

POETRY.

(Selected.)

Written after attending the Funeral of a Lady, who died at a distance from her kindred, during the absence of her husband September, 1830.

I have been to that silent and sacred spot
Where thousands sleep to awaken not;
And 'mong those who there slumber'd in peace
before,
I have pillow'd one beautiful sleeper more.
I have been to those dear domains where lie
The spoils of that bliss which has flitted by;
To behold consigned to the shades of night
The wrecks of a bliss which as heaven, was
bright!
I have been where a thousand cemetries tell
The fate of those who have loved too well;
And have seen the damp mould trampled above
One victim more of a virtuous love.
No kin were there to pillow the head
Of the sleeper in peace, on her narrow bed;
Yet, it matters not now,—she was gently laid
In a tomb which the tenderest friendship made.
No kin were there overpowered by woe,
Render'd keener still by funeral show;
But the solemn scene caus'd some to own
That the sorrowing relatives weep not alone.
No kin were there, but the tender tie
Of sympathy shone in many an eye;
And they felt—not that a husband may—
But emotions too deep e'er to pass away.
They wept not the soul which to bliss had flown,
But he who was left desolate—alone,
With each fairly hope of his future bliss
Turn'd now into streams of bitterness.
By thy tomb, fair one, though forsaken it seems,
Shall sorrow indulge many thoughtful dreams.
And love, fond wretch! o'er thy dust to lean,
While she waters the sod with her tears unseen.
And, oh! if a spirit may dare to bow
O'er ought earthly, thou surely wilt linger now;
By that bosom which was and shall be thine,
To lighten its anguish with thoughts divine!
Go, then,—as thou usest in life,—sustain
His bleeding heart and his burning brain;
The pangs of thy flight be it thine to quell;
Lovely, beloved! one, fare thee well.

Greenock.

M.G.

VARIETTES.

YOUNG BECKNER. "The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Londonderry, in Ireland. Nature had denied him the advantages of birth and fortune, but she had implanted in his bosom qualities of no ordinary merit—qualities calculated to conduct the possessor to honourable distinction. He was the son of a poor illiterate sailor, and accordingly received no other instruction than such as related to a seafaring life, the career which his father, naturally enough, intended him to follow. Though destitute of education, little Beckner well deserves a place in the biography of youth, both on account of the singular quickness of his parts, and the heroic use which he made of the noble virtues of his heart. He was besides, endowed with much activity and strength of body, together with a sagacity and promptness of comprehension which would have produced very satisfactory results, had he been placed in a different rank of society. He possessed great elevation of soul, and from his earliest infancy shewed such a determined courage and resolution as would doubtless have led him to glorious deeds, had Providence allowed him to run a longer career in life. Beckner's father, a hardy seaman, and injured to the chances and accidents belonging to his laborious and dangerous profession, had resolved to accustom his child, from the cradle, to suffering and fatigue, that he might be enabled to make a good sailor.

"The experience not only of danger, but of an unpleasant sensation, which causes so much pain and terror in little children, was undergone by Beckner with all the indifference of a full grown man. His father used to cast him into the waves almost before he could speak—then, supporting him with one arm, he began to teach him how to move his little legs and arms. By this early application the pupil became such a proficient in the art, that in the fourth year of his age he was able to follow, by swimming, the vessel in which his parent served, to an astonishing distance. His father kept an active eye upon him, and when he perceived that the child began to be overcome with fatigue, would plunge into the sea after him, and bring him back to the vessel. At other times, when the little fellow did not appear much exhausted, a rope was thrown to him, by the aid of which he very briskly climbed up the side of the ship. In a short time Beckner became useful aboard; he was so hardy, active, and free from all sense of fear that in the midst of the most tempestuous weather he did his duty about the vessel with perfect unconcern.

