

The brave general boldly carried the war into the enemy's country, and the greatest success seemed to await him in Volhynia, but the defeat of Sierawski checked the advance of Dwernecki, and enabled Rugider to effect a junction with Roth. Dwernecki was compelled to give battle to the united army, was beaten, and his troops only by crossing the Austrian or Galicia. The Russians, in the heat of the pursuit, pursued him into the neutral territory, the extraordinary scene was witnessed of two fiercely contending armies being interrupted in their sanguinary combat by the sudden intervention of a third power. An Austrian officer, rode in between the contending armies, and demanded respect on both sides to the neutrality of the soil. The Russian general bowed and withdrew his forces across the frontier, sending an express apology to the Emperor of Austria for an unintentional violation of the neutrality of Galicia. Dwernecki, with his band of heroes reduced to 5000 or 6000 men, remained; they laid down their arms, and the hospitality of Austria was accorded. It is said that the Poles have been marched towards Hungary, and will, of course remain inactive during the war.

The German papers state, that the brave Polish General Dwernecki and his troops are to be detained by the Austrian Government, and only to be exchanged for an equal number of Russian Prisoners. Dwernecki has protested against this conduct of Austria, and sent copies of his protest to the French and English Ambassadors, through whom he hopes to obtain some mitigation of this unjustifiable conduct. These papers contain lamentable accounts of the distress which prevails in parts of Sweden, in consequence of the dearth of corn, which is said to be occasioned by the large orders given for the English market.

Letters from Warsaw to the 16th inst. communicate a gallant and most important exploit of the Polish General Charnowski, who was despatched with 8,000 men to disturb the flank and rear of the Russian army, by an expedition into Volhynia, which was conducted with astonishing intrepidity and success, that brave officer bursting through successive lines of Russian Posts, beating the enemy in several engagements, and though in the midst of 24,000 Russians, under the Generals Krentz and Witt, capturing 800 prisoners, with which he entered the fortress of Zamosa in triumph. The main object of this enterprise was, to substitute a new force in Volhynia for that which since the misfortune of General Dwernecki, has been withdrawn from the patriot cause, by the more than dubious unkindness of Austria towards the Polish liberties.

The French papers contain intelligence from Warsaw, which states that the insurrection in Lithuania against the Russians had extended to Grodno and Minsk, and that in the Government of Wilda alone there were 60,000 insurgents under arms. In those Provinces the Russians hang and shoot their prisoners, and as the peasants and Polish partisan corps retaliate upon their the contest is become one of extermination.

A great battle was daily expected between Russian and Polish Commanders. The Cholera morbus was frightfully extending its ravages, and had spread into Austria Galicia. It is becoming so alarming, that the French Government are about to send a medical commission to examine this dreadful contagion; and it is to be joined by several medical men appointed by Austria and Russia for the same purpose.

#### TURKEY.

The Albanian insurrection rapidly progresses. The Bosnians who have joined the Pacha of Scutari are more incensed against the Porte than the originators of the revolt. In the north, men fight because their governors are not sufficiently enlightened; in the east, they go to war against the Sovereign authority, because he is too enlightened for them.

The state of Turkey attracts the attention of all Europe. The insurrection there rages with such fury, that the Grand Vizier has been compelled to lay down his arms to the rebels of Bioglia. It is said that Russia is at the bottom of this movement, and that as Mahmud missed the opportunity of interfering for the Poles, Nicholas has seized it to prevent the possibility of its future interference. This manœuvre, however, may cause another Russo-Turkish war.

#### EAST INDIES.

A weekly paper having asserted that a quarrel had arisen in India between the governor-general and the commander of the forces, and even that Lord Dalhousie had been placed under arrest by Lord W. Bentinck, it is replied, on good authority, that the statement is overcharged. Some difference of opinion is known to have arisen some time ago between them on a point of official detail: which has no reference, as this paragraph would appear to intimate, to the army generally, and since believed to have been satisfactorily arranged. As to the placing Lord Dalhousie under arrest, both he and Lord William Bentinck, at the date of the last accounts, were some hundred miles apart and away from the seat of government at Calcutta, the authority being vested, during the absence of the governor-general, in the vice President, Sir Charles Metcalfe, and Mr. Blunt. By advices from Calcutta, on the 12th of January, which are the latest received, Lord William Bentinck was at Allahabad, and Lord Dalhousie at Benares on the 25th December.

