

was better to take no rash steps, I mentioned to the defendants Savage and Wheelock before the first town meeting.

The defendants then put in evidence a book containing the act of the State of Maine, which was read at the first town meeting, and the original warrant which had also been read, no objection being made to its admission, the act and the warrant were read, and are as follows:—

CHAPTER 151.

An Act to incorporate the Town of Madawaska, and for other purposes.

Approved March 15th, 1831.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That the Territory called and known by the name of Madawaska, in the Counties of Madawaska and Penobscot, bounded as follows:—Beginning on the boundary line between this State and the Province of New Brunswick, at the north east corner of township E. on Greenleaf's map, thence to and south of the river St. John; thence west by the north line of township F. and township K. to the east line of township numbered sixteen, in the then range of townships, west of the east line of said State; thence north by the east line of said Township numbered sixteen to the north line of township numbered sixteen in the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh ranges, west of the east line of the State, and thence continuing the same course until it intersects the River Saint John; thence north until the line of it intersects the River Saint Francis; thence by the centre of said river to the Grand Portage; thence by the Grand Portage, to the line of Canada and this State; thence by the Proclamation of seventeen hundred and sixty three, by the Commissions to Governors Murray, Carleton, and Haldimand, from seventeen hundred and sixty three to seventeen hundred and eighty six, the Act of the British Parliament of seventeen hundred and seventy four and by the Treaty of Peace in seventeen hundred and eighty three, to the north west angle of Nova Scotia, now the north west angle of the Province of New Brunswick; thence south by the line established by the Commissions to Governors Wilmot, Campbell, Legge, Hughes, Hammond and Parr, from seventeen hundred and sixty three to seventeen hundred and eighty two, by the Treaty of Peace of seventeen hundred and eighty three, and by the Commissions to Sir Thomas Carleton in seventeen hundred and eighty four, to the first mentioned bounds, being the east line of the State, on the true meridian north from the monument at the head of the River Saint Croix, he and the same is incorporated into a town by the name of Madawaska, and the inhabitants of the said Town are hereby subject to the same duties and liabilities, and vested with the privileges and immunities, which other incorporate Towns are within this State.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That all that first part of the County of Washington which lies within the limits of Madawaska, as described in the first section of this Act, be and hereby is set off from the County of Washington, and annexed to the County of Penobscot.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That any Justice of the Peace within the County of Penobscot, or any Justice whose commission runs throughout the State is hereby empowered to issue his warrant to some inhabitant of said town, directing him to notify the inhabitants thereof to meet at such time and place as he shall appoint, to choose such officers as Towns are empowered to choose at their annual Town Meetings.

STATE OF MAINE.

Penobscot, ss.
To Walter Powers, of Madawaska, in said County, greeting:—

You are hereby required, in the name of the State of Maine, to notify and warn the inhabitants of said Madawaska, qualified to vote in town officers, to meet at Peter Lizotte's dwelling house in said town, on Saturday the twentieth day of August 1831, then and there to act on the following articles, and to transact such other business as may be done before them.

1st. To choose a moderator to govern such meeting.
2d. To choose a town clerk.
3d. To choose select men.
4th. To choose constables, and all other town officers.

And you are hereby further required, in the name of said State, to make return of this warrant with your doings thereon at said meeting, at which you will preside until a moderator be chosen.

Given under my hand and seal at Bangor, in said County, this eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one.

W. WILLIAMSON,

Justice of the Peace and Quorum.

Pursuant to the within warrant, I have notified the inhabitants of said Town, to meet at the time and place and for the purposes within mentioned.

WALTER POWERS, { authorized to notify.

The Defendant Jesse Wheelock addressed the Jury and said, that after what had now come out it could be seen, that the defendants were under an impression from what the two officers had said, that they were justified in what they were doing, so long as they confined themselves to the west side of the river.

