

of Europe deprived of half its dominions. He gave the noble earl full credit for all that was done. He believed the noble earl had acted in full accord with the other allies, and trusted that the principle hitherto pursued would not be departed from. Let him continue to act in cordial co-operation with France and the other allies, so as to remove existing difficulties and secure the peace of Europe, and he would do nothing to throw any impediment in the way of the noble earl. It was not his wish to do so. He should before he sat down say a few words with respect to Portugal, a country with which they had treaties of four hundred years standing. It became his Majesty's ministers, in the situation in which all Europe was placed at present, to look well to Portugal, and to consider of what consequence it was that all questions of disputed sovereignty should be put at an end to without loss of time, especially that which respect Miguel. It was the more important now, when differences had arisen between Portugal and France; for if France should invade Portugal, the consequence might be to involve all Europe in a war, and endanger Spain, which was now in a state of tranquillity, and as far as he understood of prosperity. The Emperor Don Pedro could not now assist his daughter to recover Portugal, for he was himself deprived of power. Under all these circumstances, it was more incumbent on them than ever to endeavour to settle the Portuguese question, to prevail on the Allies to bring Portugal once more into the society of nations and to make her available for the general purposes of Europe, by recognizing Don Miguel. At present he should say nothing upon other points. If some steps were not taken to put an end to the present state of things in the Western Islands, there could be no security for Europe.—Adjourned.

From the London Courier.  
It is impossible in taking a general view of European politics, not to be struck with the very unsettled and dark appearance which they now present; nor can it escape the most shallow observer that this state of gloomy disorganization arises from the contest between two principles acting in direct opposition to each other, and whose working are partly open and partly covert, but not, therefore, the less effective. We have the selfish feelings, the prejudices, the despotic policy of a few rulers, opposed to the wants, the wishes, and the liberties of their subjects. Things cannot long remain in such an unnatural position, and it is, therefore, too much to be apprehended that a collision must soon take place, and the ascendancy of the ruler or the liberties of freeman be established. In France, too, we fear that a mine of combustible elements is ready to explode against Louis Phillip, and its consequences to light up a war against our Sovereigns. This unfavourable feeling towards the French King arises from the suspicion perhaps unfounded, that he has abandoned or sacrificed those principles which they attributed to him when they chose him for their chief. Many of the French people ascribe his conduct to a pusillanimous trimming policy, which they say suffers him to degrade France in its relations with Foreign Governments, and leads him to substitute at home, for popular Ministers, men who have sympathy neither for the freedom nor the glory of their country. They say of their King that his sole object has been to continue the dynasty in his own family, and that he regards peace upon any terms as the most certain, as well as the most cheap way of securing that object.

The Revolution in Belgium—the conduct of the Autocrat of Russia towards Poland—the intervention of Austria in Italy—joined to the sentiments of the great mass of the people of Germany, shown on many occasions in the course of last year by open acts against their Government—all tend to heighten the difficulties of the present crisis. Much of this embarrassment and of the miseries that may still further result from it, is to be attributed to the vicious principle upon which the Holy Alliance was founded, and which seemed to guide its decision. However arbitrary the proceedings of the Allies at their Congress at Vienna might have been with regard to Genoa, Norway, and Belgium, when these holy arbiters of European happiness were securing for themselves territories to which they had no right, and trampling on the independence of smaller states, disregarding localities and prejudices—if such a term can be applicable to national dislikes—we must confess that their arbitrary conduct is far exceeded by the blundering policy which led them to join together Belgium and Holland. The manners, the customs, and the religion of the Dutch and the Belgians were so different as to make a union between them impracticable. The national differences were unfortunately quickened into actual disgust by the inconsiderate measures of the King of the Netherlands. The parchment union of the Holy Alliance soon lost its charm, and affairs reached that point which rendered adjustment out of the question. In such a state of things it remained for the opposite parties to adopt a line of conduct that would produce the greatest good to themselves, as well as the neighbouring States. The independence of Belgium, under a sovereign of their own choice, was well adapted for that purpose, but the declarations of Belgium and Holland, and the intervention of other States, (some of which have not the most distant right of interference, their own territories not being in the slightest degree affected) have retarded a settlement which all good men must have desired.

