

## POETRY.

### (Selected.)

#### WHAT IS TIME?

I ask'd an aged man, a man of cares,  
Wrinkled, and curv'd, and white with hoary hairs;  
"Time is the warp of life," he said "O tell  
The young, the fair, the gay, to weave it well!"  
I ask'd the ancient, venerable dead,  
Sages who wrote, and warriors who bled;  
From the cold grave a hollow murmur flow'd,  
"Time sow'd the seeds we reap in this abode!"  
I ask'd a dying sinner, ere the stroke  
Of ruthless death life's "golden bowl had broke,"  
I ask'd him, What is time?—"Time," he replied,  
"I've lost it! Ah the treasure!" and he died!  
I asked the golden sun and silver spheres,  
Those bright chronometers of days and years;  
They answered, "Time is but a meteor's glare,"  
And bade me for Eternity prepare.  
I ask'd the seasons, in their annual round  
Which beautify or desolate the ground;  
And they replied, (no oracle more wise,  
"Tis folly's blank, and wisdom's highest prize!"  
I ask'd a spirit lost; but, O the shriek  
That pierc'd my soul! I shudder while I speak!  
It cried, "A particle! a speck! a mite  
Of endless years, duration infinite!"  
Of things inanimate, my dial I  
Consulted, and it made me this reply,  
"Time is the season fair of living well,  
The path to Glory, or the path to Hell."  
I ask'd my Bible, and methinks it said,  
"Time is the present hour, the past is fled:  
Live! live to-day! to-morrow never yet,  
On any human being, rose or set!"  
I ask'd old father Time himself at last;  
But in a moment he flew swiftly past;  
His chariot was a cloud, the viewless wind  
His noiseless steeds, which left no trace behind.  
I ask'd the mighty Angel, who shall stand  
One foot on sea, and one on solid land; [O'er  
"By heaven's great King I swear, the mystery's  
Time was,"—he cried,—"but Time shall be no  
more!"

J. M.

## LITERATURE.

We make choice of the Stanzas which occupy the Poets Corner of the last number of the Gazette for the present year, from a conviction of the importance of the subject to which they invite our serious attention—a subject above all others the most momentous, and to which our minds should be more immediately directed at this eventful period. Our days and years are flying apace, and,

"Every beating pulse we tell  
Leaves but the number less."

What blessings have we received? What mercies have followed us during the year that will soon close?—Let us startle in "redeeming the time," while we are misimproved or unemployed, can never be recalled; and that our readers may be better apprehend its true value, we subjoin the following considerations—

#### ON TIME.

(From "LACON; or, Many Things in Few Words," by the Rev. C. COLTON.)

Time is the most undefinable, yet paradoxical of things; the past is gone, the future is not come, and the present becomes the past, even while we attempt to define it, and like the flash of the lightning, at once exists and expires.—Time is the measure of all things, but is itself immeasurable, and the grand discoverer of all things, but is itself undisclosed. Like space, it is incomprehensible, because it has no limit, and it would be still more so if it had. It is more obscure in its source than the Nile, and in its termination than the Niger; it advances like the slowest tide, but retreats like the swiftest torrent. It gives wings of lightning to pleasure, but feet of lead to pain; and lends expectation a curb, but enjoyment a spur. It robs beauty of her charms, to bestow them on her picture, and builds a monument to merit, but denies it a house: it is the transient and deceitful flatterer of falsehood, but the tried and final friend of truth. Time is the most subtle yet the most insatiable of depredators, and by appearing to take nothing, is permitted to take all; nor can it be satisfied until it has stolen the world from us, and us from the world. It constantly flies, yet overcomes all things by flight; and although it is the present ally, it will be the future conqueror of death.—Time, the cradle of hope, but the grave of ambition, is the stern corrector of fools, but the salutary counsellor of the wise, bringing all they dread to the one, and all they desire to the other; but like Cassandra, it warns us with a voice that even the sagacious discredit too long, and the silliest believe too late. Wisdom walks before it, opportunity with it, and repentance behind it: he that has made it his friend, will have little to fear from his enemies; but he that has made it his enemy, will have little to hope from his friends.

