sent with them to protect them from further molestation. Two or three persons concerned in the attack were taken in-to custody. On the same morning a boat belonging to Messrs. Joyce and M'Mahon, laden with corn, on her way from Mullingar to Dublin, was stopped at Cappagh by a mob, headed also by a woman; the sacks were cut, for the purpose of exposing their contents, and when it was discovered that the cargo did not consist of "potatoes," the boat was allowed to proceed. We understand that similar outrages have occurred in different parts of Ireland, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, a calamity which, at this season of the year, is felt in an extreme degree by the peasantry of this impoverished country.

The distress throughout the country continues unmitigated and famine is advancing upon us with rapid strides. Cases of individual suffering are hourly accumulating—robberies are committed for the avowed purpose of obtaining a comfortable meal, even with the concomitants of being branded as a felon, and deprived of liberty. Store houses, in which provisions are deposited, are broken open and plundered—cattle are slaughtered in the fields, and part of their carcases carried off to satisfy the cravings of hunger—*Castlebar Telegraph, June* 23.

A correspondent of the Telegraph says—"From the great rise of provisions, and the absolute want that exists in many parts of Mayo, it is a matter of surprise that no steps appear to have been taken to alleviate the distress by the managers of the London Tavern Committee Fund, (who have a capital, I believe, of £8,000 or £10,000 in this country); which funds were expressly collected in England and elsewhere for the purpose."

The Committee of the Provision Fund commenced their labours on Saturday last, and dealt out to those who were able to buy, six hundred stones of pototoes, at 5½d. per stone. The retail prices opened in the morning at 7d.—the selling price, by the sack, 6d. The efforts to escape from shipwreck, or a house on fire, could only equal the almost frenzied efforts made by the poor people to obtain a small supply of potatoes, at what they considered a reduced price.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

The greatest distress prevails among the poor, who are altogether unable to purchace even half food for their families. Immediately in the town there is some employment for the labouring classes, but there are many room keepers literally starving; and in the country parts we learn that very great misery is observable. There is no scarcity of provisions in this quarter, but the price is beyond the reach of poor persons.—*Enniskillen Chronicle.*

On Tuesday last a meeting of the Citizens was held in the Court House, Derry, Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart. in the chair, for the purpose of devising the best means of alleviating the distress that now prevails among the labouring class, in consequence of the scarcity of employment and the high price of provisions. After much conversation on the subject, from which it was evident how sincerely those present sympathised with the poor under their trying privations, it was at length agreed that a fund should be raised, by subscription, for the purpose of providing employment for all such as had claims from local residence, and that it should be strictly confined to such. A Committee was then appointed to collect subscriptions, and to carry the benevolent intentions of the meeting into effect. Accordingly, the Committee on Friday commenced operations, by going from house to house in the different wards, and it is but justice to our citizens to say, that they contributed with the usual liberality.—*Derry Sentinel.*

DREADFUL RIOTING IN LIMERICK.

From the Limerick Correspondent of the Evening Packet.

LIMERICK.- *Friday, June 25, three o'clock, p. m.*—This city to-day presents a frightful appearance. Early in the morning a mob assembled and commenced plundering a boat belonging to Mr. Hewson, of Castle Hewson, containing about sixty bags of flour, then lying at the Long Dock. In about two hours from the commencement of the outrage the whole was either destroyed or carried off. The mob shortly after made an attack on the Lock-quay Mills from whence they took all the meal flour they could lay their hands on, and even the dough prepared for the oven. The next place they attacked was a store belonging to Mr. Poole Gabbet—fortunately the military arrived in time to prevent the destruction of his premises. The guard still remains, in order to prevent any further outrage which may be attempted by the mob, Every provision store within reach has been plundered, and property to a great extent destroyed. The city is at present in a great state of commotion.

From the Dublin Evening Post of Saturday.

