

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, FEBRUARY 9, 1831.

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

Savings Bank.
TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.
HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.
MARK NEEDHAM, ESQ.



LEGISLATURE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Monday, 7th February, 1831.
At half past two o'clock, His Honor the President proceeded in state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was directed to command the attendance of the House of Assembly. The House attended accordingly, when the President of the Council said, it was His Honor's command that they should repair to their usual place of sitting, and choose a fit person to be their Speaker, and present the person so chosen, for His Honor's approbation immediately. The House withdrew, and proceeded to the election of a Speaker, but not being able to agree in their choice, they were again commanded to attend in the Council Chamber, when the President of the Council by His Honor's command, directed them to present a fit person to be their Speaker to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Tuesday 8th February.
His Honor the President, having taken his seat on the throne, the House of Assembly were again summoned to attend at the Bar of the Legislative Council, they attended, and presented William Crane, Esquire, as their Speaker elect. After His Honor had expressed his approval of their choice, the Speaker demanded in the name of the Assembly, the customary privileges, which were granted. His Honor then addressed both branches in the following

SPEECH.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly.

I WAS induced, after due consideration, to defer meeting you in General Assembly till now, in order to prevent, as much as possible, the business of the Supreme Court from interfering with your important deliberations in the ensuing Session.

I shall direct to be laid before you copies of the Official Despatches, which communicated the mournful tidings of the demise of our late Most Gracious and lamented Sovereign, and the auspicious accession of His present Most Excellent Majesty; King WILLIAM THE FOURTH, to the Throne of His Ancestors.

With sincere satisfaction and a deep sense of gratitude to the Author and Giver of all good, am I enabled to congratulate you on the prosperous and improving condition of the Province. By the Divine Blessing, the late fine season has proved remarkably favourable to agricultural pursuits, and the greatly increased enterprise and exertions of the people have, in general, been rewarded with the most bountiful returns; which will have the happy effect considerably to diminish the importation of foreign supplies for the consumption of the inhabitants. The gradual but steady improvement in the Commerce and Staple Trade of the Province, as indicated by the present state of Revenue, is also a most pleasing circumstance.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly, I shall order to be laid before you, without delay, the Treasurer's Accounts and other documents therewith connected, which I am happy to acquaint you, will be found highly gratifying; the Revenue of last year being more productive than had been anticipated, and largely exceeding that of the former. It will not, however, be prudent to calculate on the permanency of this prosperous degree of the Provincial income; for, without apprehending the adoption of any other measures affecting the Trade of the Northern Colonies, the commercial arrangement, recently concluded with the Government of the United States, must have an immediate tendency greatly to lessen the amount of Revenue to be collected in this Province, under the Acts of Parliament.

I rely with confidence on your making the usual provision for the Ordinary Services, and for such other objects of general utility as may be recommended to your favorable consideration.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

Upon the perusal of the documents to be submitted for your consideration, concerning the Grants of last Session for additional Light-Houses, you will perceive that, by accurate Surveys and Estimates, it has been ascertained that the sums yet appropriated by Lower Canada and this Province, for the erection of the contemplated Light House on Saint Paul's Island are quite inadequate for that service. It has therefore been considered advisable, in concurrence with the opinion of the late Governor General, His Excellency Sir James Kempt, to defer the further prosecution of that important undertaking, (much although delay in such a case is to be regretted) until the deficiency can be provided for; it being likewise most desirable that the respective proportions of the expense for the future maintenance of the Establishment, according to the comparative advantages therefrom to be derived by the Canadas and New Brunswick, should be agreed on.

Considering the vast importance of good Roads of Communication with all parts of the Province, I feel persuaded, that subject with all other objects and institutions which, for the welfare of the Country, have been under the fostering care of the Legislature, will continue to receive the wisdom of your unremitting attention and liberal support.

The great want of a Public Penitentiary in this Province, so rapidly increasing in population, having on a former occasion been generally admitted, I need only now beg permission to recall to your wise consideration that important object.

To all your measures for promoting the true interests and prosperity of the Country, it will afford me great satisfaction to contribute my hearty concurrence.

Civil Appointment.

George William Cleary, Esquire, to be Surrogate and Judge of Probates in the County of Sunbury, in the room of the Hon. S. D. Street, deceased.

