

for reflection. There could be no doubt that the debates in the other House of Parliament and in that House would have a great effect upon the public mind. He had no hope of satisfying the radical reformers, although he certainly would wish to satisfy them. He had no hope that they should be able to satisfy the radical reformers, but he hoped they might satisfy the rational and moderate men, who valued the Constitution of the country, and wished to preserve it. [hear, hear.] The noble Lord the Secretary for the Home Department had advised them not to imitate the example of those who, by delay, rendered measures, in themselves safe and salutary, dangerous and pernicious. There was no one of the vices and follies by which States were conducted to their ruin but what ought to be deprecated, and obstinacy no doubt was one of them. In many cases, indeed, obstinacy and concession combined together. In the case of Charles the First, the only one to which he would allude, the fall of the Monarch was less to be ascribed to the obstinacy at the first than to the concession afterwards. What did that unfortunate Monarch do? He conceded the power of the sword to the Parliament. He gave the whole power of the state to the house of Commons, by consenting that Parliament should never be dissolved unless by its own consent. Now this bill would give the whole power of the state to the house of Commons—to a house of Commons representing the direct will of the people. The noble Marquis said that there would be no change of the institutions of the country, and that the bill left that house in full possession of all its rights and privileges. Nobody said that it did rights and privileges. Nobody said that it did not. It was not that the rights or privileges of that house were to be directly assailed, but that a new and overwhelming power was to be created elsewhere. He was opposed to the whole principle of the bill, but he wished, nevertheless, to devise, had it been possible some excuse to himself for voting on the present occasion as to procure to that house the opportunity of entering into the details of the bill. But when he reflected upon the conditions that a spirit of concession should have been displayed on the part of his Majesty's ministers, and that a spirit of reform should have been exhibited on the part of the opposition in that house. He had unfortunately found neither. If his noble friend should propose to place the enfranchisement clauses first, and then proceed to disfranchise the requisite number of boroughs afterwards, he might entertain some hopes that a salutary measure might have been accomplished. But how could he expect that the noble Earl would suffer them to knock on the head all the principle of the bill after what had fallen from him? He felt that he had not a right to expect this. But if it should be found impossible to go into committee upon the measure—if the house should determine at once to reject the bill—he hoped to God that the noble Earl would take no hasty determination. All the responsibility for whatever consequences might arise were upon him. The noble Marquis had said that his noble friend had founded all his objections to this measure upon one or two points of detail, and that the true ground of that opposition was hostility to his Majesty's Government. The noble Marquis or the noble Earl had no right to find that fault with him. He now took his part to the sacrifice of his feelings and inclination. He had been anxious to give his support, humble at it was, to the noble Earl. He had no suspicion that the noble Earl was actuated by a desire to overturn the constitution, but he could not bring himself to think that the operation of the bill would be other than he had described it. He stood there to act upon principle, and if he thought, and he really did think, that it was fraught with mischief, it was his business to reject it. [cheers.] He was not insensible to the dangers, he would say the imminent dangers, which threatened the country. His great confidence was in the quiet, steady, loyal, and good humoured character of the English people. He felt satisfied that in time and upon consideration the people would be grateful to the house of Lords for saving them from the evils of this measure. He had also his firm confidence in the superintending care of Providence, which would not desert themselves. [cheers.]

