

The great Turkish, and, gratia, med- s, &c. dd to ques, and it of its en- res- at would t of eriod ver; tues- dis- Cara, sie- ques- tion. On- to at- ut for- eight itary ries- pie- ludes lema- con- the- high- yellow- arrow- outfit, - pur- - of the- vata- vado- in- sm- ing- appor- rks- the- a- vent- chure- ne of- arbi- of- ven- it is- d it is- which- popu- ment- scour- the- su- per- cious- of- tre- mon- in- Sy- and- hilly- in the- off as- has- bultry- good- ore to- er to- fork- on; - ntry. Where- the- gene- ing- the- a- ve- m- one- supper- he can- This- ost all- toman- to the- as des- to this- the- of the- come- stan- bread- weeds- in e- om- ha- con- so, are- and- a- herse- each- cause- in the- mens. I- erence- appres- to the- and, - perma- ing- the- des- in the- WEST- a rest- roes of- lower- colour- money- me pri- is fur- lion, - would- house-

ter, or the necessary management of the slave population. Our Parliamentary discussions are affirmed to have produced the worst consequences. The negroes from this moment believed that Massa King George had said they were all to be free—a term very differently understood by the negroes and by their advocates on this side of the water. By free a Briton means that the negro is no longer the property of his master, but situated as labourers in England; that is, he is to work for his own and his family's support, or starve. But the word free means quite another thing in the negro's sense; for they tell me that it means there is to be no massa at all and Massa King George is to buy all the estate, and give them to live upon; for as they have often added to me—Misses, what signify free, if we have to work; if we be to work, we just as soon and sooner work for white massa than any one; white massa deal better than black massa; and as we be slave that signify nothing at all; for if we be to work, we're better slave than free massa. This is the genuine sentiment of not one, but almost all negroes; and free dom to them without a total exemption from regular work, would not by the majority be considered a boon, but the very reverse.

COLONIAL.

GROWTH AND TRADE OF THE TOWN OF YORK.—We should very much doubt whether there is any other town on the whole American Continent which, within the last two years, has improved both in size and commercial importance in so great a ratio as the town of York. Last year, near three hundred buildings of different descriptions were erected; and this year upwards of four hundred have been built, or are building or contracted for within the Town and Suburbs; and a good proportion of them, particularly on King street, are substantial and commodious brick buildings. The stacks of lofty brick houses erected by Mr. James G. Chewett, on King and York streets, comprising 8 or 10 capacious tenements for merchants stores and dwelling houses, with an extensive and commodious hotel at the corner, may really be called a splendid block of buildings. —*York Courier.*

Among the items of expenditure granted for the Colonies by the House of Commons on the 10th August, we perceive £40,000 for the Rideau Canal. It affords us great pleasure to record this fact, which shows that all the exertions which have been made to injure the Canal have had no influence on the British Government, and will not prevent the application of the expenditure necessary for its completion. We hope the sum voted will be applied with judgment and economy; if it be, there can remain but little doubt that a most important line of communication will be rendered available for every commercial or military purpose.

There were also voted: for the Indian Department, £20,000; for the Clergy in Canada, £18,700. —*Chronicle and Gazette.*

MONTREAL, Oct. 5.

Snow Storm.—The first snow this season fell here on Sunday morning. A cold north-east storm began about ten o'clock and continued up to Tuesday noon, with little intermission, when our paper went to press. On the hills west of us, we are told, it was winter on a small scale, the snow falling and the cold winds blowing quite dreadfully. Another freshet must follow this storm, the small streams having risen again and the Connecticut not having recovered from its recent enlargement, the prospect now is, our meadows will be flooded deeper than ever. —*Northampton Courier.*

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER, 6th 1833.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for } HENRY SMITH, Esq.
next week.

SAVING'S BANK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
HENRY TAYLOR, Esq.
next Week. } HENRY SMITH, Esq.

Civil Appointments.

Mr. Henry E. Dibble, to be collector at Woodstock in the County of Carleton, under the Principal Officers of the Customs at Saint John.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Fredericton, 5th Nov. 1833.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions &c.

2d. Batta. St. John City Militia.