We have received an account from Limerick written yesterday at three o'clock, which gives a frightful relation of the state of things there. It appears that at seven o'clock in the morning a large mob, of persons collected and seized some provisions from an open shop, and this outrage was the signal for a more general riot, the numbers increased to an alarming extent, and they proceeded to rob every provision store they came to, there is scarcely one in the whole city that has not been plundered; on the first breaking out of the riot, the shops were shut, but this proved no protection, they were broken open, and any thing like the destruction of property our correspondent, says, cannot be conceived, bread, flour, pork and bacon, were seen carrying off in all directions, up to two o'clock in the afternoon this destruction was proceeding without being checked; seven people however, had been shot by individuals protecting their property. At two o'clock, the provision stores being ransacked, the mob commenced breaking into the Spirit shops and drinking to excess. Just as our correspondent closed his letter, stones had been thrown at the soldiers ordered out by the authorities, and they had consequently commenced firing.

Extract of another Letter.

This town is in a dreadful state of confusion; the plundering of all kinds of provisions is going on in every direction. Mr. M'Laughlin's Flour Warehouse has been forced open and 60 bags of Flour carried off. Two men had been shot near his premises. The military and police are actively employed, but the spread of the populace is so extensive they can afford but partial protection.

ASIA.

EAST-INDIES.

WRECK OF THE LADY HOLLAND.

[From a Letter from the Rev. Alexander Duff to Dr. Ingles.]

CAPE-TOWN, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
February 20.

On Saturday night, the 13th instant, the Lady Holland was wrecked off Dassen Island 27 miles north from Cape-Town, but not a life was lost, nor even a personal injury sustained by any one of the passengers or crew. On the 13th, at 12 o'clock noon, our position as determined by repeated observations, was 20 miles north and 70 west off Cape-Town. Our nearness to land produced an unusual exhilliration of spirits—countenance was cheerful—every heart glad. All seemed in good humour with each other, and nothing could exceed the joyous eagerness with which little preparations were made for a probable disembarkation on the following day. With a moderate breeze and a moderate sea the vessel was gliding through the water at the rate of five miles an hour, her course, by compass, lying nearly south east. Before nine o'clock the captain had sounded, and found no bottom; his intention, therefore, was not to change his course till ten o'clock. About ten, when preparations were making for the change, the seaman on the look out, on leaving his post, remarked to the watch that succeeded him, 'I am very much mistaken if that is not land a-head, after all.' The new watch ran forward, followed by the second officer and the captain, and soon the chilling cry was heard—'Breakers a-head, helm hard to weather.' But before the vessel could obey the helm she struck, and the concussion made all spring to the quarter deck. Suspense was only momentary; the moon, as if commissioned on the kindly errand, suddenly emerged from the horizon, and disclosed the cause. Before, and on every side of us, low dark reefs appeared, amid which the breakers struggled with dashing roar.

The vessel had refused to obey the helm, the sails became unmanageble; uplifted by every billow, the ship sunk down again with a shattering crash, that made the flesh creep and shiver, and the captain, in a tone of piercing agony, was heard to exclaim, "Ah she's gone, she's gone!" Our situation now appeared critical in the extreme.—Every moment the ship was expected to be torn into fragments, and the deep yawned to receive us. To attempt a landing through the foaming breakers were madness; and even though a landing were effected, the reef had the appearance of being so low, that the water must flow over it at full tide; to put to sea, in the dead of night, and in a leaky boat, on a coast noted for shoals, sunken reefs, and sudden squalls, seemed like the hazardous experiment of despair. Still no one lost presence of mind; something may be done, and every thing must be done, was the prevailing sentiment. The jolly-boat, manned by the eldest of the seamen, was sent to explore the lee side of the reef, and ascertain the possibility or impossibility of effecting a landing. The rest of the crew and male passengers proceeded to clear the deck of incumberances, to fire signals of distress, to cut away the masts, to caulk and repair the long-boat.—In the meanwhile the ladies, to the number of thirteen, and two maid-servants, wrapped in mantles, sheets, or blankets, assembled in the cuddy. Expecting, as they were, every instant to be ingulphed in a watery grave, their coolness and composure were admirable. No running about in confusion—all sat quietly round the cuddy table; no wild screams of terror—all seemed collected and calm. A few were pale as death; some shed the silent tear at the thought of home, and friends, and children. The spectacle was awfully solemn; preparation for an immediate appearance before the judgment-seat seemed to engross the whole soul; and never, never can I forget the pathos and emphasis with which all, kneeling round the table, joined in public prayer and supplication to the Father of Spirits in that trying hour.

