

near the mouth of the river; the other was found higher up, with a long snout, and only dangerous when attacked. The natives take in the same manner as the Egyptians take their crocodiles, by introducing into its open mouth, when running at them, a thick short stick, sharpened at both ends. Two or more will also attack them with spears, but the issue is more doubtful. The flesh is eaten; in the latter case with great triumph. A race of the natives are particularly fishermen, and in the dry season build round straw huts on the sand banks in the stream, for the more convenient prosecution of their trade; but Mr. Laird believes that they are also frequently engaged in slaving, the encouragement for which unhappy occupation is here prodigious, there being a slave trade both up and down the river; to this, almost alone, he attributes the failure of the present expedition as a commercial speculation, nor does he think that anything can be very successful while it is maintained.

We must now, however, conclude this rapid analysis. On his return to Fanda, Mr. Laird found that Lander had gone down the river to communicate with the brig, and obtain reinforcements and supplies. He was absent several months, having been induced to visit Fernando Po; and Mr. Laird, finding the crew of his vessel the Quorra, now almost reduced to himself, so ill that he could scarcely crawl, and two English seamen very little better, determined also to return. He came away in August, and, when half way down, met Mr. Lander then turning up, and intending to prosecute the voyage at least to Bousa. He also touched again at Eboe, where notwithstanding his helpless state, he was received with the same deference and respect as before. In descending thence, he got into the wrong branch of the river, and had some difficulty in extricating himself from that leading to Benia, which he considers the principal mouth, in order to get into the Nun, inferior stream. Having recruited his stores from the brig he proceeded to Fernando Po, where his health was much restored, and he lamented, for the sake of the trade and the British cruisers on the coast, that this station is about to be abandoned. A road is now cut thro' the wood from Clarence Cove to the top of the hill (11,000 feet), so that any climate may be commanded; and captured slave ships arrived here in a few hours, whereas the voyage to Sierra Leone costs many weeks. He afterwards visited old Calabar, and in October left the coast to return home.

The communication was closed by an intimation that Mr. Laird was a candidate for admission in to the Society; and his election was carried by acclamation.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 18.

REVOLUTION.—We are really on the eve of a revolution. General Jackson yesterday sent a message to the Senate of such a nature as calls for the loudest reprobation of the American people. If the principles of that message be acquiesced in by the people—if it is to be considered as a precedent, justifying similar conduct on the part of this and future Presidents, then is the Constitution at an end—the revolution consummated, and the Executive the Lord and Master of these United States. He denounces the Senate for passing the resolution disapproving of the removal of the deposits; charges them with violating the Constitution, and claims for the Executive the possession of all the monies of the country, to hold it under his safe keeping, in the same manner as he keeps the other public property of the General Government.—Mr. Poindexter moved a resolution to the effect that the message of the President be not received;—the discussion on the resolution not yet concluded.

Boston, April 21.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The proceedings in Congress on Thursday, especially what took place in the Senate, are decidedly important. A message was on that day received in the Senate from the President of the United States, purporting to be a protest, on the part of that high functionary against the Resolutions expressive of the opinion of the Senate touching the constitutionality and expediency of the Removal of the Public Deposites, in the manner in which it was effected, from the Bank of the United States. It will be recollected that one of those resolutions, declaring that the President had assumed authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, was passed by a vote of 26 to 20. The National Intelligencer says:—The message seemed to have been expected, at least during the morning; for there was gathered an unusually early audience of both sexes.

As soon as the last word of the message, at its reading concluded, and fell from the lips of the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Poindexter addressed the chair. In indignant terms he denounced the message, which he declared could not be considered an Executive Message, as not pertaining to any of the public occasions on which the President of the United States is authorized by constitution to address himself to the Senate. He considered it an unofficial paper merely, signed by Andrew Jackson. In any view, considering it a document not respectful to the Senate, he moved that it be not received. On this motion a debate ensued, which continued until 5 o'clock. But before taking any question, on motion of Mr. Leigh, the Senate adjourned.

