

nature to contemplate; and that any person who attempts to produce or promote such war is an enemy to his country.

Resolved—That our loyalty has never been found wanting in times of war and danger, nor even been shaken by the oppressive taxes and insulting measures heaped on us by the Mother Country, nor even been suspected, but by the leader of the Anti-Slavery Society in his place in the House of Commons, who admitted that a people driven to despair, by seeing themselves unjustly deprived of all the means of life and comfort for themselves and children, may put their miserable existence at stake in defence of their just rights and properties.

Resolved—That it is the undoubted right of subjects to demand protection against internal and external enemies, in return for bearing their proportion of the expenses of the government; and that a government refusing such protection destroys the compact with its subjects.

Resolved—That the conduct of the British Government in taxing us higher than other subjects—in fostering our enemies, and listening to their falsehood against us—in rejecting statements from impartial persons in our favour—in allowing designing men under the saintly cloak of Religion, not only to pilfer our peasantry of their savings, but also to sow discontent and rebellion amongst them—in threatening to withdraw troops for whose protection we have doubly paid, and which we might claim as our right, at a time a civil war may be apprehended, is most heartless, and in violation of justice, humanity and sound policy.

Resolved—That we cling with the most filial affection and veneration to our beloved Sovereign and the mother country, a separation from which, though apparently desired by the latter, must fill our bosoms with the sincerest regret; but, thrown as a prey before misguided savages, we have no other alternative than to

Resolve, &c.—That his Excellency the Earl of Belmore be solicited to call an early Meeting of the House of Assembly, in order that a deputation of the same may lay our grievances at the foot of the Throne, humbly to pray, for our most Gracious Sovereign and the British Nation consider it unworthy of the protection of our just rights, equally with all his Majesty's subjects, we may be obliged from our allegiance, and allowed to seek that protection from another nation, which is so unjustly and cruelly withheld from us by our own.

Resolved—That a Committee be appointed to draw up such petition to his Excellency our Governor, and to request the junior Member of Assembly for this Parish to present the same to his Lordship in the most respectful manner.

Resolved—That the Chairman do sign the foregoing Resolutions on behalf of the meeting, and that the same be published for one month in the *Corwall Courier* and *County Papers* of this Island, and once in the *Times* and *John Bull*, London Papers, and in the *Glasgow Courier*.

FREDERICK LAMONT.

GRENADA.

St. George's, Grenada, 5th July 1831.

At a general meeting of Planters, Merchants and others convened at the Court House, John Ross, Esq. in the chair, a number of resolutions were passed, expressing the grievances under which the province labored. The following is a part of the 4th resolution.

Resolved, That, driven as we are to the verge of desperation, by the gradual encroachments, which, for many years past have from time to time been made upon our insular institutions and domestic privileges, and at beholding a British Ministry, acting under the influence of an interested and bigoted faction to the prejudice and ruin of one of the fairest portions of the globe, it becomes us, under these circumstances, to recollect, that we have duties which we owe to ourselves and our descendants, and that in the last resort, we ought not to be found wanting to them. It is with feelings of the deepest regret, that we advert to the possibility of a separation from our parent State, since the obligations on its part, and on ours, are reciprocal. For, if protection to our persons and property be withheld—if the Government of the country, instead of standing forward in our defence, and stretching forth its powerful arm to shield us from the attacks of our most inveterate enemies, who by shamelessly inventing, and recklessly propagating, the most atrocious calumnies against us, are evidently bent upon accomplishing our utter ruin, even to extermination—if Government, instead of performing this obligatory duty towards us, lends its aid to the party in question, and acts in conjunction with it; if we are continually to be considered as aliens and outcasts—nay, more, treated as a guilty and prescribed race, with whom public faith may be lawfully broken, and to whose misfortune no consideration should be shown—if our local privileges, are forever to be disregarded, our constitutional rights trodden under foot, and the hard earned produce of our estates fettered with rigorously unequal and ruinous impositions; if no merit is to be conceded to us for what we have effected in improving the moral condition of our slaves, nor any limits assigned to the further sacrifices which may be required of us; in fine, if by the measures which have already been put in force, and others which Ministers have declared in Parliament it is their purpose to adopt, we are, in consequence to be more and more laid open to injustice and injury, nay, even exposed to imminent danger of our lives, and that without the smallest compensation being made to us—then, the tie which we are bound to the Mother Country must be considered as virtually severed, and the duty of allegiance at an end.

