

An Act for the better and more effectual securing the Navigation of the River Saint Croix, in the County of Charlotte.

Passed the 8th March, 1830. WHEREAS on the said River Saint Croix, in the Parish of Saint Stephens, there are a number of Machines for Sawing Laths, Clapboards, and other small lumber, the slabs and refuse of which are generally thrown into the said River, filling up the Channel and obstructing the Navigation therefrom.

I. Be it enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That all and every person or persons, owning of, or engaged in the manufacture of Laths, Clapboards, or other small sawn lumber, on the said River Saint Croix, in the Parish of Saint Stephens, who shall throw, or cause to be thrown, out of their, or any, or either of their Mills and Machines, any slabs or other waste lumber, that may tend to fill up the Channel of the said River, shall forfeit and be made liable to pay a fine not exceeding five pounds, nor less than one pound, to be recovered, with costs of suit, by plaint or information, had or made before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, one half of which said sum shall be given to the informer, and the other half for the use of the Poor of the Parish where the offence may be committed.

II. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall not go into operation until a Law, with similar provisions, be passed by the Legislature of the State of Maine, in the United States for the more effectually securing the navigation of the river Saint Croix within the said State of Maine.

III. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall not continue to be in force for a longer period than the first day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty three.

An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte, to assess the inhabitants for erecting a gaol in the said County.

Passed the 8th March, 1830.

I. Be it enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, that the Justices of the Peace for the said County, at any General Sessions of the Peace hereafter to be held, or the major part of them, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to contract and agree with able and sufficient workmen for building a Gaol in the said County, and to agree for such sum or sums of money as to them may seem meet, in order to carry their object into effect; and the said Justices are hereby authorized and empowered to make a rate and assessment of any sum, not exceeding One Thousand Pounds, as they in their discretion may deem necessary, for the erecting and finishing a Gaol in the said County; the said sum or sums to be assessed, levied, collected and paid, in such proportion, and in the same manner as any other County rates, can or may be assessed, levied, collected and paid, under any Act or Acts in force in this Province, for assessing and levying and collecting of rates in this Province for public charges. Provided always, that no more than one half part of the said sum of One Thousand Pounds be assessed and levied in any one year.

An Act to repeal all the Acts now in force relating to the Light House upon Partridge Island, and to make provision for the future support thereof, and of other Light Houses at the entrance of the Harbour of Saint John.

Passed the 8th March, 1830.

I. Be it enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That so much of the Act made and passed in the twenty eighth year of the reign of His late Majesty George the Third, intituled "An Act to provide for the support of a Light House to be built upon Partridge Island," as is now in force, also, an Act made and passed in the thirty third year of the same Reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend an Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the Support of a Light House, to be built upon Partridge Island," and an Act made and passed in the fourth year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to alter and amend an Act, intituled "An Act to provide for the support of a Light House to be built upon Partridge Island," be, and the same are hereby severally repealed.

II. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, there be, and is hereby granted to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for the support of the Light-House upon Partridge Island, and such other Light-Houses as are now built, or may hereafter be built, at or near the entrance of the Harbour of Saint John, a duty of three pence for each and every ton which each and every registered vessel (except coasters and fishing vessels) shall measure, agreeably to their registers, which may arrive in the said Harbour: And upon the Registered Coasters and Fishing Vessels, under thirty-five tons, a duty of ten shillings per annum; from thirty-five tons to fifty tons, twenty shillings per annum; from fifty tons to seventy-five tons, twenty-five shillings per annum; and over seventy-five tons, thirty shillings per annum: which duties shall be paid at the time of the arrival of such vessels in the said Harbour, to the Treasurer of the Province, or to his Deputy, who are hereby authorized and required to demand and receive the same. And upon the neglect or refusal of the Master or person having charge of any vessel, so arriving as aforesaid, to pay the duties imposed by this Act, the same shall be recovered upon application to any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the City and County of Saint John, and levied by warrant of Distress, and Sale of the Guns, Boats, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture of such vessel, under the hand and seal of such Justice, directed to any Sheriff, Marshal, or Constable of the City or County of Saint John, and the everplus, if any, of such distress and sale, after deducting the cost shall be paid to the master or person having charge of such vessel.

