

## EUROPE.

### ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Hamburg steam-boat arrived in the river this afternoon, with the letters and papers of Friday. The ravages of cholera morbus continue to be extremely fatal. At Lemberg the mortality has been greater in proportion than at any other place. At Dantzic the deaths were also very numerous. It had broken out too, it appears, with great violence in Archangel. At Riga the virulence of the disorder was on the decline, and in Petersburg the cases which had occurred were few, in proportion, as fatal as in other places. It had attacked chiefly the low classes and those among them who were of intemperate habits.

The report of the capture of Gen. Paskevitch by a corps of the Polish Army is not confirmed. He had reached the Russian headquarters at Pultusk, which had subsequently been removed to Rzewin.

News had reached Hamburg of the acceptance of the preliminaries by the Belgian Congress and it produced a rise of about 1 per cent. in the funds on the 14th. Next day, however, a reaction of from a 1 to a 1 per cent. was produced by the unfavourable tone of the Dutch letters.

The letters received by the Lisbon Mail today do not bring any intelligence of much importance from that Capital. The blockade was kept up by the French squadron with the same rigour as before, and the distress among the classes of the population of Lisbon who were more immediately affected by it increased daily. Under the appearance of preparations for public rejoicings, measures had been adopted by the police to prevent any popular commotion on the 20th of June, the anniversary day of Miguel's acknowledgement as King by the Portuguese Cortes.

#### Action between the French squadron and the Portuguese.

(From the second edition of the 'Falmouth Packet.')—By the Sandwich, which arrived on Thursday morning, we have received the following communication:—On Friday the 1st inst. a ship of the line, a frigate, and a brig, forming part of the French squadron off Lisbon, chased a Portuguese vessel, the Lord Wellington, of 300 tons, into Cascaes Bay, keeping up a constant fire, to oblige her to heave to. When within range of the battery the Portuguese opened a brisk fire on the squadron; the Lord Wellington then came to anchor under the batteries. The line of battle-ship and frigate returned the fire from the batteries, and silenced the guns; after which they sent in their boats, which succeeded in bringing out the Wellington. The squadron then stood to the westward with their prize. The citadel and church are said to be much damaged, and several persons killed.

**THE FUNDS.**—City, one o'clock, Wednesday.—The Stock Market continues very firm, but there is little improvement to-day in the prices. Consols which were 83½ on the opening of the Market are now 83½.

The French Funds, (by express) are about 20 cents lower; Three per cents. 56½. There is no news of interest; the Chambers being engaged in forming the different bureaux and other official details previously to the commencement of business. It is believed these formalities will require nearly a week before they are completed.

It is reported in the city that His Majesty's ship Samarang sailed from Portsmouth yesterday for Terceira, to bring the Regency to England.

#### MOST IMPORTANT.

PRUSSIAN DECLARATION IN FAVOR OF RUSSIA.  
London Courier Office, 5 o'clock.

We have this moment received from an official source the Declaration of Prussia relative to Poland. The Prussian Government has just declared that it is not neutral in Polish affairs; that it considers it has a right to aid Russia in every way—in facilitating the passage of provisions and munitions of war to the Russian army in Poland—and to treat the Poles as revolted subjects; in fine that the present state of Prussia is inactive but not neutrality. This declaration, will, no doubt, change the policy of our Cabinet; for the system of non-intervention, not being adhered to by other Powers, we are not bound to keep it; besides inactivity is a voluntary situation, which makes no engagements and which is against the system of non-intervention; for allow Prussia to say to day it will adhere to no neutrality—tomorrow it may enter Poland with its armies, without other Powers having a word to say.

France cannot permit this new political situation which, in fact, is nothing else than direct intervention. Our Cabinet we trust, will on this occasion support those liberal principles abroad which are strenuously advocating at home.

#### IMPORTANT FROM POLAND.

Globe Office, 3 o'clock.  
We have just been favored with a sight of the Journal des Debats of Monday, received by private express, which states only amounts to 20,000 men, with eighty four pieces of artillery, Count Pahlen commanding them. The main part of the Polish army is at Modlin, and the Generalissimo intends to offer the Russians battle. The troops express the greatest enthusiasm. The inhabitants of Warsaw have received orders to provide themselves for six months.

