

amounts advanced by them in the purchase of treasury warrants, and paying that the said sum may be taken as a loan to the Province, and that legal interest be allowed therefor from the date of the advances; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition, with the Documents accompanying it, be received and lie on the table.

Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a Petition from Eber Sweet of Saint Andrews, Merchant, praying return duties on nineteen Horses exported to Barbadoes, in 1831; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Brown, from the committee appointed, by an order of the house of the 25th day of March last, to make further exploration in order to ascertain the most practicable and advantageous route for a road from Fredericton to Saint Andrews, submitted a report, which he read, and is as follows:—

“That they have carefully explored the proposed route from the Hanwell settlement through the wilderness towards Saint Andrews; that they have also several times travelled the great road from Fredericton to Saint Andrews as by law established, and have particularly noticed the quality and condition of the land through which it passes; that from Hanwell to the river Magalloway, a distance of about thirty-four miles, through which the proposed line passes in a south-westerly direction, the land is generally fit for cultivation, being principally covered with hardwood, free from steep hills, and no more than three small bridges will be required; the proposed line crosses the Magalloway about a mile above Brockway; here the river is 80 feet wide, with elevated ground on one side, and flat ground on the other; the bottom is firm and it might be bridged at a moderate expense; from this point to Brockway is very level dry land; here Brockway and his sons have located themselves, have a well cultivated and productive farm, and a very comfortable establishment for the entertainment of travellers.

“From Brockway’s, the road proceeds along the same dry level land, a distance of between three and four miles to ‘Flume Ridge,’ crossing two considerable streams which fall into the main Magalloway river, thence along Flume Ridge to the ‘Rolling Dam,’ on the river Digouash, a distance of ten or eleven miles, about three-fourths the distance on good hardwood land, the rest on dry land, with good materials for a road, one swamp and two brooks in the whole distance. At the Rolling Dam, the river is about twelve feet wide, with a very good situation for a bridge; here is a double Saw Mill, and a Grist Mill, with a thriving and extensive settlement through which the line passes, and continues until it strikes the great road as by law established, near Connick’s.

“The land along this whole line will generally admit of settlement and cultivation. The high mountains and deep valleys, through which the present great road passes, will be altogether avoided, and the distance considerably shortened, and as the expense of repairing the present road would be at least equal to that of opening a new road, your Committee respectfully recommend that the route, by them explored, may be adopted and arrangements made for opening the same.

“James Brown, Junr.
George Hayward,
Patrick Clinch.”

On motion of Mr. Rankin,
Whereas it appears that the present laws of Quarantine in this Province are not sufficient to ensure the desired object: Therefore resolved, that a committee be appointed, consisting of one member from the City of Saint John, and the several counties of Charlotte, Westmorland, Gloucester, Kent, and Northumberland, to examine the said laws of Quarantine, and that they shall forthwith submit to this house, such amendments and alterations in the said laws as they shall consider expedient and necessary to guard against the approach of disease.

Ordered, That Mr. Rankin, Mr. Kinnear, Mr. Wyer, Mr. Smith, Mr. End and Mr. Weldon be a committee therefor.

Saturday, 11th February, 1831.

Mr. Weldon, from the Committee to whom was referred the Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the 31st Jan., with the documents accompanying the same, relative to the arrest and prosecution of persons for offences committed in the Madawaska district, reported, that they had had the same under consideration, and present the following report, which he read, viz:—

“No. 1. Is the account of E. W. Miller, Esquire, Sheriff of York, made up as follows:—

For Sheriff's and Attorney General's expenses—prisoners, guard, horse hire, boat and canoe hire, supplies for witnesses, and prisoners in Jail amounting to	275 1 1
Cash delivered to Prisoners, to enable them to return home after their release from prison	3 0 0
For seven witnesses, travel and attendance	31 3 0
For three canoes and men, to bring the witnesses to Fredericton	15 0 0
For Sheriff's posse, consisting of 31 men, four days, each 4s. 6d.	25 15 0
Sheriff's charge, including 20s. paid to a man for bringing horses to Fredericton,	31 0 0
Total,	£343 0 0

“No. 2. Is an account of costs on the Indictment against John Baker and thirty others, and upon which *Noli prosequi* was entered against all the defendants, amounting to £24 6 1 |