The gross partiality of Prussia has called for the interference of our Government, and as it has violated neutrality by interrupting the passage of British goods and British subjects through that kingdom, Lord Palmerston has been called on to demand explanation. The Morning Herald, which has taken up this subject very spiritedly, says:—"Is it not notorious to all Europe, that the grand army of Russia, lately commanded by Diebitsch, and now by Count Toll, would, before this time, have been obliged to evacuate the territory of Poland by a shameful retreat, or to surrender to its Polish victors, if it were not for the succour and assistance which Prussia sends it, whereby it is refreshed and recruited, after its defeats and fatigues, and furnished with all the means of subsistence, while cut off from its proper supplies through the success of the operations of the Lithuanian insurgents."

The accounts which have reached this country of the shameful partiality shown by the Prussian Government to the Russians in their attempt to subvert so well authenticated, that it is impossible longer to refrain from expressing the indignation which they have excited. May we not say, but for this partiality, not a Russian would now be found as an enemy on the soil of Poland? How, but for Prussia, would the Russians have been enabled to recruit their exhausted magazines, and repair their broken levies? but for the support afforded by Prussia, could the Russians have been able to hold together so long? and if the Russians had possessed no nearer point d'appui than their own territory, must they not have been driven back upon it with legions of victorious Poles harrying them in their retreat? Prussia

has been every thing to the Russians—Prussia has been every thing against the Poles. These Patriots have had to contend with masses of men from Russia; and with all the means, physical and moral, of sustaining these masses from Prussia. Could the Prussian Government have done more for Russia, if it had sent fifty or a hundred thousand men to her assistance? No! This would be triumphant for the Poles, for the inhabitants of Prussia Poland, nay, the very people of Prussia Proper, would have risen against the Government, if such a demonstration had been attempted. The Policy of the Prussian Government has been more cold, more calculating, and consequently, more sure. The show of neutrality has been maintained while the essence of it has been shamefully violated. If Prussia had moved war without, she would not have commotion within, and men would not have moved other means with too much success, both as to impunity for herself and injury to the strugglers for constitutional freedom. How long can this mode of operation be suffered to continue.—Times.

POLAND.  
Success of the insurgents in Lithuania and Volhynia.—The accounts from the theatre of war are of a gratifying nature. The insurrections in the Russo-Polish province is extending with great rapidity. Lithuania and Samogitia will soon be able to establish their independence, and to send Deputies to the national Diet at Warsaw. Gen. Gielgud is at the head of 40,000 men, and is proceeding towards Wilna and the sea coast. In Samogitia, 20,000 insurgents are under arms; and the Commander-in-Chief has transmitted to the government the report of a victory gained by a party of the same gallant people in the province of Volhynia. Gen. Dambinski with another auxiliary force, entered Lithuania at Orlita, 50 or 60 miles south-west of Wilna, where he also was joined by a strong body of the insurgents, who had previously beaten a Russian detachment and captured two pieces of cannon and supplies near Troki, not far from the capital of the province. Gen. Chlapowski, who entered Lithuania near Bialystok, before the other corps, after having dispersed two columns—one near Belsk, the other near Prozana—marched northward, crossed the Niemen east of Gerdino, and arrived at Lida on the 5th of June, where he was joined by many detachments of the insurgents, and a large body of the nobles of Lithuania.

## ROYAL GAZETTE

FREDERICTON, AUGUST 31, 1831.  
ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.  
Commissioner for next week.  
GEORGE MINCHEN, ESQUIRE.  
Savings Bank.  
TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.  
HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.  
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.  
MR. PETER FISHER.