The Defendant Barnabas Hannawell in his defence said, that having received the warrant, they were obliged under the law of the State of Maine to act, they could have been liable to punishment under their laws if they had declined. That in the situation of the country, there was a difficulty on both sides, and of two evils they thought they had chosen the least, as they were led to suppose from what the two officers Messrs. Macaulan and Combes had said, they would not be interfered with so long as they confined themselves to the west side of the river.

The other Defendant declined saying any thing.

The Attorney General in his reply, said, that as the case was so clearly and distinctly made out by the evidence, he should make but few objections, as he conceived the Jury could have no doubt on their minds; the fact of their conspiring and confederating together for the purpose and with the intention alleged in the indictment, was fully proved by all the witnesses who could speak to that part of the Case; indeed the Defendants had themselves produced the very act and warrant which were read at the meeting, and which showed distinctly that King's authority, and establish that of a foreign government; they had not confined themselves to the American settlers, but that they had used their effort to induce the French inhabitants to depart from their allegiance to the

government, under which they had been settled and always lived, and that but for the influence, and exertion of Mr. Rice and Mr. Combes, these poor deluded people would probably have been seduced to join with them; that the French inhabitants, though possessed of many excellent qualities, had been contented, fond of peace, and easily wrought upon by the persuasion of artful men, that however it might operate on the Court in deciding on the punishment, the excuse alleged by the Defendants, if it could not have any weight with the Jury, if they were satisfied that the allegations had been substantiated by the witnesses. The act was one of the most deliberate kind, the warrant produced bearing date in July last. There could not be a higher offence committed against the peace of society, the acts amounted to Treason, and the defendants, if not British Subjects, still owed a temporary allegiance, so long as they remained in the Province under the protection of its Laws.

It is not disputed that the Territory is claimed by the United States, and it is clear if entitled to it they will get it, the matter has been under a course of investigation by the Government of the two Countries, but until the possession of the country is actually surrendered, the old sovereignty must remain. The doctrine of Law as to the Cession of Countries is quite clear, even where one nation has actually stipulated by treaty to cede a country to another, there is no change in the old sovereignty and jurisdiction, until some formal act of Cession, and actual transfer and receiving of possession.

The Attorney General then cited the case of the Faneuil Rob. 106, and also read an extract from Chancellor Kent's Commentaries on American Law, p. 106, wherein that eminent Lawyer expressly confirms the doctrine of law as set forth by Sir William Scott, and lays it down as a clear principle of Jurisprudence, that the sovereignty of the ceding country must continue in force, till an actual surrender of possession.

He then, in a few words, called the attention of the Jury to the fact, that the Madawaska settlement had, ever since the establishment of the Province, been considered as forming the integral part of it, and our laws and no other were in force there; there was no act whatever of the Government as yet which made any change, tho' it was possible such change might take place, and if so, those settlers who chose to remain might become good citizens of the United States, as they now are good subjects of the King; the defendants may be the instruments of their government, if so, it was exceedingly to be regretted; but their acts could not be overlooked, and have compelled the officers of the crown to institute this prosecution.

Mr. Justice Chipman charged the Jury. He stated the substance of the indictment and the nature of the charge; that the offence was called in the language of the law a conspiracy, which may be described in general terms, an agreement between two or more to do an unlawful act; that the gist of the present charge was the criminal intention imputed to the defendants to subvert the government of His Majesty in the place in question, and introduce that of a foreign power, and this intention was charged in the indictment as having been attempted to be carried into effect, by the several other acts specified therein. The learned Judge then stated some general points of law relating to offences of this nature, and informed the jury, that when several persons are proved to have entered into a combination for a common purpose, the act of any one of them, in furtherance of the common design, is evidence against all.