It was now past midnight, and our boat not having returned, its safety was despaired of; but the vessel still held together, and the determination was, if possible, to cling to the wreck till day-break. Soon, however, we had reason to change our determination. The hull was rapidly filling with water, the breeze freshening, and the tide beginning to flow in upon land. The swell, in consequence, became heavier. a number of lofty waves followed in rapid succession, each sweeping across the deck, and causing the vessel to strike with each crash more tremendous than the preceding. No one could now sit or stand with safety, the attempt to cling to the wreck was felt to be hopeless, and all were eagerly desirous to have recourse to the last expedient, the launching of the long boat. After surmounting many difficulties which it is needless to detail, the boat was launched amid the cheers of sailors' exclamation of—'There goes our last hope!' But speedily joy was alternated with a very different feeling, when the rope that held the long-boat broke, and 'last hope' was seen drifting towards the rocky shore. Seized with a momentary torpor, we still eyed, and continued to eye, our 'last hope,' and, just as we expected to witness the fatal crash, a seaman, who had leaped on board with the energy of despair, shoved off with an oar, and brought the boat once more alongside the wreck. By this time (half-past twelve) human voices were heard from the reef, and the articulate English sounds of 'boat,' or 'boats,' 'here directly,' leading us to anticipate speedy assistance, cheered the spirits of all. The first object was, to lower the ladies into the long-boat; this was slowly but securely accomplished by means of a rope and noose slung round a pully in the extremity of a projecting beam, from, which the jolly-boat was wont to be suspended. Here the conduct of the ladies cannot be sufficiently admired, as it contributed much to the prevention of accident and preservation of life. Though the wreck creaked and shivered as if every beam were tearing asunder, and the boat was in momentary danger of swamping or being crushed between the beams and rafters that strewed the surface of the waters, the competition was not who should be most forward to rush into the boat, but who should be last to abandon the fatal wreck. About one o'clock, when the boat was filled with nearly the whole of the passengers, the jolly-boat arrived with the pleasing intelligence that a good landing place had been discovered about a mile and a half distant, and with the farther intelligence that we were wrecked off Dassen Island, a sandy desert, containing neither food nor water beyond what belonged to three or four men sent at that season from Cape Town, to collect the eggs of the penguin, a sea-fowl that abounds there in countless myriads. Our boat was soon taken in tow by the jolly-boat, and the wreck finally abandoned. Drenched to the skin, and exposed to a keen piercing cold, we now wrought hard in bailing the water, which gushed in on every side. By this means being kept afloat, in half an hour we reached in safety the sloping sandy beach, our souls rising to God with feelings of fervent gratitude for the wonderful deliverance. The men from Cape Town delivered up to us their temporary abodes, which consisted of two wretched hovels, formed by two cross walls, against which leaned seven or eight whale jaw-bones, covered with stones and ashes; the one employed as a cooking apartment, filthy, and dripping with soot; the other as a sleeping and store-room, crammed in every corner and crevice with tallow, skins, &c. but, such as they were, we were thankful to enter them, and wait the light and warmth of day.