“No. 3. Is an account of costs on the Indictment against Barnabas Hannawell and ten others, of which three were prosecuted to conviction and *Noli prosequi* entered to eight, including a charge of £7 15 6, for the expense of exemption of the Madawaska Grant paid the Secretary's Office, amounting to 30 3 11 |

Also for drawing up report of the trial for His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the King's Printer 9 16 0 |

Trial fee to Attorney General 11 13 4 |

Do. “to Solicitor General 10 guineas 11 13 4 |

For travel, &c. to the Solicitor General from Saint John 11 13 4 |

Retainer and trial fee to Advocate General 11 13 4 |

“No. 4. Is an account of costs on Indictment against John G. Dean and another, upon which a *Noli prosequi* was entered amounting to 4 17 6 |

“No. 5. Contains an account of a charge of the Attorney General for proceeding to Madawaska in obedience to the order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to ascertain the nature of the aggression, and there adopt such legal steps as might appear to be expedient 50 0 0 |

The total amount is—£346 17 0

and are made up of charges, many of which appear to your Committee to be wholly inadmissible and cannot be allowed. The whole however is respectfully submitted to the House.

J. W. Weldon,
Charles Simonds,
John Allen.”

The Emily, Mail-Boat, brought Boston Papers to the 21st inst. The following distressing article is copied from them:—*Hal. Royal Gaz.*

The Fire at St. Thomas.—Capt. Abbott of ship Wyoming, at Baltimore from St. Thomas reports that upwards of 1200 houses were burnt by the fire of Dec. 31, in 10 hours; the damage was computed to amount to between one and two millions of dollars; a great amount of it was American property; the shipping in the harbor rendered all the assistance they could in saving the property from the destructive element; the Americans saving what belonged to their nation; other nations acting in like manner.

Letters from Messrs. Souffront, Son & Co. dated Jan. 3, received in Philadelphia, state as follows:—

“The fire commenced in a small frame building in a central situation, and in three hours more than 500 buildings were in flames, it raged until lack of means to feed its fury at length checked its progress—at least one thousand buildings of various kinds are in ruins, a large number of them many warehouses, some of which were supposed to be fire proof; our own stores being well built and completely fire proof, escaped with their contents; we did not lose a barrel, and were able to afford protection to most property by suffering it to be deposited in our buildings; the fire raged on all sides of us immediately adjoining on three parts; nearly one thousand punchions of cyrinal are destroyed, and immense value in other merchandise of various descriptions; the whole loss of property cannot yet be ascertained. The fire was not completely arrested until twenty-four hours after its commencement, every one is worn out with fatigue and anxiety, and many thousands without shelter. Business is suspended for a time, lumber and provisions are in much wanted, and will continue so for some time.”

At Ahmedabad, in the East Indies, on the 13th June last, the Rev. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, M. A. eldest son of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart. G. C. B. His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New-Brunswick.

We had commenced to make some extracts from the Speeches delivered in Parliament on the second introduction of the Reform Bill, but the Western Mail having brought us much later intelligence from Europe, we can only present our readers with that delivered by Lord John Russell:—

We copy the following important particulars from the Saint John Courier of Saturday last.

By the arrival, this morning of the ship, *Miramichi*, from Liverpool, we have been kindly favoured by Liverpool papers to the 21st December, inclusive.—Our time will only allow us to give a hasty abstract of their contents.

The Reform Bill passed a second reading in the House of Commons, on the 17th December. On the division, the votes were—Ayes, 324; Noes, 101—Majority, 132. After the other orders of the day had been disposed of, at half past one on Sunday morning, on the motion of Lord Althorp, the House adjourned till Tuesday, Jan. 17th.