The learned Judge then proceeded to read over the whole of the testimony of the witnesses and commented briefly upon it as he went on. He also read the documents adduced by the defendants viz. the acts of the Legislature of the State of Maine, incorporating the whole of the Madawaska settlement as well on the east as the west side of the river St. John, and the warrant for holding the town meeting also for Madawaska generally. He then proceeded to remark, that altho' the defendants might be American citizens, yet they owed a temporary allegiance while within our jurisdiction, and as they were also entitled to the benefit of our laws, the jury should give the case the same impartial consideration, as if they were their natural born fellow subjects. The case appeared to be fully made out in evidence; indeed the defendants themselves did not deny the acts or the intentions with which they are charged, they admit that it was their intention to set up another government in the Madawaska settlement, and that, in itself, must be a direct subversion of the government of His Majesty. The authority of the governing power in any country must of necessity be exclusive and supreme, and cannot admit of a competition. The reasons which the defendants allege for their conduct, might perhaps be taken into consideration in a future stage of the proceedings, if they should be convicted, but these cannot avail them on their trial before the jury.

As to the national character of the place, the learned Judge stated, that the only thing to be enquired into on this occasion is the fact of the settlement being within the jurisdiction of the Province, or not. He particularly adverted to the testimony of Messrs. Fraser, Clopper and Miller, and to the Grant of 1790, by the Government of this Province, of the very land on which the seditious meeting was held, and stated that it was too clear to admit of the slightest doubt, that in point of fact, the Madawaska Settlement had been continually under the jurisdiction of this Province ever since its first establishment, and that there had been no act by which this jurisdiction had been changed, and another introduced. He considered it as clearly established by the Authorities cited by the Attorney General, that even when a place is expressly and without question ceded by Treaty, the sovereignty of the ceding Country does not cease, until the formal act of surrender and transfer takes place; and he laid it down as the clear rule of public law, applicable to the circumstances of the case now in question, that the existing British sovereignty and jurisdiction can be changed only by a public Act of the King's Government for that purpose. That it was not for this Court to annul upon the Act of the Authorities of the State of Maine given in evidence; it was sufficient to say, that the Court cannot regard them.

The learned Judge then proceeded to notice the evidence given as to the Acts and declarations of Mr. Macaulan, and said, that although this Gentleman might have been employed for a particular purpose with regard to this District, yet no acts or declarations of his, or of any other individual officer of the Government could operate to change the sovereignty of the place, that it appeared, however, although Mr. Macaulan's instructions were such as not to induce him to use force to prevent the American Agents, with whom he had to deal, from collecting such statistical information from the inhabitants on the western side of the Ri-

ver, as these inhabitants would voluntarily furnish, yet that he was required to protest against any such proceedings, and that he did accordingly protest; and he told Combes that he was directed not to allow any Act of sovereignty on the part of the American Government.

The learned Judge then left the case to the Jury, to consider of their verdict, and if the matters alleged in the indictment were made out to their satisfaction, to pronounce accordingly.

The Jury retired from the Bar about 4 o'clock, and in a short time returned, finding the three defendants Guilty.

Tuesday morning, October 18, 1831.

PRESENT.

His Honor the Chief Justice,
Mr. Justice Bliss,
Mr. Justice Botsford,
Mr. Justice Chipman.

The defendants Barnabas Hannawell, Daniel Savage and Jesse Wheelock, being present, pursuant to notice, to receive sentence, and being asked whether they had any thing to offer to the Court, answered in the negative. His Honor Mr. Justice Chipman addressed them, and observed:—

