

Perre la Chaise long bore traces of the con-
[From the Semaphore de Marseille.]
The telegraph despatch announcing the recogni-
tion of the new French Government by England
was shown here yesterday morning (Sept. 1.) at
eight o'clock. The municipality, preceded by mu-
sic, and escorted by the National Guard and the
troops of the line, paraded the different quar-
ters of the town, and published the same. The in-
terest taken by the people of England in our happy
revolution would not permit us to doubt of the sen-
timents of Government. But the certainty of good
harmony between France and England was expect-
ed with great anxiety by the merchants of Marseilles,
whose trade had been languid during the last month
but will now resume its wonted activity.

At this solemnity Marseilles associated the Eng-
lish standard with the national flag, both were
paraded through the streets of our city, and both
were displayed on our monuments, and at the hotel
of the English Consul.

The municipal authorities paid a visit to his Brit-
annic Majesty's Consul, and the National Guard
gave him a serenade.
Thus two nations, whose circumstances had
rendered enemies are now perfectly united under the
standard of Liberty and civilization; thanks be to the
intercourse which brought them to appreciate each
other.

It was reported and generally believed in Paris on
Friday, that the Russian Government had consented
to admit vessels bearing the tri-colour flag into the
ports of that Empire.

LETTER FROM PARIS.
[The Paris correspondent of the London Morn-
ing Chronicle, well known by the signature of O.
P. Q., offers the following reasons for the yet un-
settled state of France. The letter is dated 3d Sep-
tember.]

To-day the streets of the Capital are lined with
troops and National Guards. To-day there is an
anxiety in every countenance, and apprehension
in every family. To-day commerce is suspended
—the Funds are falling still lower in value, and
there exists much agitation and alarm. You will
be sorry to hear this, and you will be anxious to
learn the reason. Then listen to me a few minutes,
and I will tell you the whole truth.

Well, then, "the people are not satisfied! You
ask me why? I will tell you. The people fought
to establish a principle, to overturn a dynasty, and
to get rid of a system. The principle was the so-
vereignty of the people, the dynasty was that of the
Bourbons, and the system was that of the Monar-
chy. The people generally feel that the actual Gov-
ernment neither understands the power, the wishes,
nor the wants of those who made the revolution;
and the Government in its turn, thinks that the vi-
olence of the workmen, their menaces, their illegal
acts, riotous assemblies and processions, and refusal
to return to order and peace, proceed from mis-
taken notions, or from the impulsion given to them
by wicked and unprincipled men, by disappointed
Royalists, discharged Placemen, ex-Peers, ex-Deput-
ies, and ex-Couriers, and that their are no real
grievances of which the workman can complain.

"The people" are not satisfied with the present
Ministers!! You must not judge of a French by an
English mob. Ask a set of Wapping workmen or
Thames street coal-heavers who are the Ministers,
and they will not understand your question. But
ask the same class of men in Paris, and they will
not only tell you their names, but they will give you
an outline of their characters. They all know that
the Ministers of Finance (Baron Louis) was Minister
of Finance under Louis XVIII. They all know that
the Count de Male is not at heart either a Repub-
lican or a zealous Liberal. They all know that
he protested but a few years back in favour of the
doctrine of legitimacy, and that he abhorred the
"damnable and heretical" the "dogma" of the so-
vereignty of the people. They all know that an Eng-
lish Duke of Broglie is nothing more than an English
Lord Grey, or rather an English Lord Dudley—very
respectable and very worthy men, but not men suit-
able to the few state of France and to the new prin-
ciple which has been established. They all know
that M. Chardel is only director of the Post ad-
ministration, and they feel pained that Gen. Gerade
will not long remain at the Department of War. They
all know that M. Guizot is not a good Minister of
the Interior, and that of France requires more to-
day than doctrines and metaphysics. They all
know that there have been renewed troubles at
Nismes! disturbances at Amiens—dissatisfaction
at Rochefort! riots at Belfort—and downright mili-
tary insurrection at Metz. Sarreguines, and
Bontamoreson; and that M. Guizot looks on and
says these are evils which will correct themselves.
This philosophical indifference, or indolence and
inaction, do not suit the people; and they are
therefore not satisfied with the present ministers.