The Earl of Radnor thought it strange that some of their lordships who had declared themselves reformers should still vote against the second reading of this bill; but he thought it strange still that those who supported principles exactly corresponding with those of the bill should refuse to go into the committee, where its details might be altered. One noble Lord had avowed himself favorable to the disfranchisement of rotten boroughs, and also to the giving of representatives to some of the large towns, and to the extension of the elective franchise in counties, yet that noble Lord would not consent to inquire into the details of the measure. These noble lords would neither discuss the details of this measure nor produce a plan of their own. He thought the noble Earl who spoke last was excusable for not producing any plan of reform; for if their lordships were to judge from his speech the noble Earl did not seem to know whether he was for or against reform. The noble Earl's principal objection to this bill was that schedule A preceded schedule B. Now he [Lord Radnor] thought it immaterial which of these had precedence, but he thought a different arrangement of them would be a new reading of the alphabet; but probably Ministers knowing the feelings of the country thought it best to put the best part of their measure in front. This noble Earl said it was dangerous to put the carriage upon the wheels, for if they did they would be soon down the hill to the precipice, and even into the gulph of universal suffrage and vote by ballot. Almost all the speeches which their lordships heard against this measure were applied against its details, and yet the speakers voted against the committee, in which alone the details could be efficiently considered. The noble Duke opposite had said that his declaration against reform was not the cause of his having gone out of office; and in proof of this the noble Duke stated that the most of those who voted against him when he went out of office had voted against the second reading of this Bill. But that was no proof, for several who voted formerly with the noble Duke now voted for reform. It was said that the better course would be to postpone the consideration of this measure for one or two years, and that then all excitement would have subsided. How, he would ask, could it be expected that hanging up this question for two years would tend to allay agitation? It was also said as an objection to this Bill that the House of Commons as at present constituted worked well, and that under the proposed system it would not do so, but, on the contrary, be productive of mischief; that aggressions would be made upon property and the laws of primogeniture; in short, all sort of changes were attributed to this Bill. But he was prepared to shew that the feelings complained of were not to be attributed to the reform bill, but had existed long before it was

thought of; and he believed these feelings were to be traced to want of reform. It was complained that it would effect too great a change, and those who made this complaint were adverse to all change. He was as much as any man opposed to change, but he did not like to see the institutions of the country receding while the public mind was advancing. As an instance of this he would mention Downton, of which he was not merely the patron but the proprietor, and also the returning officer. Complaints had been made that government were to make too large a stride; but it should be recollected that for a long time their lordships were stationary, whilst the public mind was proceeding in the road of improvement. Those who resented Parliamentary reform and were wedded to settled institutions could not consistently consent to the adoption of any of those improvements which had taken place in either the arts or sciences. The noble Earl opposite should, according to his own doctrine, protest against the changes which gave him his letters and papers in two days instead of two weeks; nor should he allow Mr. Brodie to cure a broken leg without the use of the old practice of cauterizing with a burning knife. But it was useless for him to dwell on this subject. The institutions of the country must be changed with the altered character of the people. The noble Earl said the operatives were daily acquiring knowledge, and they would not submit to practices which were familiar some years back. He contended that if Mr. Canning were living he would support Parliamentary reform, and yield to the wishes of the people.

The Earl of Haddington explained. On the motion of Earl Grey, their Lordships adjourned at half past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
OCTOBER 7.