The morning being calm and cloudless, and the sea unruffled, some of the officers and sailors were enabled to return to the wreck. The lower part of the hull was completely torn and splintered. The poop and stern part of the deck, not having parted, were still visible. From the direction of the current, the sea, rather than the beach, was strewed with masses of floating materials, and in the course of the day, several boxes and other articles belonging to the passengers were picked up from the water, or separated from the wreck. Without loss of time, the surgeon of the ship crossed to the main land, distant ten miles, in the most seaworthy of our boats, with the intention of travelling by land to Cape Town and securing for us the speediest assistance. In the mean time we made the best of our situation. The hut being quite incapable of holding all, a small tent was constructed by means of a few whale rib-bones and torn pieces of canvass, which served to exclude part of the piercing rays of the sun by day, and cold heavy dews by night. The eggs of the penguin, some wine and biscuit, providentially saved from the wreck, and a little brackish water, obtained by the then resident islanders from Cape Town, furnished us with food; shells, gathered on the beach, supplying the place of cups, glasses, &c. Our employment consisted chiefly in watching and apportioning our little store of provisions, and collecting whatever articles might be identified by their respective owners. Nor was the God of our Fathers forgotten; within and around our little tent passengers and sailors, on the bended knee, joined in the reading of the word and offerings of thanksgiving to that omnipotent Being who commanded that the floods and the waters did not overflow us. Still humanly speaking, our situation was far from being enviable; situated on a barren island, from which all communication is often for whole weeks excluded, with the certain assurance that our provisions could not last many days; our nights restless and sleepless from lying on the bare ground, and exposed to the attacks of noisome vermin, or the dropping of cold dew; while the glare of the sun by day, from the white, burning sand, almost scorched the face, and threatened lastingly to impair the eye-sight. Judge, then, of our joy and gratitude to God, when on Tuesday morning, we espied a ship of war sailing along the west coast of the island. "Can she really be destined for our relief?" was the natural interrogation of each, though the equal ignorance of each could only lead to conjecture. She was so destined: the Governor, Sir G. L. Cole, the instant the tidings had reached him, having promptly and humanely issued orders to proceed without delay to remove us from the island. By 9 o'clock, A. M. all were comfortably seated on board the Falcon brig of war, commanded by Captain Colpoys. From this commander and his officers we experienced a kindness of treatment so cordial and unaffected as to make us feel that the presence of the British flag on every shore is a blessing and that British generosity is more than an empty name- After a passage somewhat protracted by the prevalence of calms and contrary winds, we landed on the wharf at Cape Town, on Wednesday, about five o'clock, P. M.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, AUGUST 18, 1830.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for next week, D. L. ROBINSON, Esq.

Saving's Bank.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.
MARK NEEDHAM, ESQ.

By Authority.

LIST of Persons Licenced at the Province Treasurer's Office, St. John, N. B. under the Act of the General Assembly, intituled "An Act to prevent Pedlars travelling within this Province without Licence."

Number and date of Licence.		*To whom granted and of what age and Country.*			*In what way Licenced to travel*
No.	Date.	Name.	Country.	Age.	
1	July 3.	Ira Merrell,	Nova Scotia	23	On foot.
2	,, 7.	Thos. M'Gowan,	Ireland.	26	Do.
3	Aug. 11	Robert Kelly,	Do.	22	Do.

Province Treasurer's Office,
St. John, N. B. August 11, 1830.
R. SIMONDS, Province Treasurer.

English dates have reached us to the 3d July, but they do not furnish us with much important matter. Our extracts are nevertheless interesting.

MADAWASKA.—The following terrific announcement is from a late No. of the Augusta Patriot, published in the State of Maine. We have no doubt that some of the New Brunswick Papers will furnish a satisfactory explanation of the whole affair; which, like the terrible outrage committed upon Baker, will be found to be a moonshine matter. That people who have been long living under British Laws, should feel some repugnance at the introduction of those of the Republic—or that, while conscious of being British subjects, settled upon a part of a British Colony, they should unceremoniously dismiss an officer, coming to enrol them as citizens of the State of Maine, is not a matter of surprise. As to the story of a Proclamation, we believe it to be false.—*Halifax, N. S.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—General Webber, who was appointed by the Marshal of this State to assist in taking the Census, has been driven back, and compelled to desist from the performance of his duty in that portion of our territory to which the British have set up their iniquitous claim. The authorities of New Brunswick have extended their jurisdiction over this territory, and we are informed that a Proclamation was published, forbidding the inhabitants to give in their census, and Gen. W. was threatened with an arrest in case he proceeded further in carrying into effect one of the laws of the United States.—He has returned to lay the subject before the Marshal, who will, no doubt, with his usual promtitude, acquaint the Secretary of State with this high handed measure of the Colonists, and act under his instructions.