"The people" are dissatisfied with the non-dissolu-
tion, and even non-approaching dissolution of the
present Chamber of Deputies.
This is the greatest of all existing evils, and it
must be redressed! France is governed by a new
King, by a new Chamber of Peers; for all those cre-
ated by the ex-Monarch have ceased to exercise their
functions, being deprived of the Peerage; but yet
France has the old Chamber of Deputies. This is
unjust and dangerous. Under the old system,
France was very glad to have such men in the
Chamber as M. Royer Collard, M. Vatimesnil, M.
Marrignac, and M. Delehaye. These gentle-
men were called constitutional Royalists. They
opposed the Extreme Droite, and they did well.
But to-day there is no Extreme Droite to oppose.
These men are running off to their chateaux in Lo-
Vendee or to Spain—to England—or to Fribourg.
The air of France, especially of Paris, is too liberal
for them, there is too much of oxygen and too little
of nitrogen, and they are afraid of dysentery!—
Well, then, these men must be replaced in the
Chamber, and who will be sent to replace them?
That will depend on the qualifications of the elec-
tors and the elected. But if the millions are to de-
cide, their places will be supplied by young men,
talented men, men of the new system, men of about
thirty years of age, men who have no prejudices to
lose, and who adopt not merely cheerfully, but who
adore the new order of things. "The people" then
ask with reason, how can these 150 new men act
with the 280 old ones? There will be no harmony
—no union—and the Ministry of 1830 will have to
depreciate, in the words of the eloquent Martignac,
that marches in the midst of anarchy. The people
require the dissolution of the present Chamber,
after it shall have voted the Budget, and passed a
Law of Elections. These measures might be ac-
complished in fourteen days, and in six weeks
France might have a new Chamber. The new
Chamber might confirm or repeal the new Law of
Elections, or might amend it."

NETHERLANDS.
REVOLUTION IN BRUNSWICK.—Local distur-
bances continue to take place in different parts of
Germany. In Metz and Hanover the Custom-
Houses have been burnt down; in Prague the Ca-
tholics and Protestants have had some disturbances,
the result of which was the destruction of the Luth-
eran Church in that City; in Frankfurt the public
authorities have been adopting precautionary mea-
sures, and in Munich the different military posts
have been doubled.

From the best information upon the subject, it appears
that great dissatisfaction had been expressed for some
days on the score of taxation, but nothing serious was ap-
prehended until the night of the 6th inst. The Duke had

gone to the theatre, and, during his stay, numerous bod-
ies of the people were collecting in different parts in the
vest from thence to the palace; but although there was
much murmuring, no acts of violence took place until his
royal highness had quitted the performance and was on
his return to the palace, when his carriage was attacked
with stones and other missiles, and loud cries of "No
taxes no taxes," were heard every instant. The Duke
reached the palace in safety; but the clamour still contin-
uing, General Hartsburg was despatched to head the
guards, but he found that the soldiers were more inclined
to assist than molest the populace; and after every per-
suasion had been used, and which continued through the
night, the Duke is stated to have left the palace with
his aide-de-camp, believed to be a Frenchman, and rather
obnoxious as such to the Germans and placed himself
at the head of the Troops; but the insurrection increas-
ing, and several shots having been fired, one of which killed
the horse of the aide-de-camp, the Duke was under
the necessity of fighting his way through, particularly
as the palace had been fired by an enraged mob, and was
burnt to the ground. His royal highness and the aide-
de-camp were separated in the affray, the former making
the best of his way to Hanover, and from thence to Ghent
and Calais; whilst the latter, having procured a horse,
succeeded in reaching Hamburg, where he embarked on
board the William Joelle steam-vessel, on Saturday eve-
ning, and reached Gravesend on Tuesday evening fol-
lowing. Upon his royal highness landing here, he ex-
pressed great fears for the safety of his favourite aide-de-
camp, who were happily relieved by a gentleman named
Rutherford, who came passenger in the William Joelle,
and happened to be at Wright's hotel when the
Duke arrived. It is thought that the Duke's horses, and
several parts of his suite, left Brunswick to come to
England as soon after the insurrection as possible.