**Belgium.**—From the Courier of Wednesday.—Despatches dated Sunday, have this morning been received at the Foreign Office from Brussels. They gave the most satisfactory accounts of the Public feeling towards the new Monarch of Belgium, and state that all the ceremonies attending his inauguration had passed off in a very gratifying manner. King Leopold had already formed his Ministry which is thus composed:—M. Mulenare, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Raekem, Minister of Justice; M. Dufailly, Minister of War; M. Sauvagn, Minister of the Interior; M. Cogen, Minister of Finance.

**HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.**—The Dutch Papers, which arrived this morning, contain accounts which would lead us to believe that the Dutch really contemplate an appeal to arms for the settlement of their dispute with Belgium. We do not, however, attach much importance to the hostile demonstrations on the part of the King of Holland.

(From a late London Paper.)

**WOOL.**—We are sorry to notice that the communication from the woolen-manufacturers show that considerable languor prevails in that branch of industry, and the market for the raw material is very dull. As regards the manufacture, the operation of the act of 1824 that repealed the old act of Elizabeth which prohibited the export of raw wools, English growth, is now beginning to be felt. Seven

years have elapsed since that act passed, and the Americans have been actively engaged during that period in preparing for the manufacture of wools. During the course of preparation they continued to purchase our manufactured goods. They are now in a condition to purchase the raw material, which they commenced to do freely last December, and thereby materially relieved the market, which was at that time very heavy. They have been large purchasers again within the last month, which has had a similar effect of lightening the raw market, but it has also had the effect of checking the manufacture of woolen goods. We are offering no opinion in this place as to the operation of the great principle connected with the free exportation of the English wool—there were many and cogent reasons, no doubt, for its adoption in this particular instance. We are merely stating the dry fact, that the act in question is at this moment interfering with the woolen manufacture, inasmuch as it has converted the Americans into the purchasers of English wool instead of English manufactured woolen articles. Notwithstanding the Americans have been large purchasers of the raw material within the last six months, still the market is very dull, and the price much lower than in the months of February and March. Foreign wool is also very dull of sale. The clip of the present year is short, owing to the extensive rot among the sheep; but as the foreign orders are limited, it is expected that the supply will be equal. At a recent sale of 993 packs of foreign wool, not more than 40 were actually sold, notwithstanding the assertion of some of the evening papers of the same day that the sale went off at full prices.

Copy of a circular that has been sent to each of the Irish members.—  
"My Lord,—You are particularly requested to attend a meeting of the Irish members of Parliament, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, at 12 o'clock, at the Thatched-house Tavern, St. James's-street, to take into consideration—1. Such alterations in the reform Bill as may tend to its improvement, and permanently to satisfy the wants and wishes of the Irish people on that important subject. 2. The internal state of Ireland, the distress of the labouring classes, and the causes of the occasional famine that has arisen in that country, with a view to prevent its recurrence. 3. The state of the grand jury laws, the appointment of Magistrates, and the administration of justice by juries and sheriffs, and the mode of selecting those persons. 4. How the proposed grants for public works in Ireland may be made available in the manner most prompt and effectual, and at the same time least burdensome to the Irish people. 5. The propriety of supporting or opposing the arms bill, intended to be introduced by His Majesty's Ministers, or modifying the same.

I am, my Lord, your obedient servant.  
"W. R. SYDNEY."

"11, New Palace-yard, July 2.

#### FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO THE JEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.  
Mr. Chas. Pearson presented a petition from Mr. Abraham Lindo Mocatta, a gentleman of the Jewish persuasion, praying to be admitted to the freedom of the City. He congratulated the Court on the removal of all impediment to the admission of the Jews in future, as the Aldermen, since the discussion of the question in the Court of Common Council, had abandoned their impolitic opposition to the admission of gentleness so situated upon their taking the freeman's oath according to the forms of their own religion.—(cheers).—Mr. Solomon, the gentleman who presented a similar petition at the last Court, had, under its order, been admitted by the Chamberlain to the full enjoyment of his municipal rights.—(hear, hear.) That gentleman had addressed to him the following letter upon the subject:—

"Sir I take the earliest opportunity of expressing my grateful acknowledgements for your very zealous and able exertions in furthering the fulfilment of that liberal act of the Common Council of the City of London, in granting to British born Jews their freedom and municipal rights. A resolution in spirit so benevolent reflects great honour on that enlightened body, for which I cannot resist the pleasure of declaring the lively satisfaction I feel in contemplating the good effects that must result in removing the intolerant inconvenience which Jews have so long laboured under. I am Sir, your obliged servant,  
MICHAEL SOLOMONS.