With reference to the above, we are enabled to state that the Officer in charge of the Disputed Territory, when lately visiting the Madawaska Settlement, found an American attempting to exercise authority there under a deputation from the Marshal of the State of Maine, but who, upon the prompt remonstrance of our Officer at the impropriety of such proceedings, immediately desisted and quitted the Province.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia arrived here in the Steam Boat, from St. John on Wednesday last. His Lordship held a Confirmation in Christ's Church, on Sunday morning, when 52 persons presented themselves to receive that solemn ordinance. His Lordship afterwards addressed from the Pulpit, an appropriate and impressive discourse, to an attentive and crowded audience. His Lordship devoted the day following to the Parishes under the charge of the Rev. Raper Milner, preaching and confirming in the Church at Maugerville; and yesterday accompanied by the Rev. Archdeacon Coster, Rev. Dr. Sommerville and Rev. Mr. Mc. Cawley, visited the Parish of Douglas. We understand it is his Lordship's intention, to proceed up the Country, as far as Kent, soon after the Visitation and return again to this place.

The following Letter just received from Admiral COLPOYS, commanding on the Halifax station, will be read with much pleasure by all who feel an interest in our Maritime affairs. The appropriation made for the object referred to, by the Legislature at its last Session, and the readiness with which the Admiral has entered into the subject, gives every reason to expect that effectual steps will immediately be taken to carry the projected design into effect.—*Gazette.*

H. M. Ship Winchester, at Halifax,
5th August, 1830.

SIR.—With reference to your Letter of 10th of April last, which only reached me after my arrival at Halifax, I beg to acquaint you that I have directed Captain Jackson, of his Majesty's Sloop Hyacinth, to make a survey, as you have suggested, of the Old Proprietor Rock, with a view of enabling the Chamber of Commerce at St. John, to decide on the practicability of erecting a Stone Light House on that Rock, or whether it offers a sufficiently secure anchorage for a Floating Light.

Captain Jackson will communicate with you on this subject, and should he require the assistance of a small vessel to prosecute the survey, I have no doubt of its being readily afforded him.

I have only to add, that it will at all times give me much pleasure to co-operate in any measures which may be taken for the advantage of the navigation in the Bay of Fundy, by rendering such aid as the means within my reach enable me to furnish.

I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,
E. GRIFFITH COLPOYS, Vice Admiral.

L. Donaldson, Esquire, President of the Chamber of Commerce, at St. John, N. B.

On Saturday evening last, the new lamp in the Light House on Partridge Island, was lighted for the first time. It contains eight burners, with the same number of reflectors, and will only require 260 gallons of oil per annum, being 640 gallons less than the quantity consumed by the old one, while the light emitted is far superior. The new lanthorn is the workmanship of Mr. David Hogg, and the lamp and reflectors were made by Mr. E. Stephen, who constructed similar ones for the Beacon Light.—These articles are highly spoken of, and do great credit to the ingenious mechanics who constructed them.—*Courier.*

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a boat with two men in it was upset, by bad management, while beating up towards the Falls. Fortunately, however, it was observed; and through the timely aid of Capt. OTTY, then near the spot, one of the men was rescued from a watery grave—but the other sunk before assistance could be rendered. To such as take pleasure in sailing excursions, this should serve as a caution, in respect to the proper management of their boats; particularly in this Harbour, where there are such strong tides.—In the above instance, we learn, the sails were made fast, instead of their being kept in the hands, in order to being *let go*, when circumstances might require it.—*Ib.*

Died.

At St. John, on the 12th inst. after a lingering illness, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Nisbet, in the 19th year of her age.

At Saint John, Andrew, eldest son of Robert W. Crookshank, Jun. Esq. aged 6 years.

At St. Andrews, on the 9th inst. John Campbell, Esq. aged 68. Mr. C. was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, and emigrated to this Province in 1784.