III. And be it further enacted, That all vessels which are wholly employed in the Bay of Fundy, on either side thereof, as far southerly as Cape Sable, and including Grand Manan, whether belonging to New-Brunswick or Nova Scotia, shall be deemed to be Coasters within the meaning of this Act; and all vessels which are generally employed in fishing on any of the fishing grounds upon the Coasts of the British Provinces or Newfoundland, and when not so employed, shall be otherwise wholly employed within the said Bay of Fundy, and the limits above prescribed for Coasters, shall be deemed to be Fishing Vessels within the meaning of this Act. Provided always, That all such vessels making a voyage to any port or place without the said Bay and limits aforesaid, shall, upon their arrival in the Harbour of Saint John, from, or after such voyage, be liable to the same duties as vessels which are not deemed to be Coasters or Fishing Vessels.

IV. And be it further enacted, That Receipts given by the Treasurer, or his Deputy, for the annual duty upon any Coaster, or Fishing Vessel, shall exempt such vessels from the payment of any further duty, (except when they shall have sailed beyond the limits prescribed for Coasters or Fishing Vessels,) until the first day of January following; after which date they shall be liable, upon their first arrival in the Harbour of Saint John, to the payment of the annual duty imposed in and by the second section of this Act.

V. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioners who may be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, to maintain the Light House upon Partridge Island, and other Light Houses, in or near the entrance of the Har-

bour of Saint John, shall make public contracts for furnishing all necessary supplies for such Light Houses, and for all necessary repairs, alterations, or erections that may be required, giving at least six weeks notice for public competition: And shall in all cases accept the lowest tenders which are accompanied with proper securities for the due performance of such contracts. And the said Commissioners, or so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall annually, before the twenty fifth day of December, render to the Treasurer of the Province, an account in detail, duly attested, of all contracts, and expenses by them incurred; to be by him transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, for the information of the General Assembly.

VI. And be it further enacted, That all monies which shall or may be received, under and by virtue of this Act, together with the monies which have been received under and by virtue of the Acts which by the first section of this Act are repealed, and which now remain in the Treasury, unappropriated, shall, agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts, be applied towards the support of the Light House upon Partridge Island, and other Light Houses, in or near the entrance of the Harbour of Saint John; and paid for that purpose, by warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being; and any surplus of such monies, after maintaining the said Light Houses, shall be kept separate from the ordinary Revenues of the Province, and disposed of by a special Act to be passed for that purpose.

VII. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death of any keeper or keepers of the Light Houses under the superintendance of the said Commissioners, or in case of neglect of duty by any keeper or keepers, when a removal from his or their offices may be found necessary by the said Commissioners, full power and authority are hereby given to the said Commissioners; to fill up any vacancy that may occur from any of the causes aforesaid, by the temporary appointment of other fit person or persons, in his or their stead, reporting the same to the Lieutenant-Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being.

An inaccuracy escaped us in a late number of the Gazette. Referring to the amended Revenue Bill, we spoke of the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace as more limited than it would have been by the Bill which the Council rejected. The contrast should have been between the moderate jurisdiction now given to those Magistrates, and the more extensive authority with which Justices of the Common Pleas were intended to be invested.

PASSION WEEK.

The present number of the Gazette appearing in the midst of the season peculiarly consecrated by the Church to the commemoration of the mortal sufferings of its ADORABLE FOUNDER, a few reflections on that deeply affecting subject will not be considered untimely or out of place. We present them in the order in which they arise in our own mind, when we withdraw from the ordinary avocations of life, to pursue those contemplations which terminate in eternity. Should any one among our numerous readers be disposed to pass over this article as uninteresting, let him be persuaded to pause a moment in his course, and ask himself—whether it be not that, in which, above all others, he ought to feel the liveliest interest. The business, the pleasures, the politics of the world,—all that is earthly—will soon be buried in the earth:—can you be unconcerned for the destiny of that unearthly spirit, which even now comprehends the vast expanse of heaven in its gaze, and will soar aloft from the funeral pile of nature to "give an account of itself to God?"