"To Charles Pearson, Esq."  
Mr. C. Pearson added that Mr. Solomon had accompanied that letter by a substantial mark of the high estimation in which he held the act of the Court, by presenting him with a very handsome and richly chased silver waiter.—(hear, hear.)  
The petition, together with several others of a similar kind, was agreed to, and orders were issued to the Chamberlain accordingly.

Capt. A. Benton, of the Royal Marines, serving at Chatham, has effected the geometrical trisection of an angle, and published his discovery, with a printed diagram proving its correctness.  
On the 27th ult. a meeting was held at the Thatched House, at which, according to a report of the proceedings in the United Service Journal, it was finally determined upon to form a Naval and Military Library and Museum.—Sir Howard Douglas was in the chair. Amongst those present, and who addressed the meeting were Sir H. Hardinge, Capt. Beaufort R. N., Sir R. Stopford, Sir R. Wilson, Col. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, Col. Salmond, Gen. Nicolay, Captain Norlon, Lord Brudenell, &c. Stations of the Guards in July:—1st Light Guards Hyde park; 2d ditto, Windsor; Royal Horse Guards, Regent's park; 1st Dragoon Guards, Cabri; 2d ditto, Leeds; 3d ditto, Bristol; 4th ditto, Glasgow; 5th ditto, Dundalk; 6th ditto, Limerick; 7th ditto, Canterbury.

Dragon Regiments thus stationed at the beginning of the present month:—1st Dragoons Norwich; 2d ditto, Brighton; 3d ditto, Newcastle-on-Tyne; 4th ditto, Bombay; 5th ditto, Dublin; 6th ditto, Manchester; 7th ditto, Longford; 8th Lancers, Hounslow; 10th Hussars, Dublin; 11 Light Dragoons, Bengal; 12th Lancers Dublin; 13th Light Dragoons, Madras; 14th ditto, Birmingham; 15th Hussars Nottingham; 16th Lancers, Bengal; 17th ditto, Limerick; Royal Wagon Train, Croydon.

Stations of the Foot Guards at present:—Grenadier Guards, 1st Battalion, Westminster; 2d Battalion, Upper Castle; 3d Battalion, Knightsbridge; Coldstream Guards, 1st battalion, Windsor; 2d ditto, Portman Street; Scotch Fusilier Guards, 1st Battalion, Dublin 2d ditto, Tower.

Foot Regiments at present stationed in Ireland:—5th Buffs, 9th Limerick, 21st Kilkenny, 27th Fermanagh, 28th Galway, 50th Dublin, 50th Templemore, 59th Fermanagh, 60th Birr, 66th Newry, 67th Athlone, 68th Fermanagh, 69th Dublin, 74th Limerick, 76 ditto, 83d Eniskillen, 92d Dublin. In addition, the reserve

companies of the following foot regiments are stationed in Ireland:—10th Dragoon 12th Mullingar, 23d Drogheda, 29th Dublin, 32d Boyle 34th Clare Castle, 37th Waterford, 58th Londonderry, 60th (first battalion) Dublin, 61st Balaclava, 65th Kinsale, 66th Castlebar, 77th Youghall, 97th Clonmel, 99th Naas.

Regiments in Scotland at present:—47th Foot, Edinburgh; reserve Companies, 1st Foot 1st battalion, Glasgow, 25th Paisley, 42d Stirling Castle, 71st Glasgow, 72d Fort George, 78th Perth, 79th Aberdeen.

The depot or Reserve Companies of the following regiments are at present at Chatham: 2d Foot, 3d ditto, 6th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 25th, 31st, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 46th, 48th, 49th, 54th, 55th, 57th, 62d, 63d, 75th, 86th, and 97th.

Regiments now serving in India:—4th Dragoon, Bombay; 11th Light Dragoons, Bengal; 21st Foot, Bombay; 31st ditto, Bengal; 6th Bombay; 15th and 16th, Bengal; 20th Bombay; 26th, 31st, and 38th, Bengal; 40th Bombay; 41st Madras; 44th Bengal; 45th, 46th, 48th, Madras; 49th Bengal; 54th, 55th, 57th, and 62d, Madras.