#### ANTISTHENESE THE PHILOSOPHER.

ANTISTHENESE, a philosopher of Rhodes, whose favourite axiom it was, THAT TO DIE HAPPILY WAS THE CHIEF BUSINESS OF LIFE; a sentence nearly comprehending the purpose and foundation of Christianity.

Yet it is difficult to reconcile this position with the principles and practice of Diogenes, one of his first scholars; unless the Cynic, willfully misinterpreting his opinions, as other disciples of other masters have done, grafted on his doctrines a superstructure of his own, as pride or caprice might dictate.

Antisthenes, on one occasion, being initiated into certain religious mysteries, made a remarkable reply to the officiating priest, on his telling him, by way of recommending his mummeries, "that he would, after death, enjoy perpetual felicity, the certain lot of all who practised these salutary ceremonies." "I doubt the truth of what you tell me," replied Antisthenes, "and I am strongly inclined to think that you do not really believe it yourself. For it is possible to suppose, that, under such convictions, considering the wretched, contemptible life you lead, and what a miserable

poor creature you are; is it, I say, at all reconcileable to reason, that you would not procure a release from such evils, in order to place yourself in a state of uninterrupted bliss?"

Yet it is neither impossible nor improbable, that the contentment of the priest might have been very much mistaken in the estimate he formed of another man's happiness; that desirable state of mind not always depending on external circumstances; and, so kindly doth Providence direct, it is more frequently determined by a scale in our own bosoms, than decided by the wishes and opinions of our neighbours.

According to the decision of that tribunal, the editor of these pages would be a most wretched animal; yet with a thousand privations, and a million of unaccommodating habits and pursuits, he fancies himself (such are the delusions of imagination) tolerably happy.

A modern writer, highly endowed, who is said to have had a constitutional antipathy against hearing people boast of their felicity, addressed a female, who had, in his opinion, erred in this respect, in the following reprehensible words, before a large company:—

"Madam if you really are so perfectly happy as you describe, I can only say, that it may be ranked among the unaccountable phenomena of life; for in fact you have less reason to be so than any person I ever knew. You are without health, without beauty, without abilities, and without fortune."

Such a speech deserved a cane, had it been possible to have resisted the ponderous tones and predominant emphasis which accompanied every thing he said.

What a glorious reply the injured and insulted woman might have made: "Sir, I still adhere to what I have said, and bow down my heart with thankfulness to the Almighty, for blessing me with content. As to the defects of which you civilly reminded me, I have long, and for many reasons, ceased to lament them."

"I see before me a striking example of the inefficacy of the brightest gifts towards procuring tranquillity of mind. I see a man, eminently possessing the qualities I feel that I want, yet all has not taught him the tenderness of a Christian, the propriety and good manners of a gentleman."

In spite of a strong mind and highly cultivated intellect, you are notoriously and confessedly a man of a disturbed imagination; and, if it were not imitating that rudeness which I blame in you, I would call you a dog in the manger, snarling at, and envying that happiness in others, which you cannot enjoy yourself."

#### EXPENSES OF A WIFE, TO BE REGULATED BY THE INCOME OF HER HUSBAND.

THIS subject, so intimately connected with the interest of a thousand families, and so important to domestic peace, has been ably discussed by Judge Hale and others. The salutary doctrines of these venerable and worthy men are confirmed by the respectable opinion of Lord Kenyon, to whose memory, as an able lawyer, and a good chief justice, notwithstanding his heat of temper and inveterate party spirit, a tribute of applause is due.

Indeed, some declaratory recital of the law, on the subject of our present article, was become highly necessary, to check the seducing and too often irresistible attacks of the silk mercer on our pockets through the medium of our affections.

Tradesmen of this class, considering husbands only as creatures who are to pay for every thing; as passive animals, liable to every debt incurred by their wives, without regard to fortune, propriety, or situation, think it fairly consistent with the spirit of traffic, to tempt their fair but thoughtless customers to purchase every thing they like, and at any price.

