

COLONIAL.

Statistics of the Trade, Industry and Resources of Canada, and the other plantations in British America. By Henry Bliss, Esquire.

[Continued from our last page.]

PRODUCTION OF THE FISHERIES.

The coasts and the harbours, the rivers and lakes of the British Provinces, present inexhaustible resources of fishery, and the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Labrador, the neighbouring banks of Newfoundland, and the Field Ice from the Polar Seas, are made no less capital advantages to colonial industry and commerce.

Under this head, also, the returns of the customs afford the best, and almost the only, means of information. Subjoined are the quantities exported in the year 1830 and 1831. What proportion these bear to the whole production of the colonial fishery cannot be very accurately ascertained. The internal consumption of the Colonies is known to be much. For nearly a fourth part of the year fish is the principal food of the whole population; being preferred by the Catholics (who form a great majority) from devotion, and by Protestants from taste or habit, weekly, and even daily for their meals. Supposing the population to consist of 200,000 families, three-fourths of them may be presumed to consume one barrel of pickled, and half a quintal of dry fish yearly, if not exactly in that proportion, at least in the aggregate to that amount. Altogether, therefore, the whole internal consumption may perhaps be fairly estimated as at least equal to 350,000 quintals.

As the British Fisheries in this quarter, are, by virtue of treaties, participated by two foreign powers, France and the United States, it is interesting to examine and compare the benefits derived by each.

AMERICAN FISHERY.

The internal consumption of fish is so great in the United States, and the catch on their own coasts so large, that their official returns convey but a very imperfect estimate of the value of their fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The number of American vessels employed there would be a better criterion, but accounts of that nature are meagre, and contradictory. It has been stated, that in 1829 their vessels in those waters amounted to 1,500 sail, manned by 15,000 men, and taking 1,000,000 quintals of codfish, and 3,000 tons of oil. As their whole shipping employed in fishery, amounts to nearly 80,000 tons, and the average burthen seems to be from 50 to 60 each, it is probable that this account approaches near to accuracy, and such is the opinion of intelligent persons recently arrived from the colonies. The Americans, therefore, it appears, fish up from the British waters in this quarter, an annuity of about £352,500 sterling. The addition also thus made to their maritime power, is equally worth mentioning. Unfortunately, the former advantage is less efficacious, as a pledge of peace, than the latter, as an encouragement to war. Both France and the United States seem, in their fisheries of no other account, than the means of assailing the power, by whose concession they are entirely lost. This, undoubtedly, is owing to the facility, with which duty, so many years, the privilege has, as a matter of no moment, been restored by each successive treaty of peace, even when dictated in the enemy's capital.

The time is coming, it is to be hoped, when these things will be better understood, and Great Britain, as by every right, natural and national, she ought to do, and as every other power actually does, will reserve the fisheries on the coasts of her own dominions, for the enjoyment of her own subjects.

The American fishery, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, appears to have begun as early as 1670, and five years afterwards it is stated to have employed 663 ships, 25,650 tons, and 4,405 men, and produced 850,000 quintals of codfish. This however, may be one of those exaggerated or unauthenticated statements, so commonly put forth for fictitious purposes, before their separation from this country, and is certainly not very consistent with the accounts sent home at a later period from the Admiral commanding at Newfoundland, in which the American fishery on the coasts of that island, appears, on the average of the years 1772, 3, and 4, to have consisted of 147 vessels, 7,240 tons, and 863 men.

The dried fish are principally taken in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the pickled, in their own rivers, the oil, in their whole fishery; of which also, however, an important portion is carried on in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and in bays and places where Americans have no right to enter. If reports be true, the fishers of that country pay as little respect to private property, as to the limits of the public treaty.

The fisheries of the United States seem to have been most productive in 1804, being then encouraged by ample bounties, of which 192,903 dollars were paid in that year. The value of their whole export of the produce of fisheries was on the average of 1803, 4, and 5, 2,984,143 dollars, or 671,432l. currency. For the three years following the last war, which entirely suspended their fishery, the average value was 1,301,000 dollars, or 292,730l. Much vaunted, therefore, as their fisheries have been, the value exported seems never to have equalled, and is now but about half, the present amount of similar exports from the British colonies.

THE FRENCH FISHERY.

Not only France, but both Spain and Portugal appear to have been engaged in the Newfoundland fisheries, before they had attracted the enterprise of British subjects, or come to the knowledge of their government. In the year 1578, when Great Britain had but 15 vessels employed in that quarter, France had 160, Spain 100, and Portugal 50.