At Shelburne, Nova-Scotia, on the 6th inst. in the 67th year of his age, deeply regretted as a Husband, Father and acquaintance, Mr. Charles Roche, Senior.

At Aberdeen, on the 11th June. Mr. Robert Moir, late Teller in the Aberdeen Bank.

At Liverpool, on the 21st June, Mr. Alexander Brand, only son of the late James Brand, Esq. Cashier of the Banking Company in Aberdeen, in his 43d year.

NEW METHODIST CHAPEL.

PROPOSALS will be received at Mr. THOMAS PICKARD'S Store, until Saturday next, at Six o'clock, P. M. for Twenty WINDOW FRAMES and SASHES, and Two Double DOORS.

AND LIKEWISE.—In a separate Tender, for Boarding and Shingling the said Building. For further particulars apply as above.

Fredericton, 17th August 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership lately existing at Bathurst, Bay of Chaleur, under the Firm of *WAITT & YOUNG*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, as witness our hands, this first day of January, 1830.

(Signed) SAMUEL WAITT,
WILLIAM YOUNG.

Witness,
(Signed) Alex. Adams, } Harvey Adams. } 2w

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of WILLIAM JACKSON, late of Woodstock, deceased; are requested to present the same within Three Months, from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to the Subscriber.

CHARLES MARVEN, Sole Executor.
Woodstock, August 16, 1830. 3m. pd. 5s.

Information Wanted.

ALETTER dated, Chester, (England) 1st June, 1830, has been left at the Gazette Office written by a relation of one *GEORGE ANDERSON*, who visited England in January, 1829, and who stated to his friends that he was a Wood Cutter and resided about 70 miles above Fredericton. It is particularly requested that if this notice should reach the above named Anderson, that he will call at this Office, or make the place of his abode known, so that his relatives may be informed of the same.

Gazette Office, 17th August, 1830.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

To be sold by Public Auction on the third Saturday in February next, at the Court House in Burton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

ALL the right and title whatsoever of James Hazen and Robert Hazen, of, in, and to the following Lots, pieces, or parcels of Land, viz. Lot No. situate in the Parish of Maugerville, bounded easterly by land owned by Francis Peabody, Esq. southerly by the river St. John, and north westerly by land owned by the said Francis Peabody, containing 500 acres, more or less. Also, 60 acres more or less situate [on the point so called] in the Parish of Lincoln. Also, 350 acres more or less, in the Grant to Constant Connor, situate at the mouth of the river Oromocto, in the Parish of Burton. Also, 14 acres more or less. in the Grant to John Atchison and others, situate on the south east side of the Oromocto in the Parish of Burton aforesaid, and adjoining land owned by Thomas Perley.

Together with all and singular the improvements thereon. The same having been taken by virtue of several executions issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Robert Rankin, & Co. & George B. Covert.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold,

All the right and title of Andrew Mersereau, of, in and to the lower or easterly half Lot No. , situate in the Parish of Maugerville, bounded easterly by land in the possession of Elijah Miles, Esquire, southerly by the river St. John, and westerly by land owned by the said Elijah Miles, Esq. containing 250 acres more or less. The same having been seized by virtue of an execution issued out of the supreme court at the suit of Peter Fraser, Esquire, surviving executor of the last will and testament of Duncan M'Leod, deceased.

JOHN HAZEN, Sheriff.
Burton, 13th August, 1830.

