

clean-handed, at least the defenders of freedom and right do not suffer from their blunders or their wrong. What will be the issue? The price of the price of Luxembourg—no more. There is here there will be no general war. There is no cause; and strange as it may appear to some, more than matters of meander importance. The settlement of the boundary question will be more speedily effected, and we shall see their immediate neighbours and late brethren, that they will not be rubbed hard without showing that they feel it. The blunder of the Belgians is at an end. We believe that single-handed they would have learned, to their cost, that they would have had something to do. They will go to a settlement with a better will than they did a month ago.—*Speculator*.

EXPENSIVE MEAL.—A Tradesman's son in St. Martin's Lane, lately passing through Duke's Court with a 5s Bank note in his hand began to play carelessly with a goat belonging to the Mews, when the animal nibbled the note out of the lad's hand, and swallowed it.

Two young ladies of the names of Bloomfield and Alderson, residing with their parents at Stamford Hill, died suddenly last Saturday in consequence of drinking water when heated with dancing.

Last week, a Large Boa Constrictor, from Cayen, made its escape from the Menagerie now exhibiting in the neighbourhood of Bathwick Bridge, by forcing open the box in which it was confined. Two days elapsed before the serpent was found, consequently much alarm was excited in the neighbourhood, when it was discovered to have made its way into the river, and was drowned.

The following receipt is given in a foreign Journal for preserving the skins of stuffed animals: Arsenate of Potash, sulphate of alumina, and camphor, each 2 drachms; white soap in powder, half an ounce; spirit of wine 6 ounces; and essence of wild thyme, 30 drops. The mixture is made with spirit of wine 25 degrees, and is to be spread on the skins with the aid of a pencil.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday, as Mr. Wells, of Wells, was travelling between that city and Shepton-Mallet, in his gig, he was suddenly surrounded by a cloud of wasps, which commenced a virulent and incessant attack upon him and his horse; placing him in a predicament at once imminent and painful. The horse plunged in a frightful manner, being driven almost to madness by the venomous assaults; and Mr. Wells himself was so tortured, and engaged in defending himself from their fury, as to be unable to attend to the management of his horse. Happily, at this juncture, the frantic animal set off at full speed, and thus effected a retreat from the flying foe. It appeared that this insect colony had made their nest in a bank by the road side, and that some mischievous boys had invaded their settlement, and, by buffeting and ill treatment, had thus irritated them.

FRANCE.
The news of the fall of Warsaw has been the signal for another disturbance in the already distracted capital of France. On Saturday week, the public symptoms were those of great uneasiness. The Palais Royal, the usual rendezvous on these occasions, was crowded by persons all ready and willing to vent their disapprobation in the hearing of the King; his ministers were reviled and scorned; Sebastiani and Casimir Perier were hanged in effigy; the shops were called into action to disperse the animated citizens. Two of the French journals, *La Tribune* and the *Journal du Commerce*, appeared encircled with a black border, and terminated in these words:—
"Patriots of France! it is no longer tears, but force and union which the revolution requires of you. Poland has been betrayed by our ministers; let it be proclaimed before the face of Europe, that in so doing they have betrayed France!"

PARIS, SEPT. 17.—The following details have been communicated to us:— Marshal Paskewitch had given to Warsaw 15 days to surrender. The fatal term was to expire on the 7th inst. Five days before the expiration of the term Paskewitch repeated his summons. No answer having been given, and the investment of the city having been completed, fresh propositions were made, which the Polish army refused to accept. On the morning of the 7th the combat commenced with the utmost obstinacy. The Poles were successively dislodged from their intrenchments, the fuses of which were filled up by the assaults with dead bodies. On the morning of the 8th, the Polish army offered to accept the conditions proffered the day before, but the Russian General no longer thought proper to grant them, and the battle recommenced. The Polish troops then quitted Warsaw and retired in the mass upon the Plozk road, being pursued and harassed by the Russians. As soon as they had quitted the city, the inhabitants opened the gates and went out to meet the Russians. The Grand Duke Michael entered at the head of the Imperial Guards into Warsaw, where no disorders took place.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

POLAND.—The melancholy news of the taking of Warsaw by the Russians is in another column. We deeply regret this as an unfortunate circumstance in the affairs of the Polish patriots, but Poland is not lost. It may now succumb; but it must again be a kingdom.

