

having voices in their Election; and to make other enactments in lieu thereof:

I. Be it enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That an Act made and passed in the fifth year of the Reign of King George the Third, intitled, "An Act to declare the qualifications of Church-Wardens and Vestrymen in the several Parishes in this Province, and of the persons having voices in their Election," be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. And be it further enacted, That the Inhabitants of the several and respective Parishes in this Province, who shall be owners or proprietors of Pews in the Church of the Parish wherein they shall or may be resident, or in some Chapel of Ease thereto belonging, shall and may be qualified and capable to be elected and appointed, and to have and hold the offices or places of Church-Wardens and Vestrymen; and all Pew-holders, whether resident or not, to have voices and votes in the election of such Church-Wardens and Vestrymen, in the several Parishes as aforesaid; and that no other person or persons whatsoever shall be qualified or capable to hold or enjoy the said offices or places, or any or either of them, or shall have voice or vote in the Election or Appointment of any such Church-Wardens or Vestrymen in any Parish in this Province, any Law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that the possession or ownership of a Pew, in any Church, shall not entitle more than one Person to a vote, at any Election of Church-Wardens and Vestrymen.

An Act to regulate the Cutting of Saw Logs on the River Magaguadavic and its Branches. Passed 25th March 1831.

WHEREAS the driving of Logs of an unusual length on the River Magaguadavic, endangers the bridges and obstructs the navigation of the said river;

I. Be it therefore enacted by the President, Council, and Assembly, That from and after the passing of this Act, no Log, Spar, Tree, or Stick of Timber whatsoever, of greater length than forty feet, shall be hauled into, or deposited in the river Magaguadavic or its branches, above M'Dougal's Falls, so called, and be suffered to float or drift down the same.

II. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons who shall wilfully throw, or cause to be thrown, any Logs, Spars, Trees, or Sticks of Timber so hauled or deposited in the river Magaguadavic or its branches contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall, for each and every Log, Spar, Tree, or Stick of Timber, forfeit the sum of twenty shillings, to be recovered with costs of suit, before any one Justice of the Peace for the County where the offence is committed, on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, and levied by warrant of distress and sale of such offender's Goods and Chattels; one half of such fine to be paid to the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish where such offence shall be committed, for the support of the Poor of the same, and the other half to the person who shall inform and sue for the same; and for want of sufficient goods and chattels whereon to levy the same, such offender shall be committed to the County Gaol for a time not exceeding four days.

III. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force, until the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

An Act to continue an Act, intitled, "An Act further to increase the Revenue of the Province, by imposing a duty upon all Rum and other Spirituous Liquors that shall be distilled within the same." Passed 25th March 1831.

BE it enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That an Act made and passed in the ninth and tenth years of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intitled, "An Act further to increase the Revenue of the Province, by imposing a duty upon all Rum and other Spirituous Liquors that shall be distilled within the same," be and the same is hereby further continued until the first day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

An Act to continue the Acts to empower and authorize the Justices of the County of Westmorland, at their General Sessions of the Peace, to regulate the grazing and depasturing of the several Marshes, Low Lands, or Meadows within the said County. Passed 25th March 1831.

BE it enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That an Act made and passed in the fifth fourth year of the Reign of King George the Third, intitled, "An Act to empower and authorize the Justices of the County of Westmorland, at their General Sessions of the Peace, to regulate the Grazing and Depasturing of the several Marshes, Low Lands, or Meadows within the said County," and also an Act in addition to the same, passed in the ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty George the Fourth, continue and be in force until the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

The following important message from the Governor in Chief of the British Provinces in North America, to the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, was inadvertently omitted in the series of His Lordships' communications, which we last week presented to our readers. It is of peculiar value at the present time, as shewing the determination of His Majesty's Government to maintain the just rights and prerogatives of the Crown, without which the boasted balance of power in the British Constitution would be inevitably destroyed.