Previous to the capture of Cape Breton, the French fisheries are stated, in 1775, to have produced about 1,149,000 quintals of dried fish, and 12,465 hogheads or 3,116l. tons of oil yearly, (together valued at 931,692l.) and to have employed 664 ships and 27,520 men.

In 1836 their whole cod-fishery employed 330 vessels, 40,016 tons, and 10,189 seamen; and in 1839, 400 ships were sent out. But about 20 of these seemed to have been engaged on the banks of Ireland.

It appears, by a late statement of the Minister of Commerce in France, that the produce of the fisheries in these waters has, on the average of the last five years, been 245,000 quintals. Of this 27,000 cwt. have been sent directly to the French West Indies; 17,000 cwt. to Spain, Portugal, and Italy; 160,000 consumed in France; and the remainder re-exported to the

French colonies.

The average value in a French port is stated to be 28 francs per cwt. The number of seamen employed in all French fisheries somewhat exceeds the number employed in the whole Mercantile Navy of France. This fishery has since the peace been supported by enormous bounties, amounting to 60,000l. a year, which, though now reduced, are still very large. However extravagant may seem this method of forming a marine, it is, after all, perhaps more economical than that which Napoleon adopted from necessity, but which some writers among us recommended in preference, training seamen in ships of war and supporting them in this unproductive labour entirely at the public expense. France has very recently had occasion to know the advantage of this policy, and of the Newfoundland fishery. The expedition to Algiers, the most splendid and successful maritime armament ever dispatched from that country, would never have been able either to rally after the storm which dispersed it, or even to set sail from their shores, but for the seamen and fishers from the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

THE BRITISH COLONIAL FISHERIES.

The earliest notice of the fisheries of Newfoundland is recorded of the year 1517, when a British ship, in search of a north-west passage to Cathay, is reported to have met fifty sail of French, Spanish, and Portuguese ships so employed in those waters. But from about the middle of the sixteenth century British ships appear to have resorted thither to fish in "no small numbers," as the Charter to the Lord Chief Baron Tanfield, and Sir Francis Bacon, and others, expresses it.

Of the Whale fishery carried on in the Gulf, except so far as its production of oil is included in the foregoing returns, no definite account can here be given. Establishments for that purpose exist to some extent, and principally in Fortune Bay and the Bay of Chaleur, connected with mercantile houses, in the United Kingdom, and Jersey, and Guernsey. The employment proves profitable and is increasing. The whales are small, but two or three hundred are killed in a year. The annoyance and encroachments made by the Americans upon this fishery are constant and unavailing complaints. Ships have also of late been occasionally dispatched from the lower ports to pursue the whale fishery in the southern seas, but the number is yet inconsiderable, and their success moderate.

There is another department of the Colonial fishery which has originated within no distant period, and is now becoming of great extent and importance. The large fields of ice which in the months of March and April drift southward from the Polar seas, and accompanied by many herds of seals; these are found in what are called seal meadows of the ice, and are there attacked with fire-arms or bludgeons, and slaughtered in great numbers. For this purpose the fishermen of Newfoundland, from which Island these voyages are principally made, without waiting till the return of spring shall have opened their harbours, say channels through the ice for their vessels, and set sail in quest of those drifting fields, through the opening of which they work a passage, attended with great difficulties and dangers, till they encounter their prey on the seal meadows. This bold and hazardous enterprise seems well compensated by its success. The number of seals thus taken is almost incredible, and is greatly on the increase. During the three years last elapsed, the whole number of seals taken by the Newfoundland fishermen was as follows:

Year	Number taken.
1829	290,613
1830	553,435
1831	748,735
	1,582,783

The number of vessels employed in this fishery from Newfoundland, in 1831, was 115; and in 1832, 159; taken in the last year are reported to have been fewer in number, but better in quality.

From the foregoing statements it is seen, that while the French and American fisheries have revived since the peace, and have been constantly increasing for the last fifteen years, the British have either remained stationary or even declined.