The only late arrival we notice in the shipping lists is the *Indus* at Halifax from Greenock, with papers of that place to the 12th of July, but we perceive nothing of additional importance.

It is stated in the *Globe*, that the Coronation of our Most Gracious Sovereign and His Royal Consort is fixed for the 23d of September.

On Thursday last His Honor the President and family embarked on board the steam-boat Saint George for the City. The troops in Garrison were in attendance to receive His Honor at the landing, and a salute was fired by the Artillery Company when the boat was fully under way. It is expected that His Honor will return to the Seat of Government with Sir Archibald Campbell on his arrival at Saint John.

We were informed last week that one or more ill-disposed characters are traversing the country in the neighbourhood of this place, committing the most deliberate and diabolical acts of cruelty on the most valuable and useful of the brute species. Two Horses, belonging to Mr. Garden of King's-Clare, were so dreadfully cut and maimed with a sharp instrument, that both of them died shortly after receiving the injury, the latter only on Thursday last. We sincerely hope that the exertions which are made to discover the perpetrators will ultimately bring them under the cognizance of the law, which happily provides for the punishment of such offences.

The weather continues highly favorable for cutting down and gathering in the remainder of the crops, and few of our farmers ever witnessed a better conclusion to a harvest. Reaping has been finished in many parts of the country and a great deal of grain has been stacked in excellent order. Corn has been gathered a fortnight ago, which is fully a month earlier than usual; and we learn from various sections of the Province that the produce of this year far exceeds an average in quantity and quality. Thus far the accounts of superabundance is fully maintained;—can it then be possible, while we view the conduct of Providence in supplying our wants in the most seasonable time, and suitable manner, that any one can remain insensible?—rather let these gifts have a tendency to show us the wisdom and bounty of God in "causing the grass to grow for cattle, and corn for the service of man," and in uniting our hearts together to praise the Lord for his goodness and for his wonderful works to the children of men.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Monday last Lawrence Neville, a sober and industrious labourer, while employed in excavating a rock for a well at King's College, was dreadfully lacerated by the explosion of a blast of gunpowder, which was in use for that purpose. It appears, from what we can learn, that Neville supposing that the lighted match which was placed at the bore of the rock had not taken effect, descended into the well to adjust it a second time, when it exploded and left the unfortunate sufferer in the most perilous situation. We lament to say that his hands are dreadfully mangled, both his thumbs are blown off, and fears are entertained that his left hand will have to be amputated; his body is otherwise

much bruised, but happily there are good hopes entertained of his recovery. We understand he has a wife and three children.

## CRICKET MATCH.

A Match was played on Friday and Saturday last, between 11 of the Military of Saint John and Fredericton, and 11 Inhabitants of this town.

The players for the Military were:—Colonel Eeles, Captain Maister, Lieutenants McLauchlan, Walpole and Shirley, Sergeant Mayo, Corporal Biggs, and Private Wright of the Fredericton Garrison; and Lieutenant Lester, R. A., Lieutenant Jones and Private Parsons, of the Rifles of the St. John Garrison. The Townsmen were:—Messrs. Beckwith, Eggar, Robinson, Cameron, Wilnot, Akerley, Berton, Odell, Yavassour, Taylor and Fulton. The ground selected was a part of the Common between the Church and the residence of the Chief Justice.

The wickets were pitched at 1 p. m. on Friday, playing commenced at 2 and continued until 6 p. m.; on Saturday they were pitched at 1 and playing commenced at 4 p. m. The Townsmen gaining the choice took the 1st Innings.