Excesses committed by the Dutch Troops in the
houses of the English at Brussels.
[From a Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.]
The Lord Blantyre mortally wounded, whilst sur-
rounded by his wife and family.

The wife of the maitre d'Hotel of the English
Embassy most brutally treated on the Boulevards, and
her children during some hours menaced with
death before her eyes.

Numerous Englishmen dragged out of their
houses, and compelled, at the point of the bayonet,
to surrender their money and other valuables.

Numerous houses, belonging to the English fired
upon, broken into, furniture destroyed, pillaged and
burnt.

The daughter of an English Field Officer cruelly
maltreated, his own life threatened, his plate carried
off, his cellars emptied of their contents, and all his
money stolen.

An English servant, living on the faubourg
of Schaerbeek, crucified at the door, burnt by a
slow fire, and his body pierced with balls and bayo-
nets.

The house of an English gentleman, in the Rue
Royale, completely sacked, and plundered of plate
and money, and other valuables, to an enormous
extent—himself dragged out into the street to be
shot, and only saved by a miracle.

Two families, entirely composed of English fe-
males, and together in one house near the Parc, rob-
bed of every thing, after having been threatened dur-
ing many hours with instant death: compelled to
taste the liquors demanded, as a proof of their not
having been poisoned.

The daughter of an Englishman violated before
her father's eyes, and then shot. This man will
complain to our Government at home.

But, sir, here I must stop—the heart sickens at
the relation of such horrors, and I am lost in tears
and indignation. Throughout the whole of the re-
cent proceedings here the Dutch have evidently,
and "no doubt by authority," selected the English
residents at Brussels as the especial, but not alas!
the "exclusive" objects of their furious atrocities.

The Belgians have their tale too of horror to re-
cord. As far as the English are concerned, I do
hope that these details will have a direct and positive
influence on our Government in their view of the
Belgic question.

ROYAL GAZETTE.
FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 10, 1830.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE
Commissioner for next week, GEORGE MINCHIN, Esq.

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

By Authority.

By the Honorable WILLIAM
BLACK, Esq. President and Com-
mander-in-Chief of the Province
of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this
Province has been summoned to meet
at Fredericton on the third Monday of this
Instant, November; I have thought fit to pro-
mote the said General Assembly, and the
same is hereby prorogued to the first Monday
in February next ensuing, then to meet at Fre-
dericton for the despatch of business.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fre-
dericton, the ninth day of November,
in the Year of our Lord, one
thousand eight hundred and thirty,
and in the First Year of His Majes-
ty's Reign.

By His Honor's Command,
WM. F. ODELL.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, }
8th November, 1830.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

IN consequence of the very favorable report of
Lieutenant Colonel Love the Inspecting Field Officer,
in behalf of the undermentioned Officers for their
great zeal and assistance at all times afforded him
in improving the discipline of the Militia Forces un-
der their Command, the Commander in Chief at the
particular recommendation of Lieutenant Colonel
Love, approves of the following promotions:—

Major B. L. Peters of the 1st Battalion St. John
City Militia, and
Major Geo. Anderson of the 1st Battalion St.
John County Militia—to have the rank of
Lieut. Colonel.

Quarter-Master Genl. Gallagher is to have the
rank of Major in the Militia.

By Command,
GEORGE SHORE, Adj. Gen.

By the arrival of another English Mail in
the short space of 20 days from P. M. H. to
Halifax, we have been copiously supplied with

very late and important intelligence on the
agitated and portentous posture of affairs in
Europe. It appears that the Continent is in
a very disturbed condition—revolution follows
revolution in rapid succession. Belgium has
followed the example of France—Hamburg
has displayed a similar spirit—and the
inhabitants of Brunswick have driven their
Prince from his dominions, and he is now an ex-
ile in England, which, in appearance, is likely to
become "the land of Kings." We fear that
the Duke has not profited by the events of
which he was an eye witness at Paris, for, on
returning to his people and finding them discon-
tented, he followed the same course which
made the French rise in arms against their
Sovereign, in consequence of which, the troops
joined the insurgents and the Prince had to
betake himself to flight. The imposition of
burdensome taxes and the imprudent and op-
pressive acts of the Duke are said to have been
the reasons assigned for this unexpected re-
volt.