Montego-Bay, July 8, 1831.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the parish of St. James, held at the Court House, in the town of Montego-Bay, on Wednesday the 6th day of July, 1831, pursuant to public advertisement—the Hon. Richard Barrett, Custos of said Parish, being called to the Chair.—The following Resolutions were proposed and agreed to with but one dissenting voice:—

Resolved,—That this Meeting observes with the deepest sorrow and alarm, that measures are conceived and planned by a party in Great Britain, hostile to the West Indian Colonies, and supported by his Majesty's Ministers, the mildest operations of which, must be to deprive the inhabitants of the Colonies of their properties, reducing themselves and their families to want and misery.

That this meeting, from its knowledge of West Indian Colonies, and more especially of the Island of Jamaica, declares its firm belief, that the measures thus emanating from the enemies and calumniators of the Colonies, and sanctioned, and adopted, without enquiry, by his Majesty's Ministers, will prove destructive of the rights, and ruinous to the interests of the inhabitants of these Colonies, and will tend ultimately, to involve in civil war, and bloodshed, a people ever distinguished by loyalty to their King and devoted attachment to their Country.

That it appears to this meeting that his Majesty's ministers meditate presenting to the Legislatures of this and other Colonies, plans for the government of the slave population, which deeply affect the rights of private property, and accompanied with the threat, that oppressive penal taxes should be levied on the produce of such Colonies as will not resign their constitutional independence at the command of his Majesty's ministers, and implicitly adopt their plans.

That if his Majesty's ministers proceed to put in execution this tyrannical threat, they will alienate from his Majesty's Government, and from the country which upholds it in its unjust and despotic measure, the affections of his Majesty's hitherto loyal and faithful subjects of Jamaica; and will compel them to reject his Majesty to absolve them from their fiducial allegiance, that they may seek the protection of some other power able and willing to secure to them the enjoyment of their rights, and the peaceful possession of their properties.

That this Meeting views with unfeigned regret the prospects of a separation from the Mother Country—an event which it can contemplate only under a strong apprehension of a violation of constitutional rights; at the same time it trusts that the Assembly at Jamaica, will strenuously maintain these rights to the last extremity, and will pass no laws under the influence of any coercive measures threatened by the British Government.

And this meeting calls upon the inhabitants of Jamaica to be true to themselves, faithful to their country; and calmly, but firmly, to resolve, that by no act of their own, will they become the instrument of their own destruction; and that if they are to be sacrificed to the malice of their enemies, they will not hesitate to have to reproach themselves with supineness or cowardice.

And these Resolutions be published in the *County Papers* of this Island for one month, and the *Times*, and *John Bull*, and *Glasgow Courier* in Great Britain.

RICHARD BARRETT.

We have been favoured by Bahama Papers to the 29th ult. We perceive by them that serious difference has arisen between the Governor, Sir James Carmichael Smyth, and the House of Assembly, which has led to a dissolution of that body, and the issuing of writs for a new parliament. In another column we give Sir James' address to the Assembly when proroguing it previous to the dissolution; and below we insert the resolutions entered into by the House which were forwarded by his Excellency, adding that having adopted the same they felt that they could not consistently continue to transact any further business with him, and begging that he would dissolve the convention.—The resolutions, in every instance, were carried by 13, against 4.—*Bermuda Royal Gazette*, July 12th, 1831.

1st Resolved, That Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Bart. Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over these Islands, has abused the trust reposed in him by his King, and infringed upon the rights and privileges of his Majesty's subjects of these Islands, by interfering in numerous instances, in an unconstitutional manner with the administration of the slave law of the Colony.

2d Resolved, That his Majesty's said Governor, has in like manner abused his trust, and intrenched upon the rights and privileges of the people of these Islands, by attempting to exercise an arbitrary sway over the proceedings of the Slave Courts and Police of the Colony, such interference with the administration of Justice being subversive of the law, and in direct opposition to the spirit of the British Constitution.