According to the Paris papers of Saturday, the news caused considerable excitement; the shops in the Palais Royal were obliged to be closed in consequence of the assembly of the people, and it was feared that unless the troops and the national guard displayed the utmost firmness and forbearance, serious disturbances would take place. The carriage of M. Casimir Perier, was surrounded by the mob, and had it not been for the interference of the military, the Minister would have been pretty roughly handled. The Paris papers in general are loud in their indignant lamentations over the fate of Warsaw, and several of them appear with a deep black border.

(From the Tribune.)
"The following are the details of the sacking of Warsaw:—The refusal of the Polish army to capitulate, in which they were supported by a part of the population, highly irritated the Russians, and they came to the assault with unexampled exasperation. They placed their scaling-ladders at so many points, that the 24,000 men of the Polish army were insufficient to protect the whole circuit of the city. The first efforts of the Russians were ineffectual; and they were repulsed at every point. Their rage, however, redoubled, and in some places they raised mounds of their dead to fill up the ditches. After 30 hours of almost incessant fighting, they entered by a

part of the walls which was not so well guarded as the rest. The Polish army then retired in good order, constantly followed by the Russians; but a part of the populace still resolved to hold out, and here the scene became most horrible. Almost all who had taken an active part in the late political movements defended themselves to the last, and sold their lives dearly. Their resistance redoubled the fury of the Russians—neither women nor their infants were spared. It is said that the agents of several Powers interceded, but the Field Marshal declared that it was impossible for him at the moment to restrain his troops on their first entering; he however, promised that they should be prevented from continuing their plunder and violence. Almost every door that was not opened was forced, and all the horrors of war ensued."

POLAND.

WARSAW, SEPT. 18.
Ten days have now passed since the taking of Warsaw. The inhabitants of this capital have learned that the Russian troops entertain no feelings of revenge, no wishes exceeding the limits of exemplary discipline; and the insinuations of the clubs and the journalists, overflowing with the representations of the cruelty of the enemy, were mere delusions. Meantime the Russian Commander-in-Chief gives his troops some repose after their extraordinary exertions, and endeavours, by negotiations with the remains of the Polish main army in and about Modlin, to spare both parties further bloodshed. Whether this humane object will be attained remains to be seen.

A proclamation of the senate and Chamber of Deputies, addressed to the army, says—
"The capitulation of the capital, which the senate did not confirm, is in no wise connected with the existence of the people hitherto free and independent. When we left the Capital we did not abandon the cause of the country. We by no means departed from the system we had adopted. Warsaw was not Poland."

Meantime, the Polish army has lost many thousand men, who have gone to their homes since it quitted the capital; and it is estimated at 14,000 or 15,000 men at the most with 70 pieces of cannon; but the latter are said to have had a very scanty supply of ammunition.

The Warsaw Gazette of the 15th and 16th contains a circumstantial account, derived as it seems from good authority, of the taking of Warsaw, and an order of the Municipality, by which no person is allowed to appear in the streets after nine o'clock in the evening; only persons in office returning from their bureaux, physicians visiting their patients, and messengers sent to apothecaries, are excepted.

NETHERLAND.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 30.
In proportion as the chances of peace multiply, our preparations for war increase. The regiments, both horse and foot, already formed, are to be increased, and others added; the Garde Civique is every where in movement to the frontiers, large contracts for the supply of horses, munitions of all kinds, and hospital stores, are entered into—the troops are constantly exercised, and undergo frequent and rigid inspections. A large camp being formed at Diest. King Leopold, with characteristic energy, moves rapidly from town to town, animating by his presence, and invigorating by his example, the spirit of his troops. Every thing in fine, is on a war footing, and the military order of Belgium is on the quiver for the 10th of Oct. at which period the armistice is to cease if the Conference do not otherwise provide.

The alarm consequent on this state of preparation is not considerable, as there are few who believe that hostilities will recommence, and has become much less since the announcement in the Globe of the 27th instant has been communicated through the Brussels papers.