The Earl of Eldon next addressed their Lordships, but he spoke at such a distance from the bar, and in so very low a tone of voice, that many of his observations escaped us. His lordship commenced on observing, that if his noble and learned friend, who had just sat down, had felt it necessary to bespeak the indulgence of the house, on account of his infirmity, how much more necessary was it to claim a similar indulgence, in consequence of age and infirmity, coupled also with the pressure of a domestic misfortune, which he thanked God, his noble and learned friend had not experienced. [hear, hear.] He had, however, felt it to be his imperative duty to express his opinion on this occasion. He had pledged himself that he would do so; and he was determined to redeem that pledge. He was the more anxious to state his reasons for the vote he meant to give, because threats had been thrown out against their lordships generally, but particularly against himself, in order to create intimidation, and to prevent them from a fearless discharge of their duty. Now, not caring from what quarter those threats might come, he would take that opportunity of declaring that he would rather die a member of the happy and most glorious nation on the face of the earth, than he would, he said, rather die and descend to his grave the victim of those threats, than desert the great duties which at that moment he was called to discharge. [hear, hear.] He well recollect that, on a former occasion—he alluded to the discussion of the Catholic question, when he felt it to be his duty to God and his Country to state his opinion—he very well remembered that he then said, that in all probability that would be the last opportunity of which he should avail himself to address their lordships. He thought so at the time for he was far advanced towards fourscore years of age—a period at which all must look forward to experience the common lot of humanity. He did not then think of appearing again in that house but he had since been taunted by a peer, who should be nameless, for having, on this occasion, resumed his Parliamentary duties. He had, however, no hesitation in saying that, he would, while he was able to exercise his judgment, personally attend in that house, as he had hitherto done, to offer his reasons to the country for his approbation of any measure; or, on the other hand, to declare why he felt it necessary to dissent from it. [hear, hear.] The infirmities of age, and an affliction which pressed on him still more, would prevent him from addressing their lordships at great length; but he would not let that day pass without giving his opinion as just this most destructive measure—a measure which, he would take upon himself to say, would, in its consequences, reduce this country, hitherto [and it was no small pride to state it] the glory of all the nations of the earth—it would, in its consequences, reduce this country to a participation in those deep miseries which were now experienced on the continent of Europe. [hear, hear.] It might be that no man was more likely than himself, from infirmity of age, or infirmity of mind, to be mistaken. But from the moment of his first entering that house he had always felt it to be his duty to give every subject its due consideration; and, having done so, he had always endeavored, through good report and evil report, to state his reasons for coming to any particular determination. [hear, hear.] He had lately heard doctrines stated and law doctrines too, with respect to the subject now before their lordships, which had utterly astonished him, speaking as an Englishman, and in an English Assembly. He found, according to the modern notion, which he had never heard of before [although he had spent a long life in considering what the law of this country was, and had been for some time occupied in the administration of that law.]—he found that, according to the modern notion, he had been wholly in the wrong with respect to some legal points of importance. If he were mistaken in supposing that what were called alterations were not necessarily improvements, he must ask pardon of his country. But he confessed that he was somewhat surprised when he saw in the preamble of a bill that it was expedient to destroy all the acknowledged rights of property,—that it was expedient to destroy charters,—that it was expedient to destroy close corporations, or rather to destroy all corporations, whether close or not,—when he found that the influence of property was to be taken away under the pretence that abuses were perpetrated in the exercise of that sort of property,—when these propositions came under his notice, he confessed that they greatly astonished him. [hear, hear.] Now he never could consent to hear this doctrine of expediency thus stated without replying to it. He was ready to admit that it was a very popular notion with respect to the boroughs of this country, that they were not property, but simply trusts. Now he contended that they were both property and trusts. [hear, hear.] He was not singular in that opinion. Those old-fashioned authorities, whose names would be held in everlasting reverence and regard,—he meant such men as Coke and Hale,—what had they said of those ancient places, now called boroughs? They said, that they were both a franchise and a right. [hear, hear.] No man could know better than he did, and if a franchise and a right were abused, they ought to be taken away merely because it was said there was an abuse. [hear, hear.] He would ask their lordships, whether the history of this country ever afforded one single instance, whether a right of property had been taken away, merely on allegation of abuse? [hear, hear.] He was not speaking as a minister of that day—he was speaking as a private man, a member of their Lordships' house, anxious to do his duty,—and he would ask of his country, he would ask of their Lordships' house, whether they would take away a right of property,—whether they would destroy a franchise, merely because the existence of abuse was alleged? Had they a

right to say that an abuse existed, and without any further proceeding to act on that assertion? He demanded whether a single instance could be adduced in the history of this country, when such a right was taken away, without proof being given of the alleged abuse? He might be told that in some places a this sort of formal proof was not called for. This assertion, however, did not meet his argument. He would ask their lordships, if this doctrine were to be established, what would be the consequence to property of every species in the country? because it should be borne in mind there was no property that was not connected with some degree of trust.

[To be continued in our next.]

BRITISH AMERICA.
LOWER CANADA.
PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Quebec, 15th November, 1831.

This day, at two o'clock, His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF came down in State to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent down to the House of Assembly to command their attendance before His Excellency, and the House being come up, His Excellency was pleased to open the second Session of the Fourteenth Provincial Parliament with the following speech:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

It affords me much satisfaction to meet you again in Provincial Parliament, and I trust that the season of the year which has been chosen for your meeting will prove to be the most suitable to the convenience of the majority of the two Houses.

