

## POETRY.

(Selected.)

[FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.]  
TO A HUMMING BIRD.  
From MSS. Poems by the late John Rudolph  
Sutermeister, Esq.

Bird of the summer bower!  
Whose burnished plumage to the air is given,  
How thy bill dips in each luxuriant flower—  
How thy wing fleets thro' heaven!

Thou seem'st to fancy's eye  
An animated blossom, born in air;  
Which breathes and bourgeons in the golden sky  
And sheds its odours there.

Thou seem'st a rainbow hue  
Touched by the sunbeam into life and light,  
As thou thy rosy wing the welkin thro'  
In its ethereal flight.

Thou art not born of Earth!  
Thy home is in the free and pathless air;  
The wild flower's radiant bloom'd on the birth,  
And threw its fragrance there.

The green and spangled dell,  
For thee diffuses its sweet scent and hue;  
Thou drinkest from the tulip's ample bell,  
The late and early dew.

I love, sweet bird! to see  
Thy crimson plumage in the morning clear—  
Thy gambols,—thy capricious revelry  
In the thin atmosphere.

How thou art full of life—  
How art thou joyous thro' thy transient hour—  
For thee the morning air with sweets is rife—  
For thee blooms the May bower.

Go forth, on thy glad way!  
The eagle of an hundred years, is not  
So happy in his towering pride of sway  
As thou, in thy brief lot!

## VARIETIES.

### THE FAITHFUL HEART.

SCRAPS AND SKETCHES; or The Album  
of a Literary Lounger. Montreal; H. H.  
Cunningham, No. 38 St. Paul-Street, 1831.  
We copy the following story from a little  
volume just published in Montreal;  
the author is understood to be Mr. Willis  
of the Commissariat Department.

It is the extreme height of absurdity to  
suppose, but for a moment, that the many  
high-wrought and impassioned details  
which so often adorn the florid pages of  
romanceful history, depicting the devotion  
intensity of the female heart in its  
affections, have not their counterpart in  
nature and truth.—Yes,—thousands upon  
thousands are the instances which occur,  
and that with a circumstantial reality which  
speaks to the heart of the sneering and  
heartless sceptic;—and I will now quote  
one as a conviction in point of the truth of  
my affirmation.

I had occasion, a few years ago, to stay  
sometime at the singularly wild and lonely  
village of Bay St. Paul, situated some  
distance below Quebec. In the garden  
attached to the house where I had fixed  
my residence I perceived a grave, rather  
larger in size than common and made in a  
corner among a group of lilac trees, and  
in whose thick shade it was scarcely per-  
ceptible by a casual observer. I naturally  
made inquiry about it, and these were the  
particulars as far as I could learn.

In the summer of 1814, one of the trans-  
ports which had entered the river with  
troops from the Peninsula, landed an officer  
in the last stage of a dangerous fever  
and whose particular request it was that  
he might be put on shore there to die.—  
He was accompanied, or perhaps I might  
more properly express it, attended by an  
interesting young woman, whose accent  
and manner denoted her of Foreign extrac-  
tion—conjecture rumoured either Span-  
ish or Italian.

The young man died in a few days, and  
was buried as I have before related.—  
The house was then occupied by an Eng-  
lish family, who had kindly received him  
when brought from on board the transport,  
and had been as attentively ministering to  
his comfort during his little span of exist-  
ence among them as though he had been an  
adopted relative.—But who was she who  
was thus left lone and desolate in a strange  
land?—None can tell.

She had not been, it was thought, at-  
tached by any legal obligation to him  
whose dying eyes she had so tenderly closed,  
and whose last breath was spent on her  
lips; but let that be as it may, she was  
bound by a tie paramount to every other—  
that of affection, fervid and lasting, and  
which seemed identified with her very  
existence.

The death of her lover, or if you choose  
to call him so—her protector, did not ap-  
pear to elicit from her any extravagant  
display of sorrow. She had, it is proba-  
ble, prepared herself for the event; for his  
illness had been long and tedious, and  
its termination might have been looked  
forward to with a degree of certainty.

Luckily for her, the family with whom  
she was placed as if by chance, were con-  
siderate as well as kind; and she was left  
free of intrusive civility, (which indeed, in  
some cases is a species of mockery,) to  
muse and linger over a grief which was  
placid and calm in its ostensive appear-  
ance, like the surface of molten metal, but,  
like it, all cankering and consuming be-  
neath.