That it was sufficient merely to state the Charge of which they had been found guilty, to shew its aggravated character, without adding a word of comment. It was no less than a direct attempt to subvert the authority of the Government, and to introduce the jurisdiction of a foreign State. That the defendants had to say in their extenuation that they were not the original authors of these proceedings; they appeared certainly to be instruments in the hands of others. They also set up in their defence a colour of justification which they contended was given to their proceedings by the acts and declarations of a person in the character of a British Officer. These acts and declarations, however, went no further than to abstain from preventing by force proceedings not amounting to acts of sovereignty, of certain American Agents on the western side of the River Saint John. The defendants appeared to be persons not wanting in understanding and discretion, and must have perceived the difference between the proceedings of the American Agents alluded to, and their own doings, which although they took place on the western side of the River, were nevertheless expressly founded on an Act of the Legislature of Maine, which extended to the whole Territory on both sides of the River, to the extreme line, which was notorious the Americans claimed as their boundary, and which would, doubtless, have been taken advantage of as being acts of jurisdiction to the whole extent of such claim. The learned Judge here repeated what he had stated to the Jury on the trial, that no such proceedings as those he had alluded to, either on the part of the British or American authorities could be admitted to change the sovereignty and national character of the place. That it had now, for the second time, been most satisfactorily proved in this Court, (once before in the case of John Baker) that this Province had exercised an uninterrupted jurisdiction, ever since its first erection over the Madawaska settlement. That if the time should arrive when this territory or any part of it was to be given up to the United States or any foreign country, this circumstance must, and would be announced by some public Act of the British Government, which would make known to the inhabitants the transfer of the country, and the change of their allegiance. That until such public Act came, this Court must and would maintain the jurisdiction it had been accustomed to exercise. The learned Judge further stated, that there was another consideration which should have been well weighed by the defendant as cause of reflection. The defendants although professing to be American citizens, and therefore not supposed to feel the same attachment to the British Crown, even while living within the limits of its jurisdiction, as to the country of their birth, yet should have abstained from bringing into jeopardy the numerous French inhabitants of the Madawaska settlement, by seducing them from their natural allegiance; these inhabitants were natural born British Subjects, and so far as the duties of allegiance were concerned, stood in the same relation to the Crown, as the Judges on this Bench or any person in this Court. He further said, that the doctrine which the Court now asserted with respect to maintaining the actual jurisdiction of the provincial authorities, was the same which it had acted upon in the case of John Baker. The correctness of it he conceived was unquestionable, and to his knowledge had never been denied by any authority British or American. The defendants, in the face of that case, had proceeded to attempt a further subversion of that jurisdiction, and although the Court was not disposed to inflict upon them unnecessary pains and inconvenience, yet they must be prepared to bear the final consequences of their own Acts. The Court in awarding their punishment, aimed at an effectual but at the same time a temperate assertion of the authority of the laws, such as it appeared to them the case, under all its circumstances required; and concluded by pronouncing the sentence of the Court as follows:—

That each of the Defendants do pay a fine to the King of fifty pounds, and be imprisoned in the Common Gaol of the County for three calendar months, and stand committed until the said fines are paid.

The Defendants Barnabas Hannawell, Daniel Savage, Jesse Wheelock, and Daniel Benn were also charged in another indictment, presented against them by the Grand Jury, for that they, together with John Baker and twenty-seven other persons, being seditious persons, of unquiet and turbulent dispositions, and unlawfully and maliciously intending to disturb the peace and public tranquillity of the Province, and to stir up and procure sedition with in the same, and to subvert His Majesty's authority in the same, and set up and establish a foreign power and dominion in place thereof, for perfecting their said intentions, did on the 30th day of August, in the 21st year of His Majesty's reign, assembled at the house of one Raphael Martin, in the settlement of Madawaska, in the parish of Kent, in the County of York, and within the jurisdiction of the Province, and then and there assumed and declared themselves to be citizens of the State of Maine, one of the United States of America, a foreign government, and some of them to wit: Barnabas Hannawell, Jesse Wheelock, Daniel Savage, John Harford, Amos Matlocks and Randall Harford, pretending to be officers of and under the said State of Maine, by the different titles of moderator, select men, assessors, town clerk and constables, and as such citizens and subjects of the said State of Maine, proceeded to choose, and did choose, one Peter Lizotte, a large subject of His Majesty, and then holding commission as Captain in the militia of the said County of York, to be, and for a representative to be sent to the Legislature of the said State of Maine, to represent the Inhabi-

itants of the said settlement of Madawaska, in the said Legislature, and further, that the said Barnabas Hannawell and the said other persons did endeavour to entice divers of the subjects of His Majesty from their allegiance, and endeavor to prevail on them to renounce the same, and declare themselves to be citizens of the said State of Maine, and were guilty of other unlawful acts and doings to accomplish and perfect the said seditious and unlawful purposes, on which last mentioned indictment they were arraigned and severally pleaded not guilty. The day being far advanced and it being the last day of the Term, the trial on this last mentioned indictment did not take place, as the postponement to the next sitting of the court, which is the usual course of proceedings on indictment for misdemeanors, would not produce inconvenience to the defendants, they having been found guilty of the offence charged on the first indictment, and there being a number of persons also charged, who had not yet been apprehended and who would be brought in to answer by the next Term; it was deemed expedient by the Crown officers to suffer further proceedings to stand over until the meeting of the Supreme Court in February next.