The liberal appropriations of the Legislature during the last Session for Internal Communications, and other objects of public utility in the Province appear, generally speaking, to have been expended with judgment, and a due regard to economy, by the Commissioners appointed to carry those objects into effect, and the beneficial results which have already attended these undertakings hold out every encouragement to the Legislature to proceed in the same course, by the grant of further aid towards the accomplishment of such of them as are still in progress, and for the commencement of others. Amongst the various objects of this nature which will claim your notice in the course of this Session, I wish particularly to point out—

1st.—The Kempt road between Metis and Rivestouche.
2d.—The communication between St. John's and Laprairie.
3d.—The further improvement of the Harbour of Montreal.
4th.—The Road from the Township to St. Hyacinthe, by the outlet of Lake Memphremagog.
5th.—The improvement of the communications between the Townships and the City of Quebec.
6th.—The erection of Gaols and Court Houses in the several counties of the Province.

I cannot too early or too earnestly endeavour to impress on your minds the importance of facilitating the means of communication between the Townships and the City of Quebec and Montreal, for it is a subject intimately connected with the interests and welfare of the Province at large.

The construction and improvement of roads and bridges will serve to give vent to the surplus produce of that interesting portion of the country, and whilst the industry of its inhabitants is thereby stimulated by the prospect of advantage, a free and ready personal intercourse will be promoted with their fellow subjects on the banks of the St. Lawrence, to whom they are now almost strangers, and with whom they are united by political and social ties—governed by the same laws, sharing one common interest.

Of the laws about to expire there are some which will require alterations and amendments in the event of their renewal by the Legislature.

The alarming accounts which reached this country in the course of the last summer and autumn of the ravages of the cholera morbus in some parts of Europe, rendered it expedient as a measure of precaution to put in force the provisions of the Act 35 Geo. 3, cap. 5, for guarding against the introduction of Disease into the Province, but there appears to be no ground to apprehend that we shall be visited by this dreadful scourge, and I notice the subject chiefly with the view to allay any uneasiness which might have been created by the precautionary measures to which I have just alluded.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

It will be my duty to communicate to you without loss of time, copy of a despatch addressed to me by Viscount Goderich, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, having reference to your Petition addressed to His Majesty, touching certain matters of complaint, which petition was forwarded by me in the course of the last Session at your request, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the Throne.

All practical diligence shall be used in completing the public accounts for the nine months just expired, so as to be laid before you, if possible, previous to the expiration of the period prescribed by Law.

An estimate of the expenses for the ensuing year will at the same time be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Although the flourishing state of the Province is a matter of Public notoriety, because, happily, it is felt by all its inhabitants—I cannot resist noticing this subject on the present occasion that I may enjoy the pleasure of offering you my congratulations upon it. The practical effect of this state of prosperity, as connected with the objects of your present meeting, will be, I doubt not, to give fresh energy to your efforts, for the further improvement of the country. For myself, Gentlemen, be assured that no diligence shall be wanting on my part to give effect to those measures, which your wisdom and experience shall devise.

Gentlemen.

When I addressed you at the opening of the last Session, being then a stranger to you all, I was actuated as I ever have been, and ever shall continue to be, by a sense of duty and devotion to my Royal Master, which is of itself sufficient to command the exertion of every power of my mind in His service.—Since that time a new and powerful stimulus to exertion has found a place in my breast.—I mean the attachment, the daily increasing attachment I feel, to the people of this happy land.—This sentiment is present with me where ever I go—it sweetens every official occupation, and as I set about my daily task of duty, it teaches me to ask myself this question—

"What can I do this day to promote the happiness and prosperity of Canada?"

ROYAL GAZETTE.
FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 7, 1831.

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

Saving's Bank.
TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.
HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
MARK NEEDHAM, Esq.

We have no later dates from Europe since our last.

The Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has proceeded to found the SCHOLARSHIPS for Students in Divinity, which were some time since promised to the College. They are six in number, of the annual value of £30 sterling each; and may be held for seven years from the time of matriculation. A preference is to be given to the Sons of Missionaries, otherwise duly qualified; and the Students who may accept these Scholarships will be understood *bona fide* to devote themselves to the Sacred Profession. The Scholarships date from the 1st of July last.

At a recent meeting of the Council of King's College, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor presiding as Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Grey, Rector of St. John, and the Rev. Jerome Alley, Rector of St. Andrew, were elected Examiners of the Candidates for the degree of A. B. The first Examination is appointed to be held on the 12th of February ensuing.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia is summoned to meet on the 25th January next, for the dispatch of business.