She used to join, as far as she could  
make herself useful, in the domestic op-  
erations of those about her, but in a kind  
of torpid abstraction that too plainly de-  
noted how little of interest her being had  
in what was now left to it on earth. She  
lived for months with them, and she was yet a  
stranger. She barely knew enough of  
English to express a few ordinary wants  
in that language; and though it was evi-  
dent that French was next to her native  
tongue, she was so reserved and silent,

that she scarcely ever spoke, except when  
compelled by the mere obligations of her  
intercourse with those with whom she lived  
and who were too delicately tender of her  
feelings to intrude interrogatories, that it  
was palpable she wished to shun and avoid.

Her face and form were alike beautiful,  
even though blighting care and the dis-  
comforts of a sea voyage must have worn  
them something—and which a hopeless  
sorrow was fast wasting with a fiery cor-  
rosion day after day, and she was becoming  
less like an inhabitant of this world.

Her only pleasure—for it must have  
been a pleasure to her, if her heart had  
the capability of feeling the sensation—  
was in the fall of evening to sit beside the  
grave of him she loved, and give the soft  
tones of her country's guitar to the still-  
ness of twilight, accompanying them with  
her voice, and then breathing the accents  
of her native land, would pour forth in all  
its rich fulness of power some peculiar  
air that was, doubtless, that favourite of  
the one that slept unconscious of the once  
loved melody.

At a time like this, it was said her ap-  
pearance would be almost supernatural.—  
As she leant over her mandoline, her long  
dark hair would stream in the breeze and  
over her shoulders, and nearly hide the  
large black eye which would now flash  
with a light more than mortal,—and to-  
gether with this, her tall and pliant figure  
robed in its sable dress, would for a mo-  
ment give her a wild and unearthly mein.

But this enthusiasm of impassioned sor-  
row would gradually subside, and bending  
her head down over the grave, till her  
fine tresses mingled with its long rank  
grass, she would silently weep for hours.  
As I observed before, she wasted fast  
away. At the close of the fifth month  
from her arrival, she had been sitting out  
at the grave in the garden, one bleak autumn  
evening, much later than was her usual  
custom; and the family, becoming un-  
easy at her absence, sent one of their  
number to ascertain the cause. She was  
found stretched at length on the grave,  
with her face close pressed to its turf cov-  
ering; and her beautiful arms extended,  
as though they had in life's departure—  
for she was dead—attempted to clasp to  
her bosom the cold earth which was so  
soon to admit her to the side of her beloved.

As she had been heard to express a  
wish to be buried in the same grave with  
her lover—need I observe that such a  
wish was religiously complied with.

And such was the end of a being, whose  
heart was embalmed in its deep and ab-  
sorbing grief—and that heart was broken  
under such circumstances too!—far from  
her country and her friends, where there  
were none to whom she could turn,—now  
that he was gone for whose sake she had  
dared and endured the encountering every  
ill to which life could expose her—none to  
whom she could look for solace in her  
loneliness of dreary despair.

Her friends—and connections,—and  
what were they? How heart rending to  
think, that one who must have been dear  
to them, should in a foreign land breathe  
her silent agony of existence away, un-  
noticed, comparatively, and unknown. And  
doubtless, hers must have been rank and  
affluence in the country of her birth; for  
there was that elegance and refinement  
about her which they only can confer; and  
her manner, was too complaisantly digni-  
fied, not to proclaim them habitual.  
Peace to her gentle spirit! She sleeps  
in death with him whose existence while  
on earth gave hers its only value.—and  
the hallowed spot which entombs a heart  
so faithful, is to me far more sacred, than  
if the unmeaning benediction of some pre-  
tender to piety had sanctified it to the  
inhumation of thousands of the mercenary  
and worthless, however eminent and high-  
born.

ANECDOTE.—A certain farmer, living  
not a hundred miles off, who always made  
it a point to speak in style, commonly cal-  
led high flown, having hired a young man  
as labourer on his farm, and wishing to  
have him examine and repair a certain  
fence, ordered him thus:—"John I wish  
you to go and reconnoitre that fence." John  
immediately directs his course to-  
wards the fence, musing and pondering on  
what his master could mean by reconnoit-  
ring the fence: and meeting one of his  
neighbours, he asked him for an explana-  
tion. This the waggish neighbour very  
gravely obliged him with, as follows:—"Your  
employer wants to put a new fence  
where the old one now stands, and wishes  
you to pile the rails in several heaps, and  
set fire to them, to get them out of the  
way." So at it John goes, might and main,  
and by noon he had got the fence piled,  
and fire communicated to several of the  
piles—and then at the sound of the dinner  
horn, made his way to the house, and on  
his arrival was asked what progress he  
had made, &c. to which John, with all  
the air of one who is conscious of having  
done his duty, promptly replied, "I have  
got the fence all piled, and set fire to all  
the heaps but four—but they don't burn  
very well."