The very first thought which occurs to us on contemplating the sufferings and death of CHRIST is replete with awful wonder and astonishment. Jesus, the beloved Son of the Most High, the Creator of heaven and earth, to whom angels delighted to minister, and all created powers were obedient,—abandoned to the malice of ignorant and wicked men; falsely accused and unjustly condemned; treated with insolent scorn and barbarous outrage; and consigned to the infamous death of the vilest of the human race! What is this? What was, what could be, the cause of so strange a fate? How did he forfeit the love and protection of his heavenly Father? Had he committed any great and unpardonable offence? Had he "fallen down and worshipped" the Adversary? Had he "come in his own name" and usurped the glory due to the Invisible one? Had he abused the authority with which the Anointing Spirit had invested him, gratifying his ambition, his love of pleasure, or any other unworthy inclination? The very reverse is established on the most certain evidence. Pious, humble, meek, gentle, just, merciful, pure and holy, from the hour when he opened his eyes on the light of Bethlehem, to that when he was closing them in the darkness of Calvary, without fear of the reply he might raise the expostulating enquiry, "My God, My God, WHY hast thou forsaken me?"

Can the Father forget his Child? Can he be regardless of his welfare, and fail to reward his unexampled merits? Can he turn a deaf ear to his supplicating cry, and leave him to perish unassisted and unprotected?—Then with him have perished all religion, all the sanctions of moral virtue, all the hopes of good men, and all the honours of the Deity! But it is not so. The supernatural eclipse, the quaking earth, the rending rocks, the opening veil of the temple, conspire to intimate that Heaven is peculiarly attentive to the scene; even the stern soldier feels himself compelled to declare "Truly this man was the son of God."

How then, whence, or why, this abandonment to diabolical oppression? Was it permitted by way of admonitory example? Was it to prove the full measure of human depravity, when suffered to proceed without restraint? Was it to exhibit the horrid nature of that religious bigotry, for which was reserved the greatest of all enormities, the destruction of God's own image on earth? Was it to console the good under the complicated sufferings of this state of trial, and satisfy us of the necessity of a subsequent state—a world of retribution? These effects have certainly been produced by the sufferings and death of Jesus; and might perhaps have had their force as motives in the Divine reason; had the martyr been but the best of the sons of men, they might possibly have appeared sufficient to account for the sacrifice.

But the sufferer was more than man. Throughout his whole sublunary course there was an intimate union between him and the Power that reigns supreme in the Heavens. And that one far above human nature should be abandoned by his Heavenly Father, lead a life of suffering, and perish by a miserable death—to show mankind "what was in man," can never satisfy a sound and considerate mind. The hypothesis is incongruous; the argument contains a reason much greater than the conclusion requires; "a God interposes" while a man would have been equal to the solution of the difficulty. To the divine oracles must we repair: for the cause, and there we shall find it clearly and satisfactorily revealed. The sacred victim was surely an "OFFERING FOR SIN." According to the pathetic language of the Prophet, "All we like sheep had gone astray; we had turned every one to his own way:—and the Lord had laid on him the iniquity of us all." In the awful Councils of Heaven it was adjudged, that eternal justice should thus display its terrors, while "the Love of God" found unlimited scope for mercy. Here the anxious mind is satisfied; the trembling heart reposes; the soul, lost in overwhelming admiration, confounded with the

horrors of sin, sinking in penitential sorrow, melted by the tenderness of divine compassion, commits itself to the disposal of its Father—of whose paternal affection it can no longer doubt, and (if we may be allowed to say it) dies—to revive in its Redeemer.

One thing only seems to be wanting to our full conviction of the perfect wisdom of this "mystery of godliness;" we mean, the result of practical consequences equivalent to so extraordinary an intervention of the Deity. But on this point we are imperfect judges, nor has Christianity as yet brought forth its ripened fruit. Could we compare a Christian nation with one entirely ignorant of the Saviour of the world, or a true Christian with a man on whom the light of salvation had never shined, we should surely discern a vast moral difference; and great and manifold will the effects appear at that period when the prophecy, now in progress, shall have attained its accomplishment, "I will be lifted up from the earth, and will draw all men unto me."