The London Times, one of the commanding journals of England—one which only looks to America to guard the interests of Great Britain—takes the view we insert below, of the state of things in this country. But we would invite attention particularly to that part of the article of the Times which explains the *panic and distress* under which this country now suffers. The keen sighted speculators of the London money-market, have no political party interest to induce them to disguise the cause of the present state of things here, and they at once point to it, that the ultimate consequences may be anticipated, by those interested abroad. The Times unhesitatingly indicates the true origin of the evil. It is not, it tells us, "the quarrel of the United States Bank and the Government."—No—that is, "but the match to a heap of combustible material, accumulated by over issues of paper money."

and a long series of other injudicious banking operations." And the Editor directly alludes to the extraordinary extension of the United States Bank's loans from forty to seventy millions, taken together with its sudden revulsion, has produced the irregular action complained of in our moneyed concerns, and all the mischief that the Bank orators are daily depicting.—Globe.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The possible consequences of the crisis in the United States to this market, continues to be a subject of much discussion and some anxiety in the city. A view of it will, therefore, be useful in letting the public, as well as the initiated, know something of the real state of the case. In general, the impression is, that the quarrel between the United States Bank and the Government, is the sole cause of the panic, but this is an error; it merely applied the match to a heap of combustible material, accumulated by over-issues of paper money and a long series of other injudicious banking operations. One fact alone is sufficient to show this, when it is stated that one establishment increased its issues of notes between the end of the year 1830, and the month of February, in the year 1832, from \$43,000,000 to \$70,000,000. Within that interval, a mania commenced in New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and the other large cities of the Union, only to be paralleled by our bubble year of 1833, Rail roads, Canals, and Banks, were, however, the favorite objects of speculation. In August, 1831, a prospectus was issued in Philadelphia for a new bank, with a capital of \$4,000,000, when, such was the eagerness to obtain subscriptions in it, that men had their coats torn from their backs, and women (for they also partook of the mania) fainted from the extreme pressure of the crowd. At this time no names were given, no list of directors for the new bank was published, but the subscribers were to put their names, and the number of shares they wanted, into a letter box, in a house fixed upon for the purpose. On this occasion, the subscriptions amounted to \$40,000,000, that is, to ten times the capital proposed to be raised. With the additional supplies of paper, however, from the United States and other banks, all went on smoothly enough, till the removal of the Government deposits from the former, and the subsequent differences, compelled the whole of them to contract their issues suddenly to an enormous extent, and to call in the greater part of the outstanding engagements with them. This was the commencement of the crisis. Nothing was heard on all sides but the complaints of ruined speculators, making up their accounts as well as they were able, and meetings of the directors of the different bubble companies to make arrangements for winding up and abandoning them. Next began the action of this state of things on the solid and substantial undertakings with which the Union abounds, and on the manufacturing and mercantile interests. Money had become so scarce that it was not to be had but on the ruinous terms of 2 or even 3 per cent, monthly. Men of real credit and substance prepared themselves to weather the storm by shipping off what goods they possessed to England and the continent of Europe, in order to obtain specie in return for them, at the same time sending out orders to stop all purchases of manufactured and other goods in this country and elsewhere. Bills on London were so scarce that they fell from 8 or 9 premium to par—a circumstance which has not occurred for twenty years before. Besides these, large amounts of inscriptions in the stock of the different States of the Union have been sent off to Europe for the purpose of borrowing money on that security. In fact there are no means of raising money abroad which have not been resorted to. The calculation of persons conversant with American business is, that specie to the amount of from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 must be imported into the United States before affairs can be restored to their natural level.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, May 7th, 1834.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for } CHARLES LEE, Esq.
next week.

SAVING'S BANK.
Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
next week. } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
MARK NEEDHAM, Esq.

By Authority.



Public Notice

IS hereby given, that Timothy Robert Wetmore, Esquire, has been regularly deputed by His Majesty's Receiver General, to inspect all the Works now, or hereafter to be in progress, for raising Coal, whether on granted or ungranted Lands, excepting the Tract granted to the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company, and to demand and receive from all persons engaged in digging Coal, the Rent to be paid therefor to the Crown.