The result on either part is owing to the same cause; a cause scarcely credible, were not its operation too habitual to be regarded, and its importance too distant to be known. Great Britain, who owns, supports, and defends these Colonies and fisheries, and has derived from them the principal means of defending herself, gave up at the conclusion of the war, to her vanquished opponents, the most valuable portion of her colonial coasts and waters. To the French, in 1814, she conceded the northern and western shores of Newfoundland, from Cape Saint John to Cape Raye. To the Americans, in 1818, she gave up the right of taking fish on the southern and western coasts of the same Island, from the Rameau Islands to Cape Raye, and from Cape Raye to the Quirpon Islands, on the Magdalen Islands, and on the whole coast of Labrador, from Mount Joly northward to the limits of Hudson's Bay, together with the liberty of using the unsettled parts of Labrador and of the southern shores of Newfoundland, for drying and curing the fish. These concessions, in their own nature sufficiently injurious to British interests, have been rendered more oppressive, by the interpretation which the French Government have put upon the rights thus yielded to France. They assert theirs to be an exclusive fishery, belonging to France alone, within the limits assigned, where they deny to British subjects a right to catch a fish or drive a stake; nor do they hesitate to maintain their claim by force and arms, their fishermen, and even their men-of-war, compelling our unarmed and unprotected fellow subjects to abandon those coasts, as if they were not our own. Nor has this violence been limited to the coasts only; the French have even penetrated into the interior, ascending rivers to the distance of fifteen and twenty miles, and have broken up and destroyed the British establishments for the salmon fishery, of great value and long continuance, and have usurped those stations for themselves. British fishers are consequently driven to the shores of Labrador, a longer voyage, where the quality of the fish, and the means of drying and curing them, are far inferior. The north-eastern coast of Newfoundland happens to be

precisely that, which is most exempted from fog. The same winds which envelope other parts of the island in damp and mist, leave this portion clear and dry. A circumstance unknown, apparently, or unregarded by those, who, in addition to other concessions of land and water, seem thus to have also given away the light and heat of the sun. The consequence is, that in the curing of our fish a great part is destroyed by the fog and damp; while the French fishermen, in addition to the abundance and quality of their fish, possess and monopolize the still greater advantage of the clearest and sunniest coast.

As this is a matter of the very highest importance to the British fisheries, and must soon lead to discussions between the two governments, it is worth the while to trace and examine the grounds upon which the French pretensions rest, or are made. By the treaty of Paris, in 1814, "the fisheries which France possessed on the 1st January, 1792, in the seas or on the continent of America," were restored "to the same footing" as at that period. Such are the expressions of the treaty. The rights of France, in 1792, were derived from the treaty of Versailles, in 1763. By that treaty, France renounced the right of fishing, which belonged to her by the treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape John, and passing northward, descend on the western coast, and reach to Cape Raye, and be enjoyed as the former fishery, under the treaty of Utrecht, had been enjoyed. This treaty of 1763 was accompanied by a declaration on the part of the British minister, stating that his Majesty would prevent his subjects from interrupting in any manner, during the temporary exercise of it granted to them on the coast of Newfoundland, the settlements "which shall be formed" should be removed; the French uninterrupted in cutting wood for repairing their scaffolds, boats, and vessels; and that the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery, which had at all times been acknowledged, should be the plan upon which the fishery should be carried on there: the French fishermen building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing vessels, and not wintering there; and the British not molesting in any manner the French during their fishing, not injuring their scaffolds from the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon (ceded to France), and Newfoundland, should be lighted to the middle of the channel.

With this, His Most Christian Majesty, in a counter declaration, stated himself to be perfectly satisfied, adding, that in regard to the fishery between the island of Newfoundland and those of St. Pierre and Miquelon, it is not to be carried on by their party, but to the middle of the channel; and his Majesty will give the most positive orders that the French fishermen shall not go beyond this line. His Majesty is firmly persuaded that the King of Great Britain will give like orders to the English fishermen.

By the treaty of Utrecht, the French possessions in Newfoundland were ceded to Great Britain, and the French were to be allowed to catch and dry fish on that part of the island which stretches from Cape Bonavista, round the northern extremity, and down the western side as far as Point Riché, with the privilege of erecting, on that part of the coast, stages and huts necessary and useful for drying their fish, during the fishing season.

In neither of these treaties or declarations, it is conceived, is there any stipulation for an exclusive fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland, nor can any such implication be deduced from the terms employed, nor any presumption raised that such was probably the intention of high contracting parties. On the contrary, where even a pretension of that kind was to have been sufficiently careful and explicit in the terms used to record it; viz.—in regard to the fishery between Newfoundland and St. Pierre and Miquelon: that it was not to be carried on by either party but to the middle of the channel, and the French would give, and trusted Great Britain would give, orders to that effect.