In the mean time let it be our personal concern to exemplify the moral influence of the dispensation under which we are living. The peculiar tendency of the Gospel is to engage the strongest and deepest passions of the soul in favour of that all-comprehensive duty, "that we, being dead to sin, should live to righteousness." Thus ought we to be affected, thus assuredly shall we feel, if "with that lively faith," which the Church expects in her children, we attend our Redeemer to the cross and the grave, and thence arise "in heart and mind with him continually to dwell." To fix such impressions is the object of the special Ecclesiastical observances of "Passion Week;" nor can they deserve the name of Christians who are total strangers to them.

The Halifax Mail has not put us in possession of European news of a later date than that of last week, but we are indebted to the St. Andrew's Herald for London dates to the 15th of February, obtained by the way of Boston. The arrival at Saint John of the Mary, from Dublin, which port she left on the 16th, has enabled us to collect a few additional articles from the Observer and the City Gazette.

The rumour, copied into our last week's Postscript, from the Portland Argus, of a bloody rencontre on the Boundary Line, may be securely discredited;—the British Officer, who is commissioned to observe and report any hostile demonstration in that quarter, having found no occasion to make any communication on the subject.

An ex-officio information has been filed by His Majesty's Attorney General, on account of a letter signed HAMPER, which sometime since appeared in the British Colonist newspaper of St. John. The letter contained severe strictures on certain members of the legal profession. We believe this is the first prosecution for Libel ever instituted in the Province. In reference to it the Editor of the Colonist says, "Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the piece, we leave to the Public to decide,—not being our own production, we of course take to ourselves neither credit nor blame. The public conduct of public Men and public Measures, we claim the privilege of canvassing FREELY and UNRESTRAINEDLY, holding ourselves equally bound to publish both sides of the question—a rule from which we have never yet, nor ever will swerve. This we do alone on the broad principle of the Liberty of the Press."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the morning of Thursday last, Henry Butler, a sober and industrious young man, while engaged in sawing lumber at the mills owned by Mr. Moses Coburn and others, at Little River, fell through an aperture in the stage into the mill stream, and soon after expired. His remains were brought here on Saturday last, and were conveyed on Sunday to the Indian Village for interment.

LOSS OF THE ALLAN GILMOUR.—During a violent snow storm and gale on Friday the 26th inst. the barque Allan Gilmour, belonging to Messrs. POLLOCK, GILMOUR & Co. struck on Point Lepreau at 5 P.M. and almost immediately fell on her beam ends to sea. Two of the seamen succeeded in swimming to the Rocks, close at hand, and had a hawser made fast, by which the Passengers and Crew, about 35 in number, were enabled to get on shore. The ship about 6 o'clock, began to break up, and next morning scarcely any thing of either ship or cargo could be found on the beach. The people spent Friday and Saturday nights in the woods, and when the storm abated, on Sunday morning, the Captain and part of the Crew set out in quest of a habitation, and fortunately found that of Mr. GILLES, Dipper Harbour, where all were hospitably received, and yesterday morning the Captain and Passengers came up in a boat to town.—The ship had 40 days passage from Port Glasgow.—The cargo consisted chiefly of rigging, sails, and outfit, for the two new vessels building by the owners of the Allan Gilmour, one of which was launched on Saturday. The Passengers were a brother of Mr. R. RANKIN with his family, who had on board sundry live stock and farming implements, all of which it is feared have gone to the bottom.—The Captain of the vessel accompanied by Captain ORRY, have gone down this morning with a schooner to endeavour to save part, and we hope they may be successful.—Observer.