SUPREME COURT.

HILARY TERM, 1st William 4th.
Andrew Barbarie and William Chandler, Attorneys of this Court, having taken the usual oaths; Sworn and admitted Barristers of the same.

John Johnston Graduate of King's College Windsor Nova Scotia, and Charles Fisher Graduate of King's College Fredericton, having produced the necessary certificates; Sworn and enrolled Attorneys of this Court.

Fredericton, 5th February, 1831.

From the St. John Courier.

FEB. 5.
We were not aware in expressing our sentiments last week, respecting the proposed reduction of duty on Foreign Timber in the British Market, that the watchful vigilance of the Chamber of Commerce of this City, had anticipated our wishes in making a speedy remonstrance to the proper quarter. We have now the satisfaction of presenting to our readers the Petition of that Body on the subject, and ardently wish that it, and the similar documents that have been forwarded from other quarters may be the means of opening the eyes of Ministers to the effects that must follow any change in the present duties on Colonial and Foreign Timber and Deals, where the length of the voyage and other expenses are so much against the Colonies.

To the Right Honorable the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council for Trade and Plantations,
The Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of St. John, Province of New-Brunswick,

Humbly Sheweth—

THAT your Memorialists have learnt with much surprise and alarm, that it is in the contemplation of His Majesty's Ministers to recommend an alteration of the present duties on Foreign and British Colonial Timber and Deals, and such an alteration as, if adopted, will be productive of much immediate embarrassment, and ultimately will prove most injurious to the Mother Country and to these Colonies.

Your Lordships must be well aware of the strict and growing connexion which exists between Great-Britain and her American Colonies; and your Memorialists strongly urge the policy of fostering, in place of interrupting, that connexion, which the proposed measures, it appears to your Memorialists, are calculated directly to loosen.

Should the Foreign Nations bordering on the Baltic and North Sea, have the privilege of importing Timber and Deals into Great-Britain, at less than the present duty, there can exist no competition between them and the American Colonies—arising from the greater length of the voyage from America, and from the indisputable fact of the ability of Foreigners to navigate their vessels, at rates greatly lower than possibly can be done by the subjects of Great-Britain.

The effect of the alteration contemplated in the system of duties, will be to prohibit the importation of Timber and Deals from the American Colonies altogether; and in this manner the establishments of the subjects of Great-Britain will be broken up, and the Colonies be deprived of almost their only medium of exchange for the manufactures of the Mother Country. For if these manufactures cannot be paid for in the produce of the Colonies, they cannot continue to be imported, and the intercourse between Great-Britain and the Colonies will be in a great measure suspended; and thus the consequences to which the Memorialists have before adverted, must inevitably follow.

Should the duty on Timber imported from the Baltic and Norway be lessened, the effect of the measure will operate to the prejudice of the trade with the Colonies in precisely the same manner as an increase of the duties upon Colonial Timber would do, should such an increase take place while the duties upon Baltic Timber remain as they now are.

The greatest advantage to the Mother Country which your Memorialists can suppose to be contemplated to arise from the alteration proposed, will be an increased demand by the Northern States for her manufactures. Yet it is most obvious, that as an article of commerce, if the consumption on the one hand, is to be regulated merely by the demand for the commodity offered in exchange, on the other, she will eventually gain nothing; and even the reduction in the price of the article itself will not do more than make good the difference in the mode of payment, as those Countries ever have had, even at the present rate, the balance of trade in their favor. She is in such a case merely carrying her goods to another market, while she is losing the market offered by the Colonies, and benefiting States of opposite interests and altogether unconnected with herself, at the expense of one of the most valuable of the dependencies of the British Crown. Your Memorialists further beg to state, as an example of the spirit which at present actuates the inhabitants of this Colony, that they have voluntarily taxed all Foreign manufactured goods considerably in addition to the amount of duties chargeable on the same articles by act of Parliament. Thus showing a desire to prohibit the introduction of all but the articles of British manufacture.

Besides, from the facts which have been stated in the event of the alteration contemplated taking place, the carrying trade must necessarily be thrown solely into the hands of Foreigners; which it appears to your Memorialists, will ultimately more than counterbalance any present advantage, which the measure might possibly produce to the manufacturers of the Mother Country.