But it has been clearly proved, that such conduct is not only morally culpable, but contrary to the law of England, and the dictates of common sense; and it is soothing to a mind, repining,—perhaps irrationally repining—at the imperfection of human institutions, that, in the present instance, our courts of justice sympathize with the general feelings of mankind.

The wife of a respectable divine, whose name, for the sake of her family, is suppressed, was enticed by vanity, or the impression of bad example, to join the train and beat the rounds of dissipation, in its most fashionable abode.

A morning visit was made to one of those splendid exhibitions of female decoration, where the luxurious and the wealthy robe themselves in the trappings of superfluity which are the proper ornaments of rank and affluence, but by which moderate fortunes are soon dissipated.

Bewitched by the equipages, and dazzled by the coronets, of some of her fair associates, the wife of a country clergyman, of moderate income, in a few weeks incurred a debt, amounting to more than one-third of the annual amount of the living which was to support her husband and family in the country.

The tradesman, who had no ill design, applied for payment, which was refused, and the matter, after the customary legal processes, was solemnly argued in the Court of King's Bench; the lady's friends having previously paid forty pounds into court, which was considered as more than a reasonable and adequate expenditure for a person of her condition, during so short a time.

The richness of satin, the breadth and the delicacy of lace, and the obsequious patient dexterity of a man-milliner, had no influence on the judges, whose opinion was given in the following words, by the chief justice.

"This is a cause of great importance to the public, and from the general influence its decision may produce, deserves particular consideration with the jury."

"If the plaintiff, in the present action, is permitted to recover the whole of his demand, I will venture to say, there is no man who may not be called on to answer for contracts which would ruin him."

"It is the law of England, that the husband

shall support his wife in a decent, becoming, proper, and, if you please, in a liberal manner; but from certain mistakes and abuses of this law, it has become absolutely necessary that the question should be clearly understood, as it is impossible to suppose, that it was designed as a license for extravagance, or to promote domestic profusion.

"This doctrine, I hope, will have some influence on tradesmen in general, who, in their eagerness for business, are too apt, to invite an unlimited and indiscriminate credit, without regard to the circumstances or situation of their customers, and are often ruined, or put to great inconvenience by the tardiness or non-payment of bills, which with a considerate man, would never have been incurred."

"I am sorry that a respectable trader should be a loser, but when he carries his goods to market, he should carry prudence with them; if you are of the same opinion, gentlemen, you will give a verdict for the defendant; but if I have mistaken the morality or convenience of the case, you will find for the plaintiff, and give the difference between the bill and the money paid into court."

The jury agreed with the judges in favour of the clergyman.

#### ESCAPE FROM A LION.

TAMBOORIE VLEI, Dec. 2, 1829.—About 11 o'clock I preached from Heb. xi. 10. When divine service was over I visited a poor sick Hottentot, who recently experienced one of the most remarkable and providential deliverances that I ever heard or read of. I found him in great pain from the shocking wounds he had received on the occasion; and, in the course of conversation, he furnished me with the following particulars of his escape from the jaws of a lion, which he ascribes wholly to the gracious interposition of the Father of Mercies, and which are, therefore, worthy of being recorded to his glory.