We refer our readers to the Speech of His Excellency Lord Aylmer, at the opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada,—a document which strongly evinces the warmth of His Lordship's feelings and indefatigable zeal to promote the well being and prosperity of the highly favored people of Canada.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.
On Sunday morning last, between the hours of two and three o'clock, the inhabitants of this town were aroused from their slumbers by the alarm of fire, which was discovered to proceed from the premises owned by Mr. William Grosvenor, and but recently inhabited by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster. Notwithstanding the dead hour of the night at which the fire broke out, and the distance of its situation from the means of procuring immediate and efficient assistance to check its ravages, the Fire Companies, Military, and many of the inhabitants evinced their usual alertness, and reached the place at an early period after the alarm became general;—such, however, was the rapidity and fierceness of its progress, that before their exertions could be rendered available the flames were bursting forth from every angle of the building and all ingress prevented. We understand that the family, excepting the Archdeacon himself, had retired to rest about their usual hour; he was employed in writing until near 1 o'clock in the morning, and afterwards went round the house, according to his usual practice, to examine the fires and found every thing seemingly safe, and then returned to rest. The almost miraculous escape of the inmates can only be attributed to the kind interposition of Divine Providence, for Mrs. Coster was awake about 2 o'clock by the sparkling of the fire,—she immediately called the Archdeacon, when they found the whole of the lower part of the house apparently in flames. The family had to make an immediate escape from their perilous situation, with such articles of clothing as the extremity of the moment presented, to avoid being enveloped in the flames, and were obliged to fly to Mr. Watts's house, the nearest place of shelter, from the inclemency of the weather, which on that night was intensely cold. From these circumstances it may be inferred, and we are grieved to state, that very few articles of comparative value have been saved; and the valuable and extensive Library, private papers, &c., which must have been of infinite importance to Mr. Coster, have alike shared in the general conflagration. We are happy to learn that the Archdeacon, his lady and family (with the exception of Miss Coster, who is still indisposed from a slight cold) have recovered from the unpleasant sensations which this alarming calamity would naturally produce. It is supposed that the fire originated from some defect in the furnace which was built in the cellar. We sincerely regret the heavy loss which the owner has sustained by this unfortunate occurrence, as we understand the property was not insured.

MELANCHOLY AND DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last about 4 o'clock in the afternoon a daughter of Mr. Stephen Glazier's of Lincoln, seven years of age, while engaged in stirring some meal into a pot of potatoes with her back towards the chimney, her clothes caught fire, and although her screaming brought her father and mother almost immediately to her assistance, yet, before they could sufficiently subdue the fire, she was literally burnt to a crisp. She died the same night at 10 o'clock perfectly sensible and free from pain, observing to her mother, don't weep for me I shall soon be well enough.

We shall conclude our extracts from the Speeches on the Reform Bill in our next number; and as there is every probability that the question will again be brought before Parliament, they will probably be interesting to our readers by way of reference at no very distant period.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.) 2d Dec. 1831.

At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Fredericton and its vicinity, called by the High Sheriff of the County, to take into consideration the sufferings of the Inhabitants of BARBADOS, and the means of assisting towards their relief.—G. F. STREET, Esquire, was called to the Chair.

On motion of W. F. ODELL, Esquire, seconded by the Venerable ARCHDEACON COSTER, the following Resolutions were adopted—

Resolved, That the Members of this Meeting are impressed with feelings of the sincerest commiseration for the Fellow Subjects of the Island of Barbados, now so severely suffering under the effects of the awful and extensive calamity with which that Island was visited, in the dreadful hurricane which took place on the 10th day of August last; and this Meeting is sensible of the imperative call there is upon the Community of Fredericton and its Vicinity, to render such aid to the sufferers, as their limited means will admit of, not only from the common feelings of humanity, but also from having themselves, only a few years since, received the most ready assistance from various other parts of the world, when suffering under a very extensive destruction of property by fire.

Resolved, That a subscription be immediately commenced for the relief of the sufferers, and that a Committee of eight members [with power to add to their number if they judge it necessary,] be appointed to collect contributions in money, and any description of necessaries that can be transmitted to Barbados, of a nature to afford the relief in view; and that such Committee do communicate with the Saint John Committee, appointed for the same purpose, and arrange with them as to the best mode of transmitting such supplies as may, from time to time, be obtained.