The Liverpool Courier, of the 21st, in speaking of the second reading of the Bill, observes:—

The result of the second reading is now known to all the country, and will serve as matter of speculation until the re-assembling of Parliament. The motion was carried by a majority of 162, a number equal to the whole minority, and exceeding the majority on the third reading of the late bill by 26. The course of the measure in the lower house, therefore, seems to be unalterably defined, and, as far as numbers may weigh upon the House of Lords the Ministers will be gainers there also. But there is nothing among the members of that house which can give Ministers a certainty of much better success than heretofore, at least under its present limits. The alterations made are not calculated to influence the lords in the same degree as the Commons, nor do we think that there were any whose opinions hung so nearly on a balance as to be thus determined, and, therefore, if another experiment should be hazarded without a creation of Peers the probable conclusion is, that the measure will be sent back from the committee with material modifications, and the rate of qualification raised, and then the Commons will be enabled to prove whether they have most regard for the tranquility of the country or prejudice for their bill. That the rate will be made higher is rendered more likely by the arguments still urged in the House of Commons, and by the continued hostility to the £10 franchise, which may encourage the Lords in their endeavours to shift it. The Ministers have undergone a just reprobation for their impolitic dependence upon popular clamour, and most lately have they made their retreat. They contended that society was under a great and universal movement, and that by this movement Government must shape its course, and not attempt to rule it like a machine. But they surely forget the difference between ruling according to that movement and ruling by it. They found the “machine” quite tractable, hand machine, and, in accordance with “the movement of society,” they applied steam to it, without providing a check upon its new and overwhelming principle.—The friends of Ministers themselves submit, that the agent with which they have tampered has become unmanageable, and that “the boom must now be granted, be the consequences what they may.” But is this the way to argue measures in a free Parliament—or will those who think the aristocracy ought to yield to the threats of an excited people guarantee that they will afterwards step short of the monarchy? It is the opinion of Lord Althorp that the changes made in the bill were, after all, not worth waiting for, and that they have been amply counterbalanced by intermediate evils.—This is as much as to say, that the rights of freemen corporations were not trampled upon through mere want of consideration, but that they were contemned in spite of Justice, and wantonly devoted to the rites of theoretical renovation.

Those, however, who object to the principle of the bill, amongst whom Sir Robert Peel is

one of the most prominent, have ably debated it on the second reading, and thereby let their opinions fearlessly on record, against this great innovation.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th, Lord Aberdeen called the attention of their Lordships to the enlistment of soldiers going on, and the fitting out of an expedition in England by the agents of Don Pedro, to be directed against Don Miguel. It was the duty of the Government, he said, to apply the law against foreign enlistments. Earl Grey said that government had detained some steam-vessels, but it was questionable whether they had a right to do so; they certainly had no right to interfere in the manner suggested by Lord Aberdeen. Their Lordships adjourned till the 17th of January.

Trade.—The commercial aspect of the times is very dreary. A highly respectable house in this town, extensively engaged in the woollen manufacture, stopped payment on Monday. Almost every branch of our local manufacture is slack, and little profit is obtained on that which is done.—*Leeds Intelligence.*

City, Monday Dec. 19.—The Stock Exchange continues in a state of inaction. Consols for the account have been all day nearly at 83½ to 1, with scarcely a bargain of any kind; but the price closed at 83½ to 84. Exchequer bills left off at 5s. to 6s. premium.

The following are the official accounts of the cholera, received this morning from Sunderland, Newcastle and North Shields. We regret to find that the number of cases at Newcastle has increased considerably since our last report:—

Sunderland, Dec. 13.—Remaining at last Report, 26; new cases 8; total 34.
Died 3, recovered 10, remaining 21.

Total of cases and deaths from the commencement of the disease, cases 449, died 155.

Newcastle, Dec. 13.—Remaining at last report 8, new cases 16, total 24.
Died 3, recovered 1, remaining 20.

North Shields, Dec. 13.—Remaining at last report 1 new cases 1.

Foreign.—The grand project for the disarming of the great powers is warmly entertained by France, and will we suppose be as earnestly supported by Great Britain. This is a design worthy of great Statesmen, and Russia alone is supposed to offer any reluctance. Certainly, as France acquires stability under the able management of Casimir Perier, there is the less reason for that hostile array which the continental powers have assumed. The only circumstance which could justify their armaments would be the manifestation of designs of foreign aggression by France; but the party most likely to indulge has been proved weak, under the able administration of a spirited premier. The hope that the King of Holland may agree to the proposed pacification, continues to strengthen. That accomplished, the prospect of continental peace greatly brightens, and it is peace for which all Europe sighs, and which its distracted commerce and industry needs.

December 18.—The Dutch papers which arrived yesterday, state that the King of Holland had communicated to the Chambers his determination not to negotiate a treaty of peace with Belgium, on the terms laid down by the Conference. He states that he has instructed his Ambassador here to propose a new treaty.