METCALF THE BLIND SURVEYOR.—This  
person was a native of Manchester or the  
neighbourhood, and Mr. Bew, has given  
an account of him in the paper we have  
already quoted. After telling us that he  
became blind at a very early age, so as to  
be entirely ignorant of light and its va-  
rious effects, the narrative proceeds as  
follows:—"This man passed the younger  
part of his life as a waggoner, and occa-  
sionally as a guide in intricate roads dur-  
ing the night, or when the tracks were  
covered with snow. Strange as this may  
appear to those who can see the employ-  
ment he has since undertaken is still more

extraordinary; it is one of the last to which  
we could suppose a blind man would ever  
turn his attention. His present occupa-  
tion is that of projector and surveyor of high-  
ways in difficult and mountainous parts.  
With the assistance only of a long staff, he  
has several times met this man traversing  
the road, ascending precipices, exploring  
valleys, and investigating their several  
extents, forms and situations, so as to an-  
swer his designs in the best manner. The  
plans which he designs, and the estimates  
he makes, are done in a method peculiar  
to himself, and which he cannot well con-  
vey the meaning of to others. His abili-  
ties in this respect are nevertheless so great,  
that he finds constant employment. Most  
of the roads over the Peak in Derbyshire  
have been altered by his directions, par-  
ticularly those in the vicinity of Buxton;  
and he is at this time constructing a new  
one betwixt Wilmslow and Congleton,  
with a view to open a communication to  
the great London road, without being obli-  
ged to pass over the mountains."—Exam-  
iner.

A singular Adventure.—Once upon a  
time a traveller stepped into a coach. He  
was a young man just starting in life.  
He found six passengers about him, all of  
them grey headed and extremely aged men.  
The youngest appeared to have seen at  
least eighty winters. Our young travel-  
ler was struck with the singularly mild and  
happy aspect which distinguished all his fel-  
low passengers, and determined to ascertain  
the secret of a long life and the art of  
making old age comfortable. He address-  
ed the one who was apparently the oldest,  
who told him that he always led a regular  
and abstemious life, eating vegetables and  
drinking water. The young man was ra-  
ther daunted at this, inasmuch as he liked  
the good things of this life. He address-  
ed the second, who astonished him by say-  
ing he had always eat roast beef and gone  
to bed regularly fuddled every night for  
seventy years, adding, that it all depended  
on regularity. The third had prolonged  
his days by never seeking or accepting  
office—the fourth by resolutely abstaining  
from all political or religious controversies,  
and the fifth by getting to bed at sunset  
and rising at dawn. The sixth was ap-  
parently much younger than the other five—  
his hair was less grey, and there was more  
of it—a placid smile, denoting a perfectly  
easy conscience mantled his face, and his  
voice was jocund and strong. They were  
all surprised to learn that he was by ten  
years the oldest man in the coach. "How  
exclaimed our young traveller, "how is it  
you have thus reserved the freshness of  
youth?" "It is no great mystery," said the  
old man, "I have drank water and drank  
wine—I have eat meat and vegetables—I  
have held a public office—I have dabbled  
in politics and written religious pamphlets  
—I have sometimes went to bed at mid-  
night, and got up at sunrise and at noon  
—but I always paid promptly for my news-  
papers!"

Royal Tenderness.—The Emperor of  
China has reproved the Sheriffs for strang-  
ling the wrong subjects by mistake, and  
requests them not to do so in future.

Shaking Hands.—At a duel, the parties  
discharged their pistols without effect;  
whereupon, one of the seconds interfered,  
and proposed that the combatants should  
shake hands. To this the other second  
objected, as unnecessary; for, said he,  
their hands have been shaking this half  
hour.

A Scotchman, anxious as usual, to ex-  
alt the honour of his native land, asserted  
that London was by no means the biggest  
town in Britain. "It's a big place, I'll  
allow mon," said he, "but in my country  
there is a town still bigger!" and, on  
referring to the map, his assertion was  
found true, for there was duly inserted a  
town called "Bigger."

MARRYING DAUGHTERS.—The Span-  
iards say, "At eighteen marry your  
daughter to her superior; at twenty to  
her equal; at thirty to any body that will  
have her."