**The Liverpool Docks.**—The annual statement of the trade and increase of the docks has just been published, and affords a striking proof of the flourishing condition of the port. The gross amount of the increase upon the revenue of last year has exceeded £33,632, comprising an astonishing excess in the duties on goods alone of £19,408 4s 6d, in the course of twelve months. The graving dock duties, though somewhat enlarged, may still be considered as bearing an inconsiderable proportion to the extraordinary number of 12,537 vessels, which have entered the port; in the past year this sum amounted to £2,261, being an increase upon 1830 of £3 6s only. This may be first attributed to a partial decline in this department of shipping labour, or perhaps to an increased stability in the building, which renders the necessity of repairs of less frequent occurrence; but the next item will show that it is in no trifling degree owing to a great preference being given to the recently introduced graving-blocks, the duties from which, although, we presume, not fixed so high as the regular graving-docks show an increase of £216 15s. 6d., upon an amount much inferior to that collected from the latter. With the single exception of extra dock rent, which is, however, rather a proof of additional prosperity, inasmuch as dispatch of loading and departure, the time of vessels lying in the docks has been materially diminished—with this one instance of decrease, the affairs of the docks exhibit a gratifying surplus upon the last year's revenue of no less than £33,632 15s. 6d., making a grand total of £200,172 13s 4d.—Liverpool Courier.

Business both for export and home consumption is at present very brisk, some manufacturers having orders that will take three or four weeks to complete. From the 31st of May, 1830, to the 1st of June 1831, there have been no less than 1,128,914 shawls manufactured, the value of which would be about £200,000. In the manufacture of Brussels, Venetian, and Scottish carpets and rugs, the quantity and patterns of which are not surpassed by any of the country, there are upwards of 400 weavers well employed. The annual amount of this important branch of manufacture cannot be less than £100,000.

We are happy to notice that the export trade, the chief seat of which is at Liverpool, has been particularly brisk during the last month. Cotton manufactures were exported to the value of upwards of £1,100,000. Woollen manufactures, which were thought sometime ago to be decaying, to the value of £600,000 and the infant manufacture of silks has exceeded £18,000 for the month only.—Liverpool Courier.

#### FRANCE.

**SPEECH OF LOUIS PHILIP, AT THE OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.**  
Messieurs Peers and Deputies,  
I am happy to be among you in this place since France has received my oaths. Deeply impressed with the duties which they impose upon me, I shall always rest upon the national will, of which you are the constitutional organs, and I expect from you that frank and entire co-operation which must give to my government the strength without which it cannot answer the expectation of the nation.

I said, Gentlemen, the Charter would be a truth; what I have said has been accomplished. The Charter is the Constitutional Monarchy, with all its conditions loyally maintained, with all its consequences frankly accepted. (Lively applause.)  
It is true that by the uniform action of all the powers of the State we should put an end to those prolonged agitations which feed the criminal hopes of those who dream of the return of the late dynasty, or of those who still dream of the chimera of a Republic. Divided respecting the object, they agree in the will to overturn, no matter at what price, the political order founded by the revolution of July. Their efforts will be discouraged or punished. (Fresh applause, and cries of 'Vive le Roi!')

In calling me to the Throne, France desired that the Royal authority should be rational; it did not desire that it should be feeble; a government without strength cannot suit a great nation.  
I have just returned from a tour through France, and the testimonies of affection which I have received in these journeys have deeply affected my heart. The wishes of France are present to my mind; you will assist me in fulfilling them. Order will be protected, liberty guaranteed, every factious attempt confounded and repressed. This will revive that confidence in the future which alone can restore confidence in the country.

It is to attain this end, to consolidate more and more the Constitutional Monarchy, that I have caused the several projects of law to be prepared, which will be laid before you.  
In that which has for its object the decision of a great constitutional question, reserved by the Charter for the examination of the Chambers, you will, I hope, perceive that I always seek to make our institutions harmonize with the interests and wishes of the nation, enlightened by experience and matured by time.