Second Message, Feb. 25.

AYLMER, Governor in Chief. The Governor in Chief having in his message of 23rd instant, communicated to the House of Assembly the commands of His Majesty, received through the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, regarding the question of finance which has for so long a period engrossed their attention, thinks it necessary to enumerate in detail the several branches of Revenue which it is deemed expedient to exempt from the operation of the proposed arrangement.

This further communication appears to His Excellency to be the more desirable, as it will remove all grounds for future discussion when the adjustment of the main question shall have taken place, and as it will enable the House of Assembly to enter upon the consideration of this important topic, with a full and precise understanding of the views of His Majesty's Government; these views are now exhibited by the Governor in Chief to the House of Assembly in that spirit of frankness and good faith, which characterizes the instructions he has received, and which cannot fail to improve the confidence of the House of Assembly in the good intentions of His Majesty's Government.

The Revenues to which the Governor in Chief alludes are the Casual and Territorial Revenues of the Crown, and are classed under the following heads, viz:—1. Rents, Jesuits, Estates. 2. Rent of the King's Posts. 3. Forges of St. Maurice. 4. Rent of King's Works. 5. Droit de Quint. 6. Lods et Ventres. 7. Land Fees. 8. Timber Fees.

If the Funds derived from these sources operated in any degree as a tax upon the people, or tended either in their nature, or in the mode of their collection, to impede or impair the prosperity of the Province, His Majesty's Government would have hesitated in proposing to retain them at the disposal of the Crown. They stand, however, upon a perfectly different ground from taxes properly so called. They are enjoyed by the Crown, by virtue of the Royal prerogative, and are neither more or less than the proceeds of landed property, which legally and constitutionally belongs to the Sovereign on the Throne; and as long as they are applied, not to undue purposes of mere patronage, but to objects which are closely connected with the public interests of the Province, it is not easy to conceive upon what grounds of abstract propriety, or of constitutional jealousy, the application of them according to His Majesty's commands, under responsible advice, can be impugned.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 25th Feb. 1831.

It appears from a statement subsequently presented to the House of Assembly, that the gross annual amount arising from the Casual and Territorial Revenue retained by His Majesty in Lower Canada, has greatly varied during the last twelve years; having been in 1818 only £4632, whereas in 1828 (the most productive year) it had risen to £14,462. It is highly satisfactory to be assured that the whole of this revenue is to be expended in the Province itself, and that His Majesty's Government intend to apply it to objects of such fundamental importance to the interests of the people as the advancement of Education and the support of Religion. It appears that a similar communication from His Majesty's Government, has been received by way of the United States by the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, whence we infer that the mail will bring corresponding directions to Nova Scotia and this Province, as resulting from a settled plan respecting the whole of the British possessions in North America.

Statement of Proceedings of a meeting had at Fredericton, preparatory to the formation of a Provincial Temperance Society, for the Province of New-Brunswick.

Wednesday, 23d March 1831.

Agreeably to a notice published in the Royal Gazette of this day, a meeting of the inhabitants of Fredericton was convened at the Baptist Chapel at 7 o'clock P. M. upon whom motion of the Rev. Mr. Busby, Charles Simonds Esquire, was called to the Chair. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer, and the blessing of the Almighty invoked upon all endeavours to promote the cause of Temperance, and to ameliorate the condition of mankind generally.

After the opening of the meeting the following resolutions were moved and unanimously accepted, viz:—

I. Resolved—That the use of ardent spirits be regarded as destructive to the temporal, spiritual, and eternal interests of the human race.—Moved by Rev. W. W. Ashley, and seconded by Mr. James Ballou.

II. Resolved—That it is necessary in order to stop the progress of Intemperance that voluntary associations be formed upon the basis of entire abstinence, and that proper means be used to induce all persons both male and female, from the age of twelve years and upwards to join them.—Moved by Wm. Wilnot Esquire, seconded by Mr. Thomas Smith.