The intelligence from Poland is rather melancholy. The violent party in the Russian Cabinet seems to have prevailed, and the most severe measures are resorted to against the unfortunate Poles. In the meantime, it appears by an article from the frontier of Poland, that a general insurrection is said to have taken place in the Russian military colonies which excites naturally much attention in St. Petersburg. These colonies have always been very miserable, and nothing is more probable than that they will revolt sooner or later. We must remember, however, that we have had false accounts of insurrections in that quarter more than once. The cholera seems to be abating on the continent. We have no further intelligence of any moment from Holland; but the report that the States General had refused to elect the King of Holland the means of carrying into effect his warlike intentions was deemed in Paris conclusive of the question of peace or war on the subject of Belgium. There is, however, some doubt of its truth.—*Standard.*

The Frankfurt papers of the 12th inst. state that the Russian Ambassador at Vienna had received intelligence of the evacuation of Cracow by the Imperial troops on the 24th of last month.

Portugal.—The expedition of Don Pedro is on its way to Portugal. The forces, naval and military, are principally British subjects; but we doubt whether even their valour and devotion will overcome the obstacles which the long warning given to Don Miguel will enable him to oppose to them.—The coast of Portugal is said to be strongly guarded to prevent a landing; and from all we have heard, it is extremely doubtful that the people are so adverse to the Usurper as is generally represented.—*Observer.*

Still Later.—After the foregoing had been put in type, we received our files of American papers by the Western Mail, containing London dates to the 30th, and Liverpool to the 31st December.—*Courier.*

The Cholera, we are extremely sorry to state is rapidly spreading in the North of England, though it was declining at Sunderland. At Newcastle, from Dec. 21 to 27, inclusive, there were 246 new cases, 101 recovered, 93 dead. At North Shields, 11 cases, 9 deaths. At Gateshead, 39 cases, 9 deaths.

An account from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dec. 27, says—There have been to-day 59 new cases, and 32 more deaths in Gateshead. These numbers are according to the official report, made up at ten o'clock this morning; it is known, however, that returns from two of the surgeons had not at that time been received, and these returns are said to contain 24 new cases and 12 deaths! This disease is found in all parts of the borough, and extending to Gateshead Fell, the highest situation about Newcastle. Persons of all ages have been attacked and carried off by the pestilence. The malady is now spreading westward, having reached the neighbourhood of Byton, a village about 7 miles up the river. It is difficult to assign any probable reason for this sudden and frightful development of the disorder. Gateshead has been clear of it for 17 or 18 days longer than Newcastle, during which time the winds generally prevailed from the southward. On Saturday the wind shifted to the north—blowing directly from Newcastle to Gateshead; and on Sunday the disease was found raging in every quarter of the town, though attacking scarcely any but the poorer classes of people. Newcastle and Gateshead are to the north, and Southwark and Gateshead to the south of the river. A bridge connects Newcastle and Gateshead, which may be about two thirds the length of London bridge. Though the disease is clearly epidemic, there can be no doubt whatever of its being also contagious; and a prevailing idea both here and at Sunderland, and I think strongly supported by

facts, is, that the danger of infection is infinitely increased by coming within the sphere of the effluvia of the dead. It is known that in Gateshead many persons have died without being able to get any medical assistance whatever.

The Duke of Wellington remained seriously indisposed at Apsley House at the last accounts.—Sir Anthony Hart, late Irish Chancellor, is dead.

The most extensive and destructive fire that has occurred in Liverpool for many years past, took place in Fenwick street, the 22d Dec. The lowest estimate of the damage made is from 15 to £20,000.

The trade at Nottingham is at the present moment depressed beyond all parallel.

The metropolis was enveloped, on Saturday night last, in as dense a fog as any with which it has been visited for years. The mail and other coaches were conducted out of town by men with torches.

The metropolis was visited by another dense fog on Tuesday at noon. The darkness, while it lasted, was greater than it has been remembered to be at noon day by the most observant meteorologists. It soon, however, passed off.

