

Last week, a melancholy death took place here, in the case of a Lieut. Stuart Mackay, of the 32d regt. This gallant officer, it appears, was subject to temporary fits of insanity. In one of these attacks he cut his throat so severely, that he died next day.—*Quebec Gaz.*

MONUMENT TO WOLFE AND MONTCALM.—In answer to the question of our Correspondent in last Thursday's Gazette, we are now enabled to state, that although it is quite correct that directions were given by Lord Dalhousie for the shipping of the marble slab with the inscription, before he left England, by some accident, or negligence, it has never arrived in Quebec. Inquiry will be made as soon as possible for it, and it is most probable that it will be received here in the spring.—*Quebec Off. Gaz.*

Yesterday, at a meeting of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, an address was agreed upon to His Excellency Sir James Kempt, on his departure from the Province.—*Id.*

A specimen of the Fungus of the Birch tree was exhibited, which is capable of a very fine polish, and from which articles equal in beauty to the Alcoa Kirk boxes might be made.—*Id.*

A piece of Lithographic stone from Antiochia was also exhibited. This is a valuable discovery, and the quantity is said to be inexhaustible.—*Id.*

MONTREAL, OCT. 5.

On Thursday evening week, a dreadful case of self-murder took place in this city. David Leslie, foreman with Messrs. Bennett and Henderson, gunsmiths, placed the muzzle of a heavily loaded pistol under his chin, and such was the force of the discharge, that the roof of his head was blown off, and one of his eyes driven against the wall of his house. The unfortunate suicide was a native of Dundee. His wife died between two and three months ago. On Wednesday an inquest was held on the body, the verdict of which was, that the deceased shot himself in a fit of temporary derangement.—*New Montreal Gazette.*

The examination of the remains of the old Parish Church of this city terminated on Wednesday last, under the superintendence of Paul Joseph Lacroix, Esquire, the Churchwarden in office. Among the discoveries to which this examination had led, may be mentioned that of five plates of metal, placed at the extremity of the chancel where the principal altar stood, and at each of the angles of the chapels on its right and left. These plates, which all bear date the 30th June 1672, are in a state of good preservation, and we are gratified to learn that, by the consideration of the Churchwardens, these plates will remain for some days at the Museum of the Natural History Society, for the inspection of those who may wish to examine these antiquities.

The inscription on the first plate is to the following purport, that the first stone of the Church was laid by Daniel de Remy Knight, Seigneur of Courcelles, Lieut. General in the King's Army and Governor of Canada, Acadia, the Island of Newfoundland and other dependencies of Northern France; the Curate being Messire Gille Perot, one of the Priests of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Paris, Seigneurs of the Island, who minister in this Church, Pierre Picote de Bellestre, Esq., being "Marguillier, d'honneur." Mr. Pierre Gadois, Churchwarden in office, and Mr. Jean Aubuchon, Marguillier Complable. Another plate indicates that the second stone was laid in the right angle of the first chapel by Jean Talon, Counsellor to the King in his State and Privy Council, and Minister of Justice, Police, and Finance in Canada. Another plate mentions that the third stone was laid in the right angle of the second chapel by Francois Marie Perot, Knight, Seigneur of St. Genevieve and other places, His Majesty's Governor of the Island of Montreal.—*Id.*

The fourth plate states that the fourth stone was laid in the left angle of the first chapel by Francois D'Ollivier de Casson, one of the Priests of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Paris, (Seigneurs of the Island) and Superior of the Ecclesiastiques of the said Seminary, administering in that Parish. The fifth stone, as stated on the last plate, was placed in the left angle of the second chapel by Miss Jeanne Mance administratrix of the Hospital of St. Joseph of Montreal.—*[Montreal Gazette.]*