About three weeks or a month ago he went out on a hunting excursion, accompanied by several other natives. Arriving on an extensive plain, where there was abundance of game, they discovered a number of lions also, which appeared to be disturbed by their approach. A prodigiously large male immediately separated himself from the troop, and began slowly to advance towards the party; the majority of whom were young, and unaccustomed to encounters of so formidable a nature. When droves of timid antelopes, or spring-bucks only, came in their way, they made a great boast of their courage, but the very appearance of the forest's king made them tremble. While the animal was yet at a distance they all dismounted, to prepare for firing, and, according to the custom on such occasions, began tying their horses together by means of their bridles, with the view of keeping the latter between them and the lion, as an object to attract his attention until they were able to take deliberate aim. His movements, however, were at length too swift for them. Before the horses were properly fastened to each other, the monster made a tremendous bound or two, and suddenly pounced upon the hind parts of one of them, which in its fright plunged forward and knocked down the poor man in question, who was holding the reins in his hand. His comrades instantly took flight, and ran off with all speed; and he of course rose as quickly as possible, in order to follow them. But no sooner had he regained his feet than the majestic beast, with a seeming consciousness of his superior might, stretched forth his paw, and striking him just behind the neck, immediately brought him to the ground again. He then rolled on his back, when the lion set his foot upon his breast, and laid down upon him. The poor man now became almost breathless, partly from fear, but principally from the intolerable pressure of his terrific load. He endeavoured to move a little to one side, in order to breathe; but feeling this, the creature seized his left arm, close to his elbow; and, after once laying hold with his teeth he continued to amuse himself with the limb for some time, biting it in sundry different places down to the hand the thick part of which seemed to have been pierced through. All this time the lion did not appear to be angry, but he merely caught at his prey, like a cat sporting with a mouse that is not quite dead; so that there was not a single bone fractured, as would in all probability have been the case had the creature been angry or irritated.—Whilst writhing in agony, gasping for breath, and expecting every moment to be torn limb from limb, the sufferer cried to his companions for assistance, but cried in vain. On raising his head a little, the beast opened his dreadful jaws to receive it, but providentially the hat, which I saw in its rent state, slipped off, so that the points of the teeth only grazed the skull. The lion now set his feet upon the arm, from which the blood was freely flowing; his fearful paw was soon covered therewith, and again licked it clean! The idea verily makes me shudder while I write. But this was not the worst; for the animal then steadily fixed his flaming eyes upon those of the man, smelt on one side, and then on the other, of his face; and having tasted of the blood, he appeared to have inclined to devour his helpless victim. "At this critical moment," said the poor man, "I recollected that there is a God in the heavens who is able to deliver at the very last extremity; and I began to pray that he would save, and not allow the lion to eat my flesh and drink my blood." Whilst thus engaged in calling upon God, the beast turned himself completely round. On perceiving this, the Hottentot made an effort to get from under him; but no sooner did the creature observe his movement than he laid terrible hold of his right thigh. This wound was dreadfully deep, and evidently occasioned the sufferer most excruciating pain. He again sent up his cry to God for help; nor were his prayers in vain. The huge animal soon afterwards quietly relinquished his prey, though he had not been in the least interrupted.—Having deliberately risen from his seat, he walked majestically off, to the distance of thirty or forty paces, and then lay down on the grass as if for the purpose of watching the man.—The latter being happily relieved of his load, ventured to sit up, which circumstance immediately attracted the lion's attention; nevertheless it did not induce another attack, as

the poor fellow naturally expected, but, as if bereft of power, and unable to do any thing more, he again rose, took his departure, and was seen no more. The man, seeing this, took up his gun, and hastened to his terrified companions, who had given him up for dead. Being in a state of extreme exhaustion, from loss of blood, he was immediately set upon his horse, and brought as soon as was practicable, to the place where I found him. Dr. Gaultier, son of the Rev. J. Gaultier, being stationed at a military post in the neighbourhood, and hearing of the case hastened to his relief, and has very humanely rendered him all necessary assistance ever since. Mr. Gaultier informs me that on his arrival the appearance of his wounds was truly alarming, and amputation of the arm seemed absolutely necessary. To this, however, the patient was not willing to consent, having a number of young children, whose subsistence depends upon his labour. "As the Almighty had delivered me," said he, from that horrid death, I thought surely he is able to save my arm also. And astonishing to relate, several of the wounds are already healed, and there is now hope of his complete recovery. O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men.—*Missionary Notices*, for October 1830.

#### PROSPECTUS

Of a new PERIODICAL PUBLICATION, to be published Monthly by Henry Chubb, Saint John, N. B. and entitled,

### THE NEW-BRUNSWICK MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

AND HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCER; Under the Patronage of the EPISCOPAL CLERGY of the Province.