3d Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House; that his Majesty's present Governor has sedulously endeavoured, both publicly and privately, to encourage a spirit of refractoriness in the slave population of the Colony, and that such conduct upon the part of the said Governor, has had a direct tendency to undermine the true interests of the Colony, if not to endanger its safety.

4th Resolved, That the mal-administration of the affairs of the Colony upon the part of his Majesty's said Governor, has only hitherto been submitted to under the hope that experience would shew to him the errors into which he had fallen; and the inhabitants of this loyal colony be thereby spared the pain of approaching their sovereign, in the character of complainants; that it was in the spirit of forbearance and moderation that the last Session of the General Assembly was conducted—but that moderation and forbearance appear to have had no other effect than to engender new oppressions, and it is now the imperative duty of the House no longer to remain silent.

5th Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor's Message of the 9th instans, was not in accordance with the laws and usage of Parliament, as asserted in his Message of the 10th, but was an unwarranted and unprecedented attempt to cast a stigma on the character of the House, through one of its Members.

6th Resolved, That the continued mal-administration of the affairs of these Islands, by his Majesty's said Governor Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Baronet, having destroyed all confidence in him, the House cannot with safety make any, the slightest alteration, in the existing Slave Code of the Colony, while the said Governor remains in the administration of the Government thereof.

7th Resolved, That under all these circumstances, the House feel it an imperative duty, to cause a humble Address and petition to be prepared, and presented to his most Gracious Majesty in Council, supplicating him to take into his Royal consideration the present oppressed state of his dutiful and loyal subjects in the Bahama Islands, and praying that his Majesty will be most graciously pleased, as the only means of redressing the grievances of his subjects of these Islands, to remove his Excellency Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Baronet, his Majesty's present Governor of these Islands, from the government thereof.

The House of Assembly having said this day (June 22) waited on his Excellency the Governor, he addressed them as follows:—  
Gentlemen of the Council,  
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

I am come here to prorogue this Assembly with a view to its immediate dissolution; a measure which circumstances imperiously require.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,  
The retreat from the House, at the commencement of the Session, of so many respectable Members, led me to apprehend that the harmony which ought to subsist between the different branches of the Legislature, (and without which the public service cannot be carried on to advantage,) was likely to suffer some interruption.

I was not however, prepared for such a

want of common courtesy as is evinced in your Messages of the 10th and 17th instants, nor for such violent and intemperate resolutions as those which you have entered into on the 11th and 17th instants.

2nd. The Jury Act, about which I solely and expressly called you together, has been neglected; you have been assembled three weeks, and you not only have not sent up a Bill to the Council, but you have informed me it is not your intention to transact any further business with me. If the public consequently suffer any inconvenience for the want of a Jury Act; it is you, and you only they will have to blame. The time which you might usefully have employed in framing a Jury Bill, calculated to smooth all difficulties, to do away with all illiberal distinctions, and to make you a happy and united people, you have passed discussing in any thing but a spirit of fairness, my male-administration. You know very little of me and have mistaken my character very much if you postponed the consideration of the Jury Bill under the idea that I should prorogue you as soon as you had passed it, and thus prevent your making any enquiries or passing any resolutions which concerned myself. From the moment I understood that you had appointed a committee to enquire into the proceedings of the slave Court and other matters in which you assert I have unconsciously interfered; from that moment I determined on no account to prorogue you until you had completely finished your investigation.

3rd. Your resolutions on the 17th inst. are founded upon a very mistaken idea as to the extent of the Royal prerogative. The Justices sitting in the Slave Court are named by the King; in case of negligence, corruption or abuse of authority they are removed by the King. The prisoners are arraigned in the name of the King; a Slave Court is as much a King's Court as any Court in the Empire. It owes its very existence to an act which must be ratified by the King. Can you then suppose for a moment, that the King has no power to extend mercy to an offender convicted before a slave Court? Can you then imagine that the sentences of a slave Court, (which in this country has the power of ordering even transportation,) must necessarily be carried into execution, and without any reference to the King's representative? You are mistaken; your resolutions are not laws, neither can they alter the existing Laws, or introduce any change into the acknowledged and fixed principles of the Constitution.