Beckner, who felt conscious of his own intrepidity and constancy, and of having a frame prepared for toil and fatigue, anxiously longed for the moment when the glittering hopes that played before his fancy should be realised. The naval glories of England were the theme of his speculation; and as he was aptly fitted by nature and education for the rough trials of the sea, he indulging the hope of obtaining distinction in the navy. Being asked one day what was glory, he answered, 'Glory is to serve our country with zeal, and fulfill with strictness the duties of our station.'—Young Beckner was so assiduous, and so full of good will, as well as quickness of disposition, that at the early age of twelve he had obtained a promotion in the vessel in which he served, and was adjudged double pay. The captain of the ship used to point him out as a model to other young seamen; and, on a certain occasion, he did not scruple to say, 'If this boy continues to display the same courage and good conduct, I doubt not, that in the sequel he will obtain a post superior to my own.' Young Beckner was continually exhibiting traits of

daring; he never recoiled from the prospect of danger; and his adventurous soul appeared to enjoy a certain delight when engaged in the performance of some duty of which the probable peril would intimidate other youths. But amidst the various instances of courage and noble resolution illustrated in his short career, none deserves our admiration more justly than the action which put a period to his existence. Beckner and his father were making a voyage from Port-au-Prince to France. Among the passengers on board, there was a rich American, with his infant daughter. This child, taking advantage of the moment when her nurse rather indisposed, had insensibly fallen asleep, separated herself from the servant, with that strange propensity of roving discovered in children, and ran to the head of the vessel. There she began to look with mingled curiosity and wonder on the vast expanse of the ocean; and whilst her attention was thus occupied, something made her suddenly start, when, turning her head, she lost her balance, and fell into the sea. Fortunately enough, the elder Beckner saw the child fall, and, with the quickness of lightning, he plunged himself into the waves in order to effect its rescue. His noble endeavours were successful. In a few seconds he had seized the little girl, and whilst with one arm he held her close to his breast, he strove, by swimming with the other, to regain the vessel. His proficiency in swimming would have enabled him to save both the child's life and his own, when, to his consternation he perceived a large shark advancing rapidly towards him. The formidable fish came lashing the waves on which it was borne anxious for its prey. Beckner saw the horrible danger by which he was threatened, and cried out for help. In a moment all the passengers and crew thronged to the deck of the ship; but, though every one saw the peril, and lamented the lot of the courageous sailor, no one dared venture to his assistance: the appearance of the monster terrified them. Those of the vessel, unable to afford a more efficient aid, began a brisk fire against the shark, which, regardless of the noise, kept still advancing, and was near gaining its object. In this moment of horror and dismay, whilst vigorous and brave men were struck with amazement, and unable to act, a generous impulse of heroism and filial tenderness prompted a boy to perform what no one else had the courage to dare. Young Beckner, seeing the extremity of the danger to which his father was exposed, now seized upon a well-sharpened sword, and with his weapon plunged into the sea. By his dexterity in swimming, he soon succeeded in the plan he had formed.—He dived under the water, and getting behind the shark, he swam until he was below its stomach, and then, with equal skill, steadiness, and resolution, thrust his weapon into the animal, to the very hilt. Startled by this unexpected attack, and withering under the pain which the wound produced, the shark, excited to rage, now abandoned its intended prey, in order to vent its fury upon the young assailant. A fearful spectacle presented itself to the view. Every one on the vessel stood in a throbb of anxious horror and expectation. The generous young Beckner, nothing daunted by the formidable appearance and superiority of the enemy with which he had engaged, in order to save his father, continued for some time the unequal contest. Whilst the huge animal was twisting and turning to seize upon its prey, the boy plunged again and again his sword into its body. But the strength of Beckner was not sufficient to produce a mortal hurt; and though the numerous wounds which he inflicted, did severe injury to the horrible foe, the little hero at length found the necessity of striving to regain the vessel, and abandon the combat. The crew had meantime thrown out ropes to the father and his spirited and self-devoted son, in order that they might be rescued through their means. For some time, the motion of the waves, and the necessity of flying from the more eminent danger presented by the incensed shark, hindered the two objects of distress from availing themselves of the help held out to them; but at last they both succeeded in each grasping one of the numerous ropes that were thrown out. Every one on board now lent his assistance to draw them out by strength of arms. These efforts, to the lively joy of the spectators, were not void of success. Both father and son were now above the waves, and suspended by the ropes—their rescue appeared certain. The enraged and bleeding animal perceived that his prey was on the point of escaping. With the sagacity of instinct, and stimulated by the natural impulse of vengeance, the monster now collected every energy, and, making one mighty bound, succeeded in catching between its teeth the unfortunate boy, who was still suspended on the rope which he held; the effort of the huge animal was so successful, that it divided its victim into two parts, of which the creature devoured one, whilst the other was left, a horrid token of the heroism and dreadful fate of young Beckner! The spectators, at this appalling scene, uttered a cry of horror, and stood fixed in sorrow and amazement. They then applied themselves to help the elder Beckner who safely gained the vessel, with his little charge, the unfortunate cause of the calamity. Such was the end, at once generous and frightful, of young Volney Beckner. He was little more than twenty years of age when he encountered this terrible adventure, which put a period to his life, and smothered the rising hopes that his qualities had inspired in the breasts of those who knew him. His noble spirit, his courage and magnanimity, would certainly have enabled him to play a conspicuous part in the career which he had embraced; but Providence had decreed otherwise. His course in life was destined to be short; nevertheless it was sufficient to afford a most striking illustration of intrepidity and filial love, and to offer to the admiration of youthful posterity a noble example. When we consider the generous act of self-devotion for which he lost his life, the most lively feelings of sorrow and regret occupy the sympathising heart; but still when the imagination is roused, and the best feelings of our nature are touched by the heroism of such deeds, we must admit that the misfortunes with which they may be attended are not left entirely without consolation."—*Journal of the Atlantic.*