Now that there is really a probability of having Luxembourg, people began to cry out against its sterility and insignificance; nay, they find out even that it will be a burthen, and assert that last year it actually cost the state upwards of 300,000 florins!—Each succeeding day is looked for as one on which we shall learn the final settlement of the long protracted question. Meanwhile confidence becomes somewhat restored, and commerce revives a little.

ALGIERES.

When the French expedition sailed against Algiers early in 1830, considerable interest was excited respecting its ulterior results. The affair was not contemplated merely as an attack upon a nest of barbarian pirates, who well deserved a punishment of no very mild description; but the amount of force despatched by France on that occasion led to a conclusion that more than a temporary chastisement was intended, and inquiries began to be put forth respecting the possible permanent retention and colonization of the place, should the French achieve its conquest, and most important events have followed; but the Revolution in France, the struggle of the Poles, the movements in Belgium, and above all, our own Reform Bill, have thrown the North of Africa into such a shade in the distance of our political horizon, that occurrences, bearing incipient consequences of the last importance to Europe and to Africa, hardly obtain a cursory notice! Few things prove the all absorbing character of passing events in Europe more strongly than that the complete success of an army of 30,000 men in a commanding spot, beyond sea, should be so little even noticed in this country of colonies and ultra-marine conquest.

More than thirty years ago, Talleyrand had observed, "To this day the Governments of Europe seem to have adopted a sort of political rule to found colonies with the idle, the destitute, and the immoral. Unquestionably this is the reverse of what the rule ought to be. Vice and ignorance are want contribute to destroy, not to raise nations. The Governments have often even made colonies places of punishment for crimes committed at home. The consequence is a debasement of character, which several generations cannot restore." Our neighbours are making use of their fine conquest on sounder principles and for the most interesting and useful purposes. Purchased as it was at immense risk and no small cost, Algiers is becoming a most important link between Europeans and the Moslem tribes, and a means of civilization to Africa superior to any thing hitherto in existence.

By a publication of the Secretary to the French Government in Algiers, we learn that their territorial acquisitions include Algiers with a considerable tract of country adjoining; the province of Constantine reaching westward to the dominions of Tunis; the Province of Titeri and plain of Mitidja southward; and the province of Oran westward to the confines of Morocco. Altogether comprising an extent of country 690 miles along the Mediterranean, and from 60 to 120 miles into the interior. The African inhabitants of which, including the Berbers, or supposed aborigines, are not a million in number. General Clausel, who succeeded to the Government in September, 1830, placed the distant Provinces under separate Beys, taken from the friendly and somewhat enlightened Dey of Tunis. These pay a tribute to the

French and manage the internal government of their several dependencies. Thus the districts in the immediate possession of the French are bounded by Mount Atlas, the Aures, and the Massafra. The civil establishments are composed chiefly of natives, under the French Commissioner; and for the Police, the whole body of the people form a National Guard, in which all Algerines and the daily increasing colonists from Europe are enrolled. Several new commercial houses have been opened and others are forming in Algiers. 100 Spaniards have been settled in the country, and numbers of families in France, Spain, Italy, Malta, and the Balearic Isles, are waiting a passage over. In a few days 250 names were taken down at Mahon, and three times that number were anxious for employment in the colony. A land company has been formed under promising auspices, combining the principles of our Canadian and Australian companies. In point of climate, for cheapness of labour, and access to markets, this colony offers great advantages to industrious Europeans. It is clear that the removal of the Turks, whose Government was no other than an organized system of plunder, is a great blessing to the inhabitants; and under the French there is reason to expect that a mixed community of all nations and of all religions will be raised at Algiers in half a century, of such a character, as will present to Mahometan and Pagan nations a new view of what Christian Europe can accomplish.

It is no ill feeling that offers the suggestion that France is doing what might have been effected by England, if enterprising men had been listened to. Enlightened Englishmen look with no evil eye upon their neighbours' occupation of this ancient strong hold of Barbary pirates, but in common with every sound philanthropist, they are delighted with the prospect that that part of the world becoming again the seat of hospitable civilization, and the cradle of African Christianity.—*See Metropolitan for August.*

The British Parliament in 1830 began to talk about employing Natives in India.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, NOVEMBER 16, 1831.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for next week,
D. L. ROBINSON, Esquire.