With heartfelt grief we record the sudden
and calamitous death of the Right Honora-
ble WILLIAM HUSKISSON. It is one of those
occurrences which astound the mind, and are
probably intended to strike it with a conviction
of the impotency of man, and subdue it to an
humble acquiescence in the unsearchable de-
crees of Infinite Wisdom. How can we avoid
such an impression, when we behold—in the very
mid-day splendor of a spectacle exhibiting
the triumph of commercial enterprise, the in-
dividual who must be regarded as THE CHAM-
PION AND PATRON OF FREE AND UNIVERSAL
COMMERCE—instantaneously thrown from the
triumphal car, and crushed under the wheels
of that mechanism which is the most admi-
rable proof of human power over inanimate na-
ture? Justly might the leading men of the
British Government, the most powerful men of
the world, pause at such a sight, decline the
festive board, and withdraw from the acclama-
tions of the crowd to silent and solemn reflection!

Mr. Huskisson was a Statesman, of the cast
of CECIL and WALSHINGHAM, with views enlight-
ened and enlarged by the discoveries and ex-
perience of the inquisitive and busy ages which
have passed since the era of Elizabeth. Al-
most a model of the Englishman in his corpo-
real structure—of moderate height, broad, stout,
firm and muscular, he possessed a mental ca-
pacity corresponding with its external frame.
The expression of his countenance at once in-
dicated what he was;—not perhaps a man of
sublime thought or fiery genius, but a man per-
fectly competent to the business of the world
—if need were, of the whole world; compre-
hensive in his calculations, determinate in his
conclusions, and steadily energetic in his pur-
suits. His speech was like himself. With-
out action, without a word of artificial embel-
lishment, without one appeal to passion or pre-
judice, he plainly, coolly, and deliberately stated
the points which he wished to establish;
maintained them (for the most part) by proofs
drawn from actual experience, or perhaps docu-
ments which it was impossible to controvert;
and, if he did not always make converts
of his hearers, he seldom failed to leave them
absolutely at a loss for even a plausible reply.

Such a man was made to exercise a wide
influence in the sphere in which he moved, and
it pleased Providence that Mr. Huskisson's
should at length be commensurate with the
globe. Introduced by Mr. CANNING to Mr.
PITT, he mainly assisted that great Minister in
the measures of finance, by means of which he
maintained his ascendancy in the House of
Commons, and organized the vast political
machinery which elevated Great Britain to her
present commanding position. As Presi-
dent of the Board of Trade he became the au-
thor of those liberal maxims which, however
incidentally and temporarily productive of in-
dividual loss, will ere long be adopted by all
civilized countries as the basis of international
commerce, and the secure sources of general
wealth and prosperity. Raised to the respon-
sible post of Colonial Secretary, he not only
availed himself of favorable opportunities to
carry his commercial theory into effect, but
came forth as the avowed and unfeigned advo-
cate of the rights of suffering humanity, and the
assiduous encourager of every measure calcu-
lated to cement the beneficial connexion be-
tween the British Crown and its Colonial pos-
sessions.

That this wise and valuable person should
not have been able to retain his seat in the
Cabinet, is a matter rather of regret than sur-
prise. The circumstances which preceded
the present administration made it difficult to
compose an united Government, while the ne-
cessity of unity in the public councils was so
apparent as to require almost any sacrifice in
order to attain it. That object sufficiently en-
sured, the path seemed fairly open for Mr.
Huskisson's return to office, when it has pleas-
ed God to put a final period to his labours.
His example will not be lost on his colleagues
and successors.