How STREET.—A few days ago a communication was received at this Office respecting the elopement of a young lady from her father's house, near Shaftesbury, with a foreigner named Stanislaus Jaussen, who it was suspected, had brought the young lady to London, and concealed her in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. Gardner the officer, was directed to trace the parties, and in the meantime the father of the young lady came to town, for the purpose of prosecuting his inquiries. Gardner searched several places, but without effect, and the father was about to return to the country in despair, when a communication from Andover informed him that his daughter had been discovered as that place, and taken back to her friends. It appeared that Jaussen seduced her from home under a promise of marriage; but failing to perform his engagement, he attempted to possess himself by threats of the young lady's person, and actually stood over her with a naked razor, to compel her to comply with his wishes. She, however, steadily refused to do so; and an innkeeper of the town having heard that a young lady had eloped from her friends in the neighbourhood of Shaftesbury, rightly judged that they had taken refuge in Andover, and wrote to her relations to apprise them of the fact. Jaussen having received some intimation of the circumstances, took the alarm, and left the town before the arrival of the young lady's brother. It appeared that this Jaussen had represented himself as being nearly connected to the late royal family of Poland, and told a story of his having, while in the service of Russia, saved the life of the late Emperor Alexander, by removing a shell to a distance which had fallen near the royal tent. For this gallant action, he said, the Emperor had restored him his estates, which had been seized upon when Poland was conquered by the Russians; but owing to some dispute with the Court of Russia, his Estates were again confiscated for a limited number of years, and after this second misfortune he was obliged to come to England, and follow the occupation of a transparent blind painter. It was in this capacity that he obtained an introduction to the family of the young lady, with whom he subsequently eloped; and his manners were so insinuating, and his stories so plausible, that he completely gullied the whole family. After the elopement had taken place, it was found upon enquiry, that Jaussen suffered an imprisonment of 18 months in Exeter goal for abduction. The fellow is now at large, and supposed to be practising his deceits elsewhere. He is described as a fine-looking man, 52 years of age, but apparently younger, five feet ten inches in height, and wearing musk.

TREATMENT OF HORSES.—The learned and benevolent Barbequis, who was ambassador at Constantinople in the 17th century, gives the following account of the Turkish horses.—Our grooms, and their masters too, may learn a lesson of wisdom and humanity from his words: "There is no creature so gentle as a Turkish horse, nor more respectful to his master, or the groom that dresses him. The reason is, because they treat their horses with great lenity. This makes them great lovers of mankind; and they are so far from kicking, wincing or growing untractable by this gentle usage, that you will hardly find a masterless horse amongst them. But alas! our Christian grooms' horses go on at another rate! They never think them rightly carried till they thunder at them with their voices and let their clubs and horsewhips, as it were, dwell on their sides. This makes some horses even tremble when their keepers come into the stable, so that they hate and fear them too. But the Turks love to have their horses so gentle, that at the word of command they may fall on their knees, and in this position receive their riders. They will take up a staff or club upon the road in their teeth, which their rider has let fall, and hold it up to him again. I saw some horses, when their master was fallen from the saddle, stand stock still, without wagging a foot till he got up again. Once I saw some horses, when their master was at dinner with me, pick up their ears to hear his voice and when they did so, they neighed for joy."—*Library of Useful Knowledge.*