#### MISS WHITWELL.

RESPECTFULLY requests to announce to the Public, that the School, for the education of Young Ladies will re-open on Monday, July 25.

#### Terms:

Daily Pupils from four to eight Dollars per Quarter—Boarders, Thirty Pounds per annum. A quarters notice is requested previous to each young Lady leaving the School, either Boarder or Day Scholar.

Frederickton, 18th July, 1831.

#### NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience having been experienced from the irregular manner in which Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals, have applied for their Pension, at the Commissariat Offices; NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that in future no payments will be made for that service, except in the months of January, April, July, and October.

Commissariat, St. John, 27th June, 1831.

#### PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY HARTFORD.

THE Subscriber continues to insure Dwelling Houses, Stores, Barns, Mills, &c. &c. against Loss or Damage by FIRE, for the above Insurance Office, on moderate terms.

JAMES BALLOCH, AGENT

Frederickton, 16th April 1830.

### ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICKTON, JULY 20, 1831.

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

Saving's Bank.  
TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.  
HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.  
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.  
GEORGE MINCHIN, ESQ.



By Authority.

HIS Majesty's Council having ordered that no Warrants on the Treasury shall issue for the several Sums granted at the last Session of the Legislature for the Bye Roads and Bridges throughout the Province; the several Persons appointed Commissioners for the said several Bye Roads are hereby directed not to incur any expense on that account until further orders.

#### Civil Appointments.

His Honor the President has been pleased to appoint James William Boyd, Esquire, to be a Public Notary for this Province.

Mr. Edward Walsh, and Mr. Charles Smith, to be Provincial Tide Waiters, for the County of Charlotte.

James William Boyd, Esquire, having been appointed Secretary to the Provincial Madras Institution, was, this day, sworn into Office, by His Honor the President.

#### IN THE SUPREME COURT.

TRINITY TERM, 2 WILLIAM 4TH.

S. H. Whitlock, Esquire, Sworn, and enrolled Barrister of this Honorable Court. James William Boyd, and Nathaniel Merrill Hazen, Esquires, having produced the necessary Certificates, and taken the usual Oaths, are admitted and enrolled Attorneys of this Honorable Court.

The English Mail by His Majesty's Packet Mutine, which arrived at Halifax on 33 days from Falmouth, has brought London intelligence to the 2nd June, but there is not much of importance. Parliament was to meet on the 14th and proceed to business on the 22d.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Russian officers of the Court, and other nobles of the land, are clothing, arming, and equipping, at their own expense, an army of 100,000 men to march against the Poles.

The French government is occupied in erecting telegraphs, and placing the departments otherwise in a state of military organization to resist invasion.

An official communication to the British government has been received from Poland, asking for a recognition of independence.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Anglesey will be created Duke of Mann, and succeed Lord Hill, who has expressed a wish to retire as Commander-in-Chief. The Duke of Sussex is named as the future Lord Lieutenant.

Ireland still continues disturbed.

It is said that the Belgians will immediately proceed to the election of Prince Leopold.

The Russians are scouring Lithuania and Samagitia.—Consols, on the 2d June, 84 1-2, 3 per cents. 84 1-4.

Turkey is the scene of an extensive insurrection. 60,000 men, under Ali Bey, are marching towards Constantinople. They demand—1st, the disbanding of the regular troops—the restoration of the Janissaries—the restoration of all the confiscated property of those who were executed, or are still living—the abolition of the new taxes, and indemnity for all the losses sustained since the overthrow of the ancient institutions. The Grand Vizier had been beaten and beheaded by the rebels, and the Sultan has only about 10,000 regular troops to oppose them. His situation is therefore extremely critical.

The Duke of Leinster, and Lord Conclunary, have been sworn in as members of the Privy Council in Ireland.

His Majesty has granted to his three sons the title and precedence of the younger son of a Marquis of the United Kingdom, and to his three daughters a similar rank, as the daughters of a Marquis. In Ireland the Reformers will be as 70 to 30. In Scotland there is a majority of 3. The Earl of Munster is to be created Duke of Clarence and Rothsay, and it is said, will succeed, Lord Wm. Bentinck, as Governor General of India.