Like every other public character, Mr. Hus-
kisson has not escaped detractors. By his po-
litical opponents at Liverpool he was once de-
nounced as having been "illegitimate, an
alien, and a member of the Jacobin Club;"
and such calumnies have been partially re-
vived since his death. He was in fact of very
respectable parentage;—was a native of the
County of Worcester; and although he cer-
tainly spent a part of his youth in Paris during
the early days of the French Revolution, the
only club of which he became a member was
formed for the express purpose of preventing
(had it been possible) the excesses to which
the temper of the times was evidently tend-
ing.

As a useful Member of Parliament Mr. Hus-
kisson is supposed scarcely to have had an
equal. His unremitting attention to the inter-
ests and all the reasonable and practicable
desires of his constituents gained him their
very general esteem and gratitude. He sat
for Chichester in several Parliaments, until
called by the free voice of the merchants of
Liverpool to represent that great emporium.
His private morals were irreproachable, his
disposition kind and amiable, and the higher
motives of religion appeared to gather strength
as he advanced in life. Delighting in his re-

retreat at Earham—once the favorite resi-
dence of HAYLEY, he would cheerfully visit
the neighbouring capital of Sussex to foster
a benevolent institution; and he has gladden-
ed many a heart, while occupying the chair on
such occasions, by the expression of his pros-
pects of the happiness which will result from
"THE UNIVERSAL DIFFUSION OF CHRISTIAN
TRUTH—WHEN IN GOD'S GOOD TIME THE FLOOD-
GATES OF LIGHT (it is his own language) SHALL
BE OPENED ON MANKIND."

The Poll for this County closed on Thurs-
day last, when the High Sheriff declared the
following gentlemen duly elected to represent
the County:—John Allen, Jedediah Slason,
John Dow and William Taylor, Esquires.

We have been obligingly favored by the
kindness of an attentive friend with the fol-
lowing ingenious statement from the Poll
Book, at the close of the election for the Coun-
ty of York.

YORK COUNTY ELECTION—1830.
The number of Freeholders (including 66 nonresi-
dents) who polled at the late election was 1510.

In the Parish of Fredericton, viz.			
St. Mary's,	119.		
Kingsclear,	133.		
Douglas,	155.		
Prince William,	218.		
Queensbury,	91.		
Northampton,	106.		
Woodstock,	79.		
Wakefield, &	210.		
Brighton,	276.		
Kent,	223.	1510.	
35 Electors voted each for 1 Candidate	35		
75	2	150	
145	3	435	
1255	4	5020	
Total of Votes.		5640	

Plumbers,—Street,	18	
Taylor,	6	
Slason,	2	
Langen,	5	
Beckwith,	35	
2 Votes.—Allen,	18	
Street,	32	
Taylor,	25	
Slason,	14	
Dow,	5	
Langen,	10	
Miles,	19	
Beckwith,	9	150
3 Votes.—Allen,	88	
Street,	57	
Taylor,	32	
Slason,	49	
Smith,	1	
Dow,	75	
Langen,	19	
Miles,	23	
Beckwith,	37	
Hart,	54	435
4 Votes.—Allen,	865	
Street,	499	
Taylor,	592	
Slason,	702	
Smith,	47	
Dow,	665	
Langen,	308	
Miles,	546	
Beckwith,	473	
Hart,	323	5020
Total—5640		

The Election for the County of King's, closed at
Kingston on Saturday evening last, by the return
of John Humbert and John C. Vail, Esquires. A
scrutiny was, however, demanded—and a protest
made against the legality of the proceedings on the
occasion.

Notwithstanding our anxiety to furnish our
readers with the most prominent articles of in-
telligence we are in possession of, a vast quan-
tity of interesting matter must unavoidably be
postponed, and we complete our task for the pre-
sent week by subjoining a short Summary.

Their Majesties continue at Brighton, and in the
best possible health. It is said the coronation will
take place in May next, and immediately afterwards
the King will visit Edinburgh and Dublin.

The Duke of Brunswick arrived in London at
four o'clock on Tuesday morning, from Dover. His
serene highness visited Sir G. Murray in the after-
noon at the Colonial Office, and in the evening, the
Duke left town for Brighton, to pay a visit to their
Majesties.