You will also have to examine, conformably to the promises of the Charter, the projects of law destined to complete the departmental and municipal organization, to determine the responsibility of Ministers, and of the other agents of Government, and to regulate the liberty of instruction.  
Other projects of law on the recruiting of the army, on the penal code, on the finances, and various public interests, will also be laid before you. I acknowledge the whole extent of the distresses which the present commercial crisis causes the nation to suffer. I am afflicted at them, and admire the courage with which they are supported. I hope that they are approaching to a close, and that the consolidation of order will soon produce the security necessary for the circulation of capital, and will restore

to our commerce and manufactures that activity which, under a Government always guided by the national interests, can never be interrupted, except for a moment.

The situation of our finances is satisfactory; if the wants are great, abundant resources are prepared to provide for them.

The Budget for the service of 1831 and 1832, will be presented to you early in the session. Reductions have been made in several branches of the Administration. They would be more important if the increase of our means of defence and the development of our military force had not hitherto imposed upon us great sacrifices.

I shall hasten to diminish the burdens as soon as I shall have acquired a certainty of being able to do so without risking the dignity or safety of France.

This, certainly, depends on a general disarmament. France desires it; the Governments of Europe feel the necessity of it; the interest of all require it.—(Bravo.)

I have the satisfaction to announce to you already that I have not had occasion to employ all the resources which the Chambers had placed at my disposal.

Since the Revolution of July France has resumed in Europe the rank which belongs to her, and henceforth nothing can deprive her of it.—(Bravo!)

Never was her independence better guaranteed. Our National Guards who are equal to our army—our enemies, the worthy depositaries of the inheritance of our ancient glory, would defend that independence as they have lately protected internal peace and liberty. I have only to congratulate myself on the friendly relations which foreign Governments maintain with mine.

It was our duty to seek to draw closer the natural and ancient bonds of friendship which unite France and America. A Treaty has just put an end to disputes which have been too long carried on between two countries connected by so many recollections and sympathies.

Other Treaties have been concluded with the Republics of Mexico and Haiti.

All these acts will be communicated to you as soon as they shall be ratified, under that the financial stipulations which they contained may be submitted to you for your sanction.

I have given orders to increase the number of vessels employed to insure the execution of laws passed in the last Session for the effectual suppression of the negro slave trade.

Conformably to my demands, the troops of the Emperor of Austria have evacuated the Roman States. A real amnesty, the abolition of confiscation, important changes in the Administration and judicial system—such are the ameliorations which, being secured to these States, make us hope that their tranquility will not be again disturbed, that the balance of Europe will be strengthened by the maintenance of their independence.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands, as constituted by the treaties of 1815, has ceased to exist. The independence of Belgium, and its separation from Holland, has been recognized by the great powers. The King of the Belgians will not be a member of the German Confederation. The fortresses erected to threaten France, and not to protect Belgium, will be demolished. A neutrality recognised by Europe and the friendship of France, ensure to our neighbours an independence of which we have been the first support.

The Power which governs in Portugal had insulted French subjects; it had disregarded with respect to them, the rights of justice and humanity. To obtain reparation, demanded in vain; our ships of war have appeared before the Tagus. I have just received the news that they have forced the entrance; the satisfaction hitherto refused has been offered to us; the Portuguese Men of War are in our power; the tri-colored flag flies on the walls of Lisbon.

A sanguinary and inveterate struggle is prolonged in Poland. This struggle causes lively emotions in the midst of Europe. I have exerted myself to hasten the termination of it. After having offered my mediation, I have invited that of the great Powers. I have desired to stop the effusion of blood, to preserve the south of Europe from the scourge which War propagates; and above all, to secure to Poland, whose courage has revived the ancient affection of France, and nationality which has resisted time and its vicissitudes.

You will doubtless judge that in these difficult negotiations the true interests of France, the interests of its power, of its prosperity, and of its honour, have been defended with perseverance and dignity. Europe is now convinced of the rectitude of our intentions, and of the sincerity of our wishes for the maintenance of peace; but it is also convinced, of our strength and it knows how we should support a war, if ever driven to it by unjust aggressions.

It is by persisting in the system of policy hitherto pursued that we shall succeed in securing and in making our country enjoy the benefits of the Revolution, which has secured its liberties, and to preserve it from new commotions, which would endanger at the same time its own existence and the civilization of the world.

We are on the eve, gentlemen, of great anniversaries. I shall see you with satisfaction join me in these solemnities. May their serious and affecting commemoration awaken sentiments of union and concord, which a year ago alone decided the triumph the remembrance of which they celebrate.