Savings Bank.
TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.
HENRY G. CLIFFER, ESQ.
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.
HENRY SMITH, ESQ.

By His Excellency Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, BELL, G. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.
A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands adjourned to the first Monday in December next; I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to Thursday, the nineteenth day of January next ensuing, then to meet at Fredericton for the despatch of business.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and in the second year of His Majesty's Reign.
By His Excellency's Command,
WM. F. ODELL.

By late arrivals at Halifax we are in possession of London dates to the 7th ult. 17 days later than our last advices; we are thereby enabled to present our readers with a fund of interesting and important intelligence. On the 22d September the Reform Bill was presented to the House of Lords by Lord John Russell, accompanied by an unusually large number of the members of the House of Commons;—it was soon after read a first time, and on Monday the 3d ult. Earl Grey moved the second reading which met with a warm reception from several noble lords the opponents of the Bill. The discussion had occupied three days, and was continued up to the period of our information. Various conjectures are afloat concerning the fate of the Bill, but the probability is, at present, that there will be a majority for sending it to a committee, where it will, no doubt, undergo some modifications, and eventually pass the upper House.

The attention of the public being naturally called to the release from prison of the persons lately convicted and confined for a conspiracy at Madawaska, we have taken pains to learn the particulars of the circumstances which led to their liberation, and we find that a communication has been made by His Majesty's Minister at Washington, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by which it appears that the proceedings of those individuals have been distinctly disavowed by the Government of the State of Maine, and disavowed by the General Government of the United States; whose avowed object and desire is, as is stated, to avoid any collision or disturbance of the existing state of things, until the intentions of both parties respecting the award of the King of the Netherlands shall be fully known. His Excellency has therefore been induced, upon the recommendation of His Majesty's Minister, to discharge the prisoners from confinement, upon their entering into recognizance to abstain from all similar practices in future, and to pay the fines imposed upon them, in case it shall be His Majesty's pleasure to direct them to be called for.

We forbear making any comment upon the disavowal of the state of Maine; their Law authorizing the election of officers at

Madawaska, and under which the prisoners acted, is before the public, who will judge for themselves. On the part of our Government enough has been done by the prosecution to vindicate the authority and jurisdiction of His Majesty, (which was the chief end in view,) and to convince the American citizens that there is no want of power or energy to maintain that jurisdiction in the territory in question; and that it will be so maintained, until His Majesty shall announce a final settlement of the question between the two Governments.

The news of the fall of Warsaw produced the highest excitement in France, and has been the signal for another disturbance in the Capital,—the shops were closed and the military once more called into action, and it was feared that unless the troops and the National Guard displayed the utmost firmness and forbearance, serious disorders might ensue. Some of the French Journals appeared encircled with a deep black border. We have omitted none of the particulars which have reached us, to which our readers may refer.

We beg leave to refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. J. B. MASSEY, by whom were exhibited to us several specimens of his cuttings in paper with a common pair of Scissors; and we cannot refrain from expressing ourselves pleased with the ingenious and expeditious manner in which they are executed. He proposes to cut striking likenesses of any individual in a few seconds, without drawings or machinery, by sight alone.

The following regiments on the Irish establishment have received orders to be in readiness to march to Cork, for embarkation on board Sir Edward Codrington's fleet—5th, 27th, 56th, from Fermanagh. The 74th from Limerick, and the 70th lying in Kilkenny, are in immediate expectation of receiving similar orders.—*Dublin Morning Register.*

Among the Presentations to His Majesty at the Levee at St. James's on the 28th Sep. was the Right Rev. and Hon. the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, to take leave—by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lieutenant Colonels Ferguson, & Creagh 52d and 81st Regiments, have been appointed Companions of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 27.
1st Foot—Lieut. Brook Taylor to be Adjutant, vice McDonald, deceased; Ensign George Andrew Creagh to be Lieut. without purchase.

MARRIED.