It is with the utmost deference submitted to your Lordships, that the consequences would be most ruinous to the Shipping Interests of the Kingdom, so large a proportion of which is employed in the conveyance of Lumber from North America, and that they must prove fatal to the various departments of trade connected with that intercourse.

Your Memorialists farther beg leave in the most particular manner to observe, that the greater part of the shipping employed in the conveyance of Timber from British America, is exclusively calculated for that purpose. The vessels are two large for the Baltic trade, and are by no means adapted for the West India or indeed any other trade; and the alteration proposed, must occasion the loss of almost the whole of this class of shipping.

Your Memorialists further beg to state, that within a few years many of the inhabitants of this and the adjoining Provinces have, at almost an incredible expense and labour, erected Saw Mills and other expensive establishments necessary for the manufacture and exportation of Deals to the market of the Mother Country, relying upon the permanency of the Trade being sustained. In the event of any alteration

of the duties, materially affecting this branch of it, the proprietors must all suffer severely, and in many instances be inevitably ruined.

Your Memorialists, therefore, cannot but press upon your Lordships' most serious consideration, the probable effects of a measure involving the employment, and even the mercantile existence of so considerable a portion of the British community.

Your Memorialists would also beg leave to suggest to your Lordships, that the encouragement of the Trade to Great Britain from her own Colonies, is of the utmost importance, considered in a National point of view, and that the length of the voyage to North America, the invigorating nature of the climate, and the extent of the Trade itself, have formed a nursery for Seamen which can hardly be equalled, and which most valuable class of men, admirably calculated for manning the British Navy, must be altogether lost, should the proposed alteration take place.

Your Memorialists, therefore, humbly pray for your Lordships' most serious and favorable consideration of all the premises. And as in duty bound they will ever pray.

(Signed) L. DONALDSON,
President Chamber of Commerce,
St. John, N. B. 25th January, 1831.

HOUSE BURNED.—About eight days ago the dwelling house of Mr. John McDermid, at Salt Springs, Hampton Parish, was totally consumed by fire, and he himself with a wife and seven children, were left naked and houseless at this severe season of the year. The fire was occasioned by an attempt to put the potatoes in the cellar from the frost, by putting a small burning fuel near them, which communicated with the hay which had been thrown over them for the same purpose, and soon showed what had happened, by the volumes of smoke issuing from below. Provisionally a person, not belonging to the family, who happened to be with them, discovered the danger and aroused the whole of the inmates, who were fast asleep, and but for such timely warning might all have perished. By the humane and prompt exertions of the neighbouring settlers a house better than the one destroyed, was soon raised, and by the no less active beneficence of some individuals in this city, a supply of blankets, clothing, &c. has been procured for them, which will replace the unfortunate family in comparative comfort.—*Observer.*

[From the St. Andrews Herald of Jan. 25.]

We have this week the pleasure of laying before our readers, the copy of a petition from the Chamber of Commerce here, to the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain. The subject of the Petition is of paramount importance to the well-being of the North American Colonies, and we hope and trust that the august body before whom it is intended to be laid, will grant that calm and impartial consideration to its prayer, which it is in justice demands. The language of the petition is respectful and at the same time firm and decided. Although we are situated in an obscure corner of the world and are insignificant in point of wealth and population, yet that cannot be advanced as a reason why we should not complain when our commerce is about to be ruined and our chief means of support placed in jeopardy. If the protecting duty is to be taken off our staple article of export, it is no more than just that the import duty should be withdrawn from those articles we do not or cannot produce, and that we should have the choice of purchasing what we consume either from the Mother country or a Foreign State. The North American Colonies have now become of such vast importance to the trade of Great Britain, that we cannot for a moment suppose it to be the intention of the Parent State, to subject it to any unnecessary hardships. We have often complained, and with justice, of the frequent changes in our Commercial Regulations; our merchants are never for a moment safe in any speculations they may be engaged in—a sudden and unexpected "Order of the Board of Trade," at once awakens them from their golden dreams, to the consciousness that all their plans for future success have been frustrated, and their whole business hurried into a state of confusion. We have still every reliance on the wisdom and liberality of the Imperial Government, and shall wait with patience and confidence for a favorable reply to the prayer of the petition. The Chamber of Commerce has hitherto been the instrument of much good, and we hope will still continue to exert its influence; it therefore deserves the countenance and support of every enlightened and patriotic member of the community.