CURE FOR DROPSY.—A correspondent informs us that there is a boy living at Denny, who, about three months ago, was seized with dropsy for which he underwent the operation of tapping: after which the water again gathering, the boy was so much swelled, that the two doctors who attended him said he must be tapped a second time, in a day or two. It happened, however, that a boy went to see the one effected with dropsy, who mentioned to the other that he had a strong desire to eat some onions; the boy went home to his father's house and procured some for him, and what is remarkable, in a short time after eating them the swelling abated, the boy discharged a great quantity of water, and continues to do so; he eats onions every day, and is now walking about. Raw onions in this case appears to have produced an astonishing result, which, for the benefit of persons similarly afflicted, ought to be known.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

HINTS TO MOTHERS.—Parents, and especially mothers, should be aware that the natural extreme heat of the season and of teething, separate or conjoined, is a feverish disturbance, diminished appetite, and impaired digestion of their children. They ought also to know that whatever deviation is made from extreme simplicity and regularity of the diet of these young beings, will necessarily aggravate their restlessness and sufferings. All the trash of fruit, cakes, and pastry of any kind, coffee, or any beverage except pure water, or tea water, ought to be sedulously withheld. The question at this time is not which is agreeable at the moment to the child, chimes in with the oftentimes silly fondness of mamma, but what will be most likely to guard it from an attack of summer complaint, and in fact to save its life. To preserve coolness of the skin by light and loose dress; bathing twice daily, in lukewarm water, for even cold water if the skin be hot and dry; regular airing out of doors, in the morning, and on the approach of evening; the bed room well ventilated, but the air so admitted that it shall not blow on or over the bed, are among the additional means of prevention. Finally, we would conjure mothers, when their infants are unwell at this season, we might add at any season, to give no medicine on their own responsibility, to listen to no neighbouring gossip—to be deceived by no impudent quack: but every quack is as impudent as he is generally ignorant, or he would not be periling the lives of his fellow creatures, by thrusting on them alleged sovereign cures for bowel complaints, under the title of vermifuge and the like. If mothers delay in sending for physicians, let them also delay in giving physic. They may, when the infants are ailing sometimes arrest diseases, by curtailing the usual quantity of food and giving it of a still simpler quality; or what is still better, by enforcing abstinence, except

from such drinks as rice, or barley or gum araback water, slightly sweetened or salted, as may be most agreeable. Beyond this, mothers are bewildered; and if they will go blundering on, theirs be the penalty, as theirs assuredly will be the blame.—*Journal of Health.*

PROSPECTUS OF A PERIODICAL WORK, TO BE PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN HALIFAX, NOVA-SCOTIA; ENTITLED THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAGAZINE, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

DURING a period so fertile as the present, in the means of affording and defusing the elements of education: and affording abundant resources to the intelligent and cultivated mind, in the rapid increase of Periodical Publications, both in the mother country and the neighbouring States; it may well be matter of surprise, that in a Province so populous as Nova-Scotia, and in a town so advantageously situated as Halifax, no publication has appeared of ability and worth, whence the young might derive instruction and delight,—the more advanced and better informed, obtain the means of intellectual solace and enjoyment,—where the resources of this fine country which are daily developed, and could be described and recorded; and by which its improvements and capabilities might be made known to the world.

These considerations have for some time occupied the attention of the subscriber; and from the conviction that a Work of this description, must prove of great practical utility, and will meet with public patronage and support; he is induced to bring the plan under the notice of the inhabitants of these colonies.

The situation of Halifax, with reference to the other North American colonies, is most appropriate for the undertaking such as is now contemplated; as the means of conveying intelligence from hence, are frequent and rapid; while the monthly arrival of the English packets, and the constant intercourse by means of merchant vessels, between Great Britain and this port, afford every facility for obtaining the latest works of interest, and other productions, from which selections may be made.