At Sheffield on the 6th ult. by David Burpe, Esq. Mr. James McLaughlan, to Miss Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. A. McCallum, all of that place.

At Halifax on the 2d instant at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Uniacke, Lt. John Urquhart, Royal Marines, son of Major Urquhart, 39th Regt. to Jane youngest daughter of John Roberts, Esq. late 81st Regt.

On 3d instant by the Rev. W. C. King, Harry King, Esq. of Windsor, to Margaret Haliburton, second daughter of the late John Fraser, Esq. of Pictou.

At Walford, on Monday 31st Oct. by the Rev. J. Pryor, Mr. James Lester Armstrong, to Irene Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Theodore S. Harding.

DIED.

At Halifax, on the 5th inst., Capt. Cox, Paymaster of His Majesty's 81st Regt.

Writing Taught in only Eight Lessons;
BY
J. B. MASSEY,
FROM LONDON.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of those LADIES and GENTLEMEN, who are desirous of improving their style of penmanship. J. B. M. would not have remained in Fredericton, but at the solicitation of a few persons whose friends had improved so much to their satisfaction the first time he was here, which made them eager to improve themselves in this beautiful art.

(3-5-20s. for Eight Lessons. Tuition given at the residence of the pupils. Specimens of pupils of both Provinces may be seen of Mr. Massey, at his residence, Mr. William Kavanagh, King-street, and the highest recommendation &c. given.

MR. MASSEY WILL LIKEWISE TAKE
Likenesses
During his stay, in his novel style, viz:—with a pair of common Scissors, without drawing or any kind of mechanical method, by mere sight alone, and elegantly finished in bronze.

Full length likenesses in bronze 2s. 6d.
Do do do plain 2 0
Do do do in bronze 1 6
Do do do plain 1 3

N. B.—As Mr. M. can only remain two weeks, persons who are desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity had better make applications immediately.
Oct. 16.

NEW SYSTEM OF MUSICAL EDUCATION.
[Taught at Mrs. Hanford's Academy.]

MRS. C. HANFORD,
HAVING been put into complete possession of Mr. Loeiza's plan of Musical Tuition, assisted by the use of the patent Chiroplast, or Hand Director, respectfully announces to the Public, her intention of teaching the same. This admirable System effectually combines the best principles of the Art of playing on the PIANO FORTE, with the true theory of the Science of Music conveyed to the minds of the most ordinary talent, or even the youngest Pupil, by the most familiar, and irresistible progression.

The following Branches are taught in the above Seminary, viz:—
Music, Painting on Glass, Chrysallizing & Wax Fruit, Marbling Glass & Filling Work, Velvet Painting, Embroidery and Rug Work, Oriental Tinting, Chinese Japaning, Shell Work.
Fredericton, 15th November, 1831.

TEAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having made arrangements at HALIFAX, to import his TEAS from thence; and having a large supply on Hand, is induced to Sell at the following very low Prices, for cash only, in Lots of Twelve Pounds and upwards:—
s. d.
CONGO : : : : 2 6
1st QUALITY : : : : 2 6
SOUGHONG : : : : 2 4
1st QUALITY : : : : 4 0
HYSON SKIN : : : : 3 3

F. E. BECKWITH.
July 27.

AUCTION.

THE Subscriber will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 21st instant, at the residence of Hon. Mr. Hurd.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A variety of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, BEDS AND BEDDING, CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE, &c. &c. &c.
Conditions made known at the time of Sale.
Wm. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
Fredericton, Nov. 15.

On the 17th day of May next, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Market House in Fredericton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon,
ALL the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Joseph Rideout and Daniel Rideout, of, in and to the following lots or tracts of Land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Wakefield, viz: Lot number 55, containing 285 acres, more or less, adjoining land owned by Edward Yorke; Lot number forty nine, in a grant to Josiah Brown and two others, granted to Daniel Rideout, containing 210 acres, more or less. The above property having been taken by an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Robert Rankin, & Co.

E. W. MILLER, Sheriff.
Fredericton, 11th November, 1831.

TO BE SOLD.

