were of opinion that the law should be rejected. Some excitement followed this announcement. Mr. Persil explained at length the reasons which had induced the committee to come to this conclusion. He said they thought the project presented by the Minister of Finance, contrary to the true principles of financial operations; and that the mode in which it was proposed to carry it into effect, would conduce to an end totally different from that which the government had in view; that instead of relieving commerce, it would make still worse the position of those who might find it necessary to resort to it, by the attending expenses, interests and commissions; and that it would jeopardize without any necessity the interests of the treasury, which would have to sustain by it a far more heavy loss than was contemplated by the Minister of Finance.

He follows up these suggestions in an argument of some length, in which he urged that the commotion among the commercial and working classes was not mainly attributable to the want of money; and that, to consolidate the revolution, it was necessary that the government should have sufficient energy to protect the laws which invested it with power. The discussion of the proposition was postponed, for the order of the day.

M. Mauguin was then called to the tribune to explain his proposition, which tended to establish a commission of inquiry on the state of France. The lateness of the hour (5 o'clock) was urged by many voices. The President observed that when the importance of the subjects before the Chamber was considered, its sittings began too late and ended too soon. M. Mauguin then proceeded to explain his proposition. After several remarks on the moral phenomena of the revolution of 1830, during which there were several interruptions and considerable agitation in the assembly, he observed that it was necessary for the preservation of the French National Sovereignty, to create an army, not only to protect it from foreign attack, but to preserve internal security, France ought to be efficiently organized by commissioners as in 1815.—The Ministry ought to anticipate what all the world saw the necessity of doing. To produce the requisite harmony in the movements of the government, it was necessary that the chiefs of all the orders should not only serve, but enjoy public confidence. They must be chosen from among the men in whom the successful party had faith, and who assisted it to obtain victory.

M. Mauguin went on to speak of the necessity of developing the resources of labour, of attending to internal improvements, &c.—He was interrupted by several voices, demanding how all this could have been attended to in two months? when he spoke of reducing the electoral qualification to 300 fr. there

were expressive murmurs on the right centre, and a great number of voices cried out, *tres bien*. He asked what the Ministry had done? Nothing, he said, for labour. Five millions had been given to the city of Paris; an inadequate and purely local remedy.—Commerce demanded a considerable loan in the beginning of August; a commission of merchants did their work in twelve hours; and it was not until that day a report had been brought in, which was only a proposal for rejecting the law. External security had been equally neglected. The Royal and Swiss Guards had been disbanded of course. Where was the army? Here he was interrupted by a multitude of voices, exclaiming "you forget the National Guard." He replied, that he acknowledged that immense services might be rendered by this body, in the interior; but that a moving army was necessary to protect France from exterior force. He asked, in what condition were the arsenals and strong places? Various exclamations were heard from a great part of the assembly.

He alluded to the affairs of Belgium, and was interrupted again. The President told him not to reply to interruptions, but to address the Chamber. He asked, if Belgium should throw off the mask, what would France do? Would she remain a tranquil spectator? He went on to censure the Ministry for pursuing the system of centralization, of doing every thing in Paris. The most grave matter, however, he said, which had struck every mind, was, that on the triumph of National Sovereignty of France, a creature of legitimacy, the Patriarch of divine rights, had been called to a mission of the highest importance. (A great number of voices. Very good! that is very true! The name of M. Talleyrand was heard all over the hall.)

After many other remarks M. Mauguin, concluded by saying, "We have therefore to take measures in relation to affairs internal and external. The Ministry does not take them. Be you its counsellors and guides. Behold the evil—point out the remedy, and let it enter the safety of the country. This is all that is demanded by the opposition which the Ministry thinks so warm, and whose intentions it should no more suspect than it does its own."

M. Angier was allowed by the President to have the floor, and on intimating that he intended to be brief, was heard in silence. He said the moment was an opportune one, to accuse the ministers.—He contended that the National Guard was sufficient to protect France, that the people were able to do so.—When he left the tribune, many members claimed the right of being heard. The Minister of the Interior, M. Guizot, was declared by the President, after some confusion, to be entitled to the floor. He begged that the discussion might be postponed until the next day. The Chamber adjourned in some agitation.