To the Right Honorable and Noble, the Commons House of Parliament, In Parliament assembled,

The Petition of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, at Saint Andrews, New-Brunswick,
Humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioners have had reason to fear that the views of His Majesty's Ministers, are directed to a reduction of duties on Baltic and other Foreign timber, on importation into Great-Britain, which, if carried into effect, will eventually ruin the trade of the North American Colonies in that article.

Your Petitioners respectfully beg leave to state to your Honourable House their reasons for giving this decided opinion, which will at once appear, by reference to the proximity of the Continental Ports in the Baltic to Great-Britain, in comparison with these Colonies, which enables Foreign shipping of cheap construction, and navigated at a trifling cost, to carry their productions, at one third the freight required, for the protection of the trade to these Provinces.

Your Petitioners beg leave to remind your Honourable House, that the consumers of wood, are chiefly the respectable and wealthy classes of the community, and it not being like excisable commodities, indispensable for the daily comfort and support of the poor.—And that the carrying trade from hence is entirely in the hands of British subjects, employing fully one fourth of the tonnage of the empire.

That the mercantile body in these Provinces, have lately been kept in a continual state of agitation, and alarm, from the ready attention paid to the applications of Foreigners, for any alteration in the Colonial trade, without being desired by any class of British subjects.

Your Petitioners further wish to draw the attention of your Honourable House to the fact, that the trade of these Colonies, as respects the imports in manufactured goods is virtually confined to Great-Britain, by excessive duties imposed on the manufactured goods of other countries by Acts of Parliament: And that to reduce the protective duties on their principal article of export to the Parent Country, whilst they labour under such restriction, would be a manifest act of injustice.

Your Petitioners, with all due deference for what they are given to understand are the views of Government on the principles of Free Trade, consider such wholly subversive of the true interests of these Colonies, and the Parent State, They draw this conclusion from practical experience and the evidence of facts—and they beg your honor-

able House will confirm a permanent commercial system of Colonial policy, to give stability to credit, and to restore that confidence so essentially necessary to the true interests of trade, and to the security of the affections of His Majesty's subjects in these Provinces.

Your Petitioners, therefore humbly pray, that your Honourable House will not sanction any change in the trade between these Colonies and Great Britain, either by increasing the duty on Colonial timber, or lowering it on Foreign timber, in order that capital may be invested in security, free from the fluctuations and ruin, consequent on vacillating measures.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

JAMES ALLANSHAW, Chairman.

Providential Escape.—The four men whom we mentioned on Tuesday last, as having left this in an open boat, for Chamcook Island, on the Saturday preceding, and that fears were entertained for their safety, were driven by the violence of the gale, to a small uninhabited island in the L'ete passage, and their boat dashed to pieces. They with great difficulty ascended the almost perpendicular banks, and took shelter in a barn which providentially contained some hay, where they remained until the following Monday, when they were rescued from their forlorn situation, and have since arrived in safety at their intended destination.—*St. Andrews Herald.*

We have been favoured with the perusal of the following letter from Colombia, written by an officer of high rank in the Colombian service. A part of the same letter has already appeared in the city papers, but we republish it entire, as the latter portion of it, which has not yet been printed, confirms, most conclusively, the report of the capture of Rio de la Hache. We subjoin also Bolivar's farewell address to his countrymen.—*N. Y. Albion.*

"St. Martha, Dec. 12th, 1831:
"The Liberator spent a month at Barranquilla: I obtained the upper part of Molinnes' house for him: he dined two days with me, but afterwards had his own table. His Excellency was about a month in Soledad, and occupied Visbal's new house, when he caught a severe cold, which he carried to Barranquilla—some days better, and some days worse. It settled on his lungs, and when he arrived here he was a complete skeleton. He was carried on shore, and since the 5th has been getting worse and worse, and yesterday he took the Sacrament. He made a short address to his countrymen, a copy of which I enclose. It was dictated in a moment of extreme agony, which may apologize for its shortness and short sentences, which were pauses to rest a moment. I am afraid he will go off. God grant that it may not be the case, as many ambitious chiefs may arise.