EXECUTION.—On Friday morning last, the sentence of the last Court of King's Bench of Criminal Jurisdiction pronounced on Michael Kelly, was put into execution. This unfortunate man, it will be recollected, was a private soldier in the 66th Regiment now in garrison here, and was convicted of the murder of Patrick O'Neil, his Sergeant. Since his condemnation, we learn that the culprit manifested extreme penitence for his crime, and lamented that the tenor of his past conduct had brought himself to the gallows, and deprived a wife and several children of their only stay and support. On his progress from the cells to the place of execution, he took leave of several of his companions in arms, and gave them advice as to their future conduct. On the drop he addressed a few words to the spectators in the gaol yard, principally the soldiers of the Regiment. He expressed his regret that after serving His Majesty faithfully for nearly twenty-one years, he was now brought to an untimely end,—an event which he attributed to his being addicted to drunkenness. Against that vice, and what was sure to follow from it, he had company, he particularly warned those who heard him. The cap was then drawn over his face, and after a few minutes by him spent in prayer, the drop fell, and the unfortunate Kelly closed his existence. Murder, under any circumstances, is at all times considered a crime of such enormity, that no pardon is ever looked or hoped for; but, in the present instance, where the catastrophe occurred in a moment of passion, when the senses of the man were entirely obliterated by drink, and when the deepest repentance was manifested, when reason had assumed its place, for the unwilling destruction of a friend and companion, the character of the criminal ought not to be classed with the generality of those who suffer on the scaffold for the murder of their fellow beings. Kelly has left a widow and several children perfectly unprotected, but we learn with much satisfaction that the Officers of the Regiment have commenced a subscription in her favour, to which they solicit the contributions of the charitable and humane.—*Id.*

It again our lot to detail the destruction of a human being by another, while labouring under intoxication, and that too by one who was bound by the force of the strongest nature to protect and support the victim of his ferocity. On Thursday, one Boyer of the Parish of St. Pierre, near Laprairie, was committed to the gaol of this city, accused of having murdered his wife. It appears that on the previous Tuesday evening, Boyer returned from a neighbour's house in a state of intoxication, and some conversation arising between him and the unfortunate object of his violence, he in a most brutal manner attacked her with his fists and with kicks, till he deprived her of her unhappy victim of her existence. It seems that Boyer's mother, who was present at the time, interposed to rescue the poor woman from the attacks of her son, and received severe injury from him in her person, and fruitless endeavours to succour her daughter-in-law. The unfortunate deceased resided to be the daughter of a respectable farmer, and had been married to the prisoner for four years, and was the mother of four children by him; she was 23 years of age at her decease, the husband was a year older. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned of wilful murder by Boyer, who, it is added, did not attempt to escape after the commission of his crime, nor offer any resistance when apprehended.—*Id.*

UPPER CANADA.

KINGSTON, OCT. 6th, 1830.

"In the midst of Life we are in Death."

Perhaps it would be difficult to offer a more striking exemplification of the portion of scripture quoted above, than the awful event which has just occurred within a short distance of this town. A young man, in the enjoyment of strong health and superior mental faculties has suddenly ceased to be: a few moments of agony, and ineffable struggle with his fate, removed him into that country from whose undiscovered bounds no traveller ever returns.

With strong good sense, a superior education, and a handsome exterior, joined to a feeling heart and a charitable hand, Dr. Robinson of the Ordnance Medical Department was generally liked. His attendance to his patients endeared him to those whom mortal suffering threw under his care, and his urbanity of manner rendered him an object of interest in general society, the enjoyment of which he earnestly forwarded and cultivated.

In crossing Mud Lake near the Isthmus on the Rideau Canal in the performance of his duty on Sunday last about 2 o'clock, the frail vessel in which he had embarked was overset, and he perished, although not more than a quarter of an hour had elapsed before he was taken out of the water and every effort was made to restore animation.

This amiable young man had just been promoted in his profession. His remains will be interred at Kingston to-morrow with military honors.—*Herald.*

A very singular and interesting circumstance took place in Augusta about a fortnight since. Two boys, sons of Mr. Wood, the one about twelve, the other about eight years old, were harrowing, when a number of deer came into the field. The boys immediately abandoned their work and with all the privacy possible crept towards the deer, and when they came in contact with the deer, the latter, in a body made for the fence, where two of them became entangled, each boy seized his prey, the younger for want of strength called to his brother for assistance, who left his game, and took charge of his younger brother's and cut the deer's throat, then returned to the other, but he found the deer had disentangled itself from the fence, and effected its escape, but not before, as a parting salute, with a violent kick, he laid the boy prostrate on the ground.—*Brockville Gazette.*

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 3, 1830.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for next week, CHARLES LEE, Esq.

Saving's Bank.
TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.
HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.
PETER FISHER, ESQ.