The Debate was resumed on the following day.—The proposition of M. Mauguin was supported by M. Eschasse Salverte in a speech of considerable length. M. Dupin, Senior, replied. His vindication of the Ministry was received with frequent bursts of applause. A very long Debate ensued and occupied the rest of the sitting. M. Mauguin expressed himself satisfied with the explanations of the Ministry, and withdrew his proposition.

NETHERLANDS.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 30.

A little breathing time is now allowed us, to contemplate quietly—at least with comparative quiet—the situation in which we are placed. I do not speak merely in reference to the English, whose temporary residence here has been disturbed by the late events, or whose personal security must, like that of every one else, be more or less compromised by the hazards of civil war, but those whose connections or establishments identify them with the country, and whose fate is involved in it. To such the aspect of things is gloomy and perilous in the extreme. We are now after a victory, without any of the real signs of triumph, and more evidently in the agitation of doubt than in the firmness of success.

What are we, in fact? Is Belgium an independent country, is it in allegiance to the King, or under the protection of any other state? One party call for the Prince of Orange for Governor or Viceroy; another demands a declaration of independence as a federal republic; a third advocates an immediate junction with France. But nothing is decided—all is doubt difficulty and danger. 10,000 Prussians are on the Rhine, and we are overrun with a wild, undisciplined, armed rabble, every individual of which considers the victory as his own, and sees no authority to which he feels bound to submit, or which seems capable of guiding him. De Potter has arrived to claim a share in the Government, to which he has no title from a participation in the battle, and others are joined with him in self-appointed authority, who bore no share in the events which gave them a political existence.

Every effort is made to keep up the public spirit to the pitch of excitement suited to the exigency of things. Reports pour in that Mons, Ghent, Tournay, and other towns have simultaneously revolted, and that the garrisons have surrendered. These reports are utterly false. Up to this moment these places, with Antwerp the most important of all, are tranquil, though agitated, and no great result is yet followed the gallant and successful defence of Brussels. Within these two days a few soldiers have come in from Aeth, and joined the revolt; but no deserters have left the retreating army. About 200 volunteers went out to day towards Vilverde, in hopes of picking up some straggling military, but the cannonade which we heard proved that they were received not as friends at least; and I have just seen them coming back without order or discipline. They lost a few men before they retreated, many of them had but one cartridge each, when they sallied out to the attack.

Every thing, in fact, is utterly disorganized and the Provisional Government are but the instruments in the hands of the fierce mob, who are not disposed to abandon the authority their courage gained them.

Prince Frederik has his headquarters beyond Malines, towards Antwerp; and General Cort-Heyliger, with 9,000 men, keeps up the line of his communication with Louvain. How long this state of things is to last, no one can foresee; but it is impossible that any new effort will be made by the Royal army. In the mean time the few strangers who remained here during the attack are preparing to quit the place—all, in fact, except a few proprietors of establishments, whose existence depends on standing all the chances to which Brussels is liable. A few foolhardy individuals may, no doubt, remain; but I understand that Mr. Cartwright, the secretary to the British Embassy, who came into the town yesterday, has to-day publicly advised every British subject to retire from such a scene of anarchy. The subject of refuge to which Brussels is liable. A few foolhardy individuals may, no doubt, remain; but I understand that Mr. Cartwright, the secretary to the British Embassy, who came into the town yesterday, has to-day publicly advised every British subject to retire from such a scene of anarchy. The subject of refuge to which Brussels is liable.

perceive much of additional important matter in our usual supply of American and Provincial papers. The appearance of affairs in Spain and Portugal seem to indicate, that the moment has arrived which is to decide the fate of these unhappy kingdoms. We rejoice to learn that trade generally seems to be improving, and that timber is also on the rise.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.

THE REVENUE.—The official table of the produce of the quarter's revenue up to Oct. 10, has just been published. There has been a decrease of £943,756 on the year, and a decrease of £188,834 on the quarter just expired. The *Courier* states that had the accounts been differed a day later the sum of £80,000, properly belonging to the last quarter, would have been paid up, and thus rendered the decrease on the quarter nearly nominal.