SUMMARY ACCOUNT OF KING'S COLLEGE  
FREDERICTON.  
Published by order of the College Council.

Numerous enquiries having been made  
concerning the actual state of King's College,  
Fredericton, and some misconception ap-  
pearing to exist on the subject in remote places;  
it has been judged advisable to furnish the  
public with a distinct and authoritative State-  
ment of the provision made in the College for  
the instruction of youth, the regulations estab-  
lished for the maintenance of discipline, and the  
Expense of an academical course.

The object of the College, as expressly de-  
clared in the Charter by which his late Ma-  
jesty endowed it with the privileges of an Un-  
iversity, is "the education of youth in the  
principles of the Christian Religion, and their  
instruction in the various branches of Litera-  
ture and Science." In pursuance of this object  
the plan adopted by the Council has been, to  
receive such Students as had acquired the  
elements of a liberal education at the Gram-  
mar-schools of the Province, or elsewhere;  
and to afford them the means of those mature  
attainments, which experience has proved to  
be the fittest qualifications for the higher sta-  
tions and offices of society.

Nothing farther therefore is required of can-  
didates for Matriculation, than that they be  
competently acquainted with the grammatical  
structure of the Latin and Greek languages,  
and be capable of expressing their thoughts  
in writing in Latin as well as English. It is  
desired indeed that they should have some  
previous acquaintance with the first principles  
of Mathematics; but until these have been  
generally taught in the Grammar-schools, the  
College contents itself with recommending and  
encouraging such studies. No restriction is  
imposed with respect to the age, religion, or  
place of birth or education, of any person pre-  
sented himself for admission.

The Instruction of the Students is conduct-  
ed by the Vice-President and two other Profes-  
sors; who have adopted such arrangements as  
appeared calculated to occupy the time of their  
pupils during the whole of the several Terms,  
with the exception of such hours as would be  
absolutely requisite for meals and recreation.

The day begins and concludes with Divine  
Worship. In the morning, at seven o'clock  
during the summer, and eight in the winter,  
and at ten in the evening throughout the year,  
all the Students (not having permission to the  
contrary) are required to repair to the College  
Chapel. The service consists of a selection  
from the Liturgy of the established Church,  
with one of the daily lessons from the Holy  
Scriptures. The lessons are read by the stu-  
dents in succession, and the officiating Chap-  
lain is bound to take care that they perform  
this duty with becoming solemnity.

The time actually spent by the Students in  
attendance on the daily Lectures extends in  
general from ten in the morning to two in  
the afternoon. The other hours of the day,  
not necessarily required for meals or exercise,  
they are expected to occupy in preparing for  
these Lectures by private study, and in writing  
Exercises on various subjects proposed to them.  
Where this latter division of their time is duly  
employed, it may be considered that nine or ten  
hours of every day are directly devoted to men-  
tal improvement.

At ten in the morning the Students repair  
to their respective Lectures, and read a Classi-  
cal Author until eleven. At eleven they take  
up another Classical work, which engages  
them until twelve. From twelve they are va-  
riously occupied, with Logic, Mathematics, or  
Divinity. One o'clock is the regular hour for  
the more public and formal Lectures of the  
several Professors, as they do also an addi-  
tional Lecture by the Vice-President on the  
Saturday evening.

The system is so arranged that every Stu-  
dent, from the commencement of his residence  
in College, will be engaged during every week  
of Term in the successive study of four of the  
most approved Classical Authors; of Logic,  
Rhetoric, and Mathematics; of History, Mental  
and Moral Philosophy; and of the evidences  
and general principles of the Christian Reli-  
gion. There are also separate Classes in Di-  
vinity and Hebrew, for those who declare  
their intention to devote themselves to the sa-  
cred profession.

The Junior Students begin with such Classi-  
cal Authors as Homer, Xenophon, Livy, and  
Cicero; they afterwards advance to Euripides  
and Demosthenes. The Senior enter on the  
study of Herodotus and Sophocles, and proceed  
to Thucydides, Aristotle, Pindar, and Tacitus.  
The Oxford system of Logic and the Cam-  
bridge course of Mathematics are adopted by  
the respective Professors; and it is attempted  
so to teach these sciences that they may be  
found of practical use to the future enquiries  
and pursuits of the Students.

In History the Professor delivers a course of  
Lectures, commencing with the Mosaic re-  
cords, and presenting an epitome of the most  
important and instructive events in the pro-  
gress of time, and the formation, establishment  
and decline of the several nations of the world.  
In Metaphysics, or Mental Philosophy, the  
Professor, availing himself of the researches of  
Locke, Reid, and Stewart, conducts his pupils  
in the interesting enquiry into the various  
powers and operations of the human mind.