Charles Ward, Esquire, late Major of the 2d. Battalion Saint John City Militia, to be Lieut. Colonel of the same.—Commission dated 1st January, 1832, and to take rank in the Militia next in Seniority to Lieut. Colonel Minchin.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lt. Wm. Mullen, vice De Blois, suspended, having been absent without leave for two years.
Do. Nicholas B. Brown, vice Smith removed, dated 6th Nov.
Do. C. W. Tisdale, " Minnette resigned, 7th do.
Do. John Wishart, " Clarke 8th do.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ens. Wm. Hughson, vice Mullen dated 5th Nov.
Do. E. W. Greenwood, " Brown 6th do.
Do. Justus Watson, " Tisdale 7th do.
Do. Robt. Summers, " Wishart 8th do.
Do. Chas. Johnston, " Ketchum, 9th do.
Do. Barton P. Wallop, do. " Sinden superceded, 10th do.
Do. Geo. Merritt, do. " T. B. Millidge removed, 10th do.
Do. John L. Wilmut, do. " C. J. Peters " 12th do.
Do. John C. Ward, do. " H. Smith, 13th do.
Do. Stephen A. Foster, do. " 1st Batta. Kings.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Thos. Wallace, do. " Hughson, 6th do.
Do. T. B. Wilson, do. " Greenwood, 7th do.
Do. D. McMillan, do. " Wetmore, 8th do.
Do. James Netherly, do. " J. Taylor, 9th do.
Do. James Oddy, do. " 10th do.
Do. Thos. A. Sanetion, do. " 11th do.
Do. Stephen A. Foster, do. " 12th do.

1st Batta. Kings.

Lieut. John Wright, to be Capt. vice Prince.
Ens. Nathaniel Warren, to be Lieut. vice Wright.
James Kiersted, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Warren.

Ens. Wm. Green, to be Lieut. dated 2d June 1833, to take precedence of Lieut. James Bulver. James Pine, late of the 1st Batta. Kent Militia to be Lieut. and to retire from the service with that rank.

By Command,
GEO. SHORE, Adj. Gen. M.

The following CIRCULAR LETTER, has been issued from the Attorney General's Office, to the different High Sheriffs of Counties in the Province, for the purpose of obtaining information to enable him to prepare the draft of a Bill to be laid before the General Assembly, relating to lands bounded on the Banks of Rivers, and other Waters in the Province, pursuant to instructions from the Colonial Office, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on that subject.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Fredericton, 2d Nov. 1833.

Sir,

HAVING received the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor pursuant to instructions from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, to prepare the draft of a Bill to be laid before the General Assembly, to quiet the apprehensions of Proprietors of land on the banks of Rivers or other Waters in this Province; I have to request, you will make Public to the owners of Lands so situated within your County, that I shall be ready to receive any communications from them, as to the relative situations of their respective Water fronts, and the extent and nature of the desired accommodation.

Such communications will be expected by private conveyance or post paid.

I have the honor to be
Your most obt. Servant,
CHARLES J. PETERS,
Attorney General.

To the Sheriff of the County of—

DEPARTMENT FOR CROWN LANDS & FORESTS.
Fredericton, 31st Oct. 1833.

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

JOHN A. BECKWITH,
Acting Commissioner and Surveyor General of Crown Lands and Forests.

The weather for some days past has been exceedingly cold for the season. Yesterday morning our River was covered from shore to shore with ice varying from a quarter of an inch to an inch in thickness, which was borne slowly down the stream by the current.

The Steamer Woodstock arrived here about four o'clock in the morning (yesterday) with some passengers and considerable freight on board. From the manner in which we saw the ice grazing and crushing past her sides when on board about nine o'clock, we imagine she must have suffered considerable injury in her Bows, as they seemed to be in no way protected from the action of the ice. She started for the City about eleven o'clock and we hope that before this time she has safely arrived at her place of destination.

The news from Europe is of an interesting and exciting character. We have therefore made copious extracts.

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock this morning we were aroused by the startling sounds of the bugle and the fire-bell. The flames were bursting through the roof of Mr. Sloat's large building, but, by prompt and well directed exertions, they were subdued before much damage was done. This was the third time fire had been discovered and put out last night in the same house, viz. first in a bed, then in a chest of drawers and lastly in the roof. We have seen the premises, and the whole is evidently the work of an incendiary. A mulatto woman is now in Gaol on suspicion of the crime.

(From the Nova Scotian.)