Persons desirous of working Coal are to procure a Licence for that purpose, which will be granted upon application made in their behalf, by Mr. Wetmore, upon their entering into Bonds to the King to render a true account, when required, of the quantities of Coal raised, from time to time, and to pay the stipulated Rent.

Fredericton, 5th May, 1834.

IN CHANCERY.

Tuesday, 6th May, 1834.

HIS Excellency the Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Robert Ferguson, and Joseph Read, Esquires, Masters in Extraordinary of this Honorable Court.

Our latest dates from Europe have reached us by the way of Halifax, we make the following remarks from papers of that place: **VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.**

By the *Acadian*, Capt. Auld, which arrived this morning, in 29 days from Greenock, we have received Glasgow papers to the 24th March, which furnish us with various items of intelligence. The British Parliament continues in Session, and is receiving numerous petitions from different parts of the United Kingdom, respecting the Established Church, the Corn Laws, and other national concerns. The debate on Mr. Stiel's motion relative to Turkey is likely to call forth a good deal

of attention throughout the whole of Europe.

Yesterday, arrived from Waterford, the brig *Molly Moore*, Captain Henly, in 21 days, with 119 passengers. By her we have been favored with Waterford Papers to the 5th April, and a London Courier to the 1st. These Papers contain a few later accounts from France, Spain and Portugal—but no event of any importance had taken place worth extracting.

The Ministry were pushing through, as fast as possible, all the common parliamentary objects, and had been generally successful. They have reduced the taxes as far as they conceived they could with safety. Some alterations as respects Church Reform were suggested, but the Ministry do not appear to have submitted any specific plan on the subject. A short recess of Parliament was to take place, after which the business will be resumed, and from what has past we do not believe that any material alteration will take place this Session to interrupt the general tranquility.

As respects Spain—the Cortes are to be convened; the Queen's party continue to gain ground, and France seems to be so satisfied of this, as to be diminishing the force she had sent to the frontiers.

The affairs of Portugal, are pretty much in their own management, and the two Brothers seem to be left, by the Portuguese, to tease each other, till the Portuguese themselves shall determine who shall reign over them.

Lieut. General Sir Peregrine Maitland goes to Ireland as Commander in Chief of the Forces, Captain Lord A. Lennox is to be Military Secretary.

Major General Sir A. Norcott, arrived at Jamaica on the 27th March, in H. M. brig *Cruiser*; he was to assume the government until the arrival of the Marquis of Sligo.

NOTICE is hereby given that we the subscribers have been duly appointed Trustees for all the creditors of Joel Bedard, an absconding Debtor, and have been duly sworn to the faithful execution of the said trust, pursuant to the directions of the Acts of the Assembly in such case made and provided, and do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Joel Bedard on or before the first day of August next ensuing the date hereof, to pay to us or some or one of us all such sums of money, debts duty or thing, which they owe to the said Joel Bedard, which they or any or either of them may have in his, her or their hands, power or custody to us, or some or one of us, as aforesaid; and we also desire all the creditors of the said Joel Bedard on or before the first day of August next to deliver to us or some or one of us as aforesaid, their respective accounts and documents, against the said Joel Bedard, in order that right and justice may be done, agreeable to the force of the said Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided.

Given under our hands at Richibucto, in the County of Kent, the thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

SAMUEL M'KEAN; Trustees.
WM. M'LEOD;
JOHN M'KAY.

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the eighth day of November next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon at the County Court House,

ALL the right, title, claim and demand of Mansfield B. Cornwell, of, in and to those lots or tracts of land situate on the East side of the Pettaquamscutt River in the Parish of Dorchester, and whereon he resides, containing 400 Acres more or less, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.

ALSO, a certain piece or parcel of Land with the buildings or improvements thereon, situate on Dorchester Island in the Parish aforesaid; the same having been taken by virtue of an execution at the suit of James Scoullar.

ALSO, will be sold at the same time and place: The Real Estate of James M. Kelly and John Trites, situate in the Parish of Moncton; taken to satisfy an Execution against them at the suit of Leveret H. DeVeube for £25.10.

W. P. SAYRE, Sheriff.

Dorchester, May 1st, 1834.