Commissarial Office,
St. John, N. B. 4th August, 1830.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Friday the 20th inst. from Persons disposed to furnish the Royal Engineer Department at Saint John, Fredericton and St. Andrews, with the undermentioned articles, at such times and places, and in such quantities as may be required by the Commanding Royal Engineer in this Province, from this date until the 1st July next.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTICLES.	*Price sterling to be stated per*	PROBABLE QUANTITIES. FREDERICTON.	SAINT JOHN.	SAINT ANDREWS.
Feet of 2 inch Pine Plank, (Merchantable,)	1000 bd. M.	10,000	15,000	1,500
Feet of Inch Pine Board, do.	do.	17,000	7,000	1,600
Feet of Scantling, (Spruce,)	running ft.	1,500	600	"
Spruce Spars, 30 feet long, 5 in. dia. small end,	each	6	"	"
Cedar Posts, (12 feet long) 8 in. dia. small end,	each	2	"	"
Ditto, (7 feet long) 5 in. dia. small end,	do.	25	200	"
Shingles, (18 inch Pine,)	do.	125	"	"
Ladders, 30 feet long and painted,	per 1000	7000	2,500	2,500
Ditto, 18 feet long, painted and ironed,	each	3	4,000	"
Feet of Cut Freestone,	do.	3	4	"
Ditto of Stone, Flagging, 3 in. thick,	pr. sup. ft.	"	260	"
Hogsheads of Lime,	do.	"	100	"
Barrels of Sand,	per hhd.	35	35	6
Loads of Paving Stone,	each	150	150	20
Bricks,	load	"	20	"
Pieces of Scantling, 10 feet long, 2 × 6 in.	per 1000	10,000	10,000	1,500
Yards of Window Cord,	each	180	"	"
Brass Cloak Pins,	yd.	"	30	"
Iron Pot Covers, (12 in. dia.)	doz.	"	60	"
	each	16	16	"

The rate Sterling must be stated opposite to each article.

Security will be required for the performance of such Contract as may be entered into.

Payment will be made by Draft on the Military Chest, by the Deputy Ordnance Store-keeper in British Silver, or should the amount exceed £100 sterling, it will be the option of the Deputy Commissary General to pay in Bills of Exchange, at the rate of £100 for every £101 10s. due to the Contracting parties.

☞Separate Tenders for each Post.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

SITUATED in a populous district of the Parish of Kent, County of York, containing Six Hundred Acres, with a front of three quarters of a Mile, on the river Saint John, timbered chiefly with Maple and Birch, and well watered, the soil is of the best quality, free from stone, and easy of tillage, One Hundred acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, the whole of which is well fenced with cedar materials and cuts upwards of forty Tons of English hay, a great quantity of Superior Birch timber, standing thereon which can be easily got to market.—There is a comfortable dwelling house, a good barn, and a small stock of excellent cattle chiefly of the Ayrshire breed, with other stock, and a variety of Farming utensils, all which is well worthy the attention of any person wishing to purchase property in this section of the Province and may be had a *Bargain.*

Terms and further particulars can be made known by application to the Subscriber on the Premises.

GEORGE MOREHOUSE.
Kent, 31st July, 1830. 4w.

A SPECIAL SESSION of the PEACE is hereby summoned to meet at the County Court House in Fredericton, in and for the County of York, on Tuesday, the 31st day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Assembly for granting bounties on Grain raised in this Province.

H. G. CLOPPER, Clerk of the Peace.
Fredericton, 19th July, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby notifies all Persons, who may have contracted debts in his Store, corner of Queens and Carleton Streets, while Donald M'Intosh was in his employ as clerk, and who has left his service for reasons best known to myself; are requested immediately to come forward and settle their respective balances.

3rd August, 1830. JAS. BALLOCH.

ABSCONDED.

FROM the Subscriber, on Friday last, an indented Apprentice, of the name of James Scott. All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting him on my account, and also forbid employing, harbouring or secreting said apprentice, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

JOHN S. COX.
Fredericton, Aug. 11th, 1830.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

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

THOMAS STEWART.
Fredericton, 3d August, 1830. 3w.

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.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, agreeable to intimation published in the Royal Gazette, being fully delegated to settle all the outstanding affairs of the late firm of *William Peters & Co.* of Fredericton, and having occasion to be absent for some time on the said business, he hereby informs all persons whom it may concern, that he has constituted and appointed JOSEPH ESTABROOKS, Junr. as his Agent, and invested him with full power and authority to arrange, settle and grant discharges in his name and in his behalf, whose receipt shall in every case be considered fully sufficient until otherwise revoked.

WILLIAM PETERS.
Fredericton, 27th July, 1830.

LAST NOTICE!

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

GEO. K. LUGRIN.
June 21, 1830.