The King not only has the same power of extending mercy to the Slave, convicted before a Slave Court, as he has to the Freeman convicted before the General Court, but if you had cautiously referred to the records of this Colony, before you adopted the incorrect and erroneous report of your committee, you would have found that this prerogative has been exercised in more instances than one, by my predecessors; and consequently is not, as you have stated "contrary to the laws, customs or usages of the Bahamas."

Be assured, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly, that I shall endeavour to wield the Sword which our Sovereign Lord the King has committed to my hand, with justice and with mercy; and that notwithstanding it meets with your disapprobation, I shall continue to read over the minutes of the proceedings of the Slave Court, with the same attention which I bestow upon the notes of the Chief Justice relative to the trial of offenders before the General Court. Wherever and wherever I can discover circumstances favourable to the prisoner, and that it appears to me that the interests of society will best be consulted by extending mercy, there mercy will be shewn: Upon these principles my conduct has hitherto been regulated; upon these principles, I shall continue to govern myself. Offend the Royal prerogatives, the power of extending mercy to the unfortunate is the one which our most gracious and beneficent Sovereign would be the least disposed to pardon me for surrendering.

4th. Upon the report of your committee I will not condescend to offer any farther comment, than to point out the "unwarranted and wholly unprecedented interference," with the character of those Gentlemen whose evidence did not meet the views of the committee.—More intemperate and more unjustifiable reflections I do not remember that I ever met with. To the absence of the experienced and moderate Members, I can solely attribute the circumstance of a majority of the Assembly having sanctioned and adopted such a report.

5th. Before I conclude, I wish, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly, to return you my thanks for your petition to the King for my removal from the government of these Islands: Although our most gracious Sovereign has deigned repeatedly to honor me with his notice, in the most condescending and flattering manner, and although it has been my good fortune to be thrown into circumstances, which, more than once have drawn forth such spontaneous expressions of his Royal approbation, as no exertion of mine in his Majesty's service can ever deserve, and no time can make me forget: Yet, occupied as his present Majesty must necessarily be, with the all important cares of our Great Empire, the name of so humble an individual as myself, employed in the administration of a distant Government, might possibly have never been laid before him. Your Petition will remind his Majesty of an old and faithful Servant, and as there is not a deed or a word of mine which I wish to retract, or which has not been engendered by a zeal for his Majesty's Service, and anxiety to promote the real welfare and happiness of this Colony, so do I look forward with a just confidence to the continuance of his Majesty's favour, and to his Royal approbation of my conduct.

6th. Having said thus much, it only remains for me to send you back to your constituents, and to appeal to that good sense and that good feeling which have ever been found to be inherent in Englishmen, in all parts of the world, when they have had time to reflect and to consider dispassionately, the baneful consequences which a continued indulgence in a narrow spirit of party must necessarily bring upon the community to which they belong.

Gentlemen of the Council,  
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,  
I hereby prorogue this General Assembly until Friday the 24th instans.  
J. CARMICHAEL SMYTH.  
Council Chamber, 21st June, 1831.

NOTICE.  
ALL persons having any demands against the estate of Jedediah Slason, junior, late of Fredericton, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested to, within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to JEDEDIAH SLASON, one of the administrators.  
WM. TAYLOR, Administrators.  
Fredericton, Sept. 5, 1831.

## ROYAL GAZETTE

FREDERICTON, SEPTEMBER 7, 1831.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.  
Commissioner for next week,  
HENRY SMITH, Esquire.

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

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

A PROCLAMATION.  
WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Monday the fifth day of September next: I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the first Monday in December next ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, this thirty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and in the second year of His Majesty's Reign.  
By His Honor's Command.  
W. F. ODELL.

Department of Crown Lands & Forests, Fredericton, 1st September, 1831.

PERSONS having business to transact with this Department are informed that receipts for Office Fees, Tonnage or Purchase Money will not be valid unless signed by the Cashier Mr. Wm N. AKERLEY.

JOHN A. BECKWITH, Acting Commissioner & Surveyor General.