"You will no doubt hear that this place was attacked by the Indians of Timaga, &c. who were completely beaten by the militia of this place. Our friend Mier showed great courage. "The other faction of Rio de la Hache has been beaten completely, so that by Christmas we shall quit again, please God.

"I have been on duty in my artillery command for the last three months. Of my brigade there are 125 in Rio de la Hache, 25 in Savanilla, and 25 in the park of artillery—so you may judge how we are pushed. There are 500 militia, and 500 veterans in Rio de la Hache; the militia from the 9th and 10th cantons. My artillerymen are to return immediately, which favour I have obtained from Gen. Montilla, and you may imagine how anxious we are for their return."

"Colombians!—You have witnessed my efforts to plant Liberty where Tyranny before reigned—I have laboured with disinterestedness, sacrificing my own fortune, and even my tranquillity. I resigned the command which I was persuaded that you no longer had any confidence in my disinterestedness; my enemies abused your credulity and trampled upon what to me are held most sacred—my reputation and my love of liberty. I have been the victim of my prosecutors, who have driven me to the borders of the grave—I freely pardon them."

"Upon my departure from among you, my affection dictates to me the propriety of manifesting to you my last desires—I aspire not to a higher glory, than the consolation of Colombia. It is the duty of all to labour for the benefit of the Union. The people must obey the actual government to liberate themselves from anarchy. The ministers of the Sanctuary must direct their prayers to Heaven, and the Soldiers must employ their swords in defence of social rights."

"Colombians!—Should my death be the means of allaying the rage of party spirit, and consolidating the Union, I go down in tranquility to the tomb."

SIMON BOLIVAR."

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.

Branch Wesleyan Missionary Society, will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, on Monday, the 14th instant, at half past six o'clock, P. M.—Preparatory Sermons will be preached on the Sabbath preceding the meeting, and collections will be made on each of the occasions, in aid of the funds of the Society.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. F. is received and under consideration.

Married.

At Gage-Town Queens County, on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Samuel R. Clarke, Mr. John Simpson to Miss Martha Kee, both of Gage-Town.

At Waterborough, Queens County on Thursday Evening 18th February by the Rev. Abraham Wood, Mr. Alexander Clarke to Miss Nancy Murray.

At Canning, Queens County by John Earl, Esq. on Wednesday Evening 22d Inst. Mr. John Stewart to Miss Ann Palmer.

At Hampstead, Queens County, on Wednesday Evening 2d Inst by the Rev. George S. Jarvis, Mr. John Case to Miss Phoebe Golding.

At Micham, Queens County, on Thursday Evening 3d Inst. by the Rev. Samuel R. Clarke Mr. Nathaniel Maxon to Miss Nancy Mote.

At St. Andrews, Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Jerome Alley, Rector—The Rev. Samuel Denny Lee Street, Rector of Woodstock, youngest son of the late Honorable S. D. Street, to Joanna Pote, second daughter of Thomas Wyer, Esquire, of that Town.

THE Subscriber has received

ON CONSIGNMENT,
50 Barrels Southern Rye Flour,
4 Puncheons Demerara Rum,
4 Boxes Apple Root,
6 Boxes Sperm Candles.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,
20 Drums Turkey Fig,
25 Chests Tea assorted qualities and a general assortment of WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c.
F. E. BECKWITH.
Fredericton, February 1st, 1831.

By the Honorable Ward Chipman, Esquire, one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

To all whom it may concern

GREETING:—

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of John Kinnear and Harrison G. Kinnear, of the City of Saint John, Merchants, to me duly made, according to the form of the Act of Assembly, in such case lately made and provided; I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal within this Province, of Feuel Gouraud, late of this City, Dentist, (which same Feuel Gouraud is departed from without the limits of this Province with intent and design to defraud the said John Kinnear and Harrison G. Kinnear and the other Creditors of the said Feuel Gouraud, (if any there be) of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary Process of the Law, as it is alleged against him) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Feuel Gouraud do return and discharge his said debt or debts within three months from the publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said Feuel Gouraud within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Feuel Gouraud.

Dated at Saint John, N. B. the twenty second day of January, one thousand Eight hundred and Thirty-one.