Ireland is in an alarming state. A London paper says:—“Local outrages multiply; the exasperations of parties become continually more intense and dangerous; blood flows in nocturnal outrage and in the violence of noon-day; solitary acts of assassination are scarcely heeded among the wholesale horrors that throw them in the shade; every thing short of open rebellion disturbs the elements of society, and darkens the present time with the mournful auguries of the future.” A horrible tragedy has been acted in consequence of the Rev. Mr. Hamilton endeavouring to force the payment of tithes. Nineteen of the Police were killed.

A PARLIAMENT IN DUBLIN.—Mr. O’Connell has cut the Gordian knot, and has superseded the functions of King, Lords, and Commons. This audacious usurper—the Cromwell of his day, with all the hypocrisy, but without his courage—has had the unparalleled effrontery to issue his “writ,” and has actually convoked an Assembly of the Peers and Commons of Parliament, to meet in Dublin on the 9th of January next, to take into consideration the high and mighty affairs which appertain to his kingdom of Ireland—and this upon pain of his high displeasure!!! Never was “call of the house” threatened to be enforced with more unrelenting penalties; for should any member refuse to comply with his high bequest, he it known to the offenders in this behalf, that the Irish Autocrat will issue this edict to prevent the return to Parliament during life of the aforesaid refractory member, nor shall he ever thereafter be considered as filling any place of honor or distinction in the service of the Irish Dictator. Tremble, therefore, ye Irish senators—we who want ourselves upon your lofty independence, tremble, and take heed how you disobey the mandate of your Lord and master!!!

By accounts from Malta, it appears that preparations were making by the officers of the garrison and of the fleet, for an entertainment to be given on the 21st of November to Sir Walter Scott and his daughter.

It is said that the marriage contract between King Leopold and the second daughter of the Queen of France, has been actually signed.

A treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has, it is said, been signed between Spain and Portugal.

The recent attempted revolution in Spain has completely failed, and several of its leaders have been put to death. The revolutionary party, at the head of which was Count Torrijos, having been forced to quit Gibraltar, in consequence of the persecution they were exposed to in that place, put to sea on the night of the 30th November, but being closely pursued by the coast guard vessels, they were under the necessity of landing on the coast of Malaga, and surrendered to the troops sent in their pursuit. The order for the execution of the prisoners was forwarded with all haste to Malaga, and at 11 o'clock in the morning after its arrival, the dreadful sentence was carried into effect. The troops of the line, sad and dejected, seemed alone to compassionate the unfortunate victims, as they passed along a double row of spectators with a firmness worthy of a better fate. Torrijos was shot the first; he met his end with the courage of a soldier. His companion, drawn up in a line, all fell at the same time. In the number of the victims of the cruelty of Ferdinand, are Don Maria Torrijos, a very distinguished General; Don Juan Lopez Pinto, formerly Prefect and Commander of the National Guard, Mr. Robert Boyd, an Englishman of a distinguished family; Don Manuel Flores Calderon, President of the Chambers in Spain; Don Francisco Fernandez Gollin, Minister of War.

DECEMBER 30.—An Hereditary Peerage has ceased to exist in France,—in that country which is within three hours sail of the English shores. The Paris papers mention that the question was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday evening, when the entire law was put to the vote, and passed by a majority of 33, the number for the abolition being 103; against it 70! The final settlement of this great question has created, comparatively speaking, but very little sensation in the French capital; for it had long since been determined by the people that hereditary Peerage should go; consequently the majority in favor of the Ministers was looked on merely as a matter of course.

A paragraph in the London Times of the 31st, states that of the 56 new Peers, only 32 voted; the others being absent, or not having taken their seats.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, December 30.—Half-past 1 o’clock.—We have heard that the letters of refusal of the Belgian House to those persons who wrote for a slice at the Stock Exchange, have been delivered this morning, and many have been disappointed. The other letters, complying with the request of the writers for a slice, are to be delivered this afternoon.—Report says that the loan will be issued at 75, with an allowance of 4 per cent. on the prompt payment, which will reduce its price to 74, and it is expected it will bear a premium of 2 per cent. Consols have continued most part of the morning at 104, very little doing. At present the speculators are doubtful how to act, the continental information being so contradictory in regard to the future conduct of Holland and Russia in the pending grand question of the ratification of the treaty. Three o’clock, Consols for account, 84.

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:—
STEEL PENS.
Book-Binding done in any pattern on the shortest notice. Pocket-Books and Port-folios made and repaired.