FIRE.—On Monday forenoon, a fire took place in a house in King Street owned and occupied by Mr. George Bonsall. The fire communicated rapidly to the house adjoining on the east side, belonging to the same person, and before it could be subdued, the roofs of both buildings were demolished, and the upper parts very materially damaged. The house adjoining Mr. Bonsall's on the west belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Scoullar, and also a small building adjoining on the east, occupied as a watch-makers shop, were both pulled down, to prevent the extension of the fire. Early and very efficient aid was rendered by the officers and men of the Rifle Brigade, for which they are justly entitled to the thanks of this Community. The fire is said to have originated in the upper part of the house and to have been occasioned by some defect in the chimney. Mr. Bonsall's houses are insured.—St. John Gazette.

A man named Robert Carnes has been committed to prison at St. John, on the verdict of a Jury who declares that his wife came to her death in consequence of his violence and ill-treatment.—The body was disinterred, for examination at the inquest.

Married.—On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Somerville, Mr. Joseph N. Osborn, to Miss Julia Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William Bailey, all of Fredericton.

At Maugeville, on Saturday evening, by the Rev. R. Milner, Mr. George T. Harding, to Emma, third daughter of Major Jonathan Harding.

Died.—At Carleton, on Saturday the 27th ult. in the 30th year of her age, Marilda, wife of the Rev. F. Coester, and fourth daughter of the late Henry Wright, Esquire.

On Friday morning, 26th ult. Hannah, relict of the late Walter Dibble, Esq. of Kingston. In King's County on the 8th inst. at the advanced age of 89 years, Mr. N. Johnston, leaving a large family of children and descendants. At Sea, on the 10th inst. on board the brig Mary Porter, of St. Andrews, on the passage from Demerara, where he had been for the benefit of his health,

Mr. Alex. Strachan, of the late firm of M. Masters & Strachan, of St. Andrews.

At Yarmouth, N. S. on the 15th inst. J. N. Bond, Esq. Besides the exercise of his profession as a physician, Mr. Bond, for more than 40 years filled the principal public situations in that District, and has been one of its most useful as well as most respectable inhabitants.

At Montreal, aged 51 years, Mr. N. Mower, the founder, and for upwards of 22 years proprietor of the Courant. Mr. Mower, was a native of Worcester, Massachusetts. At an early period of life he embarked in business in Windsor, Vermont, where he published a paper under the title of "The Post Boy," which he gave up, and removed to Montreal, about twenty-three years since, and established the Canadian Courant.

In Edinburgh the Right Rev. Bishop Scallford, of the eminent family of the Sandfords, of Shropshire: he was educated at Oxford, and became a student of Christ Church. By his marriage becoming connected with Scotland, he was induced to remove to Edinburgh: and was the happy means of commencing and completing the union of Scottish and English Episcopals. As a private clergyman, his merits will be long remembered by his friends and his flock. The mild and conciliatory manner in which he exercised the duties of his Episcopal office was generally felt, and the impressive solemnity with which he performed its religious duties, was indeed remarkable. He will be long lamented, not by his friends only, but by the Church with which he was so long and so honorably connected. The Bishop was in his sixty-fourth year.

Most affecting event.—A slip from the office of the Baltimore Republican, announces the following interesting intelligence: "Mr. Cendiman, a passenger in one of the stages from Louisville, reports the blowing up of a steam boat, her name not given, but he says that upwards of SIXTY lives were lost by the explosion." Since the above was in type we learn that the steam boat was the Helen, Capt. M'Gregor. She was on her way from New-Orleans to Louisville, and when the accident took place, she was at Memphis, Tennessee, receiving passengers on board; it is added that between sixty and seventy were missing.—N. Y. Com.

Accounts received by last night's mail, say sixty two is the lowest number reported as killed, but it is supposed to exceed that number considerably. This information is principally derived from an intelligent passenger on board the Volunteer, who had his information from passengers who had been on board the Helen, M'Gregor.—Eastport Light.

Society of Saint George AT FREDERICTON.

THE Rules of this Society are now ready for signature at the Office of the Secretary in Fredericton, and all Members are required to subscribe their names on or before the 10th inst. and those who intend to join the Dinner on the 23d inst. are requested at the same time to send in their names to the Subscriber. Dinner at Mr. Sam. Peters's, long Room to be on the Table precisely at 6 o'clock. G. F. S. BERTON, Secy. Fredericton, 6th April, 1830.