III. Resolved—That the success which has followed the efforts of the friends of Temperance, and the approbation bestowed on the measures of these Societies by wise and benevolent men in every part of the Country, call for the adoption of a more extended system of operation than has hitherto been pursued.—Moved by the Rev. S. Busby, seconded by Mr. W. H. Needham.

After the foregoing resolution was adopted, the articles of the constitution was read by the Rev. Mr. Busby.

IV. Resolved—That the Constitution for the formation of a Provincial Society which has been read be accepted.—Moved by L. A. Wilnot, Esquire, seconded by Mr. Francis Beverly.

V. Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be communicated to the officers of the Saint John Temperance Society, and that they be respectfully requested to afford their help in the completion of a Provincial Temperance Society.—Moved by the Rev. W. W. Ashley, seconded by Mr. James Ballou.

It is hoped the advocates of Temperance Societies, will with us, see the advantages of a Provincial Temperance Society, and in recommending this, we would observe, that each society is to be governed by its own rules, and though in connection with, is independent of the Provincial Society.

FRANCIS BEVERLY, Secretary. Fredericton Temperance Society.

A secret Session of the Legislature of the State of Maine, was held at Portland, immediately after the receipt at that place of the intelligence respecting the Boundary Line. No official communication of the decisions of the King of Holland appears to have been before them—but it is said Despatches were transmitted to Washington expressive of the dissatisfaction of the State with the division of the Territory in dispute which was reported to have been made.—Hal. Royal Gazette.

NEW-YORK, March 10.

INSURRECTION IN MARTINIQUE. At a late hour on Monday, we received Martinique Papers to the 16th February.

On the 19th of February, an Insurrection broke out among the negroes. They had fired the town, a part of which was reduced to ashes. A large number had been apprehended, and many of the ringleaders were shot. Their plea was that, as the French had obtained their freedom in France, they determined to follow their example.

By the Francis the First, from Havre, Paris papers were received on Monday the 1st of Feb. The accounts being only one day later, present nothing of importance except the protocol of the 20th Jan. and another letter of M. Sebastiani on the affairs of Belgium. But these documents are of paramount consequence at the present moment. The Protocol decrees the perpetual neutrality of the new state—Belgium; guarantees its integrity and inviolability from the attacks of all external enemies, and binds the Belgians to observe the same neutrality towards others. This compact is solemnly made, ratified and confirmed by the five great European powers, viz:—England, France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria. These conditions are made the price of Belgic independence of Holland. To such a merciful and pugnacious people as the Brabanters such conditions must be rather mortifying, but we are right glad to see them thus bound over to keep the peace; for a single cannon fired in Belgium might be the signal for a general conflagration in Europe. This is certainly the best settlement that could be made of this difficult question; and it removes one of the great causes of war, and relieves France of one of the most embarrassing subjects that perplexed her councils.

"Nothing now remains but for the Belgians to choose a Sovereign. They are still obstinately bent on electing the Duke of Leuchtemberg, but we imagine the pre-emptory and decisive vote of M. Sebastiani will bring them to terms on this point. It may be deemed harsh, perhaps, to interfere with the choice of the people to such an extent, but it must be recollected that the Belgians submitted their case to the allied powers and promised to abide by their decision. Besides it should not be forgotten that Belgium is under peculiar circumstances; that country in the hands of any nation in Europe, except Holland, would be dangerous to the peace and safety of the rest. From its relative geographical position, and positive strength in fortresses, it must always be a bone of contention, unless its neutrality can be preserved in a way similar to that pointed out by the Protocol of the 20th of January. We trust the plan now laid down will be productive of happy results.

"Some pretend that the people of France will compel the government of Louis Philippe to relax, and permit the Belgians to choose whom they please or to unite themselves to France. We trust the French Ministry is too strong to be thus intimidated. The replies of the King to some recent addresses are of a tone so determined as to indicate a consciousness of his strength. We trust his power is increasing and consolidating itself—for on that depends, in a great degree, the happiness of the continent. Could a mode be hit upon for settling the affairs of Poland, a gleam of hope would still exist that the peace of the world might be preserved.—N. Y. Albion.