IT has long been the wonder and regret of many enlightened inhabitants of New-Brunswick, both clerical and secular, that at this advanced period of the establishment of the Province, and more especially in this peculiarly illuminated era of the world, so little attention is paid to, and so little anxiety evinced for, the literary improvement of this fast-increasing community. No publication exclusively devoted to the interests of morality and literature—the pre-eminent best interests of the rising generation—no channel of communication between the religious, scientific and learned men scattered throughout the Province; no medium through which the ideas, reflections and researches of the wise and good among us may be imparted to the general mass, for their edification and improvement, at present exists in New-Brunswick. It cannot fail to be acknowledged by all who are just and rational, and free from the debasement of mere selfishness, that it is the bounden duty of every man, as far as in him lies, to promote the welfare of his fellow creatures, peculiarly of his own immediate community. Various are the means by which this general co-operation and mutual benefit may be effected: various are the fluctuating circumstances in which the individuals who compose the living world are placed; for these circumstances engender and determine those means. One medium, however, is ever open to all; ever available to every one who has sufficient mind to reflect, and sufficient skill to impart the result of his self-communings. THE PRESS offers an easy and effectual vehicle for the conveyance to the multitude at large of whatever good or useful may present itself to the minds of individuals. In this manner, the very humblest may contribute something to the moral or mental improvement of his fellow subjects or citizens, and may in so far fulfil his duty towards men and towards God: how much more may the talented, the holy, and the wise improve the qualifications with which Providence has gifted them, and advance the dearest interests of society. Such men have long felt and deplored the absence of means by which they might discharge this obligatory duty. They have long regretted their inability to "trade with the talents;" God has given them; they have grieved that their abilities of doing good should be thus buried and prevented; and they have felt more and more the necessity of yet attempting to satisfy their conscience, by active exertion in the cause of universal instruction and cultivation. Especially, also, the members of the Established Church have felt the disadvantage of possessing no medium of general communication, and have long desired the establishment of such a mutual benefit; so important an aid to the well-being of society. These considerations have induced some individuals to endeavour to supply this great hiatus in New-Brunswick. They feel confident that this Province both can and will support a publication so devoted to the best interests of its inhabitants; and that the number of intelligent men within its limits, who will duly appreciate the design and the utility of such a Magazine, is amply sufficient to ensure its success; and on their part, therefore, they pledge themselves to use their utmost efforts to deserve the encouragement and patronage of their supporters and the public at large, and to promote the intellectual and religious advancement of their fellow subjects.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK MONTHLY MAGAZINE will be conducted by a literary Gentleman from London, as Editor, assisted by the stated contributions of a number of the most talented inhabitants of the Province. Its principles will be those of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND, in its evangelical purity. This will be a sufficient guarantee for the total exclusion of bigotry and partiality, and for the candid, dispassionate and fraternal discussion of the views of every Christian, whatever may be his denomination or sectarian distinction. In the consideration of religious matters, the writers of the *New-Brunswick Monthly Magazine* can acknowledge but one Church, and one Head of that Church, which is CHRIST; regarding its various divisions merely as members of one common body.

Subscribers and auxiliary to Religion, GENERAL LITERATURE will be a leading feature of the *New-Brunswick Monthly Magazine*. This comprehensive head will include Original Literary essays, sketches, and information in general; notices and reviews of new and interesting books; selections from approved works, ancient and modern; Poetry, and light productions; in short, every thing that may improve and amuse, consistently with the nature of the work. To these will be added, whatever intelligence respecting religious and literary affairs in general, can be procured by the diligence of the Editor and his collaborators. Politics, and that heterogeneous conglomeration usually denominated "News," will be excluded, as contrary to the spirit and intent of a Magazine, which aspires to a more durable and intrinsic character than can be conceded to the ephemeral pages of a Newspaper. Party principles or discussions can never be admitted into this publication, which aims at something more than the gratification of a momentary feeling; its intention is its utility. The only acquisitions admissible into its pages, are those which have for their object the eliciting and demonstrating permanently useful truth.