The community of interests also, which prevails among the settlers of the Parent State, renders it desirable that a Periodical should be established in the most central situation, whereby the mutual interchange of sentiments may be increased,—a knowledge of each other's wants, desires and advantages ascertained,—and those feelings of cordiality cherished, which should pervade the subjects of one great and glorious empire, partaking of like privileges, enjoying similar advantages, and sharing in the same hopes.

It is with this view therefore, that *The British North American Magazine and Colonial Journal* is intended to be established; and it is because he feels confident that it will be a work of extensive and increasing usefulness, and that its proprietor indulges in the sanguine expectation of its success.

One object of paramount importance with him will be, the selection of articles both in prose and verse, from the most approved of the numerous Periodical publications, with which the people of England are familiar; confining himself to such parts of them, as may suit the taste, habits and desires of readers in this part of the world. From those much may be selected of amusement and interest, which under present circumstances cannot obtain general perusal; and thus many delightful productions of ordinary length, may be snatched from the stream of time, and be made to increase the means of rational happiness and enjoyment.

There are also resident in these Provinces, many individuals of education and intelligence, who doubtless will lend their efforts for the advancement of an object such as is now proposed; and the Editor relies upon the assistance of gentlemen of gifted and cultivated minds, for that portion of original contributions, to which the pages of the MAGAZINE will be readily devoted; so long as they do not indulge in controversial discussions, or partake of political or angry contention.

The *British North American Magazine and Colonial Journal*, will be published on the third Wednesday in every month; to be commenced in December, should the number of subscribers warrant the undertaking. It will be printed on fine English Demy paper, of the size and quality of Blackwood's Magazine, and will consist of Ninety-six pages, printed with a similar type. The price will be Thirty Shillings Currency, per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. Subscriptions will be received at the Stationary Store of Mr. Spike, at the rear of the Province Building—at the Halifax Library, and at the Free Press Office; and those who are disposed to encourage the enterprise, are solicited to intimate their intentions without delay, that the necessary arrangements may be commenced.

In thus offering himself to the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Colonies, as the Conductor of a Work of some magnitude, the subscriber is aware that much of his time and whatever trifling talent he may possess, must be devoted to the pursuit in which he is about to engage; and he pledges himself, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to render the intended Publication, one that will be acceptable to all ranks and denominations in Society.

To encourage feelings of attachment and veneration for the government, and obedience to the laws, to scatter the seed of virtue, and diffuse the flowers of literature throughout the land,—to cherish and cultivate a taste for scientific and mental acquisitions; and to lead the more youthful and unreflecting part of the community, to the contemplation of the wonderful works of creation,—and from the study of Nature up to Nature's God, will be the undeviating aim of the Editor of the proposed volumes; and in the pursuit of these objects, he confidently solicits the countenance and assistance of the liberal and well-informed portion of mankind.

EDMUND WARD.

Halifax, August 3, 1830.

FOR SALE,
On Thursday, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 10, A. M. & 1, P. M. at the Market House, in Fredericton, at Public Auction:—
ALL that lot, piece and parcel of LAND, situate and being in Wakefield, on the east side of the River Saint John, containing 140 acres, or thereabouts, with 37 rods of front on the said river, and now in the possession of John Dickenson; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, under the following conditions:—That one third of the purchase money be paid on the 1st day of May next, one third on the 1st May, A. D. 1832, and the remaining third on the 1st May, A. D. 1833,—and that immediate possession be given after the sale, by the Subscriber to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.—A sufficient bond and mortgage will be required by the Subscriber from the purchaser or purchasers of the above property, upon his or their being put in possession thereof, to ensure the payment of the several sums as they shall become due; in pursuance to the conditions of certain articles of agreement between the said John Dickenson and his several creditors.

JAS. BALLOCH.

Fredericton, 24 August, 1830.

IN THE PRESS, And shortly will be published at the Office of the City Gazette—ADVICE TO A YOUNG CHRISTIAN, ON THE IMPORTANCE OF AIMING AT AN ELEVATED STANDARD OF PIETY. BY A VILLAGE PASTOR.

AN INTRODUCTORY ESSAY, BY THE REV. DR. ALEXANDER, OF PRINCETON, N. J. "Feed my Lambs."

Re-Printed from the second New-York edition.