At a Meeting of the Board of Health, for the County of York, held at the County Court House in Fredericton, on Monday the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four:

ORDERED, That for the purpose of examining the Town of Fredericton, and having the same cleansed and kept in a proper state of cleanliness, the same be divided into Six Districts, as follow, viz:—

District No. 1. To extend from Phillips' Creek to the centre of Westmorland-street.

District No. 2. To extend from the centre of Westmorland-street to the centre of York-street.

District No. 3. To extend from the centre of York-street to the centre of Carleton-street.

District No. 4. To extend from the centre of Carleton-street to the centre of Regent-street.

District No. 5. To extend from the centre of Regent-street to the centre of Saint John-street.

District No. 6. To extend from the centre of Saint John-street, to the first creek or inlet below the Town;

And that Committees as herein after named be appointed for the respective Districts, who are required to proceed forthwith to examine the Buildings, Inclosures, Streets and all other places within their Districts, respectively, and cause all nuisances and matters which may be deemed prejudicial or dangerous to Health to be removed and every place to be cleansed so often and in such manner as they may consider necessary. The following persons are appointed Committees for the purpose, viz:

For District No. 1. Thomas Pickard and James Taylor, Junior.

" " No. 2. William I. Bedell and Thomas Emerson.

" " No. 3. Rev. J. Somerville, George P. Peters and D. L. Robinson.

" " No. 4. William Fraser and George F. S. Berton.

" " No. 5. James Bar, Geo. E. Ketchum and Charles Lee.

" " No. 6. William T. Peters and L. A. Wilmot.

ORDERED, That the Board do meet on Monday in every Week, at the County Court House in Fredericton, at eleven of the Clock, in the forenoon.

RESOLVED, That the Slaughter House on the upper side of Carleton-street is a nuisance, and dangerous to the public Health, and it is **ORDERED**, That the said nuisance be forthwith abated, and the District Committee are required to attend particularly to this order.

ORDERED, That no Building or place within the town of Fredericton, between the River Saint John and the reserved Street, called Charlotte-street, shall be used as a Slaughter House for the killing or butchering of any oxen or other animals whatsoever, and every person offending against this order shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds, to be recovered and applied as the Law directs.

The District Committees are enjoined to pay particular attention to the proper cleansing of the Tanneries in the Town.

WHEREAS, The depositing rubbish, filth, scrapings of yards, and other offensive materials below or near the Bank of the River tends to affect the purity of the air, and therefore, in case of the Town of Fredericton being visited by any malignant pestilence, may tend to its increase and spreading among the Inhabitants: For prevention thereof, **It is Ordered**, That no dirt, rubbish, filth, scrapings of yards, or other offensive material of any description shall be deposited or laid on any part of the shore or bank of the River in front of the Town of Fredericton, between the upper side of the upper Landing next adjacent to Government House Grounds, and the first Inlet below the Town; and that any person or persons who shall cast, deposit, or lay, or aid, assist, or be concerned in casting, depositing, or laying any dirt, filth, rubbish, scrapings of yards or other offensive material, on any part of the said Shore or Bank, shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay the sum of Forty Shillings.

RESOLVED, That the quantity of rubbish, placed and suffered to remain and increase on the Commons and uninclosed Grounds, and in the public Streets of the Town of Fredericton, and the Stagnant water which is frequently allowed to remain in the Gutters and Water-courses of the said Streets, cause unwholesome exhalations and are dangerous to the public Health, **It is therefore Ordered**, That from and after the publication of this order, no rubbish, straw, packing cases, barrels, boxes, lumber, dirt, filth, or water be suffered or permitted to be placed, thrown, cast, or remain in or upon any part of the said Streets or Commons, and any person or persons offending against this order, shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay the sum of Ten Shillings, to be recovered and applied as the Law directs.