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

New York and Boston papers, received here on Monday, have put us in possession of dates from Liverpool to the 16th, Paris and Bordeaux to the 17th and 18th, and Berlin and Madrid to the 8th September. There is more of spirit and character in the intelligence furnished than in any which has been received from the continent for some months past; and although no official document appears upon which the conclusion that a general war is inevitable can be founded, the complexion of all the accounts is certainly exceedingly warlike. Our readers are aware that the three great Northern Potentates were expected to meet in Bohemia, for the avowed purpose of arranging the affairs of Poland, but evidently to discuss the whole range of European politics; and to decide upon the measures necessary to the defence of despotic rule from the contagion of the democratic or liberal opinion of the continent. Neptune, it appears, not liking the design of the Congress, raised such a storm in the Gulf of Finland, that the Emperor of Russia, after being tossed about by the waves for three days, was obliged to return to St. Petersburg, and make the journey by land. The Congress, however, assembled at Schwedt, a small town about 50 miles from Berlin, and the papers furnish us with the following account of their doings.

"The latest advices from the Belgic Capital, of the 17th September, gives the following important intelligence, which gives stronger indication of approaching war than we have hitherto seen.

"This afternoon we received some important news from the congress of Bohemia, which although it cannot be considered official, may yet (with great certainty) be relied on. The Belgic question is settled, and the labours of the Conference are brought to a close: so commenced a letter from a well informed person attached to the King of Prussia, and addressed to a leading member of the Orange Party.—The writer then goes on to explain in which way this long agitated and badly conducted business has at length terminated. He states that a long and circumstantial note was addressed by the King of Holland to the Monarchs, detailing the origin and progress of the Belgic rebellion, lays great stress on the reliance which he placed on the treaties of Vienna, which, independent of guaranteeing to him the kingdom of Belgium, were, in fact, treaties of offensive and defensive, and as such he had a just right to expect assistance and protection from all the interested parties. He then states that the majority of the Belgians took no part

in the revolution, and that he possesses the most formal assurance that the greater portion of the wealth and respectability of the nation would gladly see a return of the Nassau family. The exclusion of the National Congress is also touched on, and the Dutch Majesty asserts that he is possessed of authentic documents proving that the Duponts were intimidated by the violence of a small party of Republicans, and gave their votes against their consciences.

His Dutch Majesty, after protesting against the determination of a portion of the conference assembled in London, to act as arbitrators instead of mediators, demands that the treaties of Vienna be put in force, and that he be assisted in recovering his lost kingdom. Previous to the forwarding of this note to the Congress, a copy was submitted to the Courts of Austria and Prussia; and it is positively asserted that these Powers promised to support the pretensions of the writer. The King of Prussia, who, either from fear of embroiling himself in war, or the influence of M. Anillon, of Doctrinaire principles, has hitherto acted a double part, is now convinced that he must make a decided choice in his future politics, and either link himself with the liberal party, or support the Emperors of Austria and Russia in their political crusade. On the authority of the writer above alluded to, it appears certain, that Frederick has at length decided on joining the Northern Powers, and entering seriously into their plans. One of the main reasons for this resolution is the agitated state of Neuchâtel, and the certainty of the loss of his Swiss possessions should he longer act a doubtful part.

The Dutch note having been taken into consideration it was resolved to support the King of Holland, and, in the event of an intervention by any Power, to consider such an act a declaration of war against all the parties whose signatures were attached to a treaty offensive and defensive, to be formed on this basis.—This question having been well considered previous to the meeting of the Monarchs, and all the preliminary articles having been agreed to, the Emperor of Russia sent from St. Petersburg despatches to Prince Lieven, with instructions in conformity with the intended arrangement. And I know for certain that the Belgic Government received this day at noon despatches from London of so unpleasant a nature, that a Minister of the Crown declared "a general war was inevitable." Our accounts from Holland fully corroborate, all that I have stated. "Never," says a Correspondent from the Hague, "were we so certain of the powerful assistance of the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Vienna as at this moment, and his Dutch Majesty is at length about to reap the advantage of his manly and consistent conduct."

This certainly looks warlike; and if, it can be relied on, we shall, before long, have the strength of the English and French alliance tested. We have no desire to see a general war, but we can scarce see how it is to be avoided—the spirit of despotism and liberty cannot consent to divide Europe between them—one must encroach upon and finally overturn the other, and if the government of England and France can bring the great questions in dispute to such a point, that they will be obvious and intelligible to the people—if they so manage their diplomacy as to convince the world that a war of principle is necessary, the sooner it is commenced the better. The New York Journal of Commerce says:—"By far the most important contents of the papers before us, are those which relate to the marshaling of the Northern despotic Powers against the Liberal Powers of the West, and vice versa. We do not pretend to say that the feelings of bitter irritation which prevail on both sides, and which are very freely expressed, will at once ripen into a war; but there is manifestly an increasing tendency to such a result. In proportion as the alliance between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, is drawn closer, in the same proportion is the sympathy increased between France and England. Although the latter countries have been taught to consider themselves natural enemies to each other, circumstances have made them fast friends. Their mutual safety and their mutual interest demand that such should be their relations.—Strong in the strength of each other, the growlings of the Russian Bear do not greatly alarm them."