O'Gorman Mahon has lost his election at Clare. The accounts from Poland are vague and indecisive. It does not appear that any important movement has been made by the armies since we last heard. Great efforts are making to bring forward reinforcements.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.—Admirals Sir H. Trollope, K. C. B. is appointed K. G. C. B. Vice-Admiral Sir W. J. Hope, deceased, Vice-Admirals E. G. Colpoys and E. J. Foote, are appointed K. C. B. Com. Sir T. Paslev. Bart. to the Rank of Capt. Lieut. J. I. Sullivan to Command the Plumper gun-brig. Lieut. R. Yorke to the Donegal.

Mr. Plumbe, late Clerk of the Kent, is appointed to the gun brig Charybdis, in which he will execute the duties heretofore performed by the Clerk and Purser, according to the new regulation lately promulgated by the admiralty with regard to vessels commanded by Lieutenants.

Don Miguel, at the last date from Lisbon, had not conceded the demands of France.

It is probably known to most of our readers that the Honorable Judges Botsford and CHIPMAN, at the close of the last Session of the General Assembly, tendered to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a resignation of their seats in His Majesty's Council in this Province, under a feeling that, in the present state of the question of late so much mooted both in England and the Colonies, as to Judges being Members of the Colonial Councils, they ought not to continue at that Board, without a distinct expression of the pleasure of His Majesty's Government under existing circumstances that they should do so, and with a further view to relieve the Minister from being embarrassed in any arrange-

ments which he might contemplate with regard to the Council, by their actually holding seats therein. We learn that these gentlemen have received a prompt reply to this communication, by the Mail which arrived here on Saturday last, expressing the satisfaction of Lord Goderich at this proof of their anxiety to sacrifice all personal considerations, where the public interests might appear to require it, and a full acknowledgment of the propriety of the motives which led them to the measure. His Lordship intimates that he may perhaps find it expedient to avail himself of the offer thus voluntarily made, but states his desire that a further communication shall be made to them, they should continue as hitherto in the discharge of their duty as Members of the Council.

[FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.]

Mr. Simpson, If I were asked, which of the learned professions one could become a member of, with the least learning, and with the least labour, I would unhesitatingly answer—the profession of the Law. For which answer I would, if required, give the following brief and sufficient reasons:—

To be admitted as a Divine, as one having the cure of souls intrusted to him, you must have made yourself thoroughly conversant with all the doctrines and rules of Christianity, you must have developed them from the original garb with which the finger of inspiration had clothed them, and you must have given the most satisfactory proof, upon close examination, that you had searched out the way and means of Grace, and that you were duly qualified to show them to others. A series of years spent in close and attentive study, both in the closet and lecture-room, can alone enable you to pass such an ordeal.

Before you can receive your diploma as a Physician or Surgeon, you must have toiled in thought for years—you must have a thorough knowledge of the pharmacopoeia and the dissecting knife—you must have acquired an intimate knowledge of that nicest and most intricate of all machines, the human frame; and not the frame alone—you must have a knowledge of its tenant, the soul—and the functions of each. But need I enlarge? The Physician and Surgeon must have satisfactorily answered the deep and skillful interrogations of the grey-headed disciples of Esculapius, and must have proved himself every way qualified to administer to the countless ills which flesh is heir to. To do these things one must almost be "with studies pale, with midnight vigils blind."

To become a Lawyer, you must—stay—To become a member of the legal profession, I mean, you must have paid your entrance fee, taken a deal in a Baristars office, and had your name entered in the "Students Book"—you must be able to read and write—in fine, to be brief, you must have walked in and out of an office door for four or five years; at the end of that time you must have received your passport, and then, with your best suit of black, you appear the last day of Term, and nem. con. formally enroll yourself a Lawyer. Ye shades of Herle, Finch, Littleton, and all ye departed worthies of the Law, forgive this sad perversion of a term!