Townsmen.		
1st Innings	:	136
2d "	:	119
Total		255
Military.		
1st Innings	:	77
2d "	:	95
Total		172

The Townsmen won by a majority of 77. The Match closed at 4 before 10 on Saturday. At the commencement little doubt was entertained that the Military would be victorious, \$ to 1 and even greater odds were refused, and scarce any bets were made. Some of the playing was exceedingly good. Col. Eeles, and also Mr. Cameron's bowling were particularly excellent. Good humour and harmony were the order of the day, and all seemed delighted with the exercise and sport. Tents were pitched on the ground, amply stored with refreshments. The Rifles Band was in attendance and enlivened the scene with excellent music.

The Rev. Dr. Burns, and family, embarked to-day on board the ship *Celia*, which vessel will sail for Britain the first fair wind. The removal from amongst us of a gentleman so eminently qualified for the high and sacred duties which, as Minister of Saint Andrew's Church in this City, he has, during a period of fourteen years, discharged with zeal and ability, will, we are sure, be the cause of much regret, not only to the members of his own congregation, but to those also of all denominations who have had an opportunity of personally judging of his real worth as a Divine, a Scholar, and a Gentleman. We wish him, his lady, and family, a safe and speedy passage across the boisterous deep—a happy meeting with their friends, and a long, prosperous and useful life in the land of their nativity.—*Courier*.

We observe by a late Morning Post, that a match on the Thames between boats rowed by Officers of the Guards, and Civilian, the *Gig* manned by Capt. C. Douglas (late private secretary to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor,) and five others, won the first prize—this is a very favourable exercise of Captain D's, and he has come off conqueror on several former occasions.—*St. Andrews Courier*.

The *Royal William*, Halifax steam-ship, Capt. Jones, arrived last night about nine from Montreal and is now lying at the King's-wharf. She came down by the use of her engines, having left Montreal at 2 on Saturday and stopped at Sorrel and Three Rivers. The engines worked very well and her average speed was estimated by some persons at ten miles an hour. When the engines are better secured and every thing in proper trim, she will sail we have no doubt remarkably well. She goes on the blocks in the *Cul-de-Sac* to be examined, in consequence of her having been on shore.

The *Royal William* is rigged like a three-masted Schooner, with three square sails on her foremast, besides large fore and aft sails. Her masts are as lofty as those of a vessel of 300 tons and are considered rather heavy. Her under deck cabin is fitted up with upwards of fifty ample berths, and a large parlour. In a round house on deck is a spacious dining room. The whole of the cabin is fitted up with an elegance and taste of the best style. It is understood she will sail on her first voyage on Tuesday week.—*Old Gazette* 15 August.

Died.  
At St. John, on the 27th inst., Edward Simonds, youngest son of John Robinson, Esq. of Douglas, aged two years.

## Saint Patrick's Society.



WEDNESDAY, the 7th of SEPTEMBER next, being a general quarterly Meeting, the Members are hereby notified to assemble at Six o'clock, p. m. at Mr. Connors McLauchlan's, and as a question of importance is to be decided, it is requested that the Members will be punctual in their attendance.  
M. BRANNEN, Sec'y.  
Fredericton, 31st August, 1831.

## New Brunswick FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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.

## FARM FOR SALE IN LUDLOW ON THE MIRAMICHI RIVER.

THE Subscriber will dispose on very moderate terms of his Farm, adjoining that belonging to his Father's Estate, on the MIRAMICHI RIVER. It contains 180 acres, a large proportion of which is the best of Interval; it also includes the most valuable part of the large Island in front. The whole is in every way well calculated for making an excellent Farm. Terms may be known on application to the Subscriber at St. John, or to Daniel Duff, St. Marys.  
P. DUFF.  
Fredericton, 23th July, 1831.



By the Honorable WILLIAM BLACK, President and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Monday the Sixth day of June next: I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued to the first Monday in September ensuing.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and in the first year of His Majesty's Reign By His Honor's Command.  
W. F. ODELL.

## AUCTION.



## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell by Public Auction, at the County Court-House, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of OCTOBER next, at one o'clock in the afternoon:—

TWO very Valuable BLOCKS of LAND, adjoining each other, containing 2000 acres, and laid out in Lots of 100 acres each, situated in the Parish of Wakefield, in the County of York, granted to Hon. S. D. Street deceased, and sold under the directions of his Will.