In Moral Philosophy, the great object of the  
Professor is to establish sound and solid prin-  
ciples of action. For this purpose he investi-  
gates the groundwork of morals, as it is laid  
in the nature of things and the attributes of  
the Deity; and proceeds to shew, by the ex-  
ample afforded in the writings of the Philoso-  
phers of Greece and Rome, how far the light  
of reason is capable of conducting men.  
Thence he infers the necessity of a Divine Revela-  
tion, and illustrates the superior excellence  
and inestimable value of Christian pre-  
cepts, institutions and laws.

The Professor of Divinity lays the founda-  
tion of Christian Knowledge in a diligent exa-  
mination of the Greek Testament; and gradually  
leads the Students to an acquaintance with the  
principles which establish its authenticity and  
truth, and enable men duly to understand and  
apply its Divine instructions. Those of his  
pupils who compose the special Divinity-Class  
are more peculiarly instructed in such points  
of Doctrine and Ecclesiastical History as re-  
late to the Constitution and Government of  
the Church; and in such studies as are likely,  
by the blessing of Almighty God, to conduce  
to a profitable discharge of the functions of  
the Christian Ministry.

Various questions and subjects for more private  
Exercises in writing are proposed by the  
several Professors as they may find occasion in  
connexion with their respective Lectures;  
and on every Saturday a general Themo-  
r Essay, which at the end of the following  
week every Student is required to present.

Such is the provision actually made for the  
instruction of Students. But the Council hope  
to find themselves enabled at no very distant  
period to establish distinct Professorships in  
Natural Philosophy, Law, and Anatomy and  
Medicine, by which the circle of Collegiate  
Education would be rendered almost complete.

The necessary Discipline is established by  
the Statutes of the University, and regulations  
founded on them. Every Professor is authori-  
zed to enforce attendance on his Lectures, and  
good behaviour at them, by imposition of fine  
to a certain extent. The immediate superin-  
tendence of the College is committed to the Vice-  
President, who in graver cases convenes the  
other Professors for consultation, or gives in-  
formation to the Council. To the Council alone  
is reserved the power of expulsion and other se-  
vere inflictions, which it may be hoped will ne-  
ver be requisite in practice.

The Students are required to be constant in  
their attendance at Church, Chapel, and Lec-  
tures, unless they shall have obtained special  
permission to the contrary. In the case of  
Public Worship this permission will be granted  
as a matter of course to such Students as may  
not belong to the established Church. In every  
other case indisposition or some other ur-  
gent plea can alone be admitted.

All the Meals are provided for the Students  
in the public Refectory, and one of the higher  
Officers of the College is required to be always  
present and preside at the Common Table.

The Doors of the College are regularly lock-  
ed at ten o'clock at night; and it is ordained  
by the Statutes that no Student shall remain  
out of College, nor any visitor in a Student's  
apartment, after that hour, without special  
permission.

The attendance at Chapel in the evening  
is a valuable auxiliary to the foregoing rule;  
but it is farther provided that the principal Of-  
ficers of the College shall have authority to en-  
ter a Student's apartment at all hours.

Every exertion is required to be made by all  
the Officers to maintain good morals; and it is  
especially provided, that no Undergraduate  
shall resort to any Inn, Tavern, or place of  
public amusement, without special permission.

The Academical Year begins on the first  
Thursday in September; and continues, with  
a Vacation of three weeks at Christmas, and a  
few days at Easter and Whitsuntide, to the  
beginning of July. Four of these years are  
requisite for the first Degree, of Bachelor of  
Arts; but the actual Residence will seldom  
much exceed three years. For higher Degrees  
Residence is not absolutely necessary, except  
during two Terms in the case of Candidates  
for the Degree of Master of Arts. No reli-  
gious test is imposed on admission to any De-  
gree, except in Divinity.

The annual charge for Tuition, including  
public and private Lectures, is Eight Pounds  
currency. The weekly charge for Lodging,  
Board and Attendance is Twelve Shillings and  
Sixpence; which is required for the period of  
actual Residence only. The Fees payable  
for the first Degree do not amount to Five  
Pounds. No other payment of any amount is  
incurred by a Student, except what he may  
find necessary for Clothing, Books, Furniture,  
and Fuel for his private apartment. With  
these exceptions, the entire expense of a Col-  
legiate Course for the whole four years, includ-  
ing the first Degree, need not amount to much  
more than One Hundred and Ten Pounds.