Although less learning and labour, is necessary to qualify one for a membership of the legal profession, than of any other, still I do not mean to assert, that all who are admitted at the Bar, bring no other recommendation with them than their certificates.—No Sir—I am happy in saying, that I believe this, not to be true:—some few there are who well deserve admission, and yet these, having no opportunity at the time of showing their superior merit, were admitted on the same scale with those, whose sole qualifications were their certificates.

Now Sir, can no specific be provided, that will at the same time encourage the industrious, and awaken and stimulate the sleepy and indolent student? In answer to this, one may say, that the certainty of wealth and honor being the rewards of industry and talents at the Bar—is a sufficient stimulus; and that the indolence and ignorance of a student can alone affect himself: neither of these propositions is generally true. As to the first—when I can be persuaded that men always pursue an end, with a proper adaptation of means, where those means are not plainly dictated or prescribed, when, I say, I shall be convinced of the truth of this, I shall assent to the first proposition.

If the motto of the Gentlemen of the Bar be, "Chacun pour soi-meme," and if the character of the whole, does not partake of the character of its parts, the second proposition will hold good.

But Sir I would ask if the mal-practice of one will not in the public opinion affect the character of the whole? Why the general outcry against Lawyers? Surely all are not deserving of public odium—should not the members of the Bar then be vigilant over the conduct of each other? should they not keep alive an esprit de corps, and be jealous of the enjoyment of their powers and privileges by such as might ignominiously abuse them?

To return to the enquiry after the remedy above alluded to. That the bar of this Province is too easy of access, under its present rules, is a fact, which even every student must admit. Let an obstacle then be thrown around it—let a parapet be thrown up with Report and Statute Book—let watch-towers be constructed, and let the geniuses of Coke, Hale, and Blackstone, preside over them—let no entrance be administered, but to such as can prove an intimate acquaintance with those master-spirits—let no one scale the parapet, until he shew himself acquainted with its structure from the very foundation—and, under favour, let the guardians, the living oracles of our Law, test the skill and science of the aspirants. Let all this be done, and we shall soon see the ambition of our students directed, and their activity engaged, in qualifying themselves for a mission. The Study would soon supply the place of the whistle round—Bob Short would disappear among the books of precedent, and our motto would be

"Inter cuncta leges, et praeconia doctos."

If such effects should not follow the adoption of the above precautionary measures—the students alone would justly be the sufferers, and the dignity of the Bar would not be in any degree lowered, but exalted.

For such regulations, we have the example of the English, Scotch and Irish Bars—particularly the two latter. To be admitted as an Advocate at the Scotch Bar, no ordinary strength of nerve is necessary, in addition to his professional acquirements, to enable the candidate to pass a satisfactory examination before the Lords of Session.

For myself, I must say, that I have long wished to see a Board of Examination established at our Bar; as I am certain it would stimulate all concerned to double exertions, while it would render an admission far more creditable than at present.

With the fervent and sincere wish that something which I have written may be productive of good—I must conclude in the language of the Commentator of Littleton, by wishing to my fellow students "the gladsome light of Jurisprudence, the loveliness of temperance, the stability of fortitude, and the solidity of Justice."

A STUDENT.

Saint John, 12th July, 1831.

[FOR THE ROYAL GAZETTE.]

Mr. Simpson, I am extremely sorry that any passage of my former communication should have been construed, as depreciating Mr. G's talents, or, as in the least detracting from his merits as a teacher of music. A pupil of Doctor Beckwith, and a Cathedral-bred performer, Mr. G's abilities as an organist and pianist must, and will entitle him to the respect and support of all those within the sphere of his operations, who are capable of properly appreciating his talents. Thus much I feel it my duty to state, in contradiction of what some persons would have my opinion to be: and from circumstances not within my control, I shall be obliged, against my own wishes, and in violation of your pledge in the last Gazette, to withhold any further continuation of my musical essays until, &c.

Your's sincerely,

AN AMATEUR.

18th July, 1831.

On the 9th instant, the body of a man was found in the woods, on the north side of the Saint Andrews road, about two miles from Mr. Thomas Harri's mill; and on the 10th instant, a number of the inhabitants exceeding thirty, assembled at the place, in order to ascertain the circumstances of his death. The body was discovered to be in a state of advanced putrefaction, a large hole on the right breast, and three ribs broken on the same side, with a bruise or contusion on the right arm, about half way between the elbow and the wrist joints;—His height (as near as could be ascertained,) was five feet eight inches, light sandy coloured hair; his beard a reddish cast; he seemed to be a young man from the circumstances that no whiskers were discernable. The body was entirely naked which with other circumstances confirmed a suspicion that he died a violent death.