The above mentioned land is of the best quality for cultivation, and contains a very small proportion, if any, of waste land in the whole: two tracts; it is well timbered and advantageously situated.

Terms of payment as follows:—  
10 per cent to be paid down, or within one month after the sale.  
10 per cent more in six months after the sale.  
10 do do in twelve months do.  
15 per cent more in eighteen months after the sale, with interest on whatever balance remains due after the first year.  
15 per cent more in two years after the sale, with interest on whatever balance remains due after eighteen months.  
20 per cent more in two and a half years after the sale, with interest on whatever balance remains due after two years.  
The remaining 20 per cent in three years after the sale, with interest on whatever balance remains due after two and a half years.

Deeds of conveyance will be given as soon as 50 per cent of the principal on the purchase money is paid, and bonds and mortgages taken as security for the remaining payments.

At the same time and place, Will be Sold—TEN TOWN LOTS, situate in Fredericton, adjoining the Race Course, now in the possession of George F. Street, Esquire; the same will be laid out in Lots to suit purchasers.

Terms of payment for the above named Town Lots, as follows:—  
25 per cent to be paid down, with  
25 do in 6 months do. Interest.  
25 do 12 do do.  
25 do 18 do do.  
For further particulars apply to G. F. Street, Esq. or to the Subscriber.  
WM. TAYLOR, Auc't.  
Fredericton, 31st August, 1831.

To be sold by Public Auction, on the first Monday in March next, at the Court-House in Bathurst, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon,  
ALL the right, title and interest of John Miller and William Liddle of, and to the following lots, pieces or parcels of Land, situate in the Parish of Bathurst, County of Gloucester, viz.—Lots No. 9, containing 106 acres, granted to John Miller, Son, No. 10 granted to William Miller, containing 105 acres, and No. 11 containing 101 acres, granted to John Miller, Junr., wherein he now resides:—Also lot No. 22 on the shore eastward of the harbour of Bathurst, containing 220 acres, granted to Peter Degraff, and conveyed to John Miller & Co. and lot No. 23 containing 100 acres on the Tatigouche River, granted to Joseph Le Blanc, and conveyed by the heirs to John Miller & Co.; also that valuable stand for business on Carleton Point, containing 10 acres, more or less (with two dwelling houses and stores thereon) granted to John Miller—also lot No. —, at the Pabineau—and a lot called the Gordon Meadows on the Nepisiquit River—also a lot on the east side of the harbour now in possession of—Paterson and conveyed to the said John Miller & Co. by T. M. Deblois, Esq.

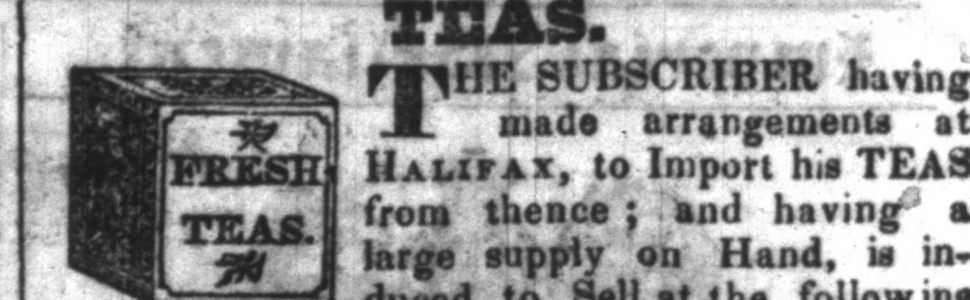
Together with all and singular the Improvements thereon.—The same having been taken by virtue of several executions issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Daniel Rority, Benjamin Trofethm and Alexander Morrison.  
W. CARMAN, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Bathurst, 25 August, 1831.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Friday, 11th day of October next, at the Market-House in Fredericton, between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim or demand, of Thomas B. Wheeler, of, in, and to the House and Lot where he now resides, situate in Regent-street. The same having been taken by executions issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of David Bulyea and Fisher, Walker and Fisher.  
E. W. MILLER, Sheriff.  
Fredericton, 30th August, 1831.