ON the 3d day of December next, at Public Auction, in Christ Church Fredericton, Pew No. 5, at present occupied by the Rev. George McCauley, and Pew No. 37, occupied by Mr. James Biggs; the property belonging to the estate of the late Honorable Jonathan Bliss.

Fredericton, 16th November, 1831.

SLEIGHS & WAGGONS.

THE subscriber has on hand a variety of Sleighs, Waggon, &c. of good workmanship and built of the best materials, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash or approved credit; he would also inform the Public, that he intends carrying on the Carriage and Sleigh making business in all its various branches. Purchasers will be supplied at short notice with the above articles, which will be made after any model which they may require.
RICHARD DUNN.
Fredericton, November 9, 1831.

PAINTING, &c.

L. WARREN, hereby intimates that he has just returned from New-York, and has again opened his Shop in Mr. MINCHIN'S Brick House, above the Attorney General's Office, where every description of HOUSE, SIGN, CHAIR, COACH, SLEIGH, FANCY and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING, &c. will be executed with the utmost despatch, in the best style of workmanship, and on the most reasonable terms. L. W. respectfully begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and to a generous Public, for the very liberal support which he received during his former residence in Fredericton, and as he has since endeavoured to acquire a perfect knowledge of the most approved modes of BRONZING, transparent SIGN PAINTING, and imitating WOOD and MARBLE, of all kinds, as practised both in Great Britain and in the United States of America, he trusts that his efforts to give general satisfaction in the exercise of these Branches of his profession will be successful.

L. W. also begs the attention of the Public to various specimens of his work in all the foregoing Branches, which may be seen at his shop, and he flatters himself that they will be found superior to any thing of the kind, which has heretofore been introduced into this Province.

N. B. Mixed and Dry Paints, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnishes, Painting Brushes, Gold Leaf &c. &c. may also be had at his Shop, at moderate prices.
Fredericton, 3th October, 1831.

GEORGE H. HART,

Book-Binder, Stationer and Copper Plate Printer.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Fredericton, and its Vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in the Store formerly occupied by Mr. James Tibbitts; he has on hand a general assortment of STATIONERY, and orders in his line will be executed with neatness and dispatch; he therefore respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Mr. H. having a LIBRARY, comprising upwards of 200 Volumes,—intends opening a Public Circulating Library, if sufficient encouragement be given to enable him to procure the latest Periodical, and other new works. Gentlemen disposed to encourage such an institution, will please to call and subscribe.—The Terms are as follows:—
For one year : : : : £1 5 0
" 6 months : : : : 0 13 6
" 3 " : : : : 0 7 6
" 1 " : : : : 0 3 9
" 1 week : : : : 0 1 3
Fredericton, 2d August, 1831.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Business & operations of this Corporation will commence on Monday the 29th day of August, instant. All applications to the same for Insurance, to be made in writing, giving a full description of the Property on which Insurance is required.
By order of the President and Directors.
D. JORDAN, Secretary.

Office, corner of King and Cross-streets
St. John, August 20, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS request all Persons indebted to them, whose accounts have stood unpaid Twelve months, to take notice, that no payment is made forthwith (or some satisfactory arrangement entered into to prevent compulsory measures being resorted to) all Bonds, Notes, and Accounts, of one year's standing and upwards, will in one month from this date be placed in the hands of their Attorney for collection.
FISHER, WALKER & Co.
Fredericton, 1st August, 1831.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received and for Sale at the Store lately occupied by H. & J. SUTHERLAND, A General Assortment of BRITISH MERCHANDISE. As the goods are well selected, and laid in low, they are worthy the attention of the Public.
JOHN SUTHERLAND.
Fredericton, 30th Sept. 1831.

N. B. The remaining fall supply expected daily.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has received per the *Jane*—an assortment of **CUTLERY**, CONSISTING OF—MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, from £2 5 to £6 6—Also, VERY SUPERIOR Razors, Penknives and fancy Scissors. A circumferencer and a second hand Theodolite (Troughton's make) with Level and Telescope, bird ball and socket Mahogany Stand, waistcoat box, dovetailed, to hold level, price £10 10.

FRANCIS BEVERLY.
Fredericton, 11th July, 1831.