Lord William Lennox, who the other day appear-
ed in the Gazette as an ensign in the Sussex militia,
assumed that rank by command of his Majesty, pre-
paratory to his return to the regular army. It will
be remembered Lord William Lennox sold his com-
mission in the blues about a year ago.—Court Jour-
nal.

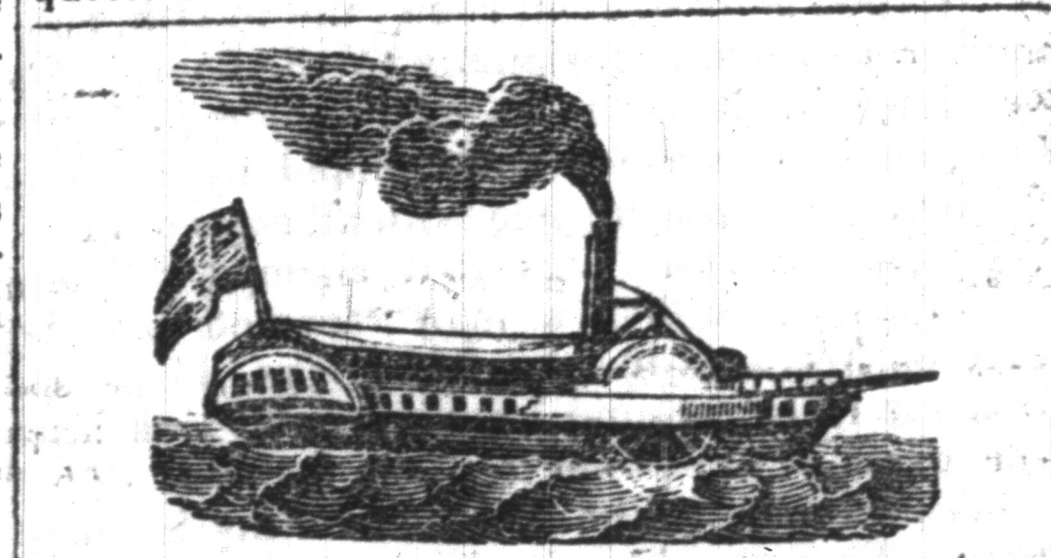
The King has been graciously pleased to appoint
George Bryan Brummell, Esq. to be his Majesty's
Consul at Caen.—London Gazette, September 10.
The Pavilion at Brighton is reported to have cost
the country nearly one million sterling; and the
cottage in Windsor Great Park, five hundred thou-
sand pounds!

A Munich journal announces that Venice will
soon cease to be an island, as the town is to be uni-
ted to the Continent by a wooden bridge, two miles
and a half long.

Within the last week not less than seventy-seven
new accounts have been opened at the Bank of En-
gland for natives of France, who have preferred
making investments in our funds to those of Paris.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Q" will appear in
our next.

There will be an Adjourned Meeting of the Sub-
scribers to the Fredericton Library on Monday the
15th inst. at 12 o'clock, in the Library Room, when a
full attendance of the Members is particularly re-
quested.



NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Proprietors of the Steam
Boat SAINT GEORGE, not having paid the amount
of the several claims against them in pursuance of the
Notice given, and it being necessary that the accounts
should be immediately settled in consequence of the death
of one of the Proprietors of the said Boat, the Accounts
have been placed in my hands for collection, of which
all persons indebted will take due notice, and pay the
several and respective balances forthwith.

CHARLES F. WETMORE
Fredericton, 15th March, 1830.



To be sold without reserve at Public Auction To-
morrow Thursday at 11 o'clock:—

A N Assortment of elegant FURNITURE, consisting
of Mahogany and Birch Chests of Drawers, ditto,
Tables—Mahogany and Birch Bedsteads—Dressing Glass-
es various sizes—an elegant rose wood Work Table—Por-
table Desks, &c. &c. &c.