Married.

On the 2d. Inst., by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M. of St. Paul's Church, Mr. Nathaniel Barrett, to Miss Rachel Risteen, both of this parish.

On the 5th Instant, by the same, Mr. David Morgan to Miss Martha Davies of this parish.

At St. John, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Robert Wilson, A. M., Mr. William Veal, to Dinah Jenkin, fourth daughter of Mr. John Trounce, of that City.

At the same place, on the 30th ult. by the same, A. M. Mr. George Noble, to Miss Hannah Stafford of that City.

Bid.

At St. John, on the 28th ult. after a long illness, Mr. Isaac Woodward, (a Member of the Society of Friends,) aged 75. Mr. W. was one of the earliest Settlers of this Province.

At the same place, on the 30th ult. after a short illness, Robert Robertson, Esquire, in the 30th year of his age.

On the second Tuesday in May next, will be sold at Public Auction at the Tavern of Mr. Lyman, C. L. Perkins.

ALL the real estate of William Mathis in my Bailiwick, consisting of a Farm of land situate in the Parish of Norton, at the Patience, containing two hundred acres, the same having been taken by Virtue of a Writ of Extent of *Venditioni Exponas* at the suit of the King.—Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

WALTER BATES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Kingston,
20th Oct. 1833.

Contract for Macadamizing the STREETS.

NOTICE is hereby given that tenders will be received from persons desirous of contracting for Macadamizing the Streets of Fredericton. Particulars of the contract and the proposed method to be adopted may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, where all tenders are to be directed.

Fredericton, 4th November, 1833.

AUCTION.

ALL Persons are cautioned against purchasing a Note of Hand drawn by the Subscriber, payable to Malachi Doyle, or Order on demand for Five Pounds, being dated the 15th day of November 1831:—The same having been long since paid.

EDWARD DOYLE.

Fredericton, October 21, 1833.

JAMES WILLOX,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MARKET-HOUSE
FREDERICTON.

Grateful for past favours, respectfully inform his friends and the Public, that he has just received, and offers for sale at very moderate rates for cash the following articles of

SADDLERY & HARDWARE,
Most of which, being selected by himself, he can warrant to be of the best Quality.

CARRIAGE, GIG, SLEIGH AND SLED, HARNESS.

ADDIES and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bit and Bradoon, Pelham and Snaffle Bridles.
Round, Flat, and Collar Martingales, Stall Collars. White and coloured Worsted Diapers and Sailing Webbs.
Plain and Stitched Stirrup Leathers, Spurs, Stoppers.
Plated, Enkeled, Tinned & Brass Bits, Stirrup Irons, and Spurs, Mane and carry Combs, Horse, Water, Dandy, Spoke, Shoe, White, Wash, Scrubbing, and Hearth Brushes.
Gig, Sleigh, Sled, Jockey, Hunting, and Toy Whips.
Dog, Manger, Trace & Well Chains.
Patent Leather, Combs and Working, Collar, Straw and Wool Collars.
Brass, Plated, & working Hames, Round and open Sleigh Bells.
Horse Rollers, Surcingle and Rugs.
Riding and Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Valises, and Saddle Bags.
Portmanteau Trunks, Clothes Bags, and Suspenders.
Chain and Leather Dog Collars.
Leggins, Sponges, Chambray Shirts, Harness oil, Harness and shoe Blacking.
English Patent Leather, Black and Brown Brazil Skins.
Carbons and Mouthing Bits.
Buckles for strong Harness.
Brass, Plated, Tinned and Black Mounting, Fire Buckets, Mud Boots, and Skates.
Locks, Hinges, Latches, Cut and wrought Nails, and Spikes.
Screws, Tacks, and Spawls.
Carpenter's Tools, Cross cut, Buck, Tenon, and Hand saws.
Stylards, Norfolk latches.
Knives & forks, Spoons, Trenches, Candlesticks, Sad and Italian Irons, Fenders, Shovels, and Tong's Spades.
Cooking Hames, Cast scapors, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, and Glue Pots.
Andirons.
Shot from No 1. to 9.
Brass Nails.
Files and Rasps.
Blommanse shapes, Jelly Moulds, Dish Covers, &c.
Shoe Thread.
Carriage Lace.