We were yesterday politely favoured with the *London Globe* of the 20th and *Scots Times* of the 23 July, from which we have selected such articles as our time and limits will admit of. The Sovereignty of Belgium is at length decided; Prince Leopold having accepted the Crown of that Country and relinquished his annuity from the British Government. King Leopold was expected at London on the 19th and would make his public entry into Brussels on the 21st July. Great preparations were making in the Royal Palace and also at the Palace Royale for the reception and inauguration of His Majesty. The officers of the household of the late King who have been honorably discharged and who remain in Brussels will be taken into the service of His Majesty. M. D. Sauvage, Minister of the Interior left Brussels to go to the extreme frontier at Fumes to complement His Majesty the King of the Belgians. The negotiations for the preservation and security of the Netherlands, so far as our information extends, having been happily concluded, will we hope, be permanent and lasting. We wish we could entertain similar views with respect to the cause of Poland in which all Europe feels a deep interest. The disposition of the Governments of England and France in favour of that brave nation, it is said, will not be confined to good wishes for its success, but that strong remonstrances will be if they have not already been, made with the Government of Russia. We publish the Proclamation to the Poles under the signature of the Patriot Czarotorski—which is enough says the *Sun* to raise the dead, and we might add the living to.

The Reform Bill makes slower progress in the House of Commons than was generally anticipated, in consequence of which Lord Althorpe took occasion to intimate that he should move that it take precedence of all other public business. The divisions which have taken place on the discussion of the Bill in Committee, indicate a falling off in the Ministerial majority.

It is said the Grand Duke Constantine has been carried off by the cholera morbus.

Major General Sir Archibald Campbell and suite arrived at Saint John on Saturday last, in the ship *Saint Leonard*, from London. His Excellency is expected here this evening by the Steam Boat *Saint George*. The Members of His Majesty's Council are summoned to meet tomorrow to receive His Excellency, and administer the oaths on his assuming the Government of this Province.

Lady Campbell and family, Lieut. Colonel Sandgrass and Lady, Mr. Steward, (sub collector for West Isles) Miss Faulkner, and Mrs. Rutherford, arrived in the *Saint Leonard*.

On Monday last, at 12 o'clock, a meeting was convened by the High Sheriff of the County, at the earnest desire of the inhabitants of Fredericton and its neighbourhood, for the purpose of voting an Address to our late most worthy President the Honorable Mr. Black, on his resigning the Government of the Province into the hands of His Excellency Sir A. Campbell.

His Honor the Chief Justice presided at the meeting, at which we noticed, with great satisfaction, the Members of His Majesty's Council here resident—His Majesty's Attorney and Judge Advocate Generals—the various Magistrates; Clergy, and all the principal inhabitants of the Seat of Government.

The Address, which is to be presented by the Chief Justice, on the occasion of Mr. Black revisiting Fredericton with His Excellency, attended by the various gentlemen who assisted at the meeting, shall appear in our columns of the ensuing week; by which time we shall hope to be enabled to gratify our readers, by publishing the unaffected and eloquent eulogium pronounced by the mover of the Address, on the President's administration of the Government, and which met with the unanimous approbation of every one who had the pleasure of listening to it.

On the Chief Justice quitting the Chair, it was taken by the Hon. F. P. Robinson, who had seconded the Address; when, on the motion of G. F. Street, Esquire, the thanks of the meeting were most cordially voted to its universally respected Chairman.

## KING'S COLLEGE HEBDOMADARY

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1831.

Divine Service at 7 in the morning and 10 in the evening; except on Saturday, when the evening service will be at 2.

Private Lectures, viz:—Senior class, in Greek classics, every day at 10; in Mathematics, at 11; in Latin classics and Logic, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.

Junior class, in Mathematics, every day, at 10; in Greek at 11; in Latin and Logic, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12.

Separate classes in Greek Philosophy, Divinity, and Hebrew, at 9 and 2.

Public Lectures, daily, at 1 viz:—on Monday, in Logic; on Wednesday, in History; on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, in Divinity and Mental Philosophy; also, in Moral Philosophy, after Evening Service on Saturday, when the Themes and Essays of the previous week are to be delivered to the Vice-President.

Public Repasts at half-past 7, 3, and 6; except on Sundays and Holidays, when the Dinner will be at 5.