And for the more effectual prevention of the accumulation of dirt, rubbish, and Stagnant waters aforesaid, **It is further Ordered**, That every householder in the Town of Fredericton, shall on Saturday in each and every week cleanse and sweep or cause to be cleansed and swept, the Street in front of the house and premises by him or her occupied, from the margin to the outside of the Gutter or Water-course of the said Street, and to clear out the Gutters or Water-courses, so as at all times to afford a free passage to the water which may be therein, and where there shall be a space of Ground, without any Inhabitants residing thereon, between any two Buildings, the persons residing on either side thereof shall cleanse and sweep the same, each person to cleanse and sweep the half adjoining his or her house or premises: Provided always, That no person shall be required to sweep or cleanse a greater distance than four rods, to the right or left of his house or premises, and when any house is occupied by more than one Tenant or Family, it shall be equally the duty of every such Tenant to perform and obey this order, and every person or persons who shall neglect or refuse to perform the duty required by this order, shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay the sum of Five Shillings, to be recovered and applied as aforesaid.

ORDERED, That no dead beast or animal whatsoever shall be cast or thrown into the River Saint John, or any other River or in, or upon any part of the Lands within the County of York, under the penalty of Twenty Shillings, for every breach of this order: And further, that the Owner of any such dead beast or other animal shall within twenty-four hours after the death of such beast or other animal, bury the same or cause it to be buried at least three feet below the surface of the earth, under a penalty of Twenty Shillings for every offence or neglect of this order.

ORDERED, That every house occupied by any Tenant within the Town of Fredericton, shall forthwith be provided by the Owner, or Occupier thereof with a decent and sufficient Privy, with a sufficient vault beneath the same, and if any house be unprovided therewith after the first day of June next, the Owner or Occupier thereof (at the election of the Committee for the District in which such house may be situate,) shall forfeit and pay a penalty of Forty Shillings for each and every week he, she, or they shall neglect to provide the same, to be recovered and applied as the Law directs.

ORDERED, That the foregoing Orders be published twice in the Royal Gazette and in Fifty Hand-bills.

C. J. PETERS, Chairman.

G. F. S. BERTON, Clerk.

Notice.

THE Co-partnership heretofore subsisting between the Subscribers, under the firm of James and George E. Ketchum, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are hereby required to make immediate payment, and persons having any demands against the same will please present them to George E. Ketchum, who is fully authorized to adjust and settle the same.

JAMES KETCHUM.

GEORGE E. KETCHUM.

Fredericton, 1st May 1834.

The business will in future be conducted by the Subscriber, on his own account.

GEORGE E. KETCHUM.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber having received an appointment as agent for the Hartford Connecticut Insurance Company, will insure Stores, Houses, Mills, Factories, Barns, and every sort of Goods and Wares, against Loss or DAMAGE BY FIRE, at the most reasonable rate of Premium. The subscriber will also attend to the renewal of any Policies issued by the former Agent in this place.

L. A. WILMOT, Agent.

Fredericton, May 18th, 1833.

Notice.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late Isaac Merritt of Hampstead, in Queen's County deceased; are hereby requested to render the same duly attested within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the Estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to—

GILBERT R. MERRITT, Sole Adm.

Hampstead, Queen's County, 19th March 1834

Nova Scotia BANK PAPER.

THE Subscriber will Cash Nova Scotia Bank Paper, when presented at his Store, at the rate of Seven and a half per cent. discount.

F. E. BECKWITH.

Fredericton, 15th April, 1834.

NOTICE.

MR. C. S. PUTNAM, has removed his Office to the Rooms at the corner of Mr. Miller's Brick building in Queen street, and next door to the Office of the Hon. G. F. Street. Fredericton, 30th April, 1834.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Fredericton, March 5, 1834.

A
Joseph Armer, Mr. Andrews.

B
Elizabeth L. Blacher, Widow Burke, Susan Bradley, John Baillie, Michael Boyce, W. Bartoo, Mrs. Burns, Mr. George Brymer, Henry Reid, Mr. Bowden, Wm. Boyd, Thos. Bremen.

C
William T. Coy, Thomas Christian, Thomas Chambers, Ann Esther Close, George Coulthard, William Calemas, Nathaniel Christman, John Cowman, William Caverhill, Matthew Campbell, William Caughey, William Cowperth, Samuel Caughey, Florence McCarty.

D
John Dow, 4, Daniel Doran, John Dorrien, John Daisy, John Dollard, Robert Duncan, Ann Donelly, John Daily.