An inquest was held on Thursday, the 14th inst., at the North Branch of Oromocto, before George B. Covert, Coroner, of Sunbury, on view of the body—Verdict, wilful murder.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Tuesday the 12th inst. an inquest was held on view of the body of a boy about 10 years of age, which had been found the evening previous floating near the Breakwater. Verdict,—the deceased died of sickness on board of some one of the Passenger Vessels which arrived at this port this spring, and was thrown overboard with a weight attached to sink him, in order to avoid the vessel being ordered to Quarantine.—City Gazette.

On the 12th inst. an Inquest was held on view of the Body of James Bailly, Cook of the American Schr. Julia Ann. Verdict—Accidentally drowned.—B.

Our readers will be gratified to learn, that all those persons afflicted with the Small Pox, who were removed to Melville Island, sixteen in number, have completely recovered their health, and returned to town. No new cases have come to the knowledge of the Magistrates, and we do not believe the disease now exists in the Community.—Hal. R. Gaz.

DARING OUTRAGE.—As Captain Hambley, of the bark Julia Cesar, was proceeding to his lodgings on Saturday night last, he was set upon by two ruffians on the road, a short distance from the residence of the widow Lebban, who beat him in a most cruel manner, and inflicted several severe cuts on his head. Nothing has as yet transpired to give the least clue to the apprehension of these villains.—Mir. Gleaner.

#### Married.

On the 5th instant, at Mangerville, by the Rev. George McCawley, Mr. Henry Connell, of Woodstock, to Mary Isabella, fifth daughter of Major Jonathan Harding, of the former place.

On the 10th May, at Waterbury, in Kent, Major Maclean, of the 81st Regiment, eldest son of Lieutenant General Sir Fitzroy Maclean, Bart. to Emily Eleanor, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Marsham.

At Halifax, on Tuesday morning by the Rev. Mr. Uniceke, Mr. Midwood McRae, merchant, of Lunenburg, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Peter Grant, Esq. of that town.

#### Died.

On Saturday morning last, after a long and severe illness, Mr. Jedediah Slason junr., (son of J. Slason, Esquire, of this place) in the 23th year of his age.

At Saint John, on Thursday night, after a short illness, Margaret, relict of the late Samuel Wiggins, Esq. in the 67th year of her age.

On Friday last, at Mispeck, of apoplexy, under which he lingered 18 days, Thomas Thomas, Sen. in the 85th year of his age. Mr. Thomas came to this country at the end of the Revolutionary War in 1783, and during upwards of 40 years residence in this City, maintained the character of an honest and industrious mechanic. About 8 years since, he removed to Mispeck, where several members of his family had previously settled. He has left a large circle of relations and friends to lament his loss.

At Saint John, on Thursday morning, suddenly, Mrs. Elizabeth Scouler, relict of the late Mr. James Scouler, aged 46 years; leaving six children and an aged mother, to lament their loss.

At London, on the 28th of May, after a short but severe illness, in the 75th year of his age, the right Hon. William Earl of Northesk, G. C. B. right Hon. L. D., Admiral of the Red, Rear Admiral of Great Britain, and Governor of the British L. of Great Britain, and of the British L. of the Company Bank. This venerable and distinguished nobleman was the last surviving Admiral, who, with Lords Nelson and Collingwood, commanded in the ever-memorable victory of Trafalgar.

At the salt Springs, West River, Mr. Murdoch, aged 88 years, a native of Lochbroom, N. B. aged 88 years. This worthy member of society will be deeply lamented by all who knew him.

At Marguashie, on the 2d inst. George Roy, Esquire, in the 80th year of his age, a native of Banffshire, N. B. one of the first settlers in this

place, and for many years one of H. M. Justices of the Peace for the County of Halifax.

At Chatham, Lydia Peabody Henderson, daughter of the late G. Henderson, aged 12 years.