The most valuable information which we collect from the English papers brought by the Mail respects the Elections throughout Great Britain and Ireland. These have been distinguished by peculiar features, which it is of importance to remark, as showing the complexion of the first Parliament of King WILLIAM the Fourth, and the course of policy which will probably characterize his reign.

The first feature which we find occasion to notice is an apparently universal acquiescence in those great measures which were carried in the last Parliament of his late Majesty, and which will give a character to his government in all future ages.—we refer to the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and of the Statutes disqualifying the Roman-Catholics. Notwithstanding the opposition which was raised against those measures, and particularly the latter, we do not learn that a single member has lost his seat in consequence of his support of them—at least in all the cases of a contest for the representation. In fact the question seems never to have been proposed to a Candidate "Did you, or did you not, support those measures?" The tranquillity produced in Ireland, and the small number of Roman-Catholics who are seen to avail themselves of their new privileges, have we suppose satisfied most of our countrymen that the policy was good and the dangers chimerical. The result however will undoubtedly be—a new Parliament disposed and encouraged to cherish Civil and Religious Liberty as far as it shall be compatible with the maintenance of our excellent Constitution and the real welfare of the State.

A second feature distinguishing the late Elections has been the absence of those ruinous contests which used to take place in many of the Counties. This has been attributed by some writers to the exhaustion of the funds of the great families who were formerly accustomed to wage a septennial war on each other; but another cause, equally probable, may be assigned—the absence of any great cause of political disagreement. The parties which so long divided the nation under the names of Whig and Tory exist now in little more than name; there is no marked difference of principle—no object to be promoted by a seat in Parliament worth the risk of a fortune to gain it. The only question now seems to be between the liberal Toryism (if we may so speak) of the Wellington administration, and the moderate Whiggism of the old Tories and Whigs—attempts to agree on some common ground of union;—but almost wherever a contest has been tried the new school has triumphed with a great majority.

A third characteristic feature of the late Elections, and one in which we sincerely rejoice, has been the total absence of what has been commonly called the influence of the Treasury. It is acknowledged on all sides that the Government has not interfered, but has left the people to their own unbought and unbiased choice of representatives. If therefore the nation has ever been fairly represented, it is so in the new Parliament; and the consequence, we trust, will be a general and cordial approval of the measures which it will adopt for the common good. The intention of the King and his Ministers manifestly is to TAKE COUNSEL OF THE GREAT COUNCIL OF THE NATION, and we have far too much confidence in the general good sense and good principles of our countrymen, to entertain any apprehension that bad advice will be given. Would that the unhappy Sovereign of France had but known the wisdom of such a course! But the education and all the habitual associations of Charles the Tenth were diametrically the reverse of those of William the Fourth.

On Friday last, our attention was greatly excited and our curiosity highly gratified by witnessing the interesting exhibition of a Sham Fight. Preparatory thereto, the troops of the garrison, with the Grenadier and Rifle companies of the Militia assembled on the common near Trinity Church for parade. A detachment of the Rifle Brigade with the Grenadier Company, and two field pieces of Artillery soon after left the ground, to take up their position as the supposed enemy. They occupied the ground in the vicinity of the residence of the late Archdeacon—the main body on the high way, the left resting on the foot of the hill near the College, and the right extending towards the river, supported by the artillery. This ground was well selected and completely capable of giving full effect to the movements of the troops, which in many respects had more the appearance of reality, than any thing of the kind we ever witnessed. The several positions contended for in the course of the day, particularly in the defence of the bridges, and at the several angles of the road were well represented, and the extended line of skirmishers keeping up a brisk fire on the heights above the road, dislodging their opponents and disputing the ground for nearly 3 miles, had a most imposing and warlike appearance. As soon as the ammunition was expended the Bugle sounded the "Assembly" when hostilities were banished, and friend and foe mingled again in amity with each other, and without any serious accidents having occurred during the day. The whole moved off by sections and subdivisions guided to the measure of their steps by the harmonious band of the garrison. We cannot conclude these brief remarks, without adverting to the pleasure and satisfaction it gave us, to see once more, through the kind attention of Lieut. Col. Eeles, our Militia associated with the distinguished Corps under his command, which cannot fail to produce the most friendly feelings between them, and which encourages the Militia to acquire a knowledge of that service, in which, when called upon to exercise, they have hitherto borne a conspicuous part in the defence of our country.