STATE OF TRADE.—The principal branches of our Yorkshire manufactures are in a very satisfactory state. There is the usual activity in the linen trade; the worsted branch is unusually brisk; and in the woollen cloth business the workmen were never better employed, nor their masters in the enjoyment of a more steady demand for their goods, or more favourable prospects for the future. Owing to the unsettled state of the Continent, particularly in the Netherlands, there is an almost utter stagnation of the continental manufactures, which is already indicated by the diminished exports from this country of dyed-ware and other articles of dyestuff. Indigo has, from this circumstance principally, fallen 6d. per lb. within the last month. The Bradford market this week was not so brisk as it has been. The demand for woollen goods has experienced a considerable diminution, in consequence of the present unsettled state of affairs on the Continent.—*Leeds Mercury.*

In Great-Britain, trade is represented as being in a flourishing condition. A Liverpool Price Current of the 15th Oct. quotes American yellow Pine Timber at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.; red pine, 1s. 8d. to 2s.—and both on the rise.

Conceiving it to be our duty, we have copied the following from the St. Andrews Herald, offering a reward of FORTY POUNDS for the apprehension of John Rafferty and Patrick Morrissey, under sentence of death, and who broke gaol on Tuesday, the 9th instant, and escaped. The Herald says "for various reasons, we decline stating further particulars at present."

HUE AND CRY!!

To all Constables and other His Majesty's Officers, as well within the County of Charlotte as elsewhere.

HORASMUCH as complaint hath this day been made unto me, by G. P. MASTER, Under Sheriff for the County of Charlotte, that JOHN RAFFERTY and PATRICK MORRISSEY, Labourers; the former of the age of 24 years or thereabouts, about five feet five inches in height, stout made, full face, thick lips, light hair; had on, when he escaped, a dark green jacket, light vest, and dark coloured pantaloons. The latter is a man of about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, smooth pale face, right eye weak; had on a blue jacket, black felt hat, and green breeches. The above described felons were convicted at a special Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in and for this County in May last, of the heinous and disgusting crime of Rape! Have forcibly rescued themselves from and out of the said Gaol, and gone at large. These are therefore in His Majesty's name, to require you and every of you to make diligent search within your several precincts for the said John Rafferty and Patrick Morrissey, and also make inquiry, and cry after them from Town to Town and from County to County; and that as well by Horsemen as by footmen, and if you shall find them the said John Rafferty & Patrick Morrissey, or either of them, that you forthwith carry them or either of them before some one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the County where they or either of them shall be taken, by such Justice to be dealt with according to LAW, hereof fail you not at your utmost peril.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Saint Andrews, in the said County of Charlotte, this 15th September, 1830.

PETER STUBS, J. P.

£40 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and lodge in His Majesty's Gaol, in the Town of Saint Andrews, the two above named Felons, or £20 for the apprehension of either one of them.

G. P. MASTER, Under Sheriff.

We deeply regret to announce the death of the Rev. James Thompson, late Pastor of St. Andrew's Church, which took place on the 11th inst. He has left a forlorn widow, and ten children, to lament the irreparable loss. Any eulogy from us to the memory of this truly worthy gentleman may appear to the public superfluous, to strangers—the language of panegyric, but to those who knew him, far short of reality. His modest, yet sincere piety—his unimpeachable integrity—his mild and unassuming manners—endeared him to all;—and we add, as a husband, a father, a friend, or a master, there is no person in this community whose loss will be more deeply lamented, or whose memory will be longer revered than that of the late Mr. Thompson.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

COMMUNICATED.—MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the first inst. as Captain Parkins of the Brig Hyperion, was coming ashore in his boat along with five men, wind being very strong from the south east and the boat under canvass, it upset a considerable distance from the shore.—The Master and Stover left the boat, having got hold of two oars, made an attempt to reach the land with that support, while the other four sailors clung to the boat with great difficulty. It was a considerable time ere any assistance could be rendered, when at last a Canoe arrived and rescued the Stover scarcely alive; but melancholy to relate Capt. Parkins sunk at that moment, and perished. The rest were all saved. The regret of the crew for the loss of their Commander was evinced in an extraordinary degree. His youth, appearance, and genteel deportment seemed to render him promising to society.—*Ibid.*

Married.

At Woodstock on the 30th ultimo by the Rev. S. D. L. Street, Charles P. Wetmore Esq., Barrister at Law, and Clerk to the Honourable the House of Assembly, to Sarah B. third daughter of Richard Ketchum Esquire, of Woodstock.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Thomas Fowler, of Long Reach, to Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, of this City.