ON CONSIGNMENT

Superfine Cloth Coats and Trowsers, a quantity of Scotch Marmalades.
Fredericton, 28d September, 1833.

POST OFFICE, Fredericton,
5th September, 1833.

List of Letters remaining in this Office at this date.

A
John Allen, James Armstrong, John Adams, Robert Asorn.

B
Oliver Bradley, Isaac Blither, William Ballentine, Jos. Blake, Converse Brown, James Burnett 2, Zachariah Brown, Patrick Biggins, Patrick Brennan, Mary Byrne, Mr. John Bell, James Burn, Mr. Blum.

C
William B. Cook, Benjamin Cliff, Susan Corey, Jos. Cornish, James Cant, Robert Clark, Michael Clifford, Moses Cunningham, Miss Clayton, Michael Clark, Sophia Carleton, Henry Collingridge 3, John Clancy, William P. Carson, Weller Chapman, Mr. Corbett.

D
John Dickson, Patrick Denbigh, Robert Duncan, William Davis, James Donly, Michael Donahue, Mary Donly 2, John Donly, Niel Doherty, Thomas Denehy, Marshall Dodds, John Dougherty, James Drake, John Dundon, John Drury, Reuben Daniels, William Davis, Mamaduke Dods worth, Isaac Deverber.

E
James Evans, Hamilton Ervin, Charles Emery 2, Robert Eggar.

F
Miss Emily Freeman, Jonas Fitzherbert, William Faulkner, James FitzPatrick, Alexander Forrest, Robert Finnegan, Samuel Fulton.

G
John Gill, William Good, Josiah Gilbert, Anthony Gallagher, Marcus Gonn, William Gillispeo 2, Ann Gallagher, Mary Given, George Gartley.

H
James Harper, H. S. Henley, Solomon Howes, Nelly Haslet, Thomas Harrison, Richard Haucks, James Harkin, James Hall, James Hapkin, James Handrie, Miss Hannah Hampson, Giles Haraghy, William Harper, Aaron Harit, James Howlet.

J
James Jordan, William John D. Johnston.

K
John Ker, Sophia Kelly, Francis Kilburn, Jesse Knowlton, James Kelly, William Kormot.

L
James Logue 2, Richard London, Andrew Latta, Ephraim Lane, Andros Lipey, Andrew Love, Charles Loyed, Alexander Lawson, James Lamed, Hannah Longstaff, James Largey.

M
Patrick McGeoghan, Michael McElhannony, Lawrence Mulligan, Denis McVey, Cathion McCarty, Thomas McConquindale, William Murphy, Richard McNeil, Malcam McCallum, John Marsh, Margaret Marvin, Robert Moodee, James Murray, John Magee, Charles Magee, William Miller, Miss McKenzie, Thomas Myres, Edward McDonnell, James Mageehan, Charles Addison Main 2, Jos. Meritheu, Thomas McLaughlin, Ellen Marie 2, Robert McLaughlin, William McInnear 2, Thomas McLaughlin, Betsy McIntosh, Anthony Mullin, John McIlrory, John Moore.

N
John Newcomb, John Nixon, 2 Saml. Nevers, James Noble, D. Newcomb, John Nicholson, Robert Nickle, Thomas Orr, John D. O'Gilbey, Bridgett O'Neil.

P
Stephen Peabody, 2 Oliver Pond, Robt. Paton, Shorlock Parsons, Colin Priestley.

S
Wm. Smith, Thomas Stokes, Mary Shea, James Sisson, George Smith, Wm. Strout, Margaret Smith, Ann Staggett, Nelson Stewart, Mrs. Mahetubal Smith, Anthony Stewart, Andrew Stevenson, Wm. Sharp, Wm. Sterrit, John A. Street.

Q
Thomas Quigley, Andrew Quin.

R
Philip Rose, Jacob Risteen, Washington Raymond, Daniel L. Reed, Mary Rulley, Francis Rice.

T
Wm. Tapsley, Wm. Terrill, Edward Truesdale, Robert Taylor, Mary Ann Thompson, David Turkinton, James Tumney, Charles Till.

W
Daniel Wood, George Weaver, Alex. Work, Elizabeth Whitehead, Gideon Wolaver 3.

Blanks Sale for at this Office.