The other charges, which apply to Graduates  
only, are proportionately low. The Fees  
payable on admission to the Degree of Master  
of Arts, or Bachelor in Civil Law, are under  
Seven Pounds; and those on admission to a  
Doctor's Degree in any Faculty very little ex-  
ceed Ten. A Master of Arts or superior Grad-  
uate preserves his title to a vote in Convoca-  
tion by an annual payment of One Pound Ten  
Shillings towards the support of the University.

From this Statement it will be perceived that  
it has been the wish and design of the College  
Council to render the invaluable benefits of a  
liberal education accessible to as many as  
possible of the youth of a newly-settled coun-  
try. With this view they have also established  
a Scholarship of Twenty five Pounds a year,  
by way of specimen, which they propose as an  
object of competition to Candidates, without  
restriction, who shall offer themselves for ex-  
amination in Mathematical as well as Classical  
subjects; intending, as soon as the funds of the  
College will admit, to found other Scholar-  
ships of a like description. By means of these,  
and six Divinity-Scholarships promised by the  
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, pro-  
vision would be made for Students who might be  
unable to afford the very moderate expense  
above detailed; and the Council indulge an  
ardent hope that the College will eventually  
be found productive of a due supply of men  
qualified to fill the several departments which  
may require an enlarged and elevated measure  
of knowledge, with equal honor and advantage  
to themselves and the community to which  
they belong.

Necessary Expense of a Collegiate Course.	
Fee on Matriculation,	£0 : 5 : 0
Four annual payments of £3 for Tuition,	32 : 0 : 0
Payments for Board, Lodging and Attend- ance, at 12s 6d a week, according to the actual Residence, between £75 and	90 : 12 : 6
Four annual payments of 7s 6d towards the Li- brary and Plate	1 : 10 : 0
Fees on the Degree of Bachelor of Arts	4 : 15 : 2

Aggregate Expense, ac-  
cording to the actual  
Residence, between  
£113 : 10 : 2 and £129 : 2 : 8

## NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL 50,000—SHARES £10, each.  
AN Act for the Incorporation of the above  
Company having passed the Legislature  
at their last Session, Notice is hereby given  
that Books are open at the Stores of Messrs  
GEORGE D. ROBINSON, JOHN KERR, and JOHN  
HAMMOND, for the purpose of receiving the  
names of those Persons wishing to subscribe  
thereto.  
St. John, 6th April, 1831.

## FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land situate in the  
County of York N. B.  
Lot no. 43, with a Pasture Lot in the Lower  
French Village, Kingsclear, of grant to Ste-  
phen Jarvis and others dated 4th October 1799  
containing 110 acres.  
Do no. 15, of the Military Grant, lying on the  
River Saint John in the Parish of Kent, con-  
taining 100 acres.  
Do no. 25, same grant, situate in the same Pa-  
rish containing 100 acres.  
And also of all the right, title and interest of  
McColloch Dewar & Co. of, in, and to Lot no.  
24 of the last mentioned grant, and situate in the  
said Parish.  
W. & F. KINNAR, Attorneys for McCol-  
loch Dewar & Co.  
April 13.

## THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

TERMS—16s. per Annum, exclusive of  
Postage.

Advertisements not exceeding Twelve  
Lines will be inserted for Four Shillings  
and Sixpence the first, and one Shilling  
and Sixpence for each succeeding In-  
sertion. Advertisements must be accom-  
panied with Cash, and the Insertions will  
be regulated according to the amount  
received. Blanks, Handbills, &c. &c.  
can be struck off at the shortest notice.

AGENTS FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

SAINT JOHN,	Mr. Peter Duff,
SAINT ANDREWS,	Mr. George Miller,
DORCHESTER,	E. B. Chandler, Esq.
SALISBURY,	R. Scott, Esq.
KENT,	J. W. Weldon, Esq.
MIRAMICHI,	Edward Baker, Esq.
KENT, (COUNTY OF YORK)	Geo. Moorhouse, Esq.
WOODSTOCK, and	Mr. Jeremiah Connell,
NORTHAMPTON,	James Tilley, Esq. &
SHEFFIELD,	Doctor Barker,
GAGETOWN,	Mr. Wm. F. Bonnell, Junr.
KINGSTON,	Mr. Asa Davidson, Jr.
HAMPTON,	Mr. Samuel Hallett,
SUSSEX VALE,	J. C. Vail Esq.