MEXICO.

Accounts from this distracted country still continue to be of a most distressing character. The rebellion under Gen. Guerrero, which we mentioned a short time since as having been suppressed, was attended with the capture of its leader, who was taken near Acapulco.—This brave man to whom the revolution owed so much, and on whom the country has heaped the highest honours, has been put to death. He was immediately after his arrest conveyed to Oajaca, tried by a military court martial, and shot on the 14th ult. Thus like the unfortunate Turbide, has perished D. Vicente Guerrero, late President of the Mexican Republic. The Congress at the Capital has voted his widow an annuity of \$5000, in consideration of her husband's former eminent services, and not from any question of his guilt in the late insurrection.

Accounts have also been received from Columbia, but we are without our usual correspondence. Plots and insurrections are spoken of in that country, all tending to the same end, proceeding anarchy that was predicted would infallibly follow the death of the great and lamented Bolivar.

The statement which appears in some of the city papers, relative to the appointment of Sir James McIntosh as his Majesty's Minister to the United States, in the room of Mr. Bagshaw, does not we believe proceed from any official or positive information. We have the best authority for stating that a report of that nature was prevalent at Washington a short time ago, and as such an appointment (in the event of Mr. Vaughan not returning, which every body would regret) would not be improbable, we imagine the statement referred to has had its origin in these circumstances. Mr. Vaughan, we are given to understand, will be in New-York in the latter part of May, and embark for England early in June.—N. Y. Albion.

At Sussex Vale, on the 22d instant, in the 35th year of his age, William Hallett, after a long illness, which he bore with pious resignation. He has left a large circle of friends and relatives to lament his loss.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE. St. John, N. B. 11th March, 1831.

Tenders will be received by the respective Officers of His Majesty's Ordnance, on the 6th before Tuesday, the 12th day of April next, from persons disposed to repair Wood, Iron, and Tin Ware, Copperage, Articles of Leather, &c. Any information required may be obtained on application to the Barrack Master, at Fredericton, viz:—

WOOD WARE.

Tables, Chairs, Forms, Ash Boxes, Wood-horses, Wheelbarrows, Snow Sleds, Axes with helms, &c. &c.

IRON WORKS.

Bed Steads, Bed Wrenches, Fire Irons, Fenders, Padlocks, Flesh Forks, Frying Pans, Shovels, Pick Axes, Felling Axes, Cross-cut Saws, Spades, Tea Kettles, Dog-Irons, (pairs) Cast-irons, &c.

COOPERAGE.

Well Buckets, Urine Tubs, Salting Tubs, Water Pails.

TIN WARE.

Beer Cans, Tin plates, Saucepans, Ladles, Meat Dishes, Slipper Baths, Lanthorns, Lamps, (Glass) Lamps, Tin Spitting Boxes, Close Stool pans, &c.

LEATHER.

Bellows, Fire Buckets, Engine Hose (feet).

March 30.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at Christ Church, Fredericton, on Monday, the 11th of April, the following REWS, forfeited to the said Church for non-payment of Rent, viz:—

Nos.	Nos.
4.	32.
8.	34.
9.	37.
17.	50.
18.	51.
30.	54.

THE GALLERY.

By order of the Vestry, J. SLASON, C. Warden.

Fredericton, March 30, 1831.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received per late arrivals from Scotland, and for sale at the store of the Subscriber, an assortment of Garden, and Flower Seeds.

March 30. FRANCIS BEVERLY.

FOR SALE. CHEAP for cash, an excellent young HORSE, five years old, warranted sound, with Saddle and Bridle complete. For information, inquire at the office of the ROYAL GAZETTE, Fredericton, March 30, 1831.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF LIQUORS.