His Majesty's Packet Nocton, has arrived at Halifax with the English Mail, 43 days from Falmouth. Not a syllable of additional information which we were anticipating by her on the subject of our Colonial Trade has been furnished—nor are we by any means dissatisfied with its being prolonged. We entertain a confident expectation, that whenever the arrangements are officially transmitted by our Government, it will appear, that the interests of British America have not been overlooked, but that they will be sufficiently secured by protecting duties on American vessels and produce, and at a future period the consequences resulting therefrom, may not be so injurious, as our fears would lead us to predict.

The following observations are from the New-York Albion on the above subject:—

"It is not surprising that an act containing such liberal provisions should have met with opposition from the enemies of free trade in England; nor is it at all to be wondered at that the North American Colonies should complain of a measure that will have a tendency to throw the carrying trade into the hands of rivals, who possess such decided advantages of proximity of situation, productions, &c., and the Government indeed could do no less than grant these northern colonies—since they have embarked their capital in this trade, under the belief that it was permanently thrown into their hands—some protecting duties. It certainly was not to the advantage of British shipping to re-open this trade, but His Majesty's Government was influenced by two considerations—first, a consistent adherence to their plan of opening every possible channel for trade, leaving it to merchants to find out their utility; and secondly, a feeling of justice and courtesy to the United States. The United States was the only nation excluded from the benefits of this important act, which had expressed itself willing to comply with its provisions. Indeed Mr. McLane used an irrefragable argument, when he told Lord Aberdeen that the British Government could not with propriety claim sincerity for its frequent professions of friendship for this nation, so long as it denied her privileges which were granted to every other. The American Cabinet was ready to comply with our own terms—how then could we in ordinary civility refuse the demand? It is true, England might have said, as she did in fact for a long time, that as the United States had declined the offer when first made, it should not be made again. England, we say, had the right to say this, but it was certainly not a friendly nor a liberal way of conducting the intercourse of two nations professing to be on terms of amity and good understanding. We make these observations for our colonial readers, who, as we have before intimated, may perhaps feel aggrieved that the mother-country has given away a trade which they had imagined was exclusively their own."

The annexed paragraph from the Boston Palladium goes to show, that the subject is not so popular in its present bearings, and that there is a difference of opinion as to the effect of the new system on American Commerce.

"It is to be observed, that the President's Proclamation takes effect from its date; and from that date, the British vessels may take freights from our ports to the British West Indies. The British navigation has, in this manner, the start of ours by three or four months, in the West India trade. In addition to this disadvantage, a great loss will be sustained on the bread stuffs, naval stores, &c. deposited by our merchants, in free ports, for the British West India trade. The actual advantage of the arrangement to our navigation and agriculture is yet to be ascertained."

The state of France and the strange, smothered, and undefinable action that agitates the country, resembles somewhat the tremulous sensation that proceeds the shock of an earthquake. The danger is perceived and felt by every body, yet no one knows the precise moment, nor the spot that will first feel its desolating effects; and it is below the surface, which makes it the more fearful. The lower orders, as in the former revolution, are now beginning to feel their strength—already is the clamour for a republic distinctly heard, and what is more alarming still a newspaper, established entitled the "Moniteur des Fabourgs," the name of which sufficiently indicates its dangerous tendency, and revives in our minds all the horrors of the reign of terror.

A letter from the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle attempts to explain the causes of this commotion, and the explanation diminishes not our fears. It proves that a large party is for a republic—and a republic too, of a kind that will confer no happiness on France or tranquillity on Europe. The popular mind, it is evident, must in some way be occupied, and it will soon occupy itself in attempting to redress its imaginary grievances. The King is most sincerely desirous of maintaining the best relations with foreign powers, and doubtless feels immeasurably grateful for the prompt acknowledgment of his authority by England,—but will he be able to restrain the fierce passions of the readers of the *Moniteur*

des Fabourgs? Will he not sooner or later be obliged to satisfy the appetite for blood and rapine that so many fear exists, by directing it to some quarter out of his own kingdom? These are questions that arrest the mind in all its efforts to picture to itself a happy sequel to the present drama.—*N. Y. Albion.*

COUNTY ELECTIONS.