E
Charles Emery, James Esty, Thomas Everett.

F
Annis Forman, Robert Freneman, John Frame, Thos. Fraym.

G
James Giles, Samuel Gackens, John Gracations, 2, David Graham, Benjamin Griffith, Samuel Gulisham.

H
Daniel Howard, Wm. Hamilton, Mary Hamilton, Nehemiah Hooper, Catharine Harris.

I
Margaret Johnston, John Johnston, Charles Ingram, Mary Jane, Nehemiah Johnson, Chas. Johnston, Hugh James.

K
William Kirk, John Kelly, Robert Kirby, Jacob Kilcock.

L
Miss Longstaff, Richard Leslie, John Long.

M
Patrick McLoon, John McNeil, Samuel Mc Gerihall, Sarah Moor, John McCafferty, 2, John Mohan, Robert McGibb, Main, Alexander McGroarty, Edward Mann, Alexander Mc Dearmid, Robt. McCullagh, Margaret Mc Canney, Alexander Mc Kenney, Charlotte Morrill, Jeremiah Murphy, John McHaghen, Saml. McGargill, John Morrell, Samuel McIntire, John Moor.

N
Edward O'Brien, Sarah Osborn, N. O. Donnell.

P
Levi Pikes, Henry Potter, Ebenezer Packward, James Pisunion, Thomas Prosser John Patterson.

R
Solomon Rice, Washington Raymond, Gooney Reed, John H. Ryan.

S
George Sampson, Samuel Sharp, William Smith, 2, Samuel Smith, Isaac Smith, Hugh Scollian.

T
Mary Thomas, Stephen Treacy.

V
John Vance, Richard Vemer.

W
Thomas Walsh, John Wright, Wm. West, John Watson, Thomas Waugh, Samuel Wilson.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS David Fisher, formerly one of the Partners in the late Partnership concern carrying on Business under the firm of FRANK WALKER & Co. at Fredericton, having some time since gone out of the said concern, and conveyed the whole of his right, property, share and interest therein to the Subscribers, it is hereby given, that the said Partnership concern is this day dissolved; and the undersigned, requests all Persons having any demands against the said Firm, will send in their accounts for adjustment, and all Persons indebted to the same are hereby required to make immediate payment thereof, either to me, or to the Honorable George Fred. Street, who is appointed solicitor to collect in the debts.

NATHANIEL WALKER.

Fredericton, November 29th, 1833.

CARD.

WILLIAM SIMPSON Apothecary and Druggist, respectfully begs to announce his intentions of giving up his present business, and his wish to leave Fredericton early this Spring. He is therefore willing to treat with any one for his Stock in Trade, Shop Furniture &c. in one lot. The terms can be made easy.

Any Surgeon or Apothecary wishing to commence business will seldom meet with such an advantageous opening.

Should the above not be disposed of previous to the 1st day of June next, they will be offered for sale by Public Auction.

W. S. would politely request an early settlement of all accounts due him; and all accounts against him to be sent in immediately. Fredericton, March 17th 1834.

Valuable Property for Sale.

A VERY valuable Tract or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Wakefield, County of Carleton, well known and distinguished by the name of the *Lower Peckagogick Island*, in the River St. John, containing 50 Acres, more or less; for terms and further particulars, application to be made to JOHN V. THURGAR, St. John, or to C. S. PUTNAM, Fredericton, July 24, 1833.

Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby informs his friends, and the public, that he has for sale a variety of British Merchandise, very low for Cash, at his Store in Queen's Street, and solicits a share of their patronage.

JOSEPH SUTHERLAND

Fredericton, 25th February, 1834.

For Sale.

THREE Lots of Land Nos. 43, 44, and 45 in the Military Grant on the Portage, between Fredericton, and Miramichi, opposite land owned by the Hon. George Shore, containing 500 Acres more or less, with the usual allowance for roads. For terms apply to W. B. KINNAR, Atty. for the Estate of Wm. Ewing decd. St. John, September 11th, 1833.

TO LET.

PART of a pleasantly situated House. Enquire at this Office. April 23, 1834.