Resolved, That the following persons be a Committee for the purposes mentioned in the second Resolution, viz—

The Venerable Archdeacon Coster,
Edward W. Miller, Esquire,
G. F. Street, Esquire,
John Robinson, Esquire, (Douglas.)
John A. Beckwith, Esquire,
William I. Bedell, Esquire,
Mr. Thomas Pickard, and
James Taylor, Junior.

Resolved, That a Treasurer and Secretary be appointed, into whose hands all contributions shall be paid as they are received, to be disposed of as the Committee may direct; and that he be requested to keep the accounts and conduct such correspondence as may be necessary, under the direction of the Committee.

Resolved, That Mr. JAMES TAYLOR, JUNIOR, be the Treasurer and Secretary for that purpose.

Resolved, That the EDITOR OF THE ROYAL GAZETTE be requested to insert the proceedings of this meeting in his next paper, and also to strike off fifty Hand Bills of the same.

Subscription lists will be open at the residence of the several Members of the Committee.

DEATH.

On Wednesday morning last in the 34th year of his age, after a short but severe illness, Mr. George McBeath, of respectable, upright and industrious character, leaving a widow and two children to lament the loss of a faithful husband and affectionate parent. Mr. McBeath was the third son of Mr. Francis McBeath, a native of Scotland and one of the first settlers in this Province.

On Sunday last, Mrs. Sarah Todd, widow of the late Justice Todd, in the 43d year of her age, leaving a family of four children to lament her loss. Her last sickness, which was short, she endured with patient hope, and died in the full triumph of faith. Her funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock when friends and relatives are requested to attend.

THE Subscriber has received per late arrival a general assortment of

STATIONARY,
AND
SCHOOL BOOKS,
and a fresh supply of CUTLERY and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, Also—

SERIAL BENS.
Book-Binding done in any pattern on the shortest notice. Pocket-Books and Port-folios made and repaired.

FRANCIS BEVERLY.
6th Dec. 1831.

BOOKS, &c.

THE Subscriber has received on consignment, from New-York, an assortment of BOOKS, &c. consisting of—Historical and Miscellaneous Works, Religious and School Books, Ladies Albums, Family Bibles, Quills, &c. &c.

The above at very low prices will be offered for sale at the BOOK STORE of Mr. G. H. HARTT, and all remaining on hand will be disposed of at Public Auction on the 3d January 1832.

F. E. BECKWITH.
4th December, 1831.

JOHN T. SMITH.

HAS now on hand a general assortment of such British, East and West India Goods, as are the most suitable for the season; among which are

BROWN and LOAF SUGAR, Hyson and Souchong Teas, Raisins, Currants, Candies, Cloves, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Black, Blue and Olive Broad Cloths, Flannels, White, Brown and Printed Cottons, Norwich Capes, Cambrics, Fluffs, Gros de Naples, Saracens, Ribbons assorted, Ladies beaver Bonnets, Girdle do. Gentlemen's beaver Hats, Boys do. Seal-skin Caps, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

30 pairs Ladies Cloth Socks,
50 do. Gentlemen's Cloth ever Shoes,
all of which will be sold at the lowest rates for prompt payment.

Fredricton, 7th December, 1831.

FREDERICTON LIBRARY.

SEVERAL forfeited Shares in this LIBRARY are ordered for Sale.—Enquire of the Librarian.
Fredricton, 5th Dec. 1831.

AUCTION.

On Friday the eight day of June next will be sold by Public Auction, at the Market House in Fredericton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Alexander McLeod, of, in and to a lot of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Saint Marys known as lot no. 10, bounded on the upper side by the public road, so called, and on the lower side by Moses Estey, the same having been taken by Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

At the same time and place will be sold by Public Auction as aforesaid.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of John Hawke, of, in and to a tract of land situate in the Parish of Kingsclear, being rear land in said Parish, bounded on the inner side by land owned by Jeremiah Murphy and on the other side by William Scott, containing four hundred acres more or less, the same having been taken by an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of W. R. Dibbles.

E. W. MILLER, Sheriff.
Fredricton, 6th Dec. 1831.