WARD CHIPMAN.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the Subscribers have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of Robert Merritt late of the Parish of Portland, in Saint John an Absconding Debtor, and do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Robert Merritt, on or before the first day of April next, to pay all such sums of money or other debt, duty or thing which they owe to the said Robert Merritt, and to deliver all other effects of the said Robert Merritt, which he, she or they may have in their hands, power or custody, to the said Trustees, and the said Trustees do hereby desire all the Creditors of the said Robert Merritt, on or before the said first day of April, to deliver to the said Trustees or any of them their respective accounts and demands against the said Robert Merritt.

Dated the seventeenth day of January 1831.

M. H. PERLEY,
SAML. STEPHEN,
JAMES BUSTIN,

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Rate and Assessment has been made upon the Real Property within the Parish of Marguerville, in the County of Sunbury, belonging to the Persons severally whose names are mentioned against the several accounts of the said rate and assessment undermentioned: And unless the same are paid respectively without delay, the said Real Property of such as make default in payment thereof, will be disposed of as the Law directs, in order to discharge the said Assessment.

PROPRIETORS' NAMES.	AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENT.
All the Real Estate of James Tapley, £1 : 0 : 18	
All the Real Estate of George P. Nevers,	1 : 3 : 0
All the Real Estate of Charles Emery,	0 : 12 : 8 1/2
All the Real Estate of Samuel Nevers, deceased,	5 : 19 : 9 1/2
All the Real Estate of Anthony Barker,	0 : 13 : 9
All the Real Estate of David Mitchell,	0 : 9 : 7
All the Real Estate of John Mitchell,	0 : 4 : 9 1/2
All the Real Estate of George Hayward,	0 : 4 : 9 1/2
GEORGE MILES, JOHN BROWN, Junr., GAIN B. TAYLOR,	Assessors.

February 9

ON CONSIGNMENT.

THE Subscriber has received SIX Puncheons of JAMAICA SPIRITS, and FOUR Puncheons DEMERARA RUM, which he will sell low for Cash, or on approved Credit. Both are of a superior quality.

OLIVER SMITH.

Fredericton, 17th January 1831.

FRANCIS BEVERLY,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND BINDER.

HAS received per late arrivals from Britain, a new assortment of STATIONERY and BOOKS, which he offers low for cash or short credit, consisting of—Antiquarian, Double Elephant and Atlas Drawing Papers; Super Royal, Royal, Medium and Demy do; wove and laid Folio Post; thick and thin wove and laid Hotpressed Letter Paper; do Gilt do black edged; wove and laid note papers; Gilt do; black edged do; coloured Note Paper; do embossed; extra superfine thick laid Foolscap hotpressed; superfine Foolscap; common do; fine and common Pott; Visiting Cards; plain do; gilt edge do; do black edge; Ledgers, Journals, Day Books and Cash Books; Ink and Ink Powders; extra superfine black and red Wax; superfine do; common do; English first rate and common Quills; black Lead Pencils and Crayons; improved patent silver Pencil Cases; Desk Seals and Penknives; Card Cases; Portfolios, Bill Books and Pocket Books; Colours in boxes and single cakes; Tooth and Nail Brushes; ebony and ivory Parallel Rules, from 2s. 3d. to 35s.; Mathematical Instruments, from 10s. to 95s. per case; cake and bottle Indian Rubber; Card Racks; Hand Screens, and other fancy articles.

ALSO,

An assortment of Books in Law Practice; Greek and Latin Classics; Hebrew Grammars; Ainsworth's Dictionary; Murray's Grammar, large and small; Key and Exercises to do; Murray's English Reader; do Spelling Book; do First Book; Walkingame's Tutor's Assistant; Gough's Arithmetic; do Vosters; Goldsmith's Geography; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Universal do; Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary; Jones's do; Fulton and Knight do; Pocket Bibles and Prayer Books, in elegant bindings; Catholic Prayer Books; Works of the most approved English authors; English Classical Literature; the published volumes of Murray's Family Library; Album's; Crocker's Land Surveying; Song Books and Pamphlets; New-Brunswick Primer, newly published; a large assortment of Valentines; Single Sets of Chess Men.

BOOK-BINDING done in the neatest manner. Pocket Books and Portfolios made and repaired. Parchment of different sizes.

Fredericton, Dec. 29, 1830.