In the Supreme Court,
Micus. Term, 2d Wm. 4th.
James Smith Sayre and George Wheeler, having produced the necessary certificates sworn and enrolled Attorneys of this Court.

Dated 15th Oct. 1831.

We are indebted to the Halifax papers of Wednesday last for the latest items of intelligence from Europe. The Corsair which arrived at that port on the 11th instant, brought London dates to the 31st of August and Liverpool to the 2d ult.; their contents, however, are unimportant. For a compendium of the latest news see supplement.

The Supreme Court closed its sittings on Saturday last, during which term several cases were tried of a highly important and interesting character. We have been furnished with a correct report of the trial of the aggressors at the Madawaska settlement, and although we were put in possession of the documents at a late season for publication, which will appear from the days of trial and sentence of the Court, we are enabled, by indefatigable toil and intense application, to lay before our readers, under one impression, the whole of the facts connected with the recent occurrences on the above territory.

At a Public meeting, convened by the high Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, at a requisition of a number of the Merchants and other Inhabitants of the said County, held at the Court House in Newcastle, on Saturday the first day of October instant.

Mr. John Harkins, Deputy Sheriff (in absence of the high Sheriff, who was prevented by indisposition from presiding) in the Chair.
On Motion of Alex. Rankin, Esq. seconded by William Abrams, Esq.

Resolved unanimously, that this meeting views with alarm the extensive Reserves lately made of the best Timber Country in this and the neighbouring County of Gloucester; being well convinced that such exclusive privileges will be productive of serious evils, by placing the whole Trade and Resources of this section of the Province under the control of a few individuals, to the great injury of all not immediately connected with them, and that such Reserves must tend materially to retard the growth and settlement of this part of the Country.
On Motion of James D. Fraser, Esq. seconded by Mr. Alex. Fraser, junior.

Resolved unanimously, that a committee of 5 be appointed to prepare forthwith, sign, and forward an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and His Majesty's Council, praying that this very important matter may be investigated, and that such measures may be adopted as will most speedily remove this grievance, and effectually put an end to so preposterous a system. And Resolved, that James D. Fraser, Alex. Rankin, John M. Johnson, and Henry B. Allison, Esqrs., and Mr. William Loch, be the Committee for that purpose.
On Motion of Mr. Gilbert Henderson, Jun. seconded by Henry B. Allison Esq.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Miramichi Gleaner and the Royal Gazette.

JOHN HARKINS, CHAIRMAN,
The Deputy Sheriff having left the Chair,
On Motion of James D. Fraser, Esq. seconded by John M. Johnson Esq.

Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Harkins for his able conduct in the Chair.
WILLIAM LOCH, SECRETARY.
Miramichi, 1st October 1831.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction on the Twelfth day of May next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, at the Court House in Dorchester.

ALL the right and title of William Lutz jr. in and to that one half lot or parcel of land, situate on the north side of Shediac river, known by lot number five, bounded on the west by land granted to Thomas Taylor, and on the east by land granted to Amos Herbert, containing in the whole two hundred acres more or less, granted to Pacific Arsenau, the same having been taken by Execution at the suit of James M. Kelly.

At the same time and place will be sold, ALL the right and title of Martin Walsh of, in and to a certain lot or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the road leading from the Bend of Pettitcodiac to Shediac, containing two hundred acres more or less, granted to said Martin Walsh, also one certain lot or parcel of land situate on the aforesaid road that leads from the Bend of Pettitcodiac to Shediac, and running across the same, bounded on the east by lands granted to Patrick Fogarty, on the north by vacant land, on the west by lands granted to said Walsh, and by vacant land containing two hundred acres more or less, granted to Colum Conner, the same having been taken by execution at the suit of Colum Conner.