Fashionable Dancing.

MR. M'LEAN, RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fredericton and its vicinity, that he intends opening a School for teaching the above elegant accomplishment, in all its various branches, in the Grand Jury Room, on Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock, P.M. Parents and Guardians may depend on the strictest attention being paid to the general address and easy deportment of those entrusted to his care. N. B. Quadrille Parties attended. Fredericton, 6th April, 1830. p.15.

TO LET, FOR ONE YEAR

THAT Dwelling House situated in Carleton-street, adjoining the property belonging to the late Samuel Grosvenor.—Please inquire of the Subscriber, who offers for Sale, a few boxes of TEA, punchons of RUM, Jamaica Spirits, and one punchon of Molasses;—he also continues as Agent to insure Dwelling Houses, Barns, Mills, &c. against loss or damage by Fire, on moderate terms. JAS. BALLOCH. 6th April, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Wm. Peters & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and as William Peters one of the Firm is now authorized by special agreement to receive all debts due, and discharge all demands against the said Firm.—All persons will therefore govern themselves accordingly.

WILLIAM PETERS, WM. WILMOT, SAM. PETERS. Fredericton, 3d March, 1830. [3m.]

AUCTION.

On Tuesday the 22d day of June next at 11 o'clock, forenoon,—the Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, at the Market-house in Fredericton, by virtue of a Licence from His Honor the President, for that purpose obtained, THAT well known FARM situate in Kingsclear belonging to the Estate of John Barker, late of said Parish, deceased, containing 500 acres, with the Buildings and Improvements thereon. WM. TAYLOR, Auctioneer. Fredericton, 30th March, 1830.

AUCTION.

On Thursday the 15th inst. the Subscriber will Sell by Public Auction, at 11 o'clock, forenoon, on the premises. THE House and out Buildings, situate in Saint John-street, belonging to the Estate of Peter Hamill, late of Fredericton, deceased, with the unexpired Term of the Lease, for the Land on which the same are erected. Conditions made known at time of Sale. At the same time and place will be sold several articles of Merchandise. WM. TAYLOR, Auctioneer. Fredericton, 1st April, 1830.

HOUSE TO LET.

THAT commodious House in Kingsclear-street, the property of the Subscriber, opposite the Baptist Chapel.—There are four Rooms on the lower floor; five rooms in the second story, and two rooms finished in the attic; with a good well, and every other convenience in out-houses. It will be either rented in whole, or in part, as may be agreed upon, and permission given on the 1st day of May next. He also offers for sale, a New Frame for a two story Building of 32 by 16; together with doors and door frames, &c. &c. Enquire at the premises. 6th April, 1830. ROBERT WELLS.

NOTICE.

THE Sunbury Agricultural and Emigrant Society has resolved to give Premiums at the half yearly Meeting which will be in June next. To the person who exhibits the best hay Forks not less than six in number. And to the person who exhibits the second best. To the person who exhibits the best Manure Forks not less than six in number. And to the person who exhibits the second best. To the person who exhibits the best Hoes not less than six in number. And to the person who exhibits the second best. To the person who exhibits the best Rakes not less than six in number. And to the person who exhibits the second best. All these emplements must be made by the person exhibiting them. To the person who exhibits the best Timothy Seed and gives an account of his method of gathering and cleaning it. Three Devonshire Bulls are ordered to be purchased and sold by public auction for the benefit of the Subscribers. March 7. [3w.]

HORSES FOR SALE.