These few explanations premised, the Editor and Publisher of the *New-Brunswick Monthly Magazine* respectfully submit their project to the favourable consideration of their friends and the public at large, in the confident hope that an attempt to aid the diffusion of religious principles and general intellectual improvement, which they humbly conceive to be the best means of benefiting a rising community, will be duly appreciated and fostered by men of discernment and good feeling. The Editor, being intimately connected with various literary gentlemen in England, possesses peculiar means of obtaining resources from the fountain head of literature; but as this Magazine is especially de-

signed to encourage and foster native talent, original contributions are most earnestly solicited, and to every possible attention shall be paid.

The Editor and Publisher would now merely state that to any enterprise delay is fatal, more especially the incipient literary efforts of a new country. It is therefore, only by prompt and decided patronage that this attempt can be effectually established. For the honour of the Province it is to be hoped, that it will be suffered to fail on any other ground than its own merits, and this cause it will be the business and study of its conductors to prevent.

The Magazine will be printed in 8vo. with new type and on fine paper. Each monthly number will contain 32 closely printed pages, stitched in a neat manner. The price will be only Fifteen Shillings per annum. The publication will commence immediately, and that such a number of subscribers is obtained, as to render it prudent, and it will thereupon forward copies appear regularly on the first day of every succeeding calendar month. All communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed, "To the Editor of the *New-Brunswick Monthly Magazine*—To the care of Mr. Chubb, Printer, St. John, N. B." Publishers desiring books to be reviewed, will please to forward books similarly addressed. All postages and carriage must be paid by the senders, or their communications cannot be received.

St. John, N. B. November 27, 1830.

### BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

FROM the representations of some of the most respectable and experienced inhabitants of St. John, who duly appreciate the great advantages attending the residence of pupils in the same house in which they receive their education, Mrs. BLATCH (from London), has been induced to open an establishment for the reception of Young Ladies as Boarders, together with a limited number of *Day Pupils*. Having, from her earliest infancy, been educated for the express purpose of devoting her time to tuition, and having had considerable experience in the best methods of imparting instruction, both in schools and private families of distinction in England, Mrs. B. flatters herself that she will be enabled to give her pupils, not merely a superficial education, but a well grounded knowledge in all the useful branches, which, combined with such accomplishments as may be required, and a strict attention to morals, deportment and conversation, will render them useful and agreeable members of genteel society.

Mrs. B's establishment is, in all respects, conducted on the plan of the best English Seminaries; and as it has been commenced under such auspices as above mentioned, she is enabled to refer to various residents in St. John, of the highest respectability, should such recommendation be deemed necessary.

The number of *Day Pupils* is strictly limited to Twelve and none can be received under eight years of age. Boarders are unlimited, both as to age and number.

The terms of the establishment can be known on application.

As Mrs. B's invariable rule is to receive pupils only at the commencement of a Quarter, it may be necessary to state, that the Quarters respectively commence and terminate as follow:—viz.

1st Quarter—From the third Monday in January to March 24th.—2d Quarter—From March 25th to the second Saturday in June.—3d Quarter—From the 3d Monday in July to September 28th.—4th Quarter—From September 29th to the second Saturday in December.—The Vacations occupy from the second Saturday in June to the third Monday in July, and from the second Saturday in December to the third Monday in January.

N. B.—It is particularly requested that those friends who intend to place Young Ladies with Mrs. B. as Boarders, during the ensuing Quarter, (commencing Monday January 17th, 1831,) will favour her with timely intimation, in order that due accommodation may be provided.

Germain-Street, St. John, N. B.

December 18, 1830.

#### FOR SALE,

THE following Tracts of LAND, viz:—A Lot Grimross Neck, adjoining Mr. Henry Bulvey, 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 Babbit of Gage-Town.

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

SAM'L S. BABBIT, Executor.  
DAN'L S. SMITH.

Gage-Town, Q. C. 15th September, 1830, pd 4 s t

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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

GABRIEL FOWLER,  
HENRY FOWLER,  
S. HALLETT.

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

#### COMBS.

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

P. DUFF.

St. John, 26th Nov. 1830.

### 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.

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