The above furniture may be viewed to-morrow from
10 to 2 o'clock at Mr. Roberts new building opposite the
barracks.
Wm. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
Fredericton Nov. 9th 1830.

To be sold on Saturday, the 13th inst. at 12 o'clock,
at the Market-house, an assortment of—

FURS,—consisting of Muffs, Tippees, Pelisses,
Mantilles, Chinchilla, Ermine, Hudson-Bay
Sables, Swedish Martins, Siberian Squirrels, Dutch &
German fish, periwinkle Sable, and Gill Lynx.—Also,
Two Eight-day Clocks, a double barreled fowling piece,
a rifle, two pair of silver-mounted Pistols.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
Fredericton, 8th Nov. 1830.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ON FRIDAY, the 19th day of November
ber next, at 11 A. M. will be sold by
Public Auction, at BLIZZARD'S TAV-
ERN, in Queen's County, under the auth-
ority of the last Will and Testament of GRIFFIN CO-
REY, deceased, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:—
Three Lots of Land, adjoining Obadiah Eagles, on
the east side of the Washdemoc 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 Grim-
ross 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 pur-
chasers.

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.
October 20
T. R. W.
1m

FOR SALE.

THE following Tracts of LAND, viz:—A Lot on
Grimross Neck, adjoining Mr. Henry Buhay's,
which cuts from 8 to 12 tons of good Hay, with a
barn thereon; 1 1/2 Lot on the Grand Lake, contain-
ing 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.

SAML. S. BABBITT, Executors.
[DANL. S. SMITH.]
Gage-Town, Q. C. 15th September, 1830. pd 4 6 11

FOR SALE.

BY the Subscriber two span of large young
HORSES, four yoke of good OXEN, also,
one Farm-WAGON, one new Market ditto, and
one SOAIBLE.

A liberal Credit will be given with good Security.

JAMES BALLOCH.
Fredericton, 19th October, 1830.

NEW-BRUNSWICK—IN CHANCERY.

The sixteenth day of November, in the first year
of the Reign of King William the Fourth.

Between James Robertson, Complainant,
and
Thomas Smith and John Danford,
Defendants.

FOR as much as the Court was this day informed
by Mr. LeBaron Hazen of Council for the
Complainant, that the Complainant on the tenth day
of May last past, filed his Bill in this Court, against
the said Thomas Smith and John Danford, as by the
Certificate of the Register of this Court appears, and
took out process of Subpoena, returnable on the Satur-
day next after the second Tuesday in July then next,
requiring the said Thomas Smith and John Danford to
appear, and answer the same, but that the said Tho-
mas Smith and John Danford are out of the limits of this
Province, as by affidavit appears.—Also that the said
Thomas Smith and John Danford have not caused their
appearance to be entered upon the said process as ap-
pears by a further certificate of the said Register—and
the said certificates and affidavit being read, and the
truth of the above allegation being made out to the
satisfaction of the said Court.—It is ordered, that the
said Defendants, Thomas Smith and John Danford do
appear to the Complainant's said bill, on or before the
Twenty-second day February next.

By the Court,
D. LUDLOW ROBINSON, Reg'r.
L. HAZEN, Compl't. Sol.
Nov. 16.

FEATHER BEDS.

A FEW Good new FEATHER BEDS for sale cheap
by
THOS. C. EVERITT.
Fredericton, Oct. 27th 1830.

CARD.

MR. FRASER, Licentiate of the Royal College of
Surgeons, and for several years, Principal Assistant
to Dr. Thatcher, Physician to the Edinburgh Institution for
Diseases of Women and Children, begs leave to intimate,
that he intends establishing himself in Fredericton, and
respectfully offers his professional services to his Friends
and the Public.

Fredericton, 20th Sept. 1830.

MISS O. BOYLE.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inha-
bitants of Fredericton, that she will open School
on Wednesday 3d of November, in that House op-
posite to Rev. Dr. Homanville's, and formerly occu-
pied by the late Mrs. Kiva. Her course of instruc-
tion are Reading, Writing, English Grammar, History
and Geography, with Plain and Ornamental Needle
Work,