The elections have gone in favour of the ministers, or rather the moderate party, whose principles they have adopted. Nothing is now wanting but prudence and adherence to the honest policy upon which the French Ministry has acted, to give the death-blow to all domestic factions and defeat the schemes of foreign intrigue.

#### NETHERLANDS.

KING LEOPOLD'S ADDRESS TO THE BELGIAN CONGRESS.

GENTLEMEN.—The solemn act which has just been performed completes the social edifice commenced by the patriotism of the nation and its Representatives. The State is definitively constituted in the form prescribed by the Constitution itself. This Constitution emanates entirely from you; and this circumstance, owing to the situation in which the country has been placed, seems to me to be fortunate. It prevents collisions which might arise between the different powers, and impair the harmony that ought to prevail between them.

The promptness with which I have repaired to Belgium must have convinced you that, faithful to my word, I have delayed coming among you only till the obstacles which opposed my accession to the Throne could be removed by yourselves.

The various considerations which have been adduced in the important discussion which produced this result will be the subject of my most anxious attention.

I have received from my entrance on the Belgic territory marks of affecting good will, for which I still feel equal emotion and gratitude.

At the sight of the population ratifying, by their acclamations, the act of the National Representatives I could not but be convinced that I was called by the wish of the country, and I felt all the duties that such a reception imposes on me.

A Belgian by your adoption, I shall also make it my duty to be so always by my policy. I have also been received with extreme kindness in that part of the French territory through which I passed, and I have considered these testimonies of good will, which I highly value, a happy presage of the relations of confidence and friendship which ought to subsist between the two countries.

The result of every political communion is to affect for a time the welfare of the people. I am too sensible of its importance not to direct my immediate attention and most active solicitude to revive commerce and manufactures, which are the vivifying principles of national prosperity. The relations which I have formed in the countries which are our neighbours will second I hope the efforts which I shall immediately make to attain this end; but I take pleasure in believing that the Belgian people, so remarkable both for good sense and resignation, will give credit to the Government for the difficulties of a position connected with a state of distress which at this moment affects almost all Europe.

I intend to avail myself of every kind of information to encourage all the means of amelioration; and it is in the places themselves that I have already begun to do so, and that I intend to collect the information which is the best calculated to guide the course of the Government in this respect.

Gentlemen, I have accepted the crown which you offered me only with a view to perform a task equally noble and useful—that of consolidating the institutions of a generous people; and to maintain its independence. My heart knows no other ambition than that of seeing you happy. On so affecting a solemnity I must also express to you one of my most ardent wishes. The nation issues from a violent crisis.—May this day efface all hatred, strife and resentments—may one only thought animate all the Belgians, that of a frank and sincere union.

I shall esteem myself happy to concur in this noble result, which has been so well prepared by the wisdom of the venerable man who has devoted himself with so noble patriotism to the salvation of his country.

Gentlemen, I hope to be a pledge of peace and tranquility to Belgium; but the expectations of man are not infallible. If notwithstanding all sacrifices to preserve peace, we should be threatened with war, I should not hesitate to appeal to the Belgian people, and I hope that it will, without exception, rally itself round its Sovereign for the defence of the country and the national independence.

#### Brew-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-street, St. John, August 20, 1831.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per the Jane—an assortment of CUTLERY,

CONSISTING OF—MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, from £2 5 to £6 8—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, wascoat box, doveetailed, to hold level, price £10 10.

FRANCIS BEVERLY.

Fredericton, 11th July, 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 Tibbits; 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 : : : : " 13 9  
" 3 " : : : : " 7 6  
" 1 " : : : : " 3 9  
" 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.

#### FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land situate in the County of York N. B.  
Lot no. 43, with a Pasture Lot in the Lower French Village, Kingsclear, of grant to Stephen Jarvis and others dated 4th October 1799 containing 110 acres.  
Do no. 15, of the Military Grant, lying on the River Saint John in the Parish of Kent, containing 100 acres.  
Do no. 25, same grant, situate in the same Parish containing 100 acres.  
And also of all the right, title and interest of McCulloch Dewar & Co. of, in, and to Lot no. 24 of the last mentioned grant, and situate in the said Parish.  
W. & F. KINNAR, Attorneys for McCulloch Dewar & Co.  
JOHN ROBINSON, John Dewar & Co.  
April 18.