THE Subscriber, intending to close business on the first day of May next, offers for sale a large and extensive assortment of the best quality of LIQUORS, comprising—Wines, Cognac Brandy, Holland's Gin, Puncheons Old Jamaica Rum, Scotch Whiskey, Cider, London Porter, by the dozen. ALSO, Boxes Soap, do. Candles, Firkins Chamberland Butter, English Cheese, Boxes Digby Herrings, Dried Fruit, Almonds, Raisins, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold cheap for CASH, by L. GOUCHES, Fredericton, 30th March, 1831.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on Thursday the Twenty-ninth day of March next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Dorchester.

All the right and title of Stephen Smith, of Dorchester, and to that certain Farm, on which he resides, situate in the Parish of Hopewell.—The same having been taken by virtue of an Execution at the suit of Peter McClelan and John Calhoun.

W. P. SAYRE, Sheriff. Dorchester, 16th September, 1830.

The Sale of the above property is postponed till Saturday the twenty-eighth day of May next.

ON CONSIGNMENT & FOR SALE.

14 BARRELS good BROWN SUGAR.—Such part as shall remain on hand, will be sold at Public Auction at the subscribers Store, on Thursday the 10th day of March next, at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS C. EVERITT, Auctioneer. Fredericton, 22d Feb. 1831.

COMMISSARIAT, St. John, N. B.

November 12, 1830.

Notice to the Half Pay Officers, to Widows of Officers, and Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital.

WHEREAS His Majesty's Government has directed, that the Military Year in future should coincide with the Calendar year;—It is hereby notified to those persons in this Province, who have heretofore attested their claims, half yearly, are now required to attend them on or after the first day of January, and on or after the 1st day of July, in each year; and those persons who have attested their claims Quarterly, are now required to attend them on or after the 1st day of January, the 1st day of April, the 1st day of July, and the 1st day of October, in each year—as neither Half Pay, Widows' Pensions, Compassionate Allowances, nor Chelsea Pensions, will be issued from this Office, unless these directions are complied with.

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 Half Bound 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 Post; 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 35s. 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; Answorth'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' 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; Albion'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 Portfolio made and repaired. Parchment of different sizes. Fredericton, Dec. 29, 1830.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MAGAZINE, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

THE Friends and Supporters of the above Work, are respectfully informed, that a severe illness, has rendered all attention to business impracticable during the last four weeks, has prevented the Editor from making the necessary arrangements for issuing the second number; and he has therefore deemed it the most proper course entirely to discontinue a Periodical, which is attended with great expense and difficulty as to its publication, and which would be at all times liable to similar interruption.

This determination, it is needless to state, has been arrived at after much consideration, and with great regret; but the obstacles that present themselves, render it one of necessity rather than choice, while the expense of transmitting the Magazine by mail, totally prevents the forwarding it to the more distant parts of the Province, and to the Canadas.

In the few instances where the advances were received, before the above result was contemplated, it will be returned; and Subscribers generally, it is presumed, will readily pay for the number which has been delivered.

It only remains for the subscriber to return his thanks to those Gentlemen, who so readily encouraged his proposed Work, and to solicit a continuance of public patronage and support.

EDMUND WARD.

Halifax, March 14, 1831.

\* \* \* Editors in this and the neighbouring Province, will have the goodness to give the above one insertion.

PROSPECTUS.

Of a new Weekly Paper, to be published at St. Andrews' New-Brunswick, entitled

The St. Andrews Courant.

By COLIN CAMPBELL.

The great increase of population and business not only in the town of St. Andrews, but throughout the County of Charlotte, renders the publication of another Newspaper both desirable and expedient. When there is a fair field for competition, whether professional, mercantile, or mechanical, the public must always be benefited thereby, and in no case can the maxim apply more strongly than the present. Without entering minutely into the reasons which might be adduced to prove the utility and convenience of this additional paper, the following will exhibit a brief sketch of the general outline of the proposed work.