At the same time and place will be sold, ALL the right and title of Collins Christopher, of, in and to the real estate of the late Nehemiah Stevens deceased, situated in the parish of Hopewell, taken in execution at the suit of Nathaniel Lock.

W. P. SAYRE Sheriff.
Dorchester, 8th October 1831.

To be sold by Public Auction, on the Nineteenth day of April next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Dorchester.
SO much of the Real Estate of WILLIAM ROGERS, situate, lying, and being in the

Parish of Hopewell, as will satisfy an Execution at the suit of Elisha Stevens for the sum of £22 : 0 : 1.

W. P. SAYRE, Sheriff.
Dorchester, October 11, 1831.

To be Sold by Private Contract, until the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, on which day, if not previously disposed of, the whole will be offered at Public Sale.

ALL that Farm and Lot of land, owned and occupied by the subscriber, situated on the Nashwalk River, and adjoining the Ferry, 24 miles from Fredericton, on the High road to Miramichi. It is an old cleared farm with good and productive intervals, and will be disposed of on liberal terms. A great part of the purchase money might remain on Mortgage. The live stock, farming implements, and many useful articles are also for sale.

All persons having any legal demands against the said subscriber, are hereby notified to present their accounts to him for payment, previous to the said 1st day of February next.

DUNCAN McLEOD, Sen'or.
Nashwalk St. Mary's County of York.
15th October, 1831.

TO LET.
THAT pleasantly situated Cottage and premises, the property of the Subscriber, in King's Street, and formerly occupied by Mr. George Hartt, will be let for one or more years, at a moderate rent. Possession given immediately.
PETER FISHER.
Fredericton, 18th October, 1831.

AN EVENING SCHOOL.
THE Subscriber will open an EVENING SCHOOL, on the first of November next; those who wish to profit by this opportunity, will please to give in their names six days previous to the above date, that he may ascertain whether a sufficient number will offer to justify the undertaking. Terms moderate.
A. JOHNSON.
Fredericton, 17th Oct. 1831.

LANDS FOR SALE
IN THE COUNTY OF YORK, &c.
300 ACRES OF WILDERNESS LAND, with a good Mill Seat fronting on the road leading to the Magdalen Settlement in the Parish of Prince William—price £100.
200 Acres on the Lake Saint George settlement—price £60.
300 Acres 36 of which are improved and within 50 chains of St. Clement's Church—price £180.
430 Acres near Black River, in the County of Saint John—price £80.

ALSO TO LET,
A COMFORTABLE Dwelling HOUSE 30 x 40, with a good Garden, large Orchard and 50 acres of Land under good improvement and fenced, together with a Coach and Wood House, and all other out buildings 84 feet in length, and a Barn 76 x 28. A large stock of Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine also for sale. For further particulars apply to Lieutenant G. WEST, Prince William.
The Subscriber wishes all persons to whom he is indebted to render their accounts before the first day of November next, as he is desirous to take a sea voyage for the benefit of his health.
G. WEST, Lieut. R. W.
Prince William, 21st Sept. 1831. 3w.

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. KINNEAR, Attorneys for McCulloch Dewar & Co.
April 13. 11.

NOTICE.
IN consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, the sale of the property (advertised for sale this day) belonging to the estate of Hon. S. D. Street, deceased, is postponed until Friday, the 21th instant.
WM. TAYLOR.
Tuesday, October 11, 1831.

PAINTING, &c.

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

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

NEW-BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY CO.

THE Subscribers beg leave to intimate, that as Agents to the above Company, they purpose keeping on hand, at their Store in Fredericton, an assortment of
Franklins, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Cooking Stoves, Ploughs, and Plough Mountings, &c. &c. Which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Orders for Castings of any description left with the subscribers, will be forwarded to the Foundry, where they will receive punctual attention.
JAMES TAYLOR, Sr. & Co.
Fredericton, 10th Sept. 1831.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

PANY 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.