It is true that acts of Parliament were passed after the treaties of 1763 and 1814 (33 Geo. 3, c. 35, and 5 Geo. 4, c. 51) enabling his Majesty to remove, if it should be necessary, all stages and other works, erected by British subjects for the purpose of fishing between Cape St. John and Cape Raye, and also all their ships, vessels and boats found within those limits; and subjecting those who refused to depart, when required, to a penalty of £200; if prosecuted within twelve months. But these statutes are expressly declared to be passed for enabling his Majesty to fulfil the purposes of treaties, and to make such regulations as were expedient respecting the fishery. A similar power of removing is also given by the 59 Geo. 3, c. 35, passed to enable his Majesty to fulfil the Convention of 1818 with the Americans; yet that government has never imagined itself to possess, in consequence, any exclusive rights. It is evident that the only object of these statutes, as far as affects the present question, was to enable his Majesty the better to fulfil that part of the treaty and declaration, (if indeed the latter was not a voluntary act, and excluded from the treaty, that it might not be obligatory or irrevocable,) as to the preventing British subjects from interrupting the French, and to obviate "the inconvenience which might arise from competition," as the title of the first mentioned statute expresses it; and if the statute has any further extent, it is with respect to France purely gratuitous, and can never have the construction or effect of enlarging a treaty with a foreign power. The very word "competition," which so frequently occurs in these acts and treaties or declarations, implies the exercise of a concurrent fishery; and every provision made that the French might not be interrupted, shows that the British were not to be excluded, as their presence and concurrence alone could create any fear of interruption.

On moving and explaining the first of these acts, in 1783, Mr. Pitt expressly declared in the House of Commons, that there was no engagement to give France an exclusive fishery, within the limits assigned; dwelling upon the distinction, between that sort of concurrence which molested, or tended to molest, and that which did not. The original contract of the treaty of Utrecht seems never to have been considered, by either party, to have ceded any exclusive fishery. It was treated as a concurrent right in the complaints of the French ambassador in the year 1764, as is believed, and as is evident, and it was so treated by the Board of Trade in their instructions the year after, founded upon those complaints. There is, indeed, in the expressions of the treaty of 1814, something so loose and indefinite, that France may possibly found her present claim either upon the terms of former conventions, for upon the actual possession and condition in which she held this fishery in 1792. If she stand upon her former right, the terms of treaties already cited appear a sufficient answer. If it be her actual possession in 1792, or which she rests her pretensions,

it is a fact, which may be asserted without fear of contradiction, that neither then, nor any previous time, since the treaty of Utrecht, had France an exclusive fishery within the limits assigned to her, but a concurrent right was continually claimed, and exercised by the British fishermen.

The most singular part of the question is, that Great Britain, by the convention of 1818, conceded to the United States the liberty of taking fish, in common with British subjects, within the greatest portion of the limits assigned to the French in 1814; which liberty, when infringed upon by the French, was defended by the Americans with armed ships; and is now peaceably and concurrently exercised by them by both. Thus, it seems, we may grant to others what we might not have used ourselves, and while we are perplexed for arguments to prove our right to our own waters and dominions, the portion which has been ceded to another power is without hesitation asserted and established by force.

It is however to be observed, that these claims and encroachments of the French were made under the dynasty of the elder Bourbons, always considered more ambitious of extending the colonial and maritime power of their kingdom, than scrupulous as to the means. But, under the liberal principles of the Revolution, the best understanding and our prevalence between that Government and our in-law, it will not, it is hoped, be difficult to induce France to waive so futile a pretension, and cease to molest and annoy our fishermen upon our own coasts, engaged in the most harmless and useful occupation of multiplying the comforts of life and the means of subsistence.

To these disadvantages of the British fishery from concession and interruption, others have been added, by the high duties imposed on our fish in France, the United States, and some other countries; most of which would undoubtedly have been too happy to have reduced those impositions, as a purchase either of the fishery in our waters, or of the abatements lately made in our duties upon their productions. But apparently, it has been thought more politic, or more dignified, first to make the concession on our part gratuitously, and expect, on theirs, a gratuitous return. Nor is this the worst.