The Editor will use the utmost diligence in collecting and publishing the latest and most interesting intelligence; for this purpose an arrangement will be made for procuring the most approved papers from England, Ireland and Scotland, the United States, the West Indies, and those of our own and the Sister Provinces, which will enable him also to furnish such regular price current, and shipping advices as may be applicable to our local situation.—The State of our own market, and prices of our staples will be particularly attended to, and the causes of surplus or deficiency (as the case may be) satisfactorily accounted for. An accurate account will also be given of all arrivals, departures, cargoes, &c. and in short, no pains will be spared to obtain and diffuse commercial information of every description.

A due portion of the paper will be appropriated to the all important subject of Agriculture, and a correspondence maintained with individuals possessing ability as well as inclination to communicate useful instruction in that branch of rural economy, so desirable to practical Farmers.

Army and Navy Lists will be regularly received, and such extracts taken from them as may be interesting to this or the neighbouring Colonies.

The favorites of the muses will find a place in the poets' corner for their effusions, and as several Gentlemen of Science and Letters have kindly offered to furnish occasionally Poetry and miscellaneous articles, the Editor can confidently promise a fund of amusement and instruction in that department.

When the Provincial Legislature is in session, extracts from the Journals and debates of the House of Assembly will be impartially given, and the laws published as expeditiously as possible without interfering with articles more immediately pressing.

While the columns of the Courant will always be open to constitutional remarks upon public men and public measures, and to a free discussion of their merits, nothing of a scurrilous or personal nature will find admission.—Communications of a pious or moral character will meet with prompt attention, but such controversies as lead to create dissension or rancorous feelings in the community will be invariably excluded; neither will any article be inserted however fraught with wit and humour of which the perusal would offend the delicacy of the modest reader, or the subject matter be inimical to the cause of Religion or Loyalty.

Advertisements of every description will be duly attended to, to a monthly amount regularly annexed to the paper, and Marriages, Births, Deaths, the state of the crops and other domestic occurrences regularly noticed.

The Editor will endeavour at all times to supply the deficiency of interesting news or other matter, by judicious selections from the latest periodicals and other papers, combining as far as possible entertainment with information.

The Courant will be published on paper of a respectable size and good quality, and the mechanical part of the works such as to give general satisfaction.

It is contemplated that the new press will be in operation about the first day of May next, the price of the paper fifteen shillings per annum payable half yearly, and the strictest punctuality observed in forwarding the same to non-resident subscribers.

That Saint Andrews possesses local advantages for supplying materials for the Press, equal if not superior to any other part of His Majesty's North American Colonies will be admitted, when we take into view the regular communication kept up by fast sailing Packets between the Mother Country and New-York and Boston, also the interesting intelligence frequently received at the latter places and at others in the United States, direct from France, Spain, and nearly all parts of the European Continent, and conveyed with great expedition to the Eastern boundary of the Union (in our immediate neighbourhood) by Mail, Steam boats, and other vessels; to these sources of information may be added the numerous arrivals at our own ports from Britain, the West Indies, Bermuda, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, &c.; and our uninterrupted land communication with Quebec, Fredericton, Miramichi, and Saint John, and the regular English mails via Halifax &c.

Under these circumstances and from the foregoing brief view of the leading features of the intended paper, the publisher is induced to hope that the "St. Andrews Courant" will be considered deserving of a share of the public's attention.

Subscription Lists will be forwarded to the undermentioned Gentlemen, to which he requests the favourable attention of his friends and the Public.

T. L. Nicholson, Esq. St. John, Wm. Taylor, Esq. Fredericton, Robert Scott, Esq. Westmorland, Hugh Munroe, Esq. Gloucester, J. W. Wildon, Esq. Kent,

Counting House of Messrs Joseph Curd, and Co. Miramichi, George Hayward, Esq. Sunbury,