At Westfield, (Kings County), on the 20th ult. by the Rev. G. L. Wiggins, Mr. Elijah Spragg, of Springfield, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Jedediah Phipps, of the former place.

At same place, on the 10th inst. by the same, Mr. Joseph Logan, to Mary, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Flewelling, all of Westfield.

At Greenwich, on Tuesday evening last, by the same, Mr. Robert Holder, of Kingston, to Miss Prudence Brown of the former place.

Died.

At Fredericton, on the 18th inst. after a long illness, in the 44th year of her age, Hannah, consort of Mr. James D. Berton. She has left a disconsolate

husband and numerous family, to deplore the loss of an affectionate wife and an excellent mother. Her remains were interred on Sunday last, numerous and respectfully attended.

At Halifax Mrs. Nancy Shannon, consort of J. N. Shannon, Esq., merchant of that town. Amiable kind, and benevolent in temper and manners, she lived beloved and died regretted by her numerous friends: by whom her memory will be cherished with affectionate esteem.

NOTICE.

By the HONORABLE WARD CHIPMAN, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Bruswick:—

To All whom it may concern: Greeting;

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Elisha DeW. Ratcliff, of the City of Saint John, Merchant, to me duly made according to the form of the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided—I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal within this Province, of Andrew Mackenzie late of the City of Saint John, general dealer; (which same Andrew Mackenzie is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said Elisha DeW. Ratcliff and the other creditors of the said Andrew Mackenzie, if any their be, of their just dues or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law, as is alleged against him,) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Andrew Mackenzie do return and discharge the said debt or debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said Andrew Mackenzie, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Andrew Mackenzie.

Dated at the City of Saint John this fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1830.

WARD CHIPMAN.

M. H. Perley, Atty.

SOCIETY OF SAINT GEORGE,
AT FREDERICTON.

A MEETING of this Society will be held on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the County Court House, in Fredericton, pursuant to the Rules of the Society.

G. F. S. BERTON, Sec'y.

Nov. 24th, 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 Glasier'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. Glenie and George Hayward, in Lincoln aforesaid, on which is a House and Barn, and other improvements.

DAVID MITCHELL, SAMUEL HAYWARD.

Lincoln, 12th Nov. 1830.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

On Saturday the 8th January next, at 12 o'clock, (noon.) The Subscribers 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.

FOR SALE.

THE following Tracts of LAND, viz:—A Lot on Grimross Neck, adjoining Mr. Henry Buley, 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. BABBITT, Executor.

DAN'L S. SMITH.

Gage-Town, Q. C. 15th September, 1830. p. 46 ff

FOR SALE.

THE House in which the under signed now resides; it is an excellent stand for mercantile business, or from the number of apartments it contains, is well adapted for a boarding House. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE K. LUGRIN.

August 11, 1829.

VALUABLE FARM IN KINGSCLEAR,
Seven miles from Town.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers.—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.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for Sale Five Yoke prime Working CATTLE, from 8 Feet 6 Inches, to 6 Feet 10 Inches, suitable for the Lumbering business, for Cash or on approved credit.

GEORGE HARTT.

Fredericton, 18th Nov. 1830.

FEATHER BEDS.

A FEW Good new FEATHER BEDS for sale cheap by

Fredericton, Oct. 27th 1830.

THOS. C. EVERITT.

GRIND STONES for Sale by
ASA GOY.

Nov. 17.

LAST NOTICE!

THOSE Persons who are indebted to the Subscriber are hereby requested to make payment forthwith, or call and settle by Note of Hand, either with himself or the Agents for the Gazette, otherwise their Accounts will be put in suit.

GEO. K. LUGRIN.

June 21, 1830.

CARD.

MR. FRASER, Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, and for several years, principal Assistant to Dr. Thatcher, Physician to the Edinburgh Institution for Diseases of Women and Children, begs leave to intimate, that he intends establishing himself in Fredericton, and respectfully offers his professional services to his Friends and the Public.

Fredericton, 20th Sept. 1830.

ROYAL GAZETTE.
FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 24, 1830.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE
Commissioner for next week, F. P. ROBINSON, Esq.

Saving's Bank.
TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.
HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
JEDEDIAH ELSON, Esq.

The Western Mail, which arrived here yesterday, has brought us London and Liverpool dates to the 15th October, but we do not