| COUNTY OF YORK. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|----------|------|--|--|--|--|
| | 7th | 8th | 9th | 10th | 11th | 12th | 13th | | | | |
| | day | day | day | day | day | day | day | | | | |
| Mr. Allen, | 510 | 604 | 661 | 718 | 751 | 767 | 825 | | | | |
| Street, | 222 | 264 | 346 | 379 | 385 | 412 | 470 | | | | |
| Taylor, | 251 | 259 | 337 | 369 | 390 | 418 | 483 | | | | |
| Slason, | 289 | 318 | 402 | 442 | 467 | 488 | 563 | | | | |
| Smith, | 43 | 48 | 48 | 43 | 48 | 48 | 48 | | | | |
| Dow, | 370 | 426 | 530 | 594 | 596 | 609 | 630 | | | | |
| Langen, | 247 | 290 | 302 | 225 | 337 | resigned | | | | | |
| Miles, | 339 | 383 | 405 | 429 | 450 | 466 | 477 | | | | |
| Beckwith, | 285 | 362 | 397 | 414 | 430 | 444 | 449 | | | | |
| Hart, | 246 | 272 | 302 | 313 | 326 | 446 | 338 | | | | |

The Elections for the City and County of Saint John, closed, the former on Thursday and the latter on Friday last. Thomas Barlow and W. B. Kinnear, Esquires, for the City, and Stephen Humbert, Charles Simonds, John R. Partelow, and John Ward, Jun. Esqs. for the County were declared by the Sheriff to be the Candidates chosen. A scrutiny of the votes given for Mr. Kinnear was demanded by B. L. Peters, Esq.; and Mr. John Robinson a candidate for the County representation, also demanded a scrutiny, and protested against the return of Mr. Partelow, as not being duly qualified to take his seat.—*St. John Courier.*

At the close the numbers stood thus:—

| CITY. | | COUNTY. | |
|-----------------|------|------------------|-----|
| Thomas Barlow, | 661. | Benj. L. Peters, | 482 |
| Wm. B. Kinnear, | 495. | G. Van Horne, | 260 |

| SAINT JOHN COUNTY. | | KING'S COUNTY. | |
|--------------------|------|-----------------|-----|
| Stephen Humbert, | 556. | John Ward, Jun. | 428 |
| Charles Simonds, | 544. | John Robertson, | 359 |
| John R. Partelow, | 452. | Robert Payne, | 318 |

| COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER. | | COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER. | |
|--|------|-----------------------|------|
| State of the Poll on Friday evening last, at Napier's, | | Humbert, | 462. |
| Freeze, | 426. | Hazen, | 182. |
| Vail, | 381. | | |

State of the Poll on Thursday last.
Mr. End, 252. Mr. Munro, 133.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a most daring attempt was made to force an entrance into the Store of Mr. John C. Waterbury, at the corner of Germain and Princess-streets. The noise made by the thieves, having alarmed the family who reside in the premises, a window in the upper part of the building was hoisted, when two men were discovered at work, apparently with crow-bars, endeavouring to force the door, and another was seen standing at the opposite corner of the street, evidently on the watch, in case of discovery from without; but all of them had sufficient time to decamp before intelligence had reached our slumbering Watchmen.—*St. John Courier.*

ST. ANDREWS, OCTOBER 26.

The Hon. T. Baillie, Surveyor-General of the Province, and Lieut. Kendal, R. N. arrived here on Friday last.—*Herald.*

John Ryan and Patrick Rafferty, who received sentence of death in August last, for the crime of committing a rape, are ordered for execution on Tuesday next. It will be recollected by many of our readers, that a point of law respecting the form of the indictment arose, and which having been submitted to the four Judges at the late term of the Supreme Court, was decided against the unhappy prisoners.—*Id.*

Married.

At St. James' Church, London, the Rev. Edward Chaloner Ogle, third son of the Rev. John Savile Ogle, of Kirkby, in the County of Northumberland, to Sophia, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart. M. P.

Died.

In France, Captain Nesbit, R. N. son of Viscountess Nelson, Duches of Bronte.

At the Parsonage House of Cornwall, U. C. on the 18th ult. in the 60th year of his age the Rev. Salter J. Mountain, A. B.; for the last thirteen years Rector of that place, and previously for many years of Quebec, where he was most affectionately remembered by all classes of the community.