By the Honorable William Botsford, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

WHEREAS upon application to me duly made by David Tozer, of Northesk, in the County of Northumberland, farmer, pursuant to the directions of the Act of General Assembly for relief against absconding debtors made and provided, I have directed all the estate as well real as personal of Benjamin Chaplain, late of Northesk, in the County and Province aforesaid, farmer, which said Benjamin Chaplain is departed from without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said David Tozer, and other the creditors of the said Benjamin Chaplain, (if any there be, of their just dues, or else remains concealed therein to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of Law as is alleged against him) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Benjamin Chaplain do return and discharge his said debt within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said Benjamin Chaplain will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said Benjamin Chaplain.

Dated at Frederickton, in the County of York, this nineteenth day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty One.

End & Barbara Attorneys of Creditor.

#### FOR SALE.

TWO Lots of Land, numbered 14 and 15, on the east side of Pennycook Creek, in the County of York, containing 400 acres, more or less, and an allowance for roads, &c. Also, the following Lots, situated in the Town plat of Frederickton, viz.—No. 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, and the upper-half of the unnumbered Lots in said Block; being leased property from the Rector, &c. of Christ's Church, Frederickton; fronting on Brunswick street, and bounded on the upper side by Smyth street, and in the rear by George street. Application may be made to Mr. A. C. STARRITT, of Frederickton, or at Saint John, to W. F. KINNEAR.

July 20th, 1831.

#### PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MUSKET that was discharged near Mr. Harri's Slaughter House, on the evening of Wednesday last, and by which the lives of six persons were endangered, is now in the possession of the subscriber; the owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

MATTHEW BRANNEN.

Frederickton, 15th July, 1831.

#### GRAND BALL.

MR. McLEAN Returns his grateful acknowledgments to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Frederickton and its Vicinity, for the very respectable and liberal patronage he has been honored with since he opened his classes in this place; and begs leave to inform them that his closing BALL is fixed for FRIDAY next, the 22d instant, in his Class Room, when he solicits the attendance of his patrons and their friends.

Doors open at half past 6.—Dancing to commence at 7.

Tickets 5s. each, to be had of Mr. McLean, at Mr. McLeod's.

\* At 10 o'clock a general Ball for the company.

Frederickton, July 19.

#### B. WOLHAUPTER, Clock and Watch Maker.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC, That he has just received from ENGLAND, a fresh supply of GOLD and GILT JEWELLERY; Patent Lever and plain WATCHES; with a variety of fancy Articles, which he will dispose of at the lowest prices.

Frederickton, 19th July, 1831.

#### 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, was oak box, dovetailed, to hold level, price £10 10.

FRANCIS BEVERLY.

Frederickton, 11th July, 1831.

#### A CARD.

Mrs. Miller most respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Ladies of Frederickton and her friends in general, that she has commenced the Millinery and Dress Making business, next door to George Minchin Esq. To enable her to carry it on in a superior style, she has procured a young Lady of the first Abilities in the profession; and she trusts by strict and unremitting attention to business that she will be enabled to give general satisfaction to those Ladies who may be pleased to honor her with their patronage.

Frederickton, June 23, 1831.

N. B. Leghorn and Imitation flats cut and altered to the latest fashions.

#### NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL 50,000—SHARES £10. each.

AN Act for the Incorporation of the above Company having passed the Legislature at their last Session, Notice is hereby given that Books are open at the Stores of Messrs. GEORGE D. ROBINSON, JOHN KERR, and JOHN HAMMOND, for the purpose of receiving the names of those Persons wishing to subscribe thereto.

St. John, 6th April, 1831.

WANTED, A WOMAN Servant in the capacity of Cook—she must produce respectable credentials as to her knowledge of that business, as well as assurance of honesty, neatness and sobriety.

Also, wanted at the same place a Maid of mil work—the same testimonials will be required. Enquiry to be made at this Office.

July 13.

#### HOUSE & SHOP TO LET.

THE HOUSE and Blacksmith's SHOP formerly owned by Abihud Payson, situate in Westmorland-street, will be let for a term of one or more years; if not let before the 29th day of JULY next, the above premises will on that day be leased by Public Auction.

For particulars enquire of

April 27. WM. TAYLOR Auct'r.