The prevailing theory of trade is not only opposed to stipulating for new markets but utterly indifferent to those already possessed. By an unsolicited change of the wine duties, by charging the rate not according to the value, but according to measure and quantity, (an apparently equal, but really unfair, discrimination in favour of foreigners, who exclude our manufacturers, and of that class among ourselves, which is least engaged in their production, and best able to bear the burthen of taxation), by thus discouraging an old ally, and replacing a constant customer to the amount of £2,000,000 yearly, for the sake of alluring one who wants nothing of us, buys but the annual amount of £400,000 and pretends to rival us in every industry, and oppose in every advancement; by this policy, in addition to many other evil consequences, we have now incurred the risk of losing the only foreign market, in which the British fishermen were received with favour. Portugal has hitherto allowed in her duties a discrimination of fifteen per cent to the preference of British fish, of which, in consequence, some 3 or 400,000 quintals have been annually sold in her harbours. That this preference will still be continued is uncertain and improbable; if it be, the British fisheries will in future be indebted for it rather to the forbearance of a foreign government, than to the fostering care of our own. It has lately been asserted, on high authority, that this preference was of no advantage. Maxims, which would speedily bring a counting-house to bankruptcy, are expected to lead a great empire to wealth and happiness.

Among so many more legitimate subjects of complaint, it seems scarce worth the while to mention the withdrawing of bounties on the British fisheries, and their continuance to the French and American. The effect of this circumstance has been something mitigated by small colonial bounties, which some of the local legislatures have granted, in order to sustain their share of the fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; but these are expenses, which they now appear, either willing to abandon, or unable to support.

Notwithstanding all these causes of regret, it is a subject of congratulation, that the British colonial fisheries have, by unwearied industry and enterprise, been so far sustained, as still, not only to equal the production of either of their rivals, but even to surpass that of both of them together. If the internal consumption of fish in North American colonies may be taken at 350,000 quintals, the export, on the average of late years being about a million, an aggregate is made exceeding both the quantity caught by the French, which is stated by their government to be 245,000, and the quantity caught in the Gulf by the Americans, which is estimated at 1,100,000 quintals. If the quantities exported, by each of the three competitors, be regarded as the criterion of their profit from the fisheries, the comparison is still more favourable to the British; the whole export of the Americans appearing under 250,000, which added to the French would still make less, by from 3 to 500,000, than the quantity yearly exported from the northern colonies. If the fisheries be estimated according to the values above given to the British and American, and the French dried fish be appraised at their average price in France, and the oil they make, may in the absence of all accounts be assumed to be equal to 750 tons, the amount fished up annually by each, and all these three powers, from the waters of British America, will stand thus—

British fishery	£834,182
American	552,500
French	261,875

£1,648,557

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

In reviewing the progress and present state of the northern colonial commerce, and of the shipping it employs, some former period must be selected for a term and measure of comparison, and none appears so proper as the year 1806. It was, in fact, from that date that the colonial system which had been interrupted during the war, was restored, after the hostilities, waged by some countries, against the power, by others against the commerce of Great Britain, had given her the severest lesson of the miseries and dangers of foreign dependence, in 1807, the Americans, in their wisdom, as the phrase is of their public acts, interdicted all intercourse with the British dominions, and renounced the commerce of the sea. The intercourse between the northern and southern colonies immediately revived. War with Prussia followed, and the ascendancy of France, and the extension of the continental system throughout the north of Europe, caused such embarrassment and dismay in this country, that its ministers seem to have resolved never again to

suffer it to depend upon precarious sources of supply for articles of the first necessity. To the continental system of France, and the non-intercourse of America, was opposed the colonial system of Great Britain, and discomfited both. For these reasons only comparisons are here instituted with the epoch of 1806, which also represents a fair average of several preceding years.

The most accurate criterion, as well as the most interesting view, of the increase in trade of these provinces, is that presented by returns of the tonnage, employed by their exports. Wherever further accounts of quantities or value could be found they are here inserted, under distinct heads of the several divisions of Canadian commerce, with the United Kingdom, with the British West Indies and other possessions, with foreign countries, or among the northern colonies with each other. This, however, should be preceded by a statement of the registered tonnage, owned in each colony, at the respective periods of comparison.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

The intercourse between the West Indian or southern colonies, and the northern or Canadian, ranks next, though far inferior, in importance to the trade of each with the United Kingdom. The following are such statistics as could be collected of the commercial exchange, and of the tonnage employed, between these to divisions of the empire, during the same years, 1830, 1831, compared with the period of 1806.