FRANCIS BEVERLY.
6th Dec. 1831.

By the Honorable JOHN SAUNDERS, Esquire, Chief Justice of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting:—

Notice is hereby given, that upon the application of Daniel Kimball Chase, to me duly made, according to the form of the Act of the Assembly, in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal within this Province, of Richard Yates, late of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, (which same Richard Yates is departed from and without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said Daniel Kimball Chase, and the other creditors of the said Richard Yates, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the Law, as it is alleged against him) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Richard Yates do return and discharge his said debt, or debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said Richard Yates, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said Richard Yates.

Dated at Fredericton, in the said Province of New-Brunswick, this third day of February in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

JOHN SAUNDERS.

BLACKING

THOMAS SIME has commenced Manufacturing, and offers for Sale, a superior quality of

LIQUID BLACKING,

which upon trial, will be found equal to any imported from the Mother Country. From the nature of the ingredients of which it is composed, it possesses an inherent quality of PRESERVING and SOFTENING the LEATHER, and from the fine SHINING LUSTRE it will produce, must be considered as a great desideratum to all who admire a highly POLISHED BOOT or SHOE.

As this article is one of Domestic Manufacture, and will be sold at a reduced price to that imported, although of equal quality, as certificates in his possession will satisfactorily prove. T. S. flatters himself that he will receive a liberal share of public support. The Blacking is contained in stone jars, similar to that of “Day & Martin,” with printed Labels, and will be sold at 1s. 3d., 10d. & 6d., with a liberal reduction to Retailers.

Made and Sold Wholesale and Retail by Thomas Simes, Water-street, south side of the Market Wharf, Saint Andrews, N. B.

THOMAS SIME.
St. Andrews, 30th January, 1832.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Members and Friends of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, will be held at the County Court House on Monday, February 20th, at 3 o’clock, when the designs of the Society, the means they employ, and the terms they offer, will be fully explained.

By order,
GEORGE COWELL,
Sec’y.

Fredericton, Feb. 13th, 1832.

AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction, on the first Monday in February next, at the Court House in Burton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o’clock in the afternoon:—

ALL the right and title of John S. Brown, of, in, and to, lot No. 1, situate in the Parish of Burton, and bounded as follows:—Southwesterly by land owned by William Brown, northerly by the River Saint John, and westerly by Solomon Howland's farm, containing acres more or less. The same having been taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Elizabeth Perley.

J. HAZEN, Sheriff.
Burton, 24th July, 1831.

The sale of the above Property is postponed until Tuesday the 7th day of August next.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who may have demands against the New Wesleyan METHODIST CHAPEL, in this Town, are requested to present their accounts, and all those who are indebted to the Chapel, by subscription or otherwise, will please make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who is authorized to receive payments and settle all accounts relating thereto.

THOMAS PICKARD.
Fredericton, 30th January, 1832.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Creditors of John Howe, an Absconding Debtor, will be held at the Coffee House in the City of Saint John, on Monday the 12th day of March next at noon, for the purpose of examining and ascertaining the respective claims of the Creditors, at which time and place all persons having lawful demands against the said John Howe are requested to attend.

By order of the Trustees,
H. SWYMMER, Attorney.
St. John, Dec. 30th, 1831.

CARD.

G. S. SYLVESTER, Dentist from London, and late pupil of Mr. E. B. Girdette of Philadelphia, intends to remain in this place but for a short period, tenders his services in the various branches of his profession to the Inhabitants of Fredericton and its Vicinity. Mr. S. is at the same time particularly desirous of having it understood, that he will be happy at all times to give ADVICE respecting the Diseases of the Teeth and Mouth GRATUITOUSLY; and he would here beg to impress upon Parents the necessity of a proper attention to their children during the important process of shedding their teeth, as experience has proved that the requisite care at this period has prevented the occurrence, in after life, of much inconvenience, deformity and disease.

Mr. Sylvester may be consulted at any time between the hours of 9 A. M. & 4 P. M. at Mr. Cox's Hotel.

Reference may be made to H. Cornwall, Esq., and Dr. J. Paddock of St. John.

300 BUSHELS OATS for Sale Cheap, if applied for immediately.

2 CASKS very superior ALE.

GEO. WOODS.