At Montreal, on the 25th ult. Mr. John See, merchant. His death was occasioned by the explosion of the contents of a potash kettle, which burned him so severely about the head, that, after lingering a fortnight in a state of pain which he frequently declared to be insupportable, and having his very eyelids dissolved in their sockets, by the corrosive libals desolved in a happy release from suffering, he hailed death as a happy release from suffering. His conduct after the accident was such as might well be termed heroic; as he was rushing to the river to plunge himself under water, he had passed his brother, Mr. David See, who had also been injured by the explosion; and his first words on coming out, were an inquiry whether he had been much hurt. During his illness, he frequently thanked God that he had been the victim, instead of his brother, who had a large family.

MISS O. BOYLE.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Fredericton, that she will open School on Wednesday 3d of November, in that House opposite to Rev. Dr. SOMERVILLE'S, and formerly occupied by the late Mrs. KING. Her course of instruction are Reading, Writing, English Grammar, History and Geography, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, consisting of marking Embroidery, Lace and Rug Work.

Black and White Lace Veils, Caps, Collars, &c. worked in the neatest and most fashionable manner, on very reasonable terms.

Fredericton, Nov. 1, 1830.

SLEIGH MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber having recently commenced the SLEIGH MAKING Business in the Brick Building, (formerly occupied by Mr. Warren, Painter) intends carrying on the Business in all its various branches. Having been to the expense of procuring the best of White Oak from the West—he flatters himself that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction. Those who favour him with their custom may rest assured that their work will be done in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to purchase Sleighs will do well to call before they purchase elsewhere.

Fredericton, 27th Oct. 1830. SAMUEL MORRILL. p. 5.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN that is well acquainted with the business of this Country,—he will engage to take charge of an Establishment or sell Goods upon Commission.—Every satisfaction can be given as to ability and character.—Apply at the Gazette Office.

Fredericton, 26th Oct. 1830. p. 1w.

FEATHER BEDS.

A FEW Good new FEATHER BEDS for sale cheap by THOS. C. EVERITT. 4w.

Fredericton, Oct. 27th 1830.



The Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, on Thursday, 11th inst. at Mr. Robert's Store, at 12 o'clock,

THE remainder of an assortment of Handsome Fashionable Furniture, consisting of TABLES, SOFAS, BUREAUX, BEDSTEADS, DRESSING GLASSES, &c. &c. &c.

W. TAYLOR.
Fredericton, 1st November, 1830.

SALE POSTPONED.

THE STORE and PREMISES belonging to the Estate of SAMUEL GROSVENOR, deceased, advertised to let last week, is postponed until Friday the 5th day of November next.

Fredericton, 2d Nov. 1830.

VALUABLE LAND AND PREMISES.

To be Leased by Public Auction.

TO be Leased by Public Auction, for the term of 14 years, at the Market House, in Fredericton, on the 4th November next—The GLEBE HOUSE, with about 40 Acres of Land, situate in Kingsclear, adjoining Mr. Winslow's farm.

Terms and conditions made known at the time of sale.

Fredericton, 18th Oct. 1830.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

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

Three Lots of Land, adjoining Obadiah Eagles, on the east side of the Washademoac Lake. Two Lots, on the westerly side of said Lake, known as Lots Nos. 1 and 2.

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

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

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

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

Terms made known at the time of sale.

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

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

T. R. W., October 20 1m

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 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, this day entered into between the said John Dickenson and his several creditors.

JAS. BALLOCH.

Fredericton, 21 August, 1830.

FOR SALE.

THE following Tracts of LAND, viz:—A Lot on Grimross Neck, adjoining Mr. Henry Bulyea, 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, } Executors.
DAN'L. S. SMITH, }

Gage-Town, Q. C. 15th September, 1830. p. 4 6 1f

THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAS Received per the Latest arrivals from Liverpool, 560 pairs Men, Women, and Childrens Shoes, of the best quality.

THOMAS STEWART. 2w

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.

Administration Notices.

ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of DANIEL BABBITT, late of the Parish of Gage-Town, Queen's County, deceased; are requested to render the same, duly attested, within Six Months from the date hereof; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, or either of them.

SAM. BABBITT, } Executors.
DANIEL S. SMITH, }

Gage-Town, 31st July, 1830. 1f p. 46

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