Convocations will be held October 13, 20, and 27, for granting Degrees, conferring Degrees, and other Academic purposes.

The Coronation of their Majesties was appointed by proclamation to take place on the 8th September.

Fire.—About noon on Wednesday last, a barn attached to the premises at the Court House Point, Kingston, belonging to His Honor the President, was discovered to be on fire, and the flames spreading with great rapidity, soon reached the Dwelling House (occupied by Mr. Robert Reid, as a House of Entertainment) and another barn,—the whole were together with their contents, excepting a few articles of furniture, in about two hours reduced to ashes. This afflicting dispensation calls loudly for relief from all who are charitably disposed, as by it Mr. Reid has lost property to the amount of nearly £500, and is now reduced from comfortable circumstances to a state of poverty and dependence. The appeal in this case, we feel confident, will be liberally answered, from a conviction of the real necessity that causes it to be made.—The loss of His Honor the President is estimated at £1000.—It is not known how the fire originated.—*Courier*.

Henry H. Cogswell, Esquire, has been sworn in a Member of His Majesty's Council in Nova Scotia. The following Gentlemen have been added to the Council:—Mr. Peter McNab, Mr. James Tobie, and Mr. Joseph Allison.

The Royal William, steamer, arrived at Halifax on the 24th ultimo, 7 days from Quebec. She is represented as a noble vessel, and fitted up in the first style of elegance and taste. She had on board 24 cabin passengers, 20 convicts and a party of the 1st Regiment.

On the 15th ult. two girls, daughters of Mr. Daniel Fellmore, of Jollicore, Westmorland, one aged 13, and the other aged 16 years, were drowned crossing a piece of timber which lay across a stream on their way to school.

John Crane, charged with the murder of Capt. Richards, near Arichat, has been committed to Halifax Jail.

The Quarantine Regulations are in full force and operation in Nova Scotia, for the preservation of the Province from the visitation of the Cholera Morbus.

A Meeting was convened in Charlotte Town, P. E. Island, the object of which was a Petition to His Majesty to continue His Excellency Colonel Ready in the Administration of the Government of that Island. A similar petition is in the course of signature at Princetown.

WAR-OFFICE, July 5.

Rifle Brigade—R. D. Ferguson, Gent. to be second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Saville, promoted in the 10th Light Dragoons.

WAR-OFFICE, July 19.

Rifle Brigade—Captain John Alexander Henderson, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice John Allen Ridgway, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated July 19.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the Subscribers, have been duly appointed Trustees for all the Creditors of John Howe, late of the City of Saint John, an absconding debtor, and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the direction of the Act of Assembly, in that case made and provided; and we do hereby require all persons indebted to the said John Howe, on or before the first day of November next, ensuring the date hereof, to pay to us, or some, or one of us, all such sum or sums of money or other debts, duty or thing, which they owe to the said John Howe, and to deliver all other effects of the said John Howe, in their hands, power or custody, to us, or some, or one of us as aforesaid; and we do also desire all the creditors of the said John Howe, on or before the same day of November next, to deliver to us, or some, or one of us as aforesaid, their respective accounts and demands against the said John Howe, in order that right and justice may be done agreeably to the form of the said Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands at the City of Saint John, the first day of September, 1831.  
SOL. NICHOLS,  
JAMES MCKENZIE,  
S. G. HAMILTON.

TO SELL or LET.

THE HOUSE and premises at present occupied by Mr. Anthony Stewart as a Boarding House, and formerly occupied by Mr. Ezekiel Sleet, opposite the old Barracks and adjoining the store of Messrs. W. & R. DIBBLE,—possession given on the 1st of September next. The spacious accommodations which these premises will be found to possess, are well adapted for family purposes, and may be made, at a very moderate expense, a convenient Boarding House, for which the situation is highly eligible.

ALSO.  
The Store and out-buildings at present occupied by Messrs. W. & R. Dibble—possession given on the 1st of May next. For further particulars enquire of  
MARK NEEDHAM,  
Fredericton, 6th September, 1831.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Henry and Frederick Moorhouse, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to N. M. Hazen, Esquire.  
HENRY & FREDERICK MOORHOUSE,  
Queensbury, 6th September, 1831.