THE GENERAL AND THE COLONEL. DOCTOR F. GOURAUD, SURGEON DENTIST, before leaving Saint John, offers his Elegant Span of grey HORSES for sale either separate or together. THE GENERAL, is a fine Stud Horse of an Arabian Breed, will be six years old next May,—well broken for the use of the saddle as well as for the harness, and very gentle, and well worth the notice of any Gentleman wishing to keep an elegant Horse;—or a Farmer, who may wish to have one which would pay for himself in one season. THE COLONEL, will be also six years old next May,—well broken for the use of the saddle as well as for the harness, and very gentle. The Doctor also offers for sale, his Travelling Pleasure CARRIAGE, constructed for one or two Horses,—either tandem or abreast. Also, a Double Set of Harness, nearly new, made to be used with one or two Horses, either tandem or abreast. The whole are offered at private sale,—Application to be made to Doctor F. G. at his house, Corner of Germain and Princess-street, Saint John, N. B. (Letters post paid.) The Editor of the Royal Gazette, Fredericton, the Herald, at Saint Andrews, and of the Papers printed in Saint John, are requested to give two publications only, to this Advertisement, and send their bills to the Doctor for payment. St. John, N. B. March 31, 1830.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause, "THORLEY versus BYRNE," whereby an enquiry is directed whether the Society called in the Will of the Testator the Honorable CHARLES CRAWFORD, the North American Indian Institution, and intended by him now exists, or has ceased to exist, and if it has ceased to exist, when it so ceased to exist, and under what circumstances. Any persons concerned or interested, in the said Society (which is mentioned in the said Testator's Will to have been established at Fredericton, New-Brunswick, in the year 1814, and in which Society a Legacy is thereby given) are to come in before FRANCIS PAUL STRATFORD, Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Southampton Building, Chancery Lane, London, and make out the identity of such Society, and that the same now exists, or has ceased to exist, and if it has ceased to exist, when it so ceased to exist, and under what circumstances, or in default thereof the said Society will be peremptorily excluded of the benefit of the said Order. Fredericton, Dec. 19, 1829.

Assistant Commissary Generals Office, St. John, N. B. 30th March 1830. SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 11th of May next, at noon, from persons disposed to enter into contract to supply the use of His Majesty's Troops in this Province, the following Articles, viz.—

- St. John 1000
- Fredericton 800
- St. Andrews 500
- Cumberland 100
- Antigonish 100
- WOOD, Cords - - 50
- COAL, Chaldrons 350
- For such quantities of best PORPOISE OIL and COTTON WICK, as may be required for one year from the 25th June next, at St. John and Fredericton, to be issued to the Troops in detail by the Contractors.
- For such quantities of FRESH BEEF as may be required for one year from the 25th June next, for the Troops and Departments in the Garrisons of St. John, Fredericton and Saint Andrews.
- For supplying into the Commissariat Stores at St. John, on or before the 24th June next, sixteen Barrels of Prime Mess Irish Pork, warranted to keep good and sweet until the 24th June, 1831.
- For the BAKING of BREAD for one year from the 25th June next, for the Garrison of Saint John, from Flour to be furnished from the King's Stores; the Bread must be raised with Brewer's Yeast, and the Contractor's Bake House to be at all hours liable to be inspected by a Commissariat Officer.
- The rate of fresh Beef, Salt Pork, Wood, Coal, Oil, and Cotton Wick, to be expressed in the Tenders in British Sterling, in words at length; and payment will be made in British Silver Money, or if the amount due upon any of these Supplies exceeds one hundred pounds sterling, it will be at the option of the Commissariat to pay in Bills of Exchange at the rate of one hundred pounds for every one hundred and one pound ten shillings due upon the Contract.
- It is to be distinctly understood that the Beef to be supplied is to be of the best marketable quality of Ox or Heifer Beef.
- That no Crooked or Rotten Wood, or any other than the best quality that is brought to market, the Cord to be English measure, viz: four feet high, four feet in width, and eight feet long. The Coal to be of the best quality of Liverpool or Newcastle—and none other will be received.
- No Tender will be noticed, unless accompanied by a letter addressed to the Senior Commissariat Officer at St. John, signed by two respectable persons offering to become bound with the party tendering for the faithful performance of the Contract.
- The Tenders to be written upon the back of "Tenders for Wood, Coal, &c." as the case may be. Persons tendering, or Agents for them, are particularly requested to attend at this Office, on the 11th May next, at twelve o'clock.
- Terms of the Contracts may be seen and every information obtained, on application to the Commissariat Office, at the respective Posts throughout the Command.