The following character of the Work, is copied from the *Philadelphia Recorder*, an Episcopal Religious Paper, of the 21st November, 1829:—
"Among the many useful publications which the press is continually furnishing for the building up of Christians in the faith of the gospel, one has lately appeared which deserves to be universally known and loved. I mean a little duodecimo volume lately published by Carvill, of New-York, entitled '*Advice to a Young Christian, by a Village Pastor*.' It consists in a series of letters to a young lady at the outset of a Christian profession. The object of the writer is to elevate the view and direct the efforts of the disciple towards a high and effective standard of Christian attainment. In prosecuting his purpose, he enlarges especially upon secret prayer, self-examination and the devout searching of the word of God. And a better book for its size and cost has seldom appeared upon such subjects. The style is remarkably easy, perspicuous and chaste. A fine vein of ornamental and illustrative fancy runs through the whole, giving to the style a liveliness, and to the meaning, a clearness with which the reader cannot but be pleased. But it is not with the dress, so much as the body and spirit, that this notice is most concerned. The exhibition of Christian character is as it ought to be, and may be; the enlargement upon the great means by which that character may be attained by all; the exhortations, counsels, encouragements and exhortations, every where given, are all in the happiest manner, in the very spirit of a true Christian pastor. The book is worthy of the interesting and appropriate preliminary essay which introduces its letters. I need hardly say that this essay exhibiting the progress of a soul from darkness to light, will amply reward the purchase of the whole book, when it is known that its author is the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, whose letters upon the hindrances to the piety of students of divinity is now publishing in the *Recorder*. The book which this eminent theologian and christian has introduced to the public, though designed especially for the young Christian, will be found very useful to Christians of all ages and steps of advancement. We have read it in application to myself, with pleasure and profit. I find it admirable to circulate in my congregation. It suits every serious mind and commends itself to every pious heart.
My people have many copies already among them, and want more. I commend it to the attention of those who wish to do good or to receive it."
St. John, August 4, 1830.

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers have received by the Fort 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, Sealskin and Prunella walking Shoes, fancy colored Kid Slippers, Gentlemen Dress Pumps, fashionable printed Muslin, ditto Calicoes, Gauze Hdkfs. Gent. and Youths Silk Stocks, black, Kid do.; a few pieces fashionable Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk Blouses and worsted Braces, black, white and green 4-4 Crapes, sewing Silk, Twist, Needles, coll and white Patent sewing Cotton, Ladies and Gentlemen's black, white and fancy cold Kid Gloves, white and grey Russia Drill; striped Jean, Ravens Duck, Osnaburg, 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 & 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.

Eligible Situation to Let, for one or more Years.

TWO Offices and a commodious Cellar in the Brick Building formerly occupied by the Hon. Thomas Baillie. The apartments may be adapted for a convenient Store. For further particulars, application to be made to E. W. MILLER, Fredericton, December 5, 1829.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY HARTFORD.

THE Subscriber continues to Insure Dwelling Houses, Stores, Barns, Mills, &c. &c. against Loss or Damage by FIRE, for the above Insurance Office, on moderate terms. JAMES BALLOCH, AGENT. Fredericton, 16th April 1830.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

TERMS—16s. per Annum, exclusive of Postage. Advertisements not exceeding Twelve Lines will be inserted for Four Shillings and Sixpence the first, and one Shilling and Sixpence for each succeeding Insertion. Advertisements must be accompanied with Cash, and the insertions will be regulated according to the amount received. Blanks, Handbills, &c. &c. can be struck off at the shortest notice.

AGENTS FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN, Mr. Peter Duff, Mr. George Miller, SAINT ANDREWS, E. B. Chandler, Esq., DORCHESTER, E. W. Weldon, Esq., KENT, Edward Baker, Esq., MIRAMICHI, Geo. Moorhouse, Esq., KENT, (COUNTY OF YORK) Mr. Jeremiah Connell, WOODSTOCK, and NORTHAMPTON, JAMES TILLEY, Esq. & DOCTOR BARTON, SHEFFIELD, Mr. Wm. F. Bonnell, Esq., GAGGETOWN, Mr. Jas. Tappin, Esq., KINGSTON, Mr. Samuel Halliday, Esq., HAMPTON, J. C. Vail Esq., SUSSEX VALLE,