## A CARD.

Mrs. Pailer most respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Ladies of Fredericton 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.  
Fredericton, June 23, 1831.  
N. B. Leghorn and Imitation flats cut and altered to the latest fashions.



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:—  
CONGO : : : 3 6  
1st QUALITY : : : 2 6  
2nd QUALITY : : : 3 4  
3rd QUALITY : : : 4 0  
HYSON SKIN : : : 3 3  
F. E. BECKWITH.

July 27, 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 STATIONARY, 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 6  
" 1 week : : : 0 1 3  
Fredericton, 2d August, 1831.

## NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of Langen & Robertson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons who are indebted to said firm, are requested to call and settle the same; and those who have demands, will please render them for adjustment to either of the Subscribers.—  
T. L. LANGEN.  
T. R. ROBERTSON.

Fredericton, 16th August, 1831.

The Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public, that he will continue to transact business at the Store formerly occupied by Langen & Robertson, and will be happy to supply his friends with any article in his way, either for cash or country produce.  
T. R. ROBERTSON.

August 16, 1831.

## CAUTION.

THIS is to caution all persons against purchasing a Note of Hand granted by the Subscribers, dated about 7th February, 1829, for Ten Pounds to William Dobie, and transferred by him to Colin Priestly who has received the full amount of the Note, but refuses to deliver up the said instrument.  
HUGH MUNRO,  
JANE COBURN.

Nackawik, Queen's Point,  
15th August, 1831. p2w.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per the *June*—an assortment of CUTLERY.

CONSISTING OF—MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, from £2 5 to £6 6;—Also, very Superior Razors, Penknives and fancy Scissors. A circumferentor and a second hand Telescopie (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. tf.

## NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS request all Persons indebted to them, whose accounts have stood unpaid Twelve months, to take notice, that unless 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.

## NOTICE.

THE FIRM of Hector & Joseph Sutherland, of this place, is dissolved by mutual consent.  
HECTOR SUTHERLAND.  
JOSEPH SUTHERLAND.  
Fredericton, 27th July, 1831. tf

## THE SUBSCRIBER,

Grateful for the favours already received, hopes by his strict attention to business to merit a continuance of Public Patronage. He still intends carrying on the various branches of his Profession, viz.—Carriage, Sleigh, Waggon, Cart, and Plough making, and all other elements of husbandry, at his residence, corner of King's and Regent's Streets.  
JOHN RISTEEN.  
Fredericton, 31st May 1831.

## NOTICE.

A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PEACE is hereby summoned to meet at the County Court House in Fredericton, in and for the County of York, on Thursday, the 1st day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving and passing applications for the bounty for raising Grain on new lands in the year 1830, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.  
H. G. CLOPPER, Clerk of the Peace.  
Fredericton, 20th July, 1831.

## PAINTING, GILDING, &c.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement already received, returns his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, and hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a continuance of public patronage. He will execute any of the following branches of his profession on the shortest notice and on most reasonable terms, viz.—  
GILDING, BRONZING, VARNISHING, GLAZING, HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE and Ornamental  
Chair Painting.  
Pictures cleaned and varnished,  
ALSO,  
Oil Paints and Water Colours for sale, Paints mixt to any shade in large or small quantities.  
Wanted an apprentice to the above business.  
Orders received for the Saint John Brass Foundry and the work delivered in Fredericton carriage free.  
Fredericton, Regent Street,  
June 1st, 1831.  
JOHN JOHNSTON.

## PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

PATY 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  
Fredericton, 16th April 1830.