The effect of the arrangement with the United States was felt in the latter part of 1830, by the sudden repeal of the American restrictions, and the revocation of the Order in Council, which immediately followed, must have come into operation with the year 1831. The consequences have been, all that were foreseen and told, on the part of the northern colonies. In the first nine months of the last mentioned year, 30,000 tons of American shipping, and but 15,000 British, were employed from the United States to the British West Indies, and but 20,000 British inwards; a portion of three to two in the former, and two to one in the latter, in favor of the Americans. The intercolonial trade, it is seen, has declined about one fourth. The West Indies have found their supplies neither better, nor more abundant nor cheaper. Prices have nominally been nothing lower, and really have been much higher; for the Americans have taken little in return but specie from the West Indies, and as that exportation depreciates the prices of all their own productions, it must be the same thing in this respect, whether the price of what they buy rises, or the price of what they sell declines.

President's Message.

[To be concluded in our next.]

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a VALUABLE FARM in the County of Carleton, situate upon sixteen miles from the Shire Town, and adjoining the Military Post, at the Presque Isle. This Farm contains about 200 Acres, six of which are cleared and under cultivation; it is of the best description of Land in this Province, and worthy the attention of persons wishing to purchase.

Also:—A block of 500 acres of the same description of Land, adjoining in the rear of this Farm, covered with the most valuable Timber, which would be sold with the above, or future to suit purachers.

Terms of payment would be made easy.

T. L. NICHOLSON.

St. John, 16th April 1833.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, that part of the FARM being part of Lot No. 1 in Kings clear, lying in the rear of the Hanwell road containing about 250 acres, of which about 20 are cleared and well enclosed; there are two Houses on the property, and its proximity to the Town, renders it a very desirable situation. Terms will be liberal. Apply to H. G. Clapper Esquire, in Fredericton. J. F. W. WINSLOW.

Woodstock, 1st April, 1833.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Chapel in this town, are requested to make payment of the balances due from them, previous to the first of May; as it will be necessary to have a sale of those Pews which may remain unsettled for, soon after that time.

THOMAS PICKARD, Chapel Steward.

Fredericton, April 24th, 1833.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform the Inhabitants of Fredericton, and of the adjacent Country, that he is commencing business in that Store on the bank at Steam Boat landing, formerly kept by James Balloch, Esq., and offers for sale on the most reasonable Terms for prompt payment,

- 25 Bbls. Superior Genesee Flour for Family use.
- 25 do. do. Philadelphia, do.
- 25 do. do. New York, do.
- 30 Bags of round yellow Corn.
- Teares and half Teares of Rice.
- 6 Teares and 6 Barrels Jamaica Sugar.
- Loaf Sugar and an assortment of Teas.
- 100 Bbls. Fall Caught Mackerel.
- 60 do. Fall Net Herrings.
- 100 Quintals Scale and Cod Fish.
- 25 Firkins best Cumberland Butter.
- 2 cwt. good Annopolis Cheese.
- 2½ Tons of round, flat and square Iron.
- An assortment of wrought and cut Nails, from 4d. to 20d.
- 10 Barrels fresh ground Nova-Scotia Oatmeal, sweet and good.
- 12 Hds. R. Robertson's Lime.
- 6 do. Molasses.
- 25 Boxes first quality Dighy Herring, with a small assortment of dry goods and sundry other articles.

R. CHESTNUT.

Fredericton, April 30th, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having entered into Co-partnership, will do business in Fredericton, under the firm of Smith and Coy, in the Store lately occupied by Thomas B. Smith, Regent-street.

THOMAS B. SMITH, ASA COY.

Fredericton, April 1, 1833.

N. B.—Those indebted to Asa Coy will please call and pay their respective accounts forthwith.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Subscribers until 12 o'clock, at noon, on Friday the 10th day of May next, for the erection of a new Court House at Burton in Sunbury County.

Plans and Specifications may be seen, and every information obtained by applying to G. F. S. Berton Esq. Fredericton, T. V. W. F. S. Berton Esq. Fredericton, John Hazen Esq. Oromocto, or Mr. W. Hubbard, St. John.

T. V. W. CLOWES, } Committee
JOHN HAZEN, }
G. F. S. BERTON, }
Burton, 30th March, 1833.

*Seibert's Statistics. †Macpherson.
‡Bart and Pitkin's Statistics. §Anderson